Editorial

JANUARY 6, 1940

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

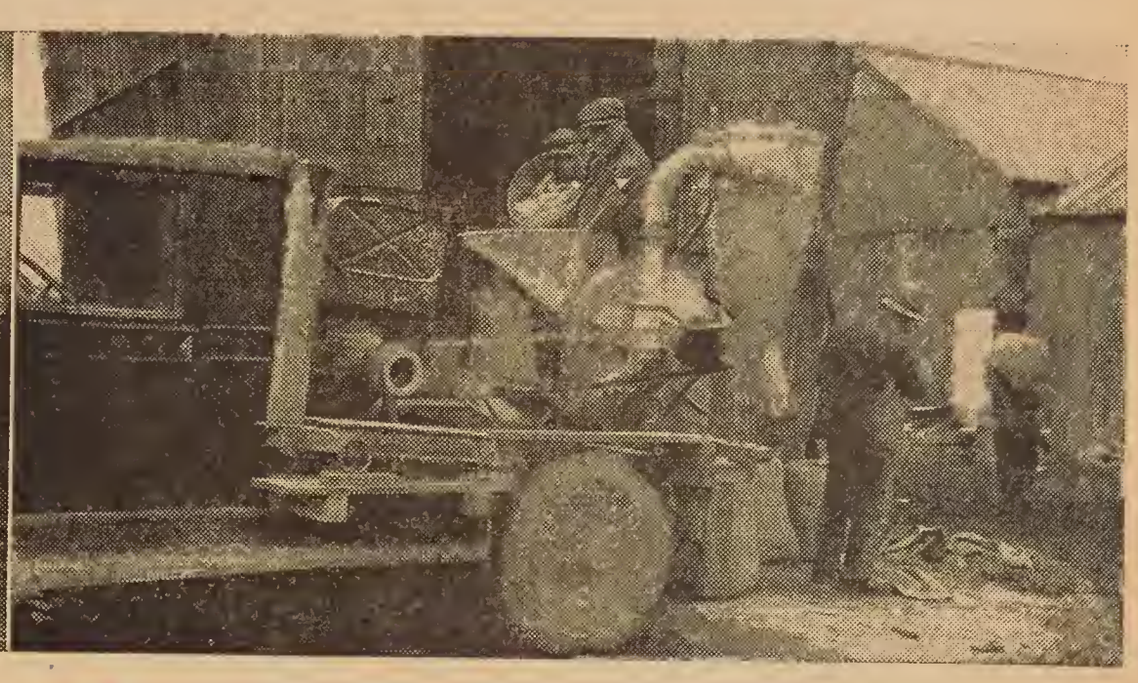
FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00

THREE YEARS FOR $2.00

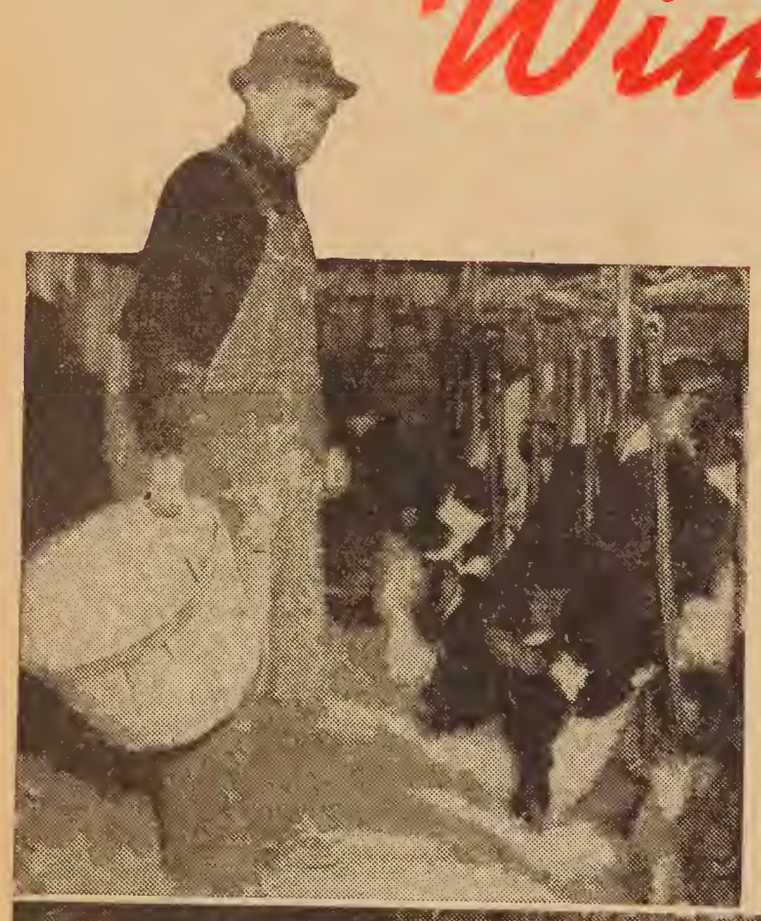
PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST





Winter Chores On the FARMS of the NORTHEAST



HARVEST: *(Upper Left) — Pullets do not argue — at least not with words — but in effect they say: "Give us good care and proper feed or you get no eggs." City consumers have learned that northeastern eggs are top quality. One way to keep this reputation is to gather eggs frequently in the winter and to protect quality every step of the way until they reach the consumer.*

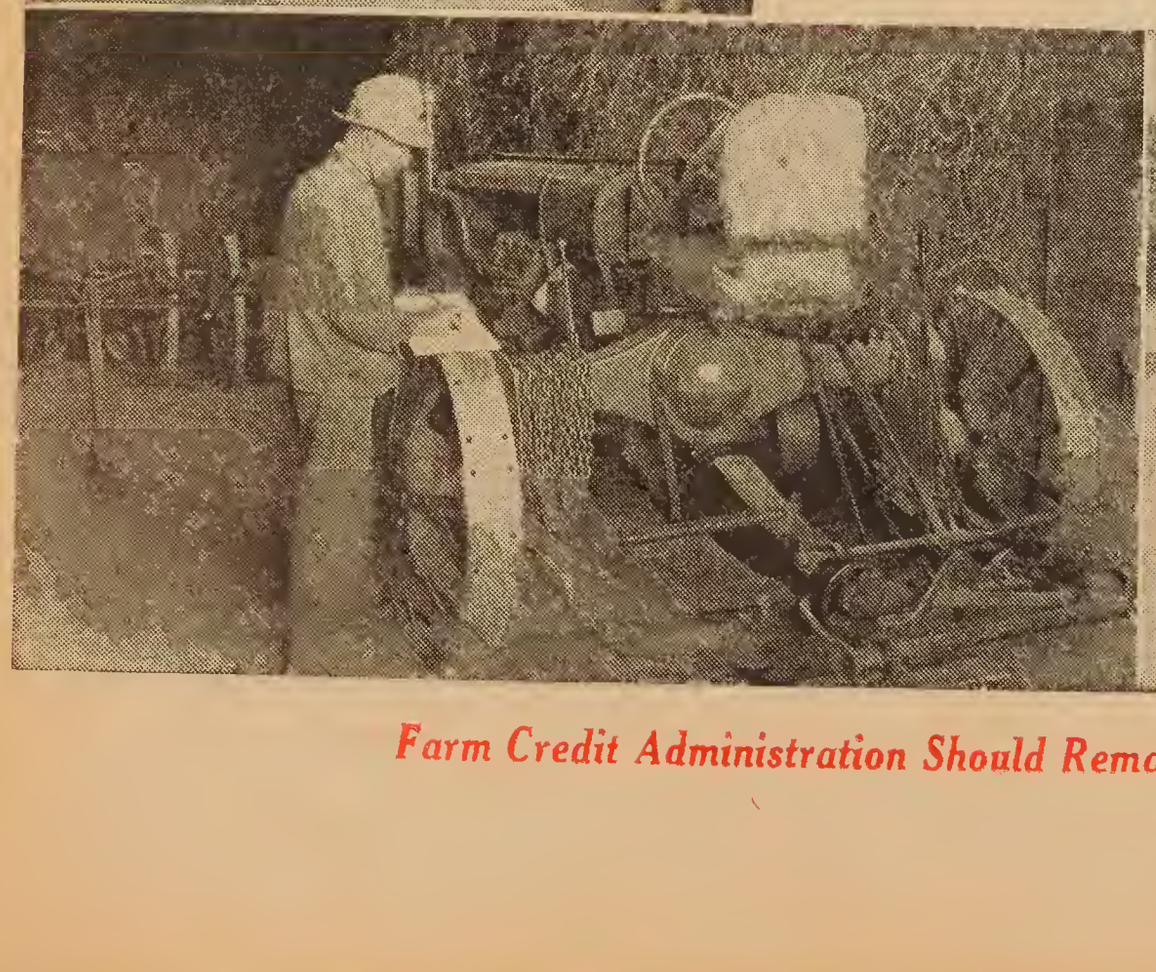
CORN MEAL: *(Upper Right) — Grinding corn on the farm of Romeyn Berry, a firm believer in "more living from the farm." In Grandpa's day grist mills were located where there was waterpower, perhaps five or ten miles from the farm. It was a good day's work to "go to mill" with a team and wagon, or in some cases with a bag of grain behind a man on horseback.*

Now the mill, mounted on a truck, comes to the farm; and when the job is finished, is away to another in less time than it took Grandfather to hitch up the team.

DINNER TIME: *(Left)—With hay supplies short on many northeastern farms, it is a real job to figure out a feeding program that will maintain production at the least possible cost. But caring for cows is more than a job — it is fun to breed better animals and to watch them grow into good producers. This is Milton Lee of Dexter, Jefferson County, N. Y.*

INVENTORY: *(Lower Left) — Take a pencil, a piece of paper, and a few hours' time and what do you get? One answer is "An inventory" which will be invaluable in case of fire, useful if you want to borrow money, and the taking of which may remind you of some tool Neighbor Smith borrowed last summer and hasn't returned. Annual inventories, so they say, give more information for less work than any other kind of farm record.*

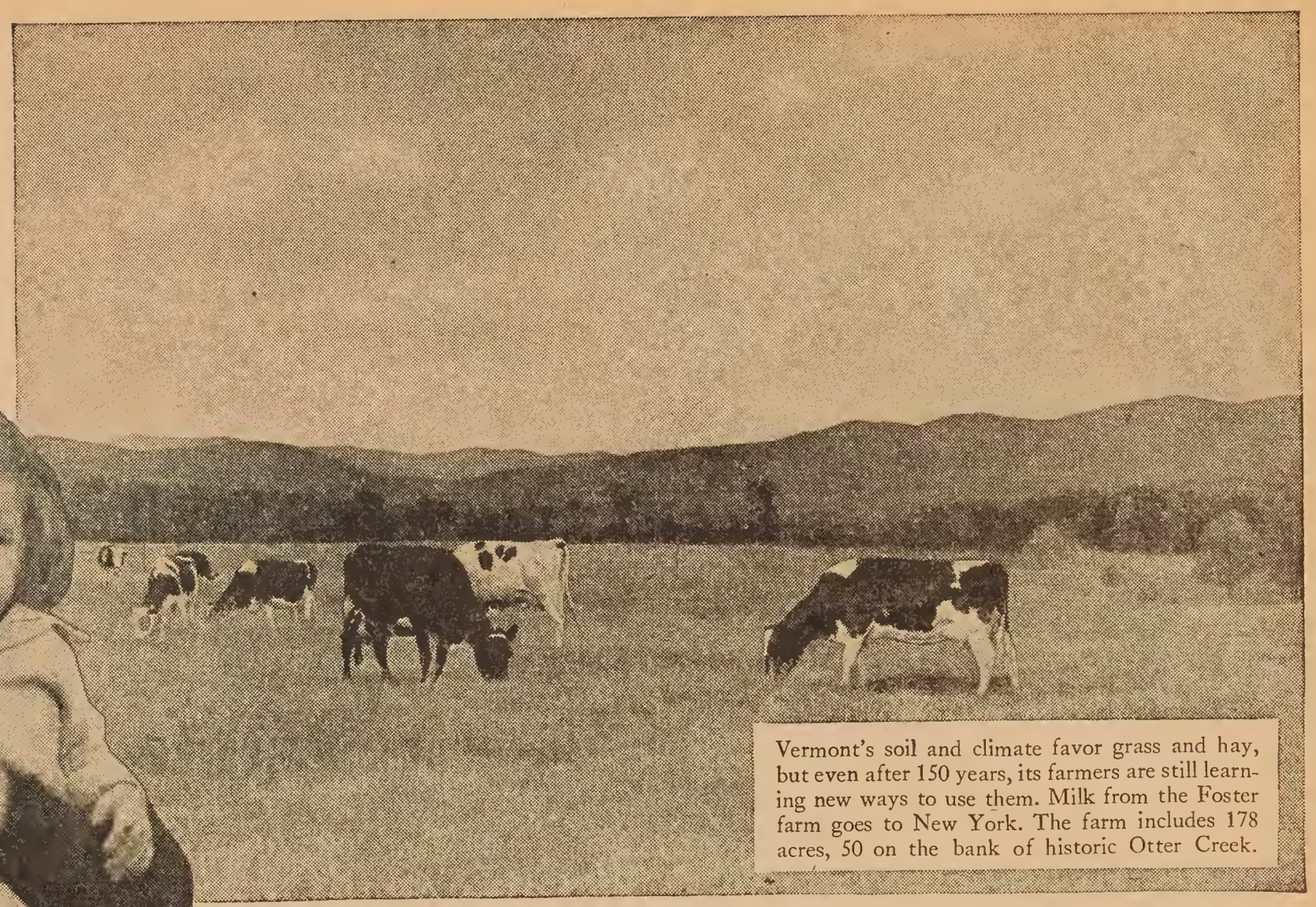
LIVING FROM THE FARM: *(Lower Right) — One way to get retail prices for farm products is to consume them on the farm. Winter days spent in the woodlot or caring for the livestock bring keen appetites and full appreciation of home-cured hams, bacon and sausage. If a quick-freezing locker plant is available, meat can be kept fresh until time to butcher again.*





Farm Credit Administration Should Remain Independent — See Pages 4, 5, 26.





Vermont's soil and climate favor grass and hay, but even after 150 years, its farmers are still learning new ways to use them. Milk from the Foster farm goes to New York. The farm includes 178 acres, 50 on the bank of historic Otter Creek.

Green Hills of Independence

ETHAN ALLEN and his Green Mountain Boys had to fight for their homes in the hills, right from the start. In 1761 they came to what is now Southwestern Vermont. They had paid New Hampshire for this land, but New York also claimed it. Life was precious, but liberty and justice were more so. Fight they would and fight they did.

Allen and his hardened veterans kept on with their battle for freedom when the Revolution broke. The New Hampshire grants were more than ever a dangerous place to live, but settlers went ahead to clear and build . . . to lay out towns and set up their own government. They learned to live in danger. Burgoyne swept their countryside on his fateful path to Saratoga. Their joy with his defeat was cut short in November '78, by Indians and Tories, who burned every building they could find. In Middlebury, only a barn and two houses were left.

America won its independence. The New Hampshire grants became Vermont. Hands that were deadly with the musket again took up the scythe and grain cradle. Addison county became a garden spot; in 1817, a bumper crop of wheat went to $2.25 a bushel.

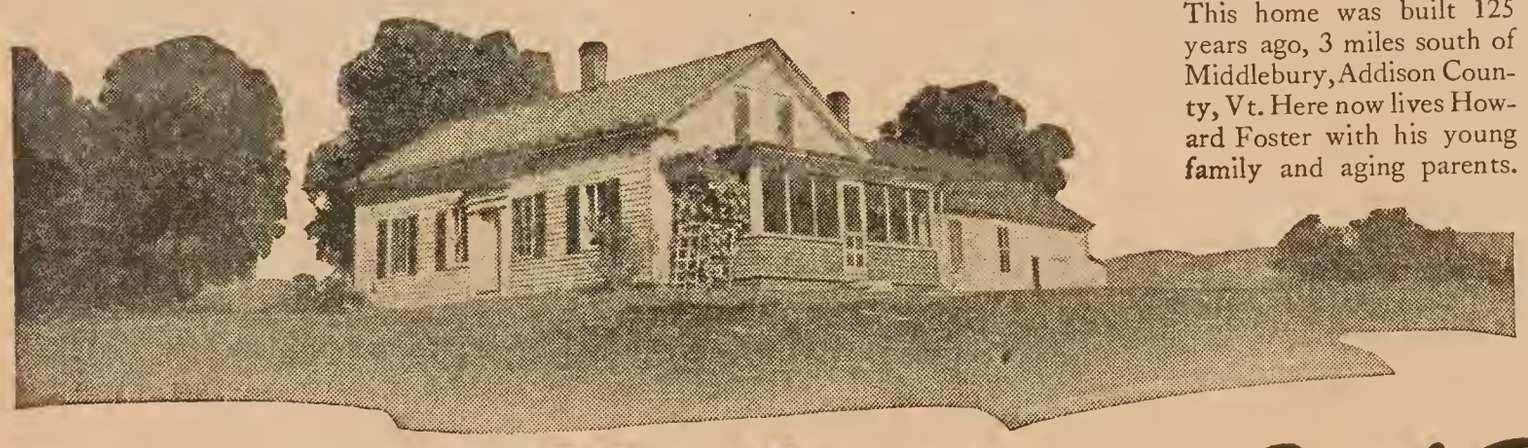
When wheat went west, Addison county turned to sheep. By 1840, it produced more wool than any other county in the U. S. Just 100 years ago, Addison was the fine-wool center of the new world. Its Morgan horses were highly prized for their Vermont-bred endurance.

But change follows change, and brings its own new problems. Sheep profits dwindled, but cheese sold well. So did hay. In 150 years, Addison county has seen four distinct types of farming . . grain and beef, then Merino sheep and Morgan horses, then cheese, butter, and hay, and now market milk.

Most of Addison county is level or gently rolling. Some of it is mountains. Albert Foster was born in those mountains 75 years ago, five miles back from Ripton. He yearned for a farm easier to work, so when he was 28 he moved out of the hills and bought a place in Middlebury. He sold cream to the butter factory and fed skim milk to hogs and calves. He changed his farming to meet changing times. In 1917 he started shipping milk.

Albert's son Howard now owns that farm. He grows alfalfa and part of the grain for his 25 cows that average 10,000 pounds of milk a year. His maple syrup pays his taxes. This land paid for itself for Albert . . . is paying for itself again for Howard.

Just as it did a century ago, Addison county farming still takes hard work, good management, and careful spending; but it offers comfort and good living for Howard Foster and his young family. For them too, the Northeast is a good place to farm . . . still the green hills of independence.



This home was built 125 years ago, 3 miles south of Middlebury, Addison County, Vt. Here now lives Howard Foster with his young family and aging parents.

This is another of a series of advertisements, each

An Expression of Confidence
In Northeastern Agriculture

* * *

Half of the farms of the Northeast are free and clear. They have earned their independence. The others are mortgaged. For some 30,000 of these farmers in New England, New York and New Jersey, the Federal Land Bank is providing a type of mortgage that gives the greatest degree of safety for the man on the land. Ask for the folder "Farm Mortgage Loans Through the Federal Land Bank." It describes these mortgages in detail.

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK
OF SPRINGFIELD
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
Serving New York . . . New England . . . New Jersey

The Northeast is a Good Place to Farm



Selling fence posts is a simple way to turn farm woodlot products into cash. This picture was snapped on the D. Wagner farm at Parish, N. Y. The boys are Frank and Edward Milcovicz and Lindsay Brayton.

When Farmers Sell TIMBER

By RAYMOND HOYLE,
New York State College of Forestry.

WOODLOTS are growing crops that must be harvested. Since trees require many years to mature, the small woodlot owner seldom has the experience of marketing this crop. Because of this lack of experience owners generally lack information about problems to be considered, markets to be investigated, or of the qualities and prices in the different markets.

If the woodlot is small, the demands of the farm may be sufficient to use most of the timber for fuel and posts, while the sawlogs may be sawed in a nearby mill for barn and shed construction, and other general farm building. If there is more than enough timber to satisfy the needs of the farm; or if there is no local mill to do the sawing; or if the species are not adaptable to farm use; or if they are more valuable when sold for some other purpose; then the owner is about to become a merchandiser of timber or rough forest products, a logger, a sawmill man, or a lumber salesman. How deep the woodlot owner wants to go into this business will determine how many of the above phases of the business he will need to understand.

Forestry agencies have tried to help the woodlot owner in various ways to establish forests and produce better timber in his woodlands. This is desirable but what he needs most of all is help and advice in marketing his forest crop. It takes many years to grow a timber crop. The hasty and careless marketing of the crop is evidence of lack of appreciation of this important part of the forestry business.

In converting a woodlot into money an owner must decide whether or not he wishes to sell standing timber and, if so, how it should be done. It may be sold by the entire tract or by the board foot, or by certain species, qualities or sizes. Depending on conditions, there are advantages and disadvantages with all of these different ways that the owner should understand.

The owner may decide to buy or hire a sawmill to be set up on his tract and thus make lumber from his trees. This involves an entirely new set of problems, for the woodlot owner has become a manufacturer and therefore he must become a lumber salesman.

If this sawmill business looks too involved and costly the owner may decide to sell rough forest products such as saw logs, veneer logs, posts, piles, pulpwood, fuelwood, crate bolts, or excelsior wood. Here again a knowledge of demands of these different markets and the problems involved are essential to undertake this business satisfactorily.

Woodlot owners sometimes wish to buy a few inexpensive or used machines to make crates, apple boxes, lawn ornaments or furniture and many other articles to be used on the farm or sold to other farmers or the general public. The idea of this venture is to utilize their timber and afford work for themselves and possibly hired labor in the dull season. This again is tending toward a rather complicated business in which only a few would probably succeed.

A great many things must be understood when attempting any one of these undertakings. In order to help the woodlot owner better understand these problems, the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, has been working on these problems for many years. The results of some of these studies have been published in bulletin and leaflet form. These bulletins are from 100 to 200 pages in length and are available for the cost of printing. They should be of considerable help to one who is planning on selling timber or rough forest products, or making lumber, small dimension stock, and similar items.

In addition, the College operates a marketing service entirely free to anyone who wishes to take advantage of it. This service has been conducted for over 25 years and has helped hundreds of small timberland owners in successfully converting timber into money. Although this service is well established and operates continuously, many timberland owners in this State do not yet know about it.

This marketing service consists of advertising timber, rough forest products and lumber for sale in a small bulletin that is issued several times a year. It is a means of putting the producer in touch with the consumer since the bulletin reaches many sawmill men, other buyers of rough products, wholesalers and wood using industries. There is no charge of any kind for advertising items in the bulletin or for any of the services rendered or questions that may be asked in connection with this marketing service.

In making a sale through this bulletin, some of the following questions frequently arise. What is my timber or logs or bolts worth? What is meant by FAS or 8/4? What is a No. 1 log? What log rule should be used in selling logs? These and all other questions are answered for we are interested in helping you to complete your transaction in as satisfactory a manner as possible because we know that if you can make a profit in selling forest products you

(*Continued on Page 9*)

New Easy Way to Get the Best Quality!



ONE: The 1940 Quality Chart shows you which low-priced car has most comfort, safety, economy, value!

TWO: Take Plymouth's Luxury Ride to see how much more riding smoothness low price can now buy!

GET MORE FOR YOUR MONEY IN 1940...

1. SEE THE QUALITY CHART FOR FACTS...

2. TAKE THE LUXURY RIDE FOR PROOF



Here's how "All 3" Low-Priced Cars Stack Up on 22 Important Features found in High-Priced Cars:

PLYMOUTH—21...CAR "2"—11...CAR "3"—8

EVERY DAY, new thousands of car buyers are learning about the 1940 Plymouth's big lead in quality! This year, *high-priced* cars resemble each other on 22 big features. But of "All 3" *low-priced* cars, Plymouth *alone* gives you a majority of these features!

See the facts on the Quality Chart—then take the delightful Luxury Ride. And Plymouth is *easy to buy!*

SEE THE PLYMOUTH COMMERCIAL PICK-UP AND PANEL DELIVERY!
MAJOR BOWES' HOUR, C. B. S. NETWORK, THURS., 9 TO 10 P. M., E. S. T.

PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS

☆ ☆ ☆

FARMERS

Centralizing Farm Credit Makes Politics Possible and Endangers Local Control and Cooperative Features

BY E. R. EASTMAN

THERE is grave danger that the vast Farm Credit service, with its great army of employees, is to be turned into a political machine, with the loss of its cooperative features, and used to further the schemes and controls of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Last spring President Roosevelt issued an Order putting the independent Farm Credit Administration into the Department of Agriculture.

DO YOU WANT:

EFFICIENCY Farm Credit Administration employees hired on merit?	*OR*	**INEFFICIENCY** Farm Credit Administration employees hired on a political basis?
INDEPENDENCE Mortgage and production loans with no strings attached?	*OR*	**DEPENDENCE** Mortgage and production loans dependent on borrowers' following crop control or supporting Department of Agriculture policies?
BUSINESS Loans made by Farm Credit Administration on the basis of ability to repay?	*OR*	**CHARITY** Loans made regardless of ability to repay as has already been done by some government agencies?

So vigorous and emphatic were the immediate protests of farm organizations that the President and Secretary Wallace agreed in a public statement not to interfere with the independent features of Farm Credit work. They also agreed that the only change would be that the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration would make his reports now to the President through the Secretary of Agriculture instead of to the President direct. In December, just eight months after this statement was made, Secretary Wallace demanded the resignation of Governor Hill, with the statement that if he, Secretary Wallace, was to have the responsibility of Farm Credit, he insisted on having its entire management.

That precipitates a situation that is absolutely fundamental not only in Farm Credit but in the principles upon which America has built its success. As one farm leader stated, this grab of a great independent Federal Agency is the largest step taken so far by our government toward central control and European totalitarianism.

The only hope of continuing Farm Credit on the fundamental principles upon which it is based is that you farmers will be aroused to the situation and insist that President and Congress restore Farm Credit to its former independent position. If you have any doubt as to the seriousness of this situation, read the following brief history and description of Farm Credit work during the past twenty years, and the telegrams which accompany this article, showing what the farm leaders of America think about this change in the Farm Credit set-up.

The 1917 Act divided the country into twelve districts, and made it possible to set up a Federal Land Bank in each of these districts. More important still, the Act made provision for farmers themselves to establish cooperative National Farm Loan Associations. When a farmer wanted to buy a farm or borrow money on a mortgage, he took membership in his local Loan Association, and by pooling his credit with that of his neighbors he was able to borrow money on farm mortgages on a long-term basis, and at a reasonable rate of interest. His joint credit made it possible to issue Federal Land Bank bonds, which were sold to the investing public, thereby securing the money with which to make the loans to farmers, thus making it possible for farmers to stand on their feet.

Farmers Need a Sound Credit System

Well do I remember when I was a county agent in Delaware County, New York, calling a group of interested farmers together in 1917 to organize one of the very first National Farm Loan Associations. The Farm Loan Act had just been passed. We did not know many of the details, but we did know how badly credit was needed for farmers. Interest rates on mortgages across the country ranged anywhere from 6% to 20%. Moreover, these mortgages were often granted for such short terms that farmers were seldom ever able to pay them off within the term. So they often lost their farms in an effort to renew the mortgages. Farming is a long-term business. No one can expect to pay for a farm in a five-year period.

How badly a good Farm Credit plan was needed is shown by the rapid and tremendous growth of Federal Land Bank loans in a little over 20 years since the Act was first passed. During this period the Banks have made approximately 1,000,000 loans for $3,000,000,000. In District No. 1, which includes New York, New Jersey, and New England—our own Northeast—Federal Land Bank mortgage loans have been made to approximately 45,000 farmers, with a total of more than $120,000,000. One-third of the farm mortgage business in the United States is made through Farm Credit Administration.

In Terms of Happiness

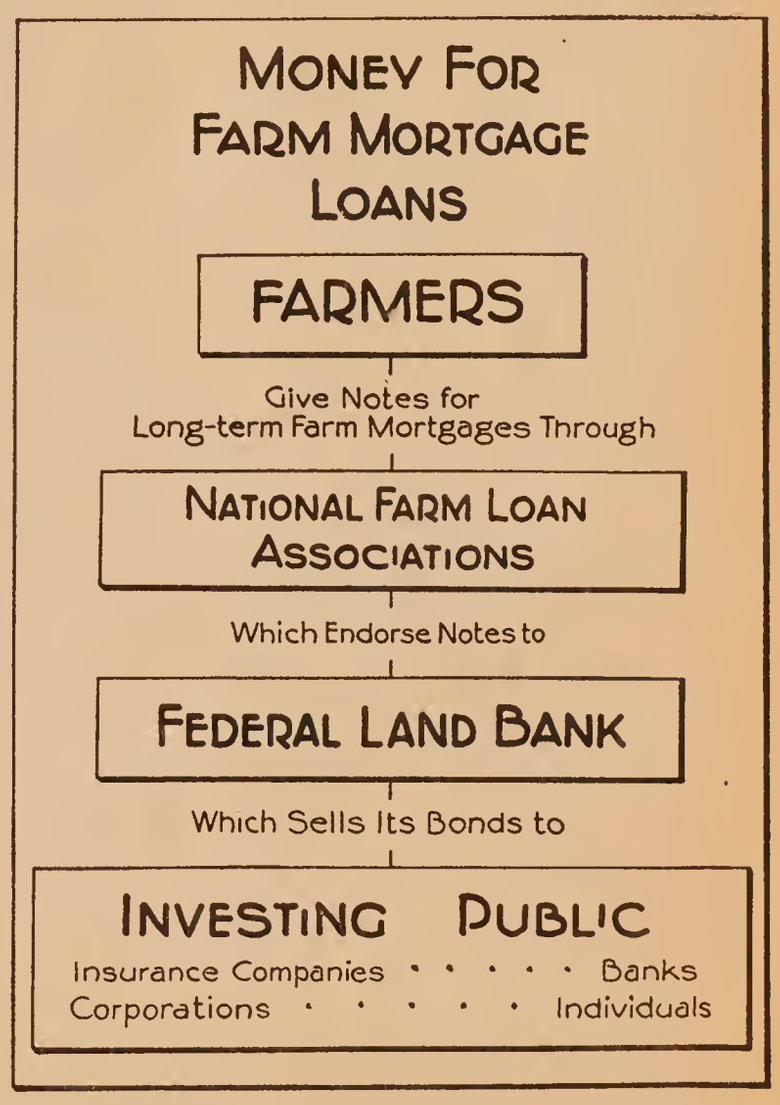
Instead of cold figures, I like to think of this great service in terms of happiness to a million farm homes in America.

But there is even more to this Farm Credit service than the Federal Land Banks. In 1923, the Farm Loan Act was amended to provide for the Intermediate Credit Banks, and in 1933 two more institutions were added, the Bank for Cooperatives, and the Production Credit Corporations and Associations. These are fully explained by the charts which accompany this article, which you will be interested in studying carefully.

The Production Credit System, which provides short-term credit to farmers, has also shown how badly it was needed by the rapidity with which it has grown. In the six years since they were organized, Production Credit Associations have increased to about 535, doing an annual business with farmers of about $300,000,000. Taken together, the National Farm Loan Associations and the Production Credit Associations make the largest cooperative organization of farmers in the world. Because up to now they have been based largely on the cooperative principle, managed by farmers themselves, they have, more than any other one factor, enabled thousands of farmers to ride the disastrous (*Continued on Page* 12)

HOW FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CREDIT WORKS

The twelve Federal Land Banks, working with the hundreds of farmers' cooperative National Farm Loan Associations, have in the 22 years since they were organized helped nearly a million farmers with their mortgages, and have done it chiefly by borrowing money on bonds and debentures based on the farmers' own joint credit. Now, by Executive Order, this great non-political service is in grave danger. Refer to the chart below. Read the article on this page, and the emphatic telegrams from farm leaders.



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BEWARE! ☆ ☆ ☆

Leaders TELEGRAPH WARNINGS *on Farm Credit Change*

Best Credit System in World

by W. I. MYERS,
Former Governor Farm Credit Administration

Through sound but sympathetic operation the Farm Credit Administration has given American farmers credit adapted to their needs at lower rates than those available to any other class of citizens in the United States and at the lowest rates available to any farmers in the world. These rates cannot be reduced further by anyone except at the direct cost of taxpayers. The supervision of these credit institutions in which farmers have invested 130 million dollars cannot be merged with the other functions of the Department of Agriculture without destroying their cooperative structure and the safeguard of self-supporting operation. No experiment in reorganization can justify the jeopardizing of these institutions which have enabled American farmers to achieve credit equality with industry.

* * *

An Economic Crime

by L. J. TABER,
Master of the National Grange

National Grange believes future of sound cooperative rural credit demands it shall be under independent agency, and free from political pressure resulting from change of Secretary of Agriculture or other causes. American farmers have millions invested in this cooperative enterprise. It will be an economic crime to injure an institution as efficient as the Farm Credit Administration. National Grange will urge legislation creating independent agency to secure efficiency and protect agriculture.

* * *

Farmers Dispossessed Without Process of Law

Telegram to President Roosevelt
by FRANK GANNETT, *Publisher*

By misuse of the powers vested in you by the Executive Reorganization Bill, the Farm Credit System created 20 years ago, largely financed and directed by farmers themselves by democratic processes, will become a political football.

About a million farmers and 1200 cooperatives with 1,160,000 members, Mr. President, have a vital stake in the integrity of their credit system. They have invested more than $130,000,000 in the voting capital stock of the various banks in the system. Before the depression, the capital stock of the Federal Land Banks was 99½ per cent farmer-owned and today is still 47 per cent, and the announced intention of Congress was to permit farmers to regain their private control.

Now, notwithstanding Secretary Wallace's pledge to respect the autonomy of the Farm Credit Administration, the farm owners are to be dispossessed of their rights without due process of law.

Last April you transferred the Farm Credit Administration, which was an independent Agency, to the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. There was immediate protest from farmers and farm organizations. Their suspicions were allayed, and adverse action by Congress was averted by a public statement by Secretary Wallace, on May 22, which said that it was issued "with the concurrence of the President". In that statement Mr. Wallace said: "The Farm Credit Administration does not seem to be adapted to complete identification with the department (of Agriculture). The relationship involved can be handled best by a continuation of its present method of operation, with the Secretary of Agriculture exercising a coordinating supervision in only the broadest and most general way."

Furthermore, Mr. Wallace said that responsibility for carrying out the functions of the Farm Credit Administration would remain with the Governor. He continued: "It is true such controls and procedures that the head of the agency discharges is public responsibility. Therefore, to this extent the Farm Credit Administration will be an autonomous Federal Agency as heretofore."

Congress, trusting the pledged word of a member of your cabinet, did not disapprove your transfer of the Farm Credit Administration to the Department of Agriculture. The time for effective congressional action having passed, Mr. Wallace spoke through the lips of your secretary, Mr. Early. He declared that the Secretary of Agriculture "very naturally takes the position that if he is going to be responsible for it (the Farm Credit Administration) he ought to have control of it."

The Farm Credit Administration has been free from partisan and departmental politics. You deserve credit for the high qualities of the men appointed to it. With three billion dollars of loans outstanding without federal guarantees, these farm credit bonds have sold around 105. A total of three billions of long-time credit represents 40 per cent of loans to American agriculture. This record is largely due to the fact that it was an independent agency responsible only to Congress and the President and therefore able to adhere steadfastly to sound business principles.

You alone, Mr. President, can intervene. You can stop this misuse of the blank check powers which you demanded of Congress. You can stop this unwarranted encroachment upon farmers' rights and this terrifying destruction of private enterprise and centralization of economic power. The nation looks to you to require your Secretary of Agriculture to keep his pledge of last May to respect the autonomy of the Farm Credit system and to withdraw his request for the resignation of the present efficient Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

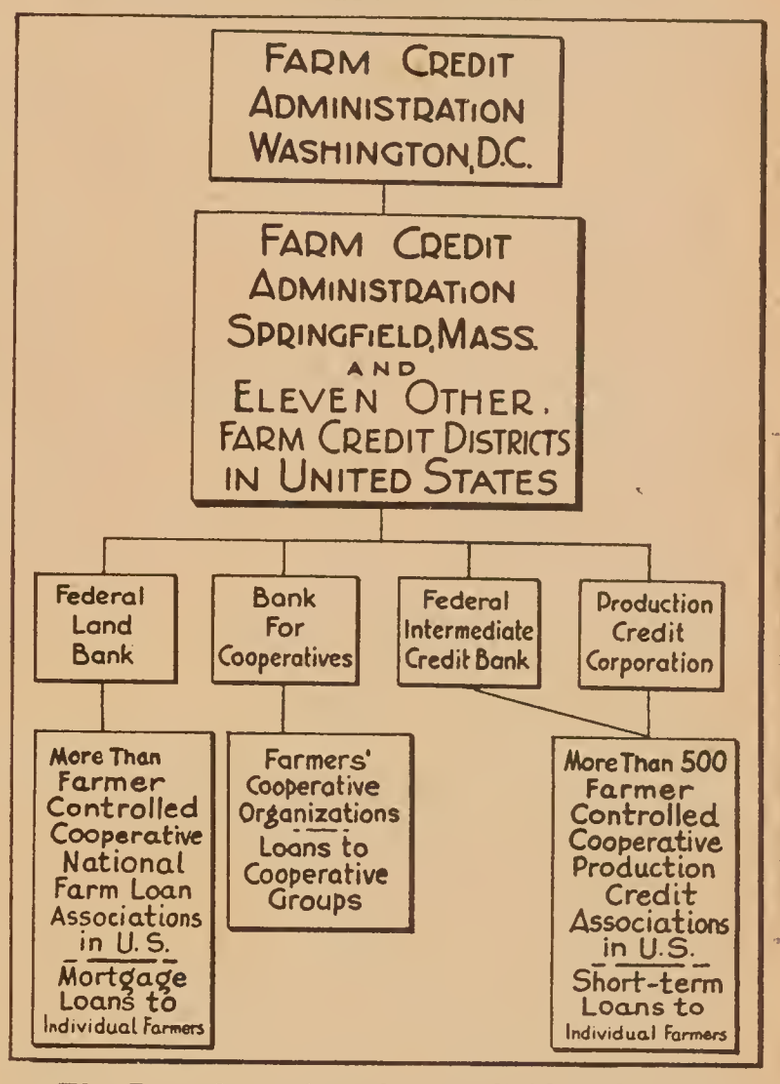
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Contrary to American Ideals

by W. J. RICH,
Master New York State Grange

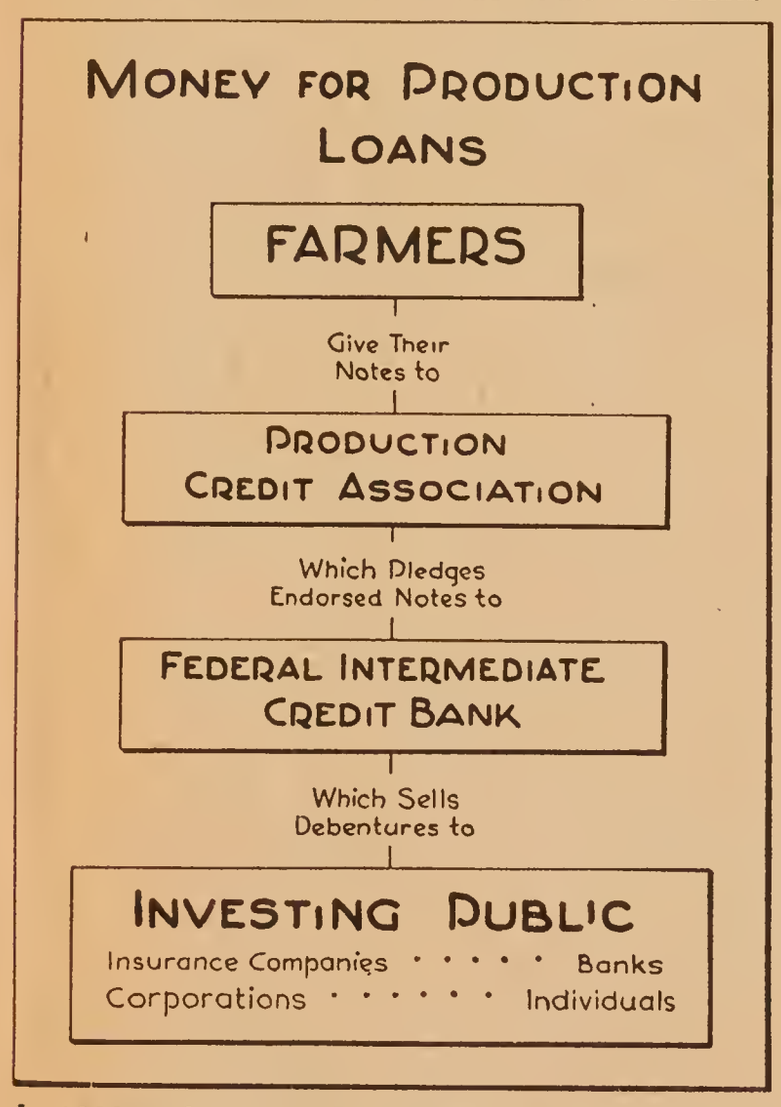
The transfer of the Credit Administration from an independent agency to the Department of Agriculture I believe is a move in the wrong direction, and is bound (*Continued on Page* 12)

HOW FARM CREDIT SYSTEM IS ORGANIZED



The Farm Loan Act of 1917 divided the country into 12 districts, and provided for one Federal Land Bank and many National Farm Loan Cooperative Associations in each district. Amendment to the Farm Loan Act in 1923 provided for 12 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, one in each district, to help farmers, through their associations, with their short-time credit problems. In 1933 a new Farm Credit Act was passed, which provided for a Bank for Cooperatives in each of the 12 districts, and 12 Production Credit Corporations, one for each district, and for cooperative Production Credit Associations. This Farm Credit Administration, based on the principle of local control, cooperative action, and business loans, has been the most effective and helpful Federal agency in the service of agriculture. Its independence is now in danger by a transfer to the Agricultural Department, subject to political influence. Do farmers want this change?

HOW PRODUCTION CREDIT WORKS



In 1933 a short-term Production Credit Association was added to the Farm Credit Administration to make loans to farmers on a short-term basis. The above chart shows how it works. It has been highly successful, because it has been conducted on business principles and by cooperation and local control. This service is now in danger by its transfer by Executive Order to the Department of Agriculture.

MAKE SURE OF UNIFORM FLAVOR IN DELICIOUS HOME-CURED MEATS WITH



Sterling
T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SUGAR CURING
MEAT SALT

YOU cure meats on the farm for two principal reasons — to preserve the meat safely for later use, and to give it that delicious flavor that only home-cured meats can have. Make sure that your meats will keep safely. You will get a really dependable cure, when you use Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt. Here is a one-operation meat cure that was developed scientifically by the Research Department of International Salt Company, Inc. It not only saves time by curing, flavoring and tenderizing meats in one simple operation, but, in addition, it makes sure of uniform flavor. That is because Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt is uniform itself. It contains the highest quality meat curing salt, choice spices, saltpeter, flavory brown sugar and smoky flavor, according to the formula of the International Salt Research Department. Make sure of success, of delicious flavor. Ask for Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt by name. Buy it in cans of 2 lbs. 2 oz., or in 10 lb. cans, enough to cure up to 100 lbs. of meat.

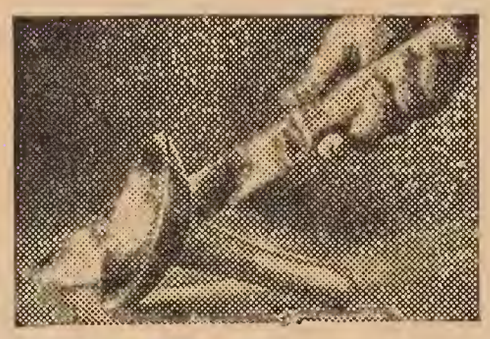
★ ★ ★ ★

WHITE GOLD FOR THE FARMER'S PROFIT!

Experts say that salt does more for the farmer than anything else bought for profit on the farm. That is why it is called "white gold". Adequate and proper salt feeding means better live-stock—increased milk production, fatter hogs, healthier calves, and more energy and stamina in work animals. The Research Department of International Salt Company, Inc., will answer any questions and problems about the use of salt on the farm.

★ ★ ★ ★

FREE BOOK! Write for "The Farmers' Meat Book". It is free. It tells and illustrates how to butcher and cure meat on the farm, and contains many recipes, and helpful household hints.



VALUABLE PREMIUMS — In each 10 lb. can of Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt there is a coupon. This entitles you to secure—at about half the usual retail cost — a quality, carbon steel butcher knife, and a bell scraper for removing hog bristles. Get these time-saving tools for your next butchering.



STERLING SEASONING adds the right flavor to home-made sausage. Delicious, too, with roasts and stews, meat loaf, baked beans, poultry dressings. Buy it in cans containing 3 oz., 10 oz., or 7½ lbs.



STERLING TABLE SALT, PLAIN OR IODIZED — The generous size carton contains 1 lb. 8 oz., for 5c. Refined under the supervision of the Research Department of International Salt Company, Inc. The steam-sterilized salt has the tangy, zestful flavor of old-fashioned "salty" salt, with all modern improvements.



INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., Inc.
Dept. AA 1-40 Scranton, Pa.

Please send a free sample of Sterling Seasoning for Sausage and a copy of "The Farmers' Meat Book" to:

*Name*_____
(Print Plainly)

*Street or R.F.D. No.*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

*My dealer is*_____

Larger Grasses for PASTURE

By FORD S. PRINCE,
New Hampshire College of Agriculture.

THERE is much interest among dairymen in the northeastern states in larger species of grasses for pasture. Timothy, orchard grass and smooth brome grass are being used to some extent in permanent pasture seedings, but the net result of a few years of pasturing is the gradual disappearance of the larger grasses with a corresponding increase of Kentucky bluegrass in the sward.

Research on how to maintain a stand of these larger and more productive grasses is now under way at various points in the world. German investigators have found that the lack of development of basal leaves in a grass is the cause of its disappearance under pasturing, while a species with an abundance of lower leaves will survive and eventually occupy the major proportion of the sward. On the other hand, if the same sward is managed for hay it has been found that the larger species crowd out those whose greatest leaf area is near the ground.

Utilizing these facts and applying them to pasture conditions, workers at the Welsh Plant Breeding Station have demonstrated that these larger grasses can be maintained in the pasture stand if it is properly managed. On plots seeded alike with orchard grass, perennial rye grass and wild white clover, but pastured differently, orchard grass excluded all the rye grass on one series in four years, while in another there remained practically a pure stand of rye grass and wild white clover. The orchard grass plots were pastured heavily from February to August, then rested the remainder of the autumn, and those ending up with rye grass were grazed the entire season, although grazing was always well controlled when practiced.

This seems to be ample proof that a larger and more productive grass can be maintained in the stand if farmers are willing to control their grazing sufficiently so that at some time during the year this grass has an opportunity to gain the ascendancy over the smaller species that naturally are better adapted to continuous grazing. It may be that by using these large grasses in separate fields each one can be held as an identity in its own location.

A little more study is necessary to establish how much grazing each of these larger grasses will permit, at what period they should be rested, and the like. But it is certainly a possibility, one that deserves the attention of farmers and research workers alike. And if at the same time, these more productive grasses are improved by selection and breeding so that they develop into strains that are more resistant to pasturing, better grazing conditions will soon come to our northeastern dairy farms.

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER
Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange

HEMLOCK GRANGE at Portland, Connecticut, furnishes ample evidence of reasons why Grange work throughout the country is so prosperous. Necessity for more extensive repairs on the Grange hall than there was money to pay for, caused the members to decide that a good share of the work could be done by themselves without cash outlay. In consequence a big force of men tackled the job and now the Grange has an enlarged dining-room, a much better equipped kitchen, new rest rooms, dressing-rooms, and other conveniences. One night saw 36 members hard at work on various phases of the job. In addition to the visible results, a splendid spirit of teamwork has been developed, which will prove its value in many other directions of the coming Grange year.

* * *

RHODE ISLAND welcomes back into active Grange leadership a former State Master. C. Palmer Chapman has been returned to the executive committee of the state organization. Mrs. Chapman is state lecturer and the two constitute a wonderful team of Grange leaders and workers.

* * *

ELECTIONS in three New England State Granges saw Messrs. F. A. Richardson of Maine, W. J. Neal of New Hampshire and E. W. Stone of Massachusetts returned to their positions in the master's chair for another two years. Rhode Island and Vermont had no election this year and the Connecticut session is not due until January 9-11. The New York State Grange has a new master, State Overseer, W. J. Rich of Salem having been promoted as the successor to Raymond Cooper of Oswego.

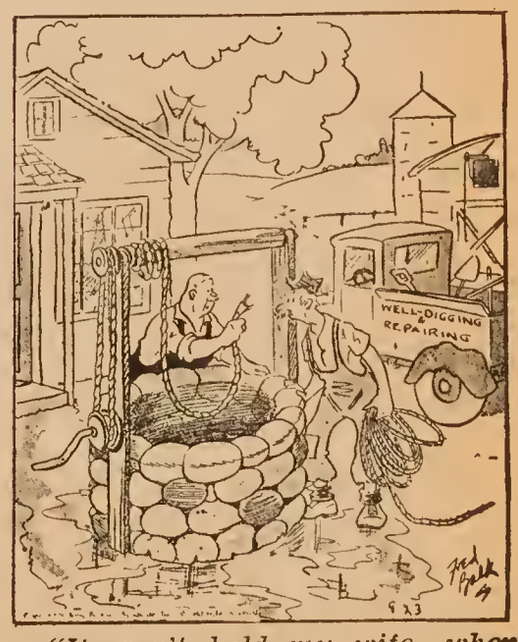
* * *

THREE recently organized Granges in New England are Island Lake in Essex county, Vermont, with 49 charter members and Chairman E. M. Farr of the executive committee of the State Grange the organizer; Cohasset in Massachusetts, with 79 charter members and former State Lecturer B. T. Mowry the organizer; Whigville, located in the town of Burlington, Connecticut, organized by Deputy Kingsley Beecher and instituted December 5 by State Master E. L. Tucker, with 27 charter members. Maine also reports a new subordinate, Osceola, No. 570, located in the town of Harrington and organized by Deputy R. S. Salsbury.

* * *

A REMARKABLE RECORD of continuous Grange service was recently brought to light at Tuftonboro, New Hampshire, when Charles E. Hersey, a

(*Continued on Page* 18)



"It won't hold my wife—when she goes down for the butter!"

TRAINING A COW DOG

By OUR READERS.



WHILE I am not a professional dog trainer, I have in the last forty years trained several good cow and watch dogs. First, choose the most active and mischievous pup in the litter, one with plenty of spunk. Spend the first six months in gaining its attention, confidence and affection. Avoid much playing with pup during this time, but talk to him as to a boy. Avoid scolding or severe punishment as the heart of a collie can be easily broken, and this will render him useless.

Do not crowd him into service too young, but at the same time see that he mingles with cattle in barn and pasture. Let him watch you handle stock, and take him with you when driving cows, preferably on leash. This will prevent his being kicked, causing him to become a head driver instead of a heel driver as he should be. See that he obeys each command, and don't fail to praise him for every good deed he does. Be quiet and patient while handling both dog and stock. Encourage him to be a slow driver, as a dog that runs stock, in my opinion, is worse than no dog at all. Never lose your temper when breaking a young dog.

With the above few suggestions and a bright pup to start with, I have no doubt but that you will develop a fine cow dog — one that will be an asset to you and the envy of your neighbors.

—CHARLES C. TRAVIS, *Windsor, N. Y.*

* * *

Keep Him Eager

I have trained several cow dogs. I was raised on a farm. The best two breeds are Collie and English Shepherd. The right way to train a cow dog is to wait until the pup is around eight to ten months old. Then put a collar on the dog, attach a light but stout cord, and go with the dog behind the cows. Keep the dog on the leash, start the cows, and tell the dog to "sic" them or take them. Always keep the dog back with you. If he tries to go ahead of the cows, pull him back to the rear. Do this again and again until you are sure he is trained to stay in the rear. Never whip him! If you pull him back to you, he will understand that is what you wish him to do. Always pet the dog when he tries to do as you ask him. Whipping will spoil this breed of dogs.

Keep the dog so he will be eager to go with you. After each time, give him something he likes to eat and pet him. Every time say, "Come on Jack (or whatever his name may be.) It is time to get the cows." If you are kind to him and praise him, it will not be long before he will go alone and get them, and he will not go to the front of them either.

When a young man I had a Collie which I cow broke. We refused one hundred dollars for him. He was also a trained sheep dog. If my code is followed, anyone that is kind can break a dog to be a No. 1 cow dog.—DR. JOHN L. JOHNSON, *Horseheads, N. Y.*

* * *

Imitation

Here is the way I trained four dogs. They were Shepherd and Collie mixed. We got them when they were tiny pups, and every morning and every evening when we went for the cows, we would take them along. We also took along an older dog. We would tell the big dog to heel the cows and "sic" the little fellows to do the same. If they grabbed the cows any other place, we would call them off and start them again.

They gradually got to know just where to get them, and after awhile, they could pick out any cow you might want. Never scold or whip dogs over their mistakes. We have had wonderful luck training our cow dogs this way.—M. HERRMANN, *Cherry Valley, N. Y.*

* * *

Know More Than the Dog

In the first place, I would never let the dog sleep in the barn with the cows. They get too familiar. (Editor's Note: Apparently this suggestion is open to argument. Other letters say the reverse is true.) Then, when training him, I would always have him on a leash so he could not run to the cows' heads, and he will soon learn to be a heel driver.

When you want to teach a dog to round up cows or sheep, run with him on the leash until he knows what you want of him. We have had dogs that would yard cattle or sheep right in the middle of a large field so you could sort out the ones you wanted to. Do not let the dog get hurt by the cattle when it is small.

It takes patience, and you have to know almost as much as the dog. You cannot help but wonder sometimes when you see a dog if the trainer really did know as much as the dog.—LEROY BAKER, *Lawrenceville, Pa.*

* * *

Young Trainer

I am a boy 13 years old, live on a farm, go to school in Malone and am in the 7-A grade. Six years ago next March my father had a female dog that brought us a litter of puppies. I picked out one for myself. He is half Collie and half German Police, black with yellow markings, and is as good a cow dog as anyone could ask for. He will go when sent to chase the cows and stop when I call him. He is not too harsh.

When he was a little puppy three months old, I would take him with me

(*Continued on Page* 11)



"Our Greyhound dog plays with her and gives her the darndest ideas!"

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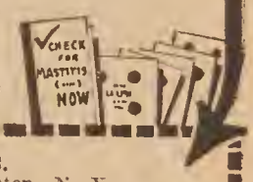
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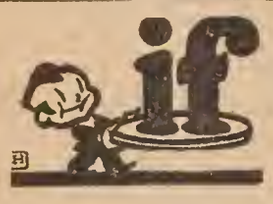
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1940 CATALOGUE *now ready*



Threshing beans with a combine in the Salinas Valley, California.

Growing Fruit and Vegetables in the Far West

By PAUL WORK

COMMERCIAL dry bean growers of New York State would find some things to look at on a visit to the Salinas Valley in California. This is probably the greatest single vegetable growing area in the United States, lettuce and carrots being the main crops with many other vegetables in the list. Dry white beans are grown on the intensive vegetable lands and also on bench land a little above the best of the truck crop soil. The fields are huge, some over 100 acres.

The variety grown is called California Small White. This is whiter and smaller than the Robust. Harvesting is put through in a very simple and businesslike fashion. Vines are cut and thrown two rows together. Then a side delivery rake consolidates these into windrows of six or eight rows. Then comes the huge tractor-drawn combine. This picks up the plants and thrashes out the beans. There is a recleaner on top which mills out only 3 to 5 per cent. There is no hand picking. Capacity runs about 100 bags of 100 lbs. each per hour.

It is no wonder that Eastern bean growers find Western competition something to think about!

* * *

BERRIES IN WASHINGTON

WHEN we passed Mt. Rainier on our westward trip and came down to the coastal plain we soon discovered that we were in a country where berries (blackberries, raspberries, and a number of other cane fruits) were very much at home. The Western Washington branch Experiment Station at Puyallup has been carrying on bush fruit work for a number of years.

Blackberries are widely planted for fresh market, canning, and freezing. They are trained on high trellises a good deal like the grape trellises of Western New York. Some put a cross bar at the top of the post at right angles to the row and then string additional wires on these bars. The cane growth is tremendous and the berries hang so thickly that they look like the pictures in old fashioned garden catalogs. One important variety is the Oregon Evergreen which traces to a wild form with a deeply cut leaf quite distinct from the Eastern blackberries.

As in the East, mosaic is a serious problem with raspberries. The variety Washington has been bred at Puyallup for resistance to this disease.

The stores commonly offer five or six kinds of berries on a given day. Young and Boysen berries are rather similar, with large berries and much larger drupelets than our Eastern forms. These are very tender and hard to handle in marketing. They are ordinarily sold in pint baskets as wide as a quart basket but shallow.

The loganberry parts from the receptacle like a raspberry, has red foliage, and a suggestion of raspberry flavor. Thornless strains of a number of these berries have been developed.

In California, strawberries are on the stands every month of the year and they are generally good. Marshall is the leading variety, with Klondyke of major importance in most of California.

* * *

BLUE LAKE

CANNING crop growers of vegetables would presumably not be very receptive to growing cannery beans on a trellis. Even without the trouble of setting posts, stringing wires, and tying up with twine, we figure that the return from cannery beans hardly meets expenses. However, most of the beans that are grown for canneries in the Northwest are handled in this way.

The variety is Blue Lake. This is a strain of the old, Early Striped Creaseback, a pole bean that is round podded, tender, and of excellent quality. It is very fleshy and stringless until past the good eating stage.

The price paid canners and freezers is about the same as in the East, between $50 and $60 a ton, but yields under the training system are vastly larger than in New York, eight to ten tons per acre being fairly common. The cost of picking is about the same as with us—around 30 or 35 cents a bushel.

Most of the beans for market on the West Coast are also pole beans. Newer strains of Kentucky Wonder and the Blue Lake are the most common. My family, I fear, will be hard to break into the old time varieties when we return to the East. We have, of course, had good home garden beans, pole beans, for a good many years, Scotia and McCaslan being among our favorites.

Eastern growers and canners would probably do well to look into the Western methods.

* * *

MIGRANTS

EVEN though I have spent four months in California, I would not think of appraising the much publicized farm labor situation in the state. Most of the people who write about it

(*Continued on opposite page*)

NEW 4-WHEEL TRACTOR at LOWEST FACTORY PRICE !



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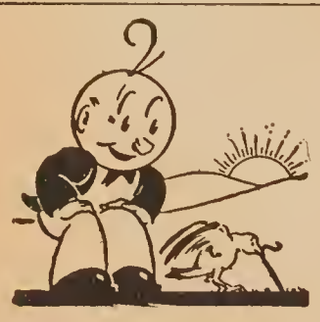
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(*Continued from opposite page*)

have an ax to grind one way or another, and an unbiased observer would have to spend a great deal of time and travel and see a great many people in all walks of life before he could really size up the situation.

One does get many interesting sidelights. There are, doubtless, places where abuses such as those described in "Grapes of Wrath" can be found. On the other hand, one of my most interesting experiences was to drive for a little while through a village of about 5,000 people, unincorporated, which lies just east of the city of Salinas. It is known by various names—East Salinas, Alisal Township, Oklahoma City, and Okietown.

Some years ago this area was open field. A little later there were a good many tent habitations. Then these people, once migrants, acquired a little lot, perhaps built a garage on the back and lived in that for a year or two, and then built houses, simple but comfortable. It gives the impression of a wholesome, working-class residential community.

An interesting light from this same place is found in the story that the county was pressed to pass a plumbing law which would require inspection and union labor as is usual in our cities. The residents, who are thoroughly unionized, most of them working in the packing houses at Salinas, rose in their might and would have none of it. They preferred to buy their plumbing "mail order" and put it in themselves.

When Farmers Sell Timber

(*Continued from Page 3*)

will be interested in growing more and better timber.

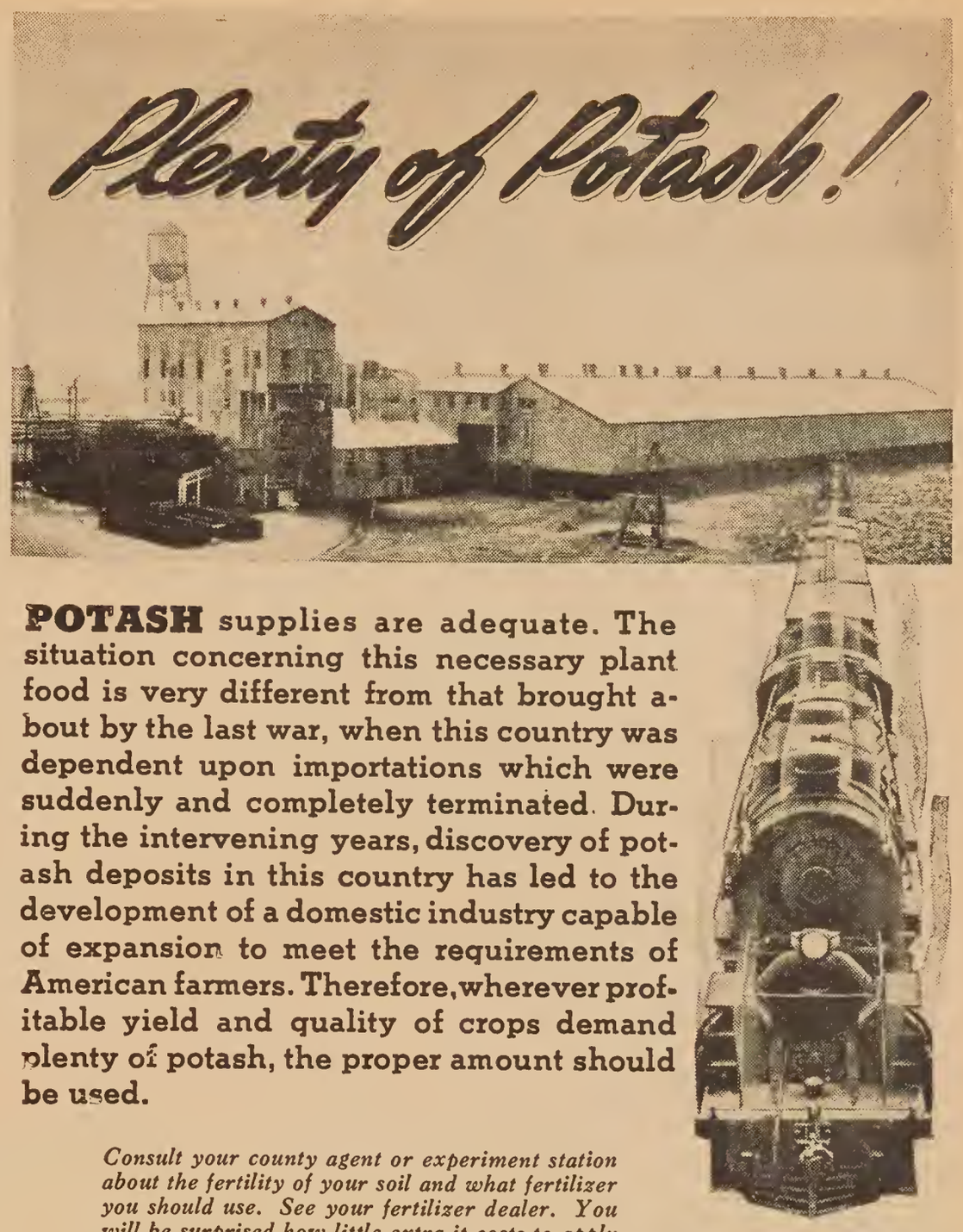
Because the question concerning log rules is so commonly asked, a brief explanation here seems desirable. In my opinion, it makes no difference what log rule is used provided the seller understands that different rules will scale different amounts and that these amounts will vary with different diameters. This College has literature to show what amounts will be given by the different rules used. In the end it makes no difference what rule is used because the buyer who understands these rules knows what he can afford to pay when buying by one rule or another. The Doyle rule is commonly used in this State but the owner will make no more or less money in selling by this rule than any other.

If you have timber or forest products in any form which you wish to sell, we will be glad to advertise this for you in our marketing bulletin and we will be pleased to answer any of your questions in connection with this harvesting and marketing business.

If you wish to receive these marketing bulletins regularly, write and ask to be placed on the list to receive them. If you have material to sell, we will be glad to advertise it upon hearing from you. Tell your friends, for the more people who know about it the greater will be the service we can render to all concerned. For any information or requests regarding this service address Professor Raymond J. Hoyle, Wood Utilization Service, The New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y.

Book Review

THE TEN SECRETS OF GROWING MELONS, *by James S. Morse.* This is a 20-page pamphlet by a practical grower of melons but one who has also made carefuly study of the best methods available. In addition, he is a careful observer who has made a good many observations of his own. If you are growing melons, you will find this very helpful. The price is 50c. It can be ordered direct from Mr. Morse, Levanna, N. Y., or through *American Agriculturist.*



POTASH supplies are adequate. The situation concerning this necessary plant food is very different from that brought about by the last war, when this country was dependent upon importations which were suddenly and completely terminated. During the intervening years, discovery of potash deposits in this country has led to the development of a domestic industry capable of expansion to meet the requirements of American farmers. Therefore, wherever profitable yield and quality of crops demand plenty of potash, the proper amount should be used.

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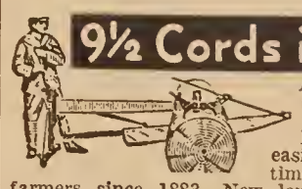


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We invite you to inspect the new Ford Tractor and Equipment Display at the N. Y. S. Horticultural Show in Rochester, January 9 through 12.
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This veto power . . . this right of final decision . . . was placed in producers' hands under the wise guidance of the milk co-operatives. It is one of the most important provisions in the Rogers-Allen law. And it is a point which has been overlooked by a great many milk producers.

Specifically, it provides that 51% of the producers MAY CHANGE THE LAW, or they may ELIMINATE IT ENTIRELY.

Since 51% of the producers have the right to change the law, we also have the chance to make it more nearly perfect from time to time. With so much good having come to the milk producers from this law, isn't it just good, plain horse sense that we continue under it, striving constantly to make it work better for all producers?

The Dairymen's League, who have been carrying on this fight for nearly a quarter of a century, are devoted to the cause of a better standard of living in our farm homes. We firmly believe that since the VETO power is left in the hands of the producer, we should all give it our whole-hearted support during the coming year. If there are ways in which we can make it more certain that the farmer keeps control of his milk, let's collectively search for those better ways.

Above all else we are winning a great fight. Let's hold fast to what we have.

Published by the Thousands of Farmers Who Own, Operate and Control The Dairymen's League



DOWN THE Alley

By J. F. (DOC) ROBERTS

CAN you see any difference in the two heifers pictured on this page? Born within two days of each other, one was grown and handled the economical way, or the way they can be handled on any farm in the Northeast. The other was grown and fattened the corn-belt way, or the uneconomical way for the Northeast, and yet they were both bred and born, fed and grown in New York State.

Mr. Clayton C. Taylor of Lawtons, N. Y., the owner of the Dancote Herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, reports that Esther 2 of Dancote, the heifer on the left, was born on May 10th, 1938, and Iola 4 of Dancote, the heifer on the right, was born on May 8th, 1938.

Esther is the calf that was fed the uneconomical way, and she weighed 575 lbs. on Feb. 1st, 1939. Iola was fed the Northeast way and she weighed 570 lbs. Up to this time, the only grain either of these calves had had was two or three pounds daily from November 1st to February 1st. At that time, Esther was put on full feed and was fed 10 to 12 pounds of grain daily to about September 12th, but Iola was only fed 2 to 3 pounds daily, until she was turned out to pasture on May 5th. After that, she did not get any grain, but on September 12th, Esther weighed 860 pounds and Iola 790.

If you will compare the cost of Iola's 790 pounds, against Esther's weight, you will very readily see the value of our Northeast pastures, and Mr. Taylor's pastures are not any different from the average. On top of that, since September 12th, Esther's grain has been cut down to 3 or 4 pounds daily, and Iola now weighs just about as much as Esther. So again, with good use of silage, hay and pasture, and a comparatively small amount of grain, we have an animal almost exactly as good as we have with the more expensive grain ration. In fact, I am wondering how many of you picked the right heifer as the Northeast heifer.

Right in the same connection, on a lamb tour in Michigan, which some of our Northern New York lamb feeders attended, they were struck by the very small amount of hay which the Michigan men were using in their lamb feeding operation, even going so far as to say that if they fed lambs the same way, and with the amount of hay which they have, they could be feeding three times the amount of lambs they are in Michigan. This again brings out the advantages we do have in a livestock way here in the Northeast. Therefore we should avail ourselves of the roughage we have, and feed our livestock accordingly, rather than to imitate corn-belt feeding operations. On this tour in Michigan, I saw a great many lambs which were all ready to come to market. In fact, some of them were too heavy now, and I cannot but feel that we will have too many lambs on our markets through January and possibly early February, with too few during March, April and May. Fortunately, most all of the lambs going into New York State this year have been light lambs and will not be ready for market until late in the season. We also saw a great deal of corn in outside cribs, in fact, most everywhere, but the report seems to be quite general that a great deal of corn, maybe as high as 30 or 40%, which has been sealed by the Government is going bad and will not be of use for feeding purposes. If this is true, perhaps we can better understand advancing grain prices.

Training a Cow Dog

(*Continued from Page 7*)

to get the cows. I had a little rope on him. When I chased a cow, he would nip its heels; and gradually he would go alone when told to do so. Now we stay at the barn, and he will drive the cows to water in the pasture. Then when I say, "Go get the cows!" he goes and brings them all back.

He is also a good watch dog. I will defy anyone to try to fool with me when he is around. He used to draw my sled with me on it and give me some nice rides, but now I am too heavy for him. His name is Rover.—LEONARD TROMBLEY, *Malone, N. Y.*

* * *

Must Have Brains

The first thing to do is to break your puppy to mind when he is young. If it is in the summer, take your dog with you when you go after your stock. Round up the cows, keep behind them, and drive them home. Be careful not to let your dog get kicked for that has spoiled many a good dog.

Do not try to get your dog to work. When he gets ready, he will start himself—if he has any brains. If he never starts, you might as well shoot him. However, do not be discouraged if he does not start when you think he should. About the best dog I ever saw never started until he was a year old. I thought he never would, but he made a great dog.—H. SUTHERLAND, *Sidney, N. Y.*



"Well, you guys are always in my pasture!"



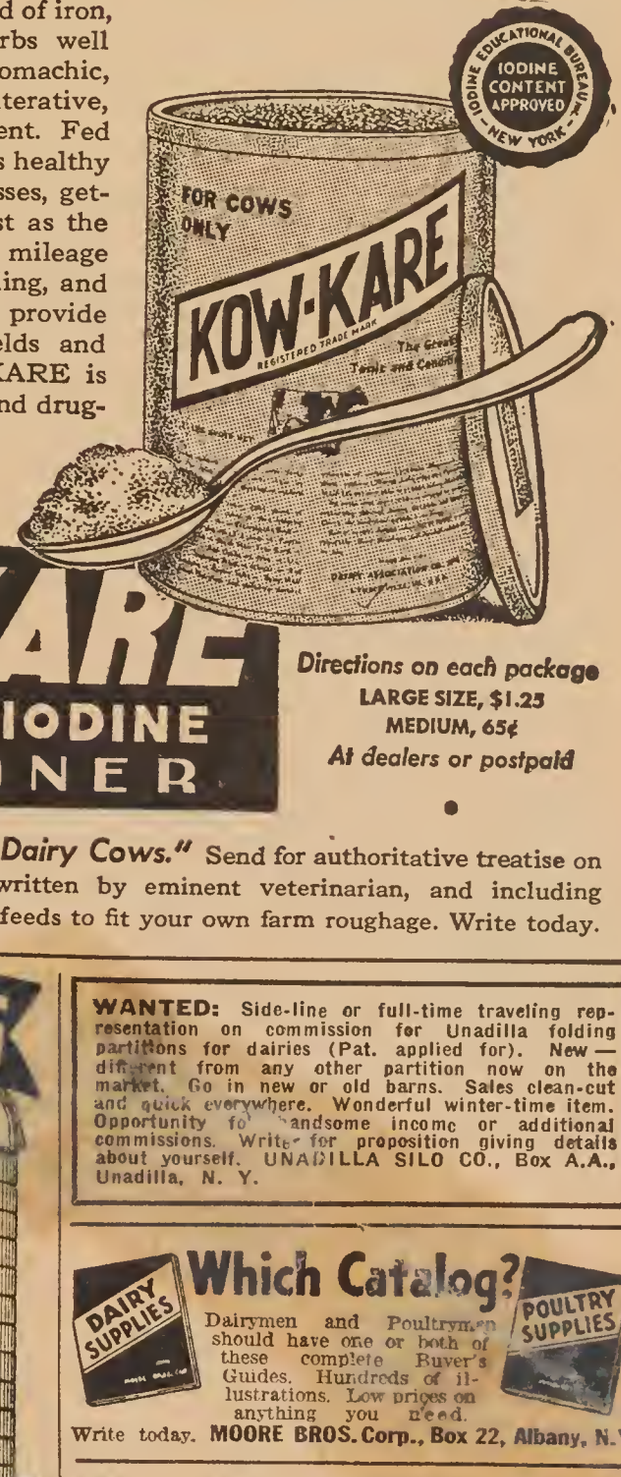
Changing the feeding plan for winter . . . as important as winter oil in your car

A cow's milk-making machinery is just like the motor in your car. What is good practice in summer will "stall the works" in winter. Digestion and assimilation come in for a terrific strain during barn-feeding. Feed is heavy and dry; there's no succulent pasturage, fresh air or exercise. Health hazards are at a peak. Yet the milk-yield must keep up if costly winter diet is to return a profit. No wonder many cows slip out of the earning column, while nature is fighting to maintain bodily health first.

The secret of winter-dairy success is in a program that will put digestion and assimilation on a rebuild-as-you-go basis. The *unnatural* winter stress calls for definite medicinal aid to discourage waste of costly feed. KOW-KARE is designed for just this job. It is a medicinal feed-supplement that promotes vigor to help cows carry extra loads without excessive hazards. Thousands of successful cow owners have demonstrated the worth of this medicinal feed-supplement, which costs so little to provide.

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FARMERS BEWARE!

(*Continued from Page* 4)

sea of the depression, and to come through on their feet. That is something to be proud of; something certainly to fight for and to save!

What are some of the principles that have made Farm Credit so successful?

1. Freedom from Politics

Politics have been kept out of the Farm Credit Administration. Up to now the highest to the lowest employee in Farm Credit work, whether in the Washington office, the District banks, or as officers and secretaries of the local associations, have been hired on their merits, and not because they were good Democrats or Republicans. That one factor has been in large part responsible for the high service of Farm Credit work. I know of no other personnel in either department of government or private business that excels the efficiency of the operators of Farm Credit work across the United States. And when it comes to the farmers themselves in their local associations, the officers and directors of the Production Credit and the National Farm Loan Associations are the best there are in the localities. They are there, as are the employed officers in the District banks and in Washington, not because they are good politicians, but because they are efficient workers. Are we to substitute for these men others who are good Democrats or good Republicans first and then perhaps good operators afterwards?

On the contrary, few employees, outside of Civil Service, be they high or low, no matter what their qualifications, can today secure a position in the United States Department of Agriculture without the approval of some political boss.

Behold the absurdity, the danger, of some local politician passing upon the qualifications of a highly technical expert in agriculture or Farm Credit! From now on, unless you farmers do something about it, the employee in Farm Credit can be hired on the principle of whether he is a good Democrat or a good Republican instead of on whether he is a good Farm Credit man. I care not whether that politician be Republican or Democrat. It is a rotten system. Think of the vast political machine into which the Farm Credit of America can be made by any Administration even though the present one does not do it! The independence of Farm Credit must be restored!

2. Loss of Local Cooperative Control

Farmers of America may as well wake up one time as another that they have two choices from here on, and only two, so far as the management of their public business is concerned. First, they can let government run more and more of their business, including eventually their own farms; or second, they can run their own farm business as individuals, and their public business working together with their neighbors in cooperative organizations Which is it going to be? For a pittance of a few dollars farmers are permitting so-called government experts more and more to edge in on the management of their farms. It is the easiest thing in the world when a man, an institution, or a government loans money for them to insist on how you shall spend that money. Farm Credit heretofore has not done too much of that. Its management has consciously tried to keep from doing it. But the Agricultural Department of the United States is telling the farmers of this nation what to do and how to do it, and they are holding over those farmers the threat of withholding a few dollars of government subsidy if that program is not obeyed. The same thing may happen with Farm Credit.

One of the chief reasons why the Farm Credit work has been so successful in the United States is that it was based on the cooperative principle, not on government control. The government part in the program was supplementary, and it was insisted that most of the responsibility be taken by the officers of the local associations. Farm Credit was started and has been run on the business principle of the farmers furnishing their own credit and not depending too much on government subsidy. During the depression some subsidy has crept into the Farm Credit System, but up to now it has been the intention and the ideal of the leaders and of the farmers themselves eventually to take government subsidy entirely out. With some years of prosperity, which we all hope are ahead, this would have been possible if Farm Credit had been continued as an independent agency. It will not be possible if farmers are willing to trade the cooperative principle upon which Farm Credit has heretofore been run for more and more government control and subsidy of their business. It will not be possible if farmers are willing to trade their freedom and their souls for a mess of pottage!

3. Business vs. Relief

Up to now Farm Credit work has been strictly a business proposition. Money could not be borrowed by anyone either on a mortgage or a short-term basis except on business principles, and on the likelihood that the money would be paid back with interest. It could not be otherwise, for much of the money belonged to the farmers themselves. Every time a farmer failed to pay off his mortgage the Farm Loan Associations, and the farmers who belong to them, were the losers. To be sure, the loans were made and collected on a basis of sympathy and understanding. Neighbors made the loan, and they knew better than anyone else whether the loan could and should be made. What is more important, they were made on the basis of a low rate of interest, and on long term of years in which to pay them back. Nevertheless, loans had to be paid back some time. That made Farm Credit a business, and preserved the respect of the American farmer. In making loans to a neighbor, directors of local Farm Credit Associations have also considered carefully the character of the applicant, and have taken into consideration the old fundamental "his word is as good as his bond." Do we want to lose all of this? Plenty of mistakes have been made. Who could foresee in 1929 that we would have ten long years of a desperate economic situation on farms? But nevertheless, it has been a fundamental principle of Farm Credit that the worst thing you can do to a man is to loan him more money than he ever could hope to pay back.

Under the new set-up it will be possible to take Farm Credit out of business and put it on relief. In fact, many farm leaders believe that this is exactly what Secretary Wallace intends to do. It is certainly what the Department of Agriculture already has done in many of its loaning activities to farmers. In short, for more than twenty years the Federal Land Banks, and more recently the other forms of Farm Credit, have been doing a great job in helping farmers and their families to continue in business and their life and happiness on the old farm. Now, farmers of America, the whole people, and Congress itself faces a decision as to whether or not this Farm Credit service is to be continued on the sound businesslike principles that have made it successful. What would happen to the farmers' credit if after the cooperative features in the System were destroyed some future Administration decided that there were no longer monies available for subsidies out of the government treasury? Where would you be with neither subsidy nor credit? Dependable credit, especially in bad times, is absolutely vital.

4. Increased Taxation

Not the least of the dangers which may result from the transfer of the independent Farm Credit Administration to the Department of Agriculture is the likelihood of increased taxation. Up to 1933, Farm Credit work was largely self-supporting. Because of the emergency, the amended Act in 1933 provided for more government subsidy in Farm Credit. But much of the money for loans to farmers is still secured by farmers themselves by selling bonds and debentures on their joint credit through the National Farm Loan and Production Credit Associations. Do farmers want to lose this by having the System entirely subsidized and paid for by taxation out of the United States Treasury? If I know the spirit of the American farmer, the answer is emphatically "No".

But even more is involved than just Farm Credit. The future success of this Nation, the last stronghold of real democracy in the world, depends upon our stopping, before it is too late, the rapid centralization of power into government. The grab of Farm Credit is the latest and worst example of such centralization.

This serious situation comes right down to this question: Are farmers willing to trade their right of self-determination, of individual action, of local control, of freedom from politics in their business, receiving in return some very questionable temporary advantage? It is up to you to make your own decision as to what is best for you, your children, and for America, and then to tell your Representatives in Congress and the President of the United States what you think.

Leaders Telegraph Warnings on Farm Credit Change

(*Continued from Page* 5)

Change Dashes Hopes of Farmers

By FRED H. SEXAUER,

President, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.

For generations farmers have looked forward to the establishment of a national farm credit system fitted to the needs of agriculture, controlled by farmers, divorced from politics. In the Farm Credit Administration as originally set up and administered they saw the eventual accomplishment of their goal. They were gradually but enthusiastically investing the necessary capital to gain control. This action of merging the national Farm Credit System into a Department of government controlled by Cabinet appointees who will change with every new Administration dashes the hopes of farmers that the Farm Credit Administration can be kept a non-political agency serving the credit needs of farmers regardless of political creed. I hear nothing but resentment and bitter disappointed expression by farmers over this change.

* * *

More Government Control

By HERBERT KING,

President, New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

The change in the administration of Farm Credit and its correlation with other activities of the agricultural administration, will almost surely make Farm Credit much more dependent on government aid and will make it practically impossible to build a credit agency for farmers on a sound business basis that would have access to the big money markets and that can be owned and controlled by farmers.

For nearly twenty-five years the farmers of this country have been building such a credit agency and have invested about $130,000,000 in it, expecting that the time would soon come when government help would not be needed and government control could be eliminated. The correlation of Farm Credit with the other activities of the A.A.A. and the loaning on a charity basis which the A.A.A. is carrying on, even though in itself may be worthy, is sure to mean more government aid and more government control and a long step backward in building up an independent cooperative credit agency for farmers.

* * *

Change May Depress Bond and Debenture Market

By H. L. KOKERNOT,

Rancher and Farm Leader, San Antonio, Texas.

Realizing policy of sound credit has enabled agriculture to obtain loans at low interest rates, ranchmen of Southwest fear change will result in depressing bond and debenture market thereby losing gain made, and will use every possible influence to have Farm Credit Administration returned as an independent agency of government.

* * *

Management Should Be Left in Hands of Farmer Owners

Resolution of New Jersey Farm Bureau, forwarded to President Roosevelt by H. E. Taylor, Secretary.

The Farm Credit Administration was originally organized as a cooperative institution for farmers to finance their business. Since they have already invested a definite percentage in proportion to all loans granted, they are the majority shareholders of the Federal Farm Credit Administration.

Therefore, it would seem not only desirable but fair that the administration should be left in the hands of the majority shareholders. Recent changes have been made without their knowledge.

In view of recent changes made without consideration of these interests, we respectfully urge that the Farm Credit Administration be returned to an independent Federal authority reporting only to the President and Congress.

to bring injurious results to agriculture. It is another step in the direction of centralization of power and contrary to American ideals.

* * *

NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

■ *Federal Debt Approaches Limit*

THREE choices are open to Federal Government and American public —less spending, more taxes, or increase in federal debt limit now set at $45,000,000,000.

One Washington report hints that President is reconciled to a $3,000,000,000 deficit during the next fiscal year. With debt limit at $45,000,000,000, the recent federal debt of close to $42,000,000,000 indicates that present debt limit will be reached before end of next fiscal year.

Gossip is that President's annual budget message, due soon, will ask for $9,250,000,000 to meet government expenses for year beginning next July 1, at same time forecasting tax revenues of about $6,300,000,000. Included in budget are increases for national defense from about $1,500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 next year. Relief funds are claimed due for slash from $1,500,000,000 to about $1,000,000,000.

Tax increases are notoriously unpopular with politicians in an election year. Federal job holders number 939,000, largest total in American history. There is little real evidence from Washington of intention to curb spending, and taxpayers will not look kindly on an increase in the federal debt limit. Result is a jigsaw puzzle badly in need of solution.

■ *Labor Relations Act Needs Amending*

THOROUGH "going over" of National Labor Relations Act and Labor Board which has been administering its provisions is being given by special investigating committee of House of Representatives. Much testimony already heard indicates Labor Board favors unions in disputes with employers. Representative Healey from Massachusetts states his belief that the inquiry will help clear up the atmosphere around the whole situation.

Practically unanimous is demand for amendment of National Labor Relations Act, although little agreement as to kind of amendment is evident. Labor unions, particularly C.I.O., want criminal penalties for employers who violate the Act. The American Federation of Labor wants a new five-man Board to administer the Act and more protection for unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.; while the National Association of Manufacturers and U. S. Chamber of Commerce want changes to give employers equal rights with labor. Also proposed by U. S. Chamber of Commerce is separation of investigation, prosecution and judgment, all now exercised by Labor Board.

Rumor states that White House is critical of Labor Relations Board for failure to alter attitude toward employers folowing obvious public reaction against Labor Board policies.

■ *More Freight for Railroads*

HEAVY upturn in freight traffic, particularly since August, has brightened railroad picture, or at least made troubles less acute. Estimated *net* railroad income for 1939 is $95,000,000, compared with *net* deficit of over $123,000,000 in 1938.

Railroads deserve great credit for handling increased traffic efficiently and with little or no car shortage. For month of October railroads gave employment to 1,055,164 men, largest number since November 1937 and an increase of nearly 80,000 over October a year ago. During year Class 1 railroads purchased 51,000 new freight cars, and are awaiting delivery of over 36,000 more. Also put in service during the year were 94 new steam locomotives and 216 electric and Diesel locomotives.

Efficient handling of equipment resulted in highest average speed of freight trains between terminals on record, as well as greatest average load per train. Interesting also is fuel economy. Back in 1920 it took a pound of fuel to move 5.8 tons a mile. In 1939 the same amount of fuel moved 8.9 tons of freight a mile.

SLANT: Railroads are essential and most taxpayers prefer that they be kept under private management. Needed is a national transportation policy fair to all transportation agencies.

■ *Stubborn Finns*

MOST surprising development of Europe's wars is stout-hearted stand of Finns in defense of homeland. Christmas Day brought undeclared Armistice along Siegfried and Maginot Lines, but no cessation in Russian army's attempts to bring Finns to their knees. In North Finland zero weather is biggest Finn ally, with Russian army reported in full retreat, mainly because of shortage of food and other supplies. Russia's retreat in North has been termed a "catastrophe". Finns likewise are holding their own on other fronts, but military experts feel that Russian might will prevail unless Finns get speedy help.

Personally in command of American drive for relief funds for Finns is Herbert Hoover. In one day over $13,000 was contributed to the fund. American Red Cross has set aside a quarter of a million dollars, and Mr. Hoover has already forwarded $100,000 secured by private subscription. Finnish President Kallio has appealed to the whole civilized world to aid Finland.

Good Books to Read

TABLETOP, *Eden Phillpotts.* A tall romantic story of buried treasure. There's a mysterious island, an ancient parrot, spiders as big as elephants. In this impossible setting, however, are quite-possible people, and it's really a first-rate buried treasure story. — *The Macmillan Company, New York.* $2.00.

Good Movies to See

THE PRIVATE LIVES OF ELIZABETH AND ESSEX. The liking of Good Queen Bess for her young courtier, the Earl of Essex, has always interested historians. The screen story condenses and rearranges the most exciting chapters, setting forth the squally relationship of the aging Queen and the vehement young soldier-earl. The musical score is unusually fine; and it is considered one of the season's best movies.

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It's only human for you to get a thrilling sense of power when you grip the steering wheel of your new Allis-Chalmers Tractor. Cutting a furrow slice at *twice* the speed of horses, you think to yourself, "Now I'm getting somewhere"—*and you are!* For once in your life, you have spare time and feed for *paying* livestock . . . maybe the purebred dairy herd you have had your heart set on. At last you can see your way clear to fixing up the place, liming, growing new grasses and legumes for green manure or seed to be harvested with the All-Crop Harvester.

Yes, it's only human for you to strut a little when you see your farm program forge ahead of your neighbors'. But the greatest satisfaction comes when your family joins you in the comforts of Better Living—with Allis-Chalmers power!

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WC provides plenty of smooth-governed power for "60" All-Crop Harvester, shown here harvesting windrowed grain with pickup attachment.

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Norton Heads Producers' Bargaining Agency

AT THE recent meeting of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc., Ralph Norton of the Boonville Farms Cooperative was elected president for the coming year. Other officers are: Leon Chapin of N. Bangor (Dairymen's League), Vice-President; A. J. Williams of Franklinville (Sheffield Producers), Secretary; and E. C. Bardin of West Winfield, Treasurer.

The Executive Committee is made up of the above officers, plus J. C. Treat of Honeoye Falls.

The present Board of Directors is as follows: E. C. Bardin; *C. C. Barlow, Leon, N. Y.; L. A. Chapin; F. H. Child, Amsterdam, N. Y.; J. A. Coulter, Watertown, N. Y.; Joe Davis, Little Marsh, Pa.; Dr. R. E. Davis, Clinton, N. Y.; Warren Davy, Greene, N. Y.; G. L. Dumont, Malone, N. Y.; S. A. Hufcut, Middletown, N. Y.; J. R. Humphrey, Holland Patent, N. Y.; *R. P. Kinney, Amenia, N. Y.; Earl Laidlaw, Gouverneur, N. Y.; Ralph C. Norton, Boonville, N. Y.; F. H. Sexauer, Auburn, N. Y.; E. H. Sheldon, Little Falls, N. Y.; H. Stannard, Fair Haven, Vt.; E. C. Strobeck, Macedon, N. Y.; J. C. Treat; H. S. Rolfe, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; and A. J. Williams, (* Newly Elected).

Mr. Norton has been a Director of the Bargaining Agency since it was formed, and served in the past year as Treasurer of the Agency. He has demonstrated his ability to build a strong producer-owned cooperative. The members of the Boonville Cooperative own and operate their country receiving plant which is free from debt. This small cooperative is five years old and is already recognized as one of the most progressive and businesslike cooperatives in the state.

Backs Strong Educational Program

Mr. Norton believes that all well informed producers have the will to do for themselves and he is determined that all shall have the rights that State and Federal laws give to them. A constructive educational program, to enable all to have the facts, is one of the major projects that Mr. Norton places first for 1940.

In commenting on his general thoughts in regard to the program of the Bargaining Agency, Mr. Norton had the following to say:

"Not withstanding the fact that the surplus control plan, as incorporated in the State and Federal Marketing Orders, is proving its worth and returning to all dairy farmers the best price that they have received in nine years, its continuous success depends upon support given by all producers to meet each emergency as it arises. Only by a thorough understanding of the ever changing problems and the ability to quickly adjust efforts to meet the emergency as it arises can producers hope to retain the benefits that they are now enjoying.

"At present, consideration of the problem of increased production and its effect upon the returns to producers must be a matter of first consideration. A sound program that will warrant the support of all groups will be the aim of the Agency. The Agency's program shall ever be kept in the hands of the producers, as the By-Laws are based upon most democratic lines.

"Regular meetings of the Executive Committee will be held twice each month and meetings of the Board of Directors once a month. Regular meetings of the Delegate Body will be held every three months and special meetings of all bodies will be held whenever emergencies seem to warrant them."

"It will be my purpose," said Mr. Norton, "to keep in close touch with the producers and to protect the interests of all cooperative associations in the Agency and to build stronger producer owned and controlled cooperative associations throughout the entire Shed, which will be working together for the common good of all. In this purpose, I ask the support of all business men and dairymen."

Following the election of officers and new directors, the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency is all set to serve dairymen during the coming year as it has in the past. As you will note, the smaller cooperatives have a majority on the Board of Directors, and Mr. Norton, the President, is himself a representative of one of the smaller groups.

Important Job Ahead

The next important job ahead of the Bargaining Agency is action designed to prevent a serious slump in returns when the present emergency price schedule expires May 1. Steps are already being taken in this direction. However, there is a broader and more far-reaching job to be accomplished—namely to make dairymen themselves, through the organizations represented in the Bargaining Agency, the number one partner in regulating milk marketing in the metropolitan area and in keeping government supervision secondary. The Marketing Agreements and Orders were put into effect at the request of a majority of dairymen, and if and when any changes are made, they should be at the request of dairymen.

The biggest recent service which the Bargaining Agency has rendered was the lead it took last summer in securing price amendments to the Marketing Order, which it is estimated will add $10,000,000 to producers' milk checks during winter months. No one knows better than dairymen themselves how much this added income means at this time. It is fitting that two of these bigger checks arrived before the Christmas season. Many dealers took steps to get November checks to dairymen before the holiday, thus making cash available both to pay current bills and to provide a bit of Christmas cheer. Incidentally, the best Christmas present that dairymen received was the knowledge that milk checks for several months will be based on good prices.

State Agricultural Society Meets January 17

The 108th Annual Meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society will be held in the State Office Building at Albany on January 17. Among the speakers who will appear on the program are:

G. Emerson Markham, whose voice many of you have heard via the WGY Farm Paper of the Air and who will talk on "Broadcasting in the Public Interest."

Wheeler McMillan, Editor of Farm Journal, whose subject will be "An American Farm Policy."

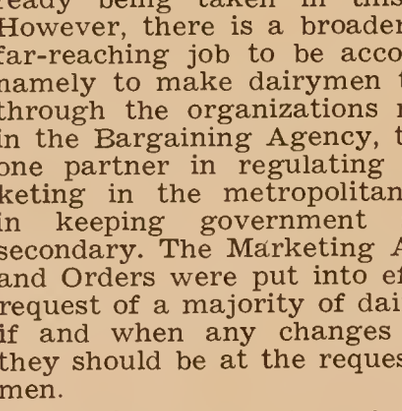
Jerome Barnum, Publisher of the Syracuse Post-Standard, who will talk on "Second Thoughts on Important Questions."

Also appearing on the program are: Fred Sexauer, President of the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations; H. V. Noyes, Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of New York; Clayton Young of Randolph, President of the New York Chapter of Future Farmers of America.

Wilbur Hesseltine of the State School of Agriculture at Canton will give his talk "Why Not Work Together?" which won him first prize at the speaking contest at New York State Grange recently.

Governor Lehman will be the chief speaker at the evening banquet. Romeyn Berry has promised to let Elmer do the chores so he can talk on "Casting Up Accounts for the Season."

Century Farmer citations have been prepared by Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., and the citations will be presented by the Governor.



From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

ACTION by the State Grange in endorsing a state tax for advertising and promoting apples is causing considerable interest. The resolution, which was adopted without any dissent from the floor, calls for a tax of one-half cent per bushel on all commercially packed apples.

Funds would be handled by a commission representing the apple interests and nominated by the farm organizations. This plan differs from the milk publicity tax, which is administered by the Bureau of Milk Publicity in the State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

The resolution was introduced in the State Grange by the Niagara County delegation after adoption by the Pomona Grange of that county. It asks that support be given to a bill which is to be introduced in the Legislature this winter providing for a tax of one-half cent per bushel on the commercial apple crop. It further states that the best method of handling the fund would be through a grower commission.

Voluntary Plan Now

Apple promotional work now is being carried on by the New York and New England Apple Institute, whose members contribute one cent a bushel on their commercial pack. Many growers feel that the institute has shown definite results in what can be accomplished by promotional work. A widespread belief among New York growers is that there has been too little support for the institute.

In some counties the complaint is heard that a few growers support the institute and all growers receive benefit. This happened in the state of Washington, where the voluntary plan was tried for one year and then a tax plan was substituted. Washington now raises almost a quarter of a million dollars annually to advertise its apples.

Niagara County introduced a somewhat similar resolution a year ago at the meeting of the State Grange. A substitute resolution was adopted directing the Grange executive committee to support such legislation at Albany provided the apple industry wanted it.

Since that time Michigan has abandoned the voluntary plan in favor of a state tax of one cent a bushel administered by a growers' commission. The subject is due for discussion at meetings of the State Horticultural Society this winter.

* * *

Horticultural Society Meetings

Next on the program will be the meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society at Rochester Jan. 9 to 12. President J. Roe Stevenson of Cayuga will deliver his annual address on the afternoon of the first day. There will be sessions on insects and diseases, on soft fruits, and many other problems. A major feature of the meeting will be a "Conference on the Economics of Production and Marketing," with four sessions extending over three days.

At these sessions various problems which have a direct bearing of how growers may cut costs or make a profit will be taken up in detail. A number of speakers are being brought from other states, and many New York growers will contribute to the discussions. Halsey B. Knapp, director of the State Institute of Applied Agriculture, is to be the speaker at the boys' banquet, at which Ed. Eastman has been invited to be toastmaster.

The eastern meeting of the society will be at Kingston, Jan. 24 to 26. A featured speaker on this program will be Major C. E. Chase, secretary of the Washington State Apple Advertising Commission. Another visitor will be F. A. Motz, European specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

* * *

National Meeting Coming

The National Apple Institute will hold its annual meeting in Rochester. While dates are not definite, it is expected that the meeting will be in the first week of February. The meeting will bring to this state representatives of all the various state apple advertising bodies, apple institutes and other groups engaged in advertising and promoting apples. All sessions will be open to growers.

State Fair Contest Winners

Paul Smith, Director of the New York State Fair, tells us that checks for $12.50 each have been sent to Sheldon Brink of Walton, N. Y., and to Ben Parker of Deposit, N. Y. These two men are winners in the "Suggested New Features" Contest for the State Fair. Both men suggested a wood-chopping contest.

Mr. Smith further states that if any of the many suggestions which came in are used during the time he is director, checks will be sent to those who suggested them.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

Monday, January 8th

12:35—"Old Records Are Good, But New Ones Are Better," Dr. V. B. Hart.

12:45—Parents' Court, "How Mothers Help Make Wars," Dr. Robert Frederick.

Tuesday, January 9th

12:35—"Three Years of Soil Saving," J. A. McKee.

12:45—Homemakers' Clinic, "The Woman Who Couldn't See to Sew," Francis Akin.

Wednesday, January 10th

12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag, "Making Milk Out of Thin Air," Ed W. Mitchell.

12:45—Countryside Talk, Harold W. Thompson.

Thursday, January 11th

12:35—"Looking For New Income on the Farm," E. M. Root.

12:45—"Save the Soil and Save the Game," Kenneth Terees.

Friday, January 12th

12:35—"New York State's Pioneer Farm Organization," P. M. Eastman.

12:45—Women's Corner, Caroline Pringle.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, January 13th

12:35—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "Learning the Apple Business," Edmund R. Bower.

12:45—Grange Views and News, "Economic Justice For the American Farmer," Rensselaer Pomona Grange.

Monday, January 15th

12:35—"Be Wise and Fertilize," Professor E. L. Worthen.

12:45—"Millard Fillmore," by Dr. Hugh M. Flick.

Tuesday, January 16th

12:35—"Flower Gardening on Paper," G. O. Oleson.

12:45—Homemakers' Clinic, "The Woman Who Threw Away Her Dishpan," Laura Wing.

Wednesday, January 17th

12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag, "Modern Nurseries for Chicks," Ed W. Mitchell.

12:45—Countryside Talk, "Chivalry," Bristow Adams.

Thursday, January 18th

12:35—"Spare Time and the Vegetable Grower," Clarence Johnson.

12:45—"Agricultural Credit," Peter Ham.

Friday, January 19th

12:35—"Farm Produce Prices and Why," H. D. Phillips.

12:45—Women's Corner, Dr. Margaret Wylie.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, January 20th

12:35—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "The Wealth of Health," Leon McNair.

12:45—Grange Views and News, "It's Time For Efficiency in Government," Warren Pomona Grange.

Supply and Demand Prices for Milk

By LELAND SPENCER

IN THE previous article I suggested that the dairymen of the New York milk shed must soon make a choice between two price policies: Either they must accept supply and demand prices, or they must go in for some form of production control. A reader challenges this. He says, "What do you mean by 'supply and demand prices' for milk? I thought we got away from that long ago. And as for production control, it really isn't anything new. The milk supply for city markets has been regulated in different ways for a good many years."



Leland Spencer

It is true that the price of milk isn't determined by supply and demand in the same way as the price of apples, potatoes, eggs or most other farm products. The supply of milk for the New York City market has been regulated by health authorities about 30 years. As dairymen know very well, the sanitary requirements have been made more and more strict. Now it is necessary for the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets to certify that more milk is needed by the market before the health authorities can grant permits to new dairies.

The supply of milk for fluid use also is regulated by classified prices, pooling, and other devices. The object of classified prices and pooling is to get higher returns for fluid milk than could be obtained if the milk supply were treated as a unit. Under the federal and state marketing orders the effectiveness of these devices has been increased by making them compulsory for the entire market. The marketing orders also provide for market service payments to compensate dealers and cooperatives for diverting surplus milk into manufactured products. That is a very effective means of protecting the fluid milk price from the pressure of excess milk supplies.

But while these arrangements do modify the effect of the milk supply on prices, they have not removed the price of milk entirely from operation of the law of supply and demand. To me, a "supply and demand price" for milk is a price that will keep the milk supply in reasonably close adjustment with the sales of fluid milk and cream, taking into consideration the arbitrary as well as the natural forces on both sides. As long as the milk supply in the short season (November), doesn't fall short and doesn't exceed the Class 1 and Class 2 sales by more than about 15 per cent, I would say that we have had a supply and demand price. In November 1938, 11 per cent of the milk in the New York pool was surplus; and in November 1939, 16 per cent. I doubt whether the dairymen of the New York milk shed will profit in the long run from prices that bring on more than 15 per cent surplus in the month of November, and corresponding proportions in other months based on the normal seasonal changes in the use of milk.

In this connection, the fact that the marketing orders were amended recently to provide for market service payments in November and December, as well as in other months, may be significant. I hope it doesn't mean that the policy of balancing production and consumption closely in that season of the year has been given up.

The people who drafted the Milk Control Law of New York State, and presumably the Legislature and the Governor also, recognized that in fixing milk prices, even under state authority, one of the main considerations is the balancing of supply and demand. One section of that law provides that in fixing the prices of milk the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets "shall take into consideration the balance between production and consumption of milk, the cost of production and distribution, ... the cost of feeding stuffs used in the production of milk, the supply of milk in such market and the purchasing power and welfare of the public."

The Agricultural Marketing Agreements Act of 1937, which is the basis of the federal milk orders, provides that parity of purchasing power, rather than the balance between production and consumption, is to be the main consideration in fixing milk prices. I know, however, that those in charge of administration of federal marketing orders always give serious attention to the supply and demand situation in determining what are the proper prices for fluid milk and cream in any market.

Under the conditions that have prevailed in the various milk markets since 1931 it has been no easy matter to hold to the supply and demand principle in fixing prices. Most of the time the "supply and demand price" has been too low to satisfy dairymen or to bring them an income sufficient for decent living. Last summer the seriousness of the drought was not recognized soon enough, and for two or three months New York dairymen received considerably less for milk than the supply situation warranted. The greatest difficulty, however, in attempting to keep the milk supply in good adjustment with demand by proper pricing is due to the slow, prolonged and somewhat unpredictable response of milk production to different price situations. I am confident that a much better job of price making for milk could be done, if certain basic conditions were improved. I have in mind particularly the following:

1. The prices for all farm products and basic commodities in general must be brought up closer to the level of retail prices, wages, taxes, etc. When that is done, "supply and demand" prices will be "living" prices for milk.

2. More complete, accurate statistics of milk production and consumption, costs of production, consumer incomes, and the like, should be made available, and these facts should be gotten out more promptly than is now the case.

3. A good deal of research concerning the responses of milk production to various prices for milk, feed, cattle, etc., as well as to weather, crop yields, and the like, is needed to provide a better basis for forecasting the milk supply.

4. It should be possible to make the price changes which are needed from time to time more promptly and with less concern for political expediency.

5. Dairymen and others need to be better informed concerning the relation of milk prices to the production and consumption of milk.

6. The organization of dairymen in the milk shed should be perfected so that maneuvering for competitive advantage will be eliminated as a factor in determining the price of milk.

NEW YORK MILK PRICES WITH COMPARISONS

	Nov. 1939	Nov. 1938	Nov. 1910-14	Oct. 1939
MILK, Grade B, 3.7%, 201-210 mile zone:				
Dairymen's League, per cwt.*	$2.30	$2.23	$1.89	$2.29
Sheffield Farms, per cwt.	2.35	2.13	1.91	2.34
Average, per cwt.	2.325	2.18	1.90	2.32
Index, 1910-14=100†	129	121	100	141
40 basic commodities, Index, 1910-14=100	116.8‡	106.2	100.0	117.5
BUTTER:				
New York, 92 score	30c	27c	34c	29c
Index, 1910-14=100	88	79	100	94
DAIRY RATION AT UTICA:				
Wholesale price per ton	$30.19	$25.50	$28.65	$28.97
Index, 1910-14=100	105	89	100	100
Pounds feed equal in price to 100 lbs. milk	154	170	133	160

* Net pool return without special location or upstate city differentials.
† Adjusted for change in seasonal variation of price.
‡ Preliminary.

—LELAND SPENCER,
Dept. of Agr. Econ. & Farm Mgt.
N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

Milk Consumption Increasing

Recent report showed milk production in the New York milk shed from 13 to 14 lbs. per day per dairy higher than a year ago. Total milk production for U. S. in November was about equal to the record production established a year ago. For the entire country winter milk production is expected to continue about on last year's level.

The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets reports that more New York State cows freshened between June and December than in the same months in any year since 1932. As a result spring freshenings are expected to be lighter than in most recent years. That, of course, is one reason for heavier winter production.

The Milk Industry Foundation reports an increase in consumption in New York City of 78 per cent in November as compared to November a year ago. November was the 9th consecutive month in which the daily average sales of milk in New York City were higher than for the corresponding months in 1938.

On December 1 dairy crop reporters stated that they were paying $1.65 per hundred for dairy ration—a drop from the recent high figure of $1.70 for October, but considerably higher than the price of $1.49 on December 1 a year ago. On December 1, 1937, the price reported was $1.72, and on the same date in 1936, $2.00.

As compared with quantities of dairy feed on hand a year ago, dairymen reporting to the Department of Agriculture estimated the following supplies: corn silage, 87 per cent; alfalfa hay, 85 per cent; other hay, 73 per cent; oats, 86 per cent; barley, 83 per cent.

Estimates of cold storage holdings of butter on December 9 were 78,820,000 lbs., of which about 63,652,000 lbs. were privately owned, the balance by the government. On the same date a year ago cold storage holdings were 149,000,000 lbs., of which 45,775,000 lbs. were privately owned.

For the month of October some 23,000,000 lbs. of oleomargarine were sold, almost 7,000,000 less than a year ago. For the period of January to October, 1939, figures show about the same percentage as a year ago—namely 23 per cent.

On December 15 Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston gave further backing to the constitutionality of the equalization pool in the Boston market. The Court dismissed appeal of five dealers who had previously been served with injunction to refrain from violating the provisions of the Marketing Order.

Plenty of Certified Seed Potatoes

Potato growers should have no difficulty in securing certified seed potatoes this coming spring. In the Northeast, including Canada, 53,096 acres of certified seed passed final inspection out of 70,111 acres entered at planting time. The approved acreage is 31% higher than a year ago and slightly higher than the approved acreage for 1937. Increases are reported for Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island; while there were acreage decreases in New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York.

In bushels the available certified seed supply is estimated at 12,201,500 bushels, compared with 9,272,400 bushels a year ago and 13,826,000 for 1937. The Chippewa certified seed supply is over double last year. Other increases by varieties are: Cobblers, 20%; Green Mountains, 39%; Katahdins, 72%. There is a decrease of 28% in production of Spaulding Rose certified seed.

Egg Production High

Receipts of eggs at the larger markets have been running well ahead of a year ago. Lower egg prices and higher feed prices are squeezing poultrymen. The number of hens per farm flock for the entire country is higher than a year ago and egg production per hen has been well above the five-year average but slightly below the record production of 1938. When the hen census is taken January 1, it is practically certain that more layers will be shown than were on farms a year ago. On the other side of the picture, the purchasing power of consumers is expected to be somewhat higher.

On the average, the price of eggs to U. S. producers the middle of November was 3c less than the same date a year ago.

The feed situation has brought about a change in broiler production. In the Middle-West, where home-grown grain is available, reports indicate an increase of 32 per cent in the fall hatchings of broilers; while in the New England area, where most of the feed is purchased, there was a decrease of 29 per cent in fall hatchings compared to a year ago.

Apple Holdings Moderate

Storage holdings of apples are usually at the peak for the season around December 1. The fact that U. S. holdings this year of 30,748,000 bushels on that date were slightly under last year's figures, as well as five-year-average holdings, is considered an optimistic note in the apple situation.

By areas, holdings in New England and New York were somewhat heavier than a year ago, with holdings in New Jersey and Pennsylvania below a year ago. Virginia's holdings were light last season and again this year, while the situation in West Virginia is approximately the same as a year ago. Western boxed apple regions have fewer apples in storage than a year ago. A decrease of over a million boxes is shown in Washington, half a million in California, and a considerable decrease in Oregon.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Jan. 12	113th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N.Y.
March 4-6	Nittany Meadows Guernsey Sale, State College, Pa.
Mar. 18-19	Nittany Meadows Guernsey Dispersal, State College, Pa.
Apr. 15	Capitol Holstein Sale, Harrisburg, Pa.
May 13	The Royal Guernsey Sale, Harrisburg, Pa.
May 13	Eastern States Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Sale, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
May 25	Thatch Meadow Farm Guernsey Dispersal, St. James, Long Island, N. Y.

Coming Events

Jan. 9-11	Connecticut State Grange Meeting, Hotel Bond, Hartford.
Jan. 9-12	Annual Meeting of New York State Horticultural Society, Rochester.
Jan. 16	Annual Meeting of Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders Ass'n., Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, 10:00 A. M.
Jan. 16-17	Connecticut Dairymen's Association Annual Convention, Hartford.
Jan. 16-18	Penn. State Horticultural Society Annual Meeting, Harrisburg.
Jan. 16-18	Third Annual Agricultural Trade Show, Armory, Lewiston, Me.
Jan. 16-19	Union Agricultural Meetings & Farm Products Show, Memorial Auditorium, Burlington, Vt.
Jan. 17-21	91st Boston Poultry Show, Boston Garden, Mass.
Jan. 19	Annual Meeting of the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association, 10:30 A.M., Hotel Martin, Utica, N. Y.
Jan. 20	Meeitng of Western Maine Jersey Breeders, Grange Hall, South Waterford, Me.
Jan. 23-26	New Jersey Agricultural Week & Farm Show, Trenton.
Jan. 24-26	Eastern Meeting of New York State Horticultural Society, Kingston, N. Y.
Jan. 25-27	Connecticut Poultry Association Annual Meeting, Hotel Garde, Hartford.
Feb. 12-17	Farm & Home Week, Cornell.
Feb. 15	Annual Master Farmer Banquet, Willard Straight, Cornell.
Feb. 27-March 1	Sixth Mohawk Valley Baby Chick and Egg Show, Schenectady, N. Y.
March 7-8	Annual Meeting of Northeastern Dairy Conference, Providence, R. I.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

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BULL CALVES ON FREE LEASE FOR 3½ YEARS to 5½ yrs. from Proven Holstein Sire, King Bessie Ormsby Boast, No. 593354. Registered calves offered to D.H.I.A. members, unregistered calves to non-members out of record cows. Full information on request.
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COWS FOR SALE
T.B. Tested Holstein and Guernseys in Carload Lots. Ninety Day Retest Guaranteed.
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"Invincible"
Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires.
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HOLSTEINS Highest herd aver. in N. Y. State and 10th in U. S. for herds tested for five or more years as listed in Volume 10 Red Book. Bulls of serviceable age for sale; also a few females.
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Tarbell Farms GUERNSEYS
ACCREDITED—340 HEAD—NEGATIVE APPROVED.
Bulls from Proved Sires and High Record Dams.
Also a few choice A.R. cows and well bred heifers.
Visitors always welcome.
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On Free Lease Baby sons of Monie's Major of Elmwood, 214348, No. 1 D.H.I.A. Guernsey sire in U. S. A. Out of good Guernsey cows with D.H.I.A. records. For 30 days will waive D.H.I.A. membership requirement. Any careful dairyman accepted.
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We offer five, six-year-old Owl-Interest cows, freshening in January and February. Large rugged cows of excellent type and capacity. Herd Improvement Registry 305 day records average approximately 9000 lbs. milk and 500 lbs. fat. These records made under regular herd care and twice a day milking.
Proven Owl-Interest bull, age six, for lease to a certified herd. Prices reasonable. Certified herd No. 168.
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EIGHT MONTHS AND OVER. PRICED RIGHT. IMMEDIATE SALE. GOOD BREEDING STOCK.
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registered young cows with calves at foot, yearling heifers (unbred), and yearling feeder steers. Best bloodlines. Retest before moved.
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Registered, Heifer and Bull Calves, eight months old, weight about 500 lbs. Sired by Briarcliff Mariner 2nd. $100 each.
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REGISTERED AYRSHIRES — Increase your butterfat test. Buy your next bull calf from us. Penshurst Man O'War breeding. Herd average 4.30 test. Show winners. $25.00 up. Over a hundred head to choose from.
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W.H.R. SUPER DOMINO 14TH, 4 YRS. OLD. OTHER BULLS AT ALL TIMES.
ROAD'S END,
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DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULL CALVES AND YOUNG BULLS UP TO SERVICEABLE AGE.
Priced from $50.00 to $150.00 according to age and finish. Guaranteed Breeders.
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Choice Dairy Cattle Michigan, Ohio, and New York State Holsteins and Guernseys. T.B. and Bloodtested — Carload lots or less.
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Duroc Boars and Sows Have a fine bunch of pigs of late March, April and May farrow—sired by boars of Perfect Balancer, Wavemaster and Count breeding—medium type, good chunky pigs yet with plenty of size and scale.
Russell F. Pattington, Scipio Center, N. Y. R. 1.

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WORLD'S GREATEST BREEDING HERD OFFERS BRED GILTS, FALL PIGS, BOARS— CHOLERA IMMUNE. GET OUR PRICES.
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SHORTAGE OF WATER forces us to offer fifty of the best fall-lambing Dorset Merino crossbred ewes in the country at a very reasonable price. Choice of ewes with lambs or from which lambs have been sold.
H. E. BABCOCK, Sunnygables, Ithaca, N. Y.

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PERCHERON AND BELGIAN **STALLIONS and MARES**
ALSO ALL CLASSES OF HORSES, TRUCK OR CARLOAD.
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MATCHED PAIR BELGIAN COLTS,
SORREL WHITE MANES AND TAIL. WELL GROWN — $190 FOR PAIR.
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If you or your community are in need of a top stallion. Let us hear from you.
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BALED HAY AND STRAW
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SEED

Danish Cabbage Seed— One of New York's best yielding, high quality strains with superior keeping qualities, developed thru 20 yrs. of intensive selection.
JOHN DONK — *Grower*, Fairport, N.Y.

HASTINGS SEED POTATOES
GREEN MTS., RURALS, CHIPPEWA, KATAHDIN BLUE VICTOR, HEBRONS, WARBA, ETC.
Write for our new 1940 list of 24 varieties.
Roy C. Hastings, R. 3, Malone, N. Y.

HONEY

HONEY 60 lbs. best clover, $5.00; buckwheat $4.20; amber (good flavor), $4.20. 28 lbs. clover, $2.50. Not prepaid. 10 lbs. clover postpaid, $1.60. Purity, quality, satisfaction guaranteed. Remember that honey is the health sweet, nature's best.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE —
Clover and Buckwheat HONEY
C. N. BALLARD, VALOIS, N. Y.

Choice White Clover Honey
10 lbs., $1.60; 5 lbs., $.90; buckwheat, 10 lbs., $1.40; 5 lbs., $.80, postpaid. 60 lbs. clover, $4.80; buckwheat, $3.90, here, liquified.
Harry T. Gable, Romulus, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

POULTRY

RICHQUALITY Leghorns-Reds



The Choice of many of New York State's best Commercial Egg Farms. Write for 1940 Folder and Advance Order Discount.
Wallace H. Rich, Hobart, New York

Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS
Ask any of our customers about OUR LARGE BIRDS AND LARGE, PURE WHITE EGGS.
WALTER S. RICH
Box H, HOBART, N. Y.

Babcock's Healthy Layers
W. LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS.
100% Pullorum Clean — 100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for attractive catalog.
BABCOCK'S HATCHERY,
501 Trumansburg Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

Bulkley's Quality WHITE LEGHORNS
Trapnested, Progeny Tested, Pullorum Free. Started Pullets. Free Circular Tells Everything.
WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM,
ALLEN H. BULKLEY, ODESSA, N. Y.

BOICE'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS AND NEW HAMPSHIRES. Special at $2.00 each —50 mature, individually pedigreed Leghorn Cockerels. Dams' trapnest records 200-257.
GERALD BOICE,
ELMCLIFFE FARM, R.D. 1, TIVOLI, N. Y.

TWIN MAPLE HATCHERY
U. S. CERTIFIED S. C. W. LEGHORNS AND APPROVED NEW HAMPSHIRES. B.W.D. TESTED.
Saugerties, New York

ARTMAN'S Certified LEGHORNS
SELECTED AND BRED SINCE 1818
Write to
Artman Poultry Farm, Le Roy, N. Y.

McGREGOR FARM
R.O.P. FARM WITH A PROGENY TEST PROGRAM. 5000 SELECTED 2 TO 4 YR. OLD BLOOD TESTED BREEDERS.
V. C. McGregor & Sons, Maine, N. Y.

Important Notice

We take this opportunity to thank our readers and more than six hundred livestock breeders who have made this page the outstanding market place for livestock in the Northeast.

With this issue you will note that all Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers livestock advertisements have been condensed to one page. This has been done to accommodate more advertisers at farmers' advertising rates.

It is our earnest desire to continue to give the utmost in advertising value to more farm breeders. Beginning with this issue, the space units offered will be one-half inch, single column, or one inch, single column. No larger unit can be sold to any individual advertiser.

The rate for the one-half inch space remains the same as for the previous one inch space. This is $14.00 when seven issues are published during a three month period or $12.00 for a six issue, three month period. Similarly a one inch space is $24.00 for six issues and $28.00 for seven issues.

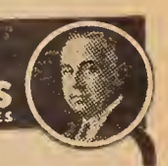
If you have livestock to sell and want to use this page, write your name and address below, attach your advertising copy and mail to *American Agriculturist* Livestock Department, Ithaca, New York.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS AND NEW HAMPSHIRES



WORLD CHAMPIONS
Most Sensational Winners in Poultry History
15% DISCOUNT EARLY ORDERS.
Write for catalog to America's No. 1 Breeder.
IRVING KAUDER, Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS
New York State's Largest U. S. R.O.P. Breeding Farm. In U. S. R.O.P. Trapnest we produced 44% in 1937, 43% in 1938 of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State. We produced New York State's first U. S. Register of Merit Mating.
Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

SPRINGBROOK POULTRY FARM



The Profit Makers
HANSON LEGHORNS and PARMENTER REDS
High Records at Egg Laying Tests. Springbrook Better-Bred chicks for Better Results.
Springbrook Poultry Farm
Box K, SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

Content Farms
PEDIGREED LEGHORNS
High Pen all Breeds Central, N. Y., 1939. Five birds laid over 300 points. Every male from 250 egg dam or better. Excellent livability, big husky birds laying large chalk white eggs.
Breeding males. Write for free catalog.
CAMBRIDGE, N. Y.

Zimmer's PRODUCTION BRED PULLORUM FREE
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
REDS AND CROSS BREEDS
100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. REASONABLY PRICED. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
Zimmer Poultry Farm, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

100 Pedigreed White Leghorn Cockerels
Sire: A high record R.O.P. male from low mortality line and from our own selected official laying test hens.
KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
HATCHING EGGS
James E. Rice & Sons, Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

LONGVIEW LEGHORNS
300 DAUGHTERS OF 27 HENS TRAPNESTED THIS YEAR FOR PROGENY TESTING.
Francis J. Townsend, Cazenovia, N. Y.

HARTWICK QUALITY **Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns**
B.W.D. TESTED PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK.
Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.
Hartwick Hatchery, Inc., Hartwick, N.Y.

THE WHITE EGG FARM
R.O.P. Progeny Tested Leghorns
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
E. R. Stone & Son, Clyde, New York

S. C. W. Leghorns, Hanson Strain
S. C. R. I. Reds, Parmenter Strain
100% PULLORUM CLEAN.
Maynard L. Smith, R. 1, Elmira, N. Y.

McLoughlin Leghorns Progeny-test bred. Six times New York R.O.P. Champions in average production. Free from pullorum. official state tube test.
McLoughlin Leghorn Farm, Chatham Center, New York.

White Mountain Strain New Hampshires
State accredited pullorum clean. Exceptional Livability and egg production. Prices reasonable.
HAMMOND FARM, Plymouth, N. H.

tate Accredited and State Supervised
New Hampshire HATCHING EGGS
Buy from the oldest and largest N. H. breeding farm in Northeastern Pennsylvania. We own about one-third of all the State Accredited New Hampshire breeders in Pennsylvania. Write for Catalogue.
Conrad's Poultry Farm, South Gibson, Pa.

HATCHING EGGS
Barred Rock, also N. Hampshire Bd. Rock Cross. Good livability, good layers, good size. $12.50 per case. Barred Rock Cockerels, May hatched from old hens eggs, $2.50 ea.
A. J. DAY, R. 4, AUBURN, N. Y.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

The Government Buys Some Eggs

By J. C. HUTTAR

I REALIZE that everyone won't agree with me when I say that the U. S. Government, through the agency of its Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, has put in some saving licks for the poultrymen of this country. I have made this statement publicly before and have put it into print several times and now I merely repeat it so that you will know I haven't changed my mind. This is not an opinion or position that I feel anyone needs to defend. I shall, however, offer just one piece of evidence here because I think it's information that will interest you as a thoughtful poultry keeper who lays his plans ahead.



J. C. Huttar

The year in which the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the F.S.C.C. as my lawyer brother would put it) made its biggest purchases was 1937. They purchased something over 500,000 cases. This is over twice as many as they bought in any year before or since.

Now, the folks with whom I've discussed this activity of the Government, and who object to it honestly, mostly bring this argument up. They call it artificial support which, they say, keeps prices at a level which is likely to encourage more poultry keeping, and thus the market price of eggs for the whole next year will be lower. If that were so then 1938 should have been a year of heavy hatching and poor egg prices.

Was it?

A Guess for 1940

I believe the second biggest purchase year is the one just ending. Again this would lead one to guess (on the basis of the argument I gave above) that we'll have an unusually large hatch in 1940, and poor egg prices all next year. Well, I'm going to take a chance in saying that I don't think this will come to pass next year. Now let me tell you why.

It's my idea that farmers go into chickens heavier or lighter because the preceding year was good or bad. Maybe that isn't clear so I'll be definite.

Last year (1938) was a good one for the man with hens, so they told me. And, although I'm not a dairyman, I believe it was a poor year for the cow man at least during the summer. I've also been told that it was not so good for the bean man and the cabbage grower, fruit didn't yield so good and pigs were cheap. So a few cows were sold and fewer heifers raised (you check me, because I have no definite proof right at hand), fewer acres of cabbage and beans were planted, nothing much could be done about most fruits but fewer pigs were raised this year (1939). And a lot of these folks, who cut here and there bought a few extra chicks. Add all of these together and you had a whale of a hatch for the whole country.

Or, as the arithmetic teacher used to say to us in the Little Red Schoolhouse,—A good egg year plus a poor year in other lines of farming equals a big chick hatch the next year.

Now, it looks to me as if milk is doing better and so are potatoes and a few other crops, especially the grains. Eggs, on the other hand are not a very profitable proposition this year. So I think we'll have a smaller hatch.

I don't believe that the thing is so sure that you should go into it heavy. But it does look like a hatch like 1939 or a little larger will cause no distress regardless of how many eggs the government buys.

How and Why

Now that the federal government is again supporting egg prices, maybe you'd like to know how and why.

Back about 1933 Congress passed a bill which turned over to the Secretary of Agriculture 30% of the money taken in on import duties. And it told him that he could use this money to buy farm products for distribution to folks on Relief Rolls, in order to remove from the market burdensome surpluses which were hurting prices paid to farmers to a point where their purchasing power was cut down below 75% of the pre-war level (1910-1914).

The F.S.C.C. was set-up by the Secretary of Agriculture to do this job.

The Poultry Section of the A.A.A., with Dewey Termohlen as its chief, keeps figures which measure the level of this purchasing power. When these figures show that purchasing power has dropped below the 75%, Dewey's division advises the F.S.C.C. what price and what grades of eggs have to be bought to bring it back to that level. Dewey also informs them whether or not producers and producers' organizations are asking for government support of egg prices.

Take for instance this month. As early as November 30th the price of fresh eggs was already so low that the egg producers' purchasing power from the sale of eggs had dropped below 75% of the pre-war level. This situation was brought about not only by low egg prices but by higher feed prices as well. But it wasn't until December 9th that any great number of producers and their cooperative organizations had asked the government to stop the price of eggs from going any lower. I sat in on one of these meetings between producers and several government men and myself.

The Government Acts

On December 12th the F.S.C.C. started buying eggs in New York and a day or two later in Chicago too. The grades of eggs purchased to this date have been Mid-western mixed color Standards, Firsts and Mediums, Pacific Coast White Mediums and Nearby and Mid-western white mediums.

On the day before the F.S.C.C. started buying these various grades the

(*Continued on Page* 18)



BABY CHICKS



Melvin Moul's BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM
New Hampshires



These profit-producing Brentwood Chicks are steadily becoming more popular year after year. Successful poultrymen know and recognize the tireless breeding behind all Brentwood Chicks — Breeding that has brought out such important and valuable characteristics as fast growth, quick and uniform feathering, extremely low mortality, early maturity and high egg production.

15,000 Breeders — New Hampshire State Accredited — 100% B.W.D. Free — No Reactors

Buy Brentwood New Hampshires this year and realize a real profit. Free catalog tells all about our farm and stock. Write today.

BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM

Melvin Moul, *Owner.* Box A, Exeter, New Hampshire

Buy Now! MAPLE LAWN LARGE CHICKS
BRED FOR SIZE AND EGG PRODUCTION

Extra Quality!

HATCHES EVERY MON. & THURS.—100% Live Delivery Postpaid	100	500	1000
Large Type Eng. Wh. Leghorn and Br. Leg. Pullets, 90% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120.00
White and Black Minorca Pullets, 90% guar.	15.00	----	----
B. W. & Bf. Rks., W. Wyand., R. I. Red, Rd.-Rk. Cross Pul., 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85.00
New Hampshire Red Pullets, 90% guar.	9.50	47.50	95.00
White and Brown Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
B. & W. Min., R. I. Reds, B. W. & Bf. Rocks, Rd.-Rk. Cross, W. Wyand.	7.00	35.00	70.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.00
Light Mixed	5.50	27.50	55.00

Day-Old Leghorn Cockerels $2.50-100; Heavy Mixed Cockerels $6.50-100.
All Breeders Blood-Tested. Write for Cash Prices and FREE CATALOG.
MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM. R. T. Ehrenzeller, Box D, McAlisterville, Pa.

ONLY THE FIT SURVIVE



● Each Kerr breeder must pass a rigid check-up — for vigor, productivity, freedom from disease. Only the best—in type and condition—are kept. Visitors to our headquarters are amazed at the thoroughness of the annual blood testing of 120,000 breeders by our laboratory staff.

This testing, with years of breeding on our 240-acre breeding farm, guarantees increasing profits from Kerr's Lively Chicks. 32 years' honorable dealing.

● *Write for Free Chick Book and Advance Order Discount*

KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

Kerr Chickeries

21 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

BRANCH OFFICES:

NEW JERSEY: Jamesburg, Paterson, Woodbury; NEW YORK: Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady, East Syracuse, Kingston; PENNSYLVANIA: Lancaster, Dunmore; MASSACHUSETTS: West Springfield; CONNECTICUT: Danbury, Norwich; DELAWARE: Selbyville. (Address Oept. 21.)

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

from high record trapnested, bloodtested stock; Imported and bred this strain for 25 years. Sexed or Unsexed chicks. Free circular.

DAVID M. HAMMOND, Rt. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

Hatches every Tues. & Thur.	100	500	1000
Large Eng. W. Legh. Plts. 95% guar.	$13.00	$65.00	$130.
Leg. Ckls. $3.-100; Str. Run W. Leg.	7.00	35.00	70.
Bar. & W. Rox, W. Wyand. & R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
Spec. N. H. Reds & Rock-Red Cross.	9.00	45.00	90.
Red-Rock Cross $8.-100; H. Mixed	$6.50-100;		100%

live del. Postpaid. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Antigen Method. Write for Free Catalog with actual Photo of Poultry Farm & Hatchery.

McALISTERVILLE POULTRY FARM HATCHERY,
Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched.

Hatches Monday and Thursday.	100	500	1000
Large Type English Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$70.
Leghorn Sexed Pullets, 95% guar.	13.00	65.00	130.
Bar. & Wh. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
N. H. Reds, Rd.-Rk., Rk.-Rd. Cross	8.00	40.00	80.

H. Mixed $6.50-100; Sexed Leg. Cockerels $3.-100. 100% live delivery. We pay postage. Order direct from this ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR giving full details of our breeders and Hatchery.

SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY.
H. C. SHIRK, Prop. Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled and Bloodtested. Order direct. Satisfaction and safe arrival Guar. Cat. Free. Will Ship C.O.D.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns, Large Type	$4.00	$7.50	$36.75	$70
Barred, White or Buff Rocks	4.25	8.00	38.75	75
R. I. Reds or N. H. Reds	4.25	8.00	38.75	75
Red-Rock Cross Breeds	4.25	8.00	38.75	75
Heavy Assorted	3.50	6.50	32.50	65
Large Wh. Leghorn Pullets	7.25	13.50	66.75	130

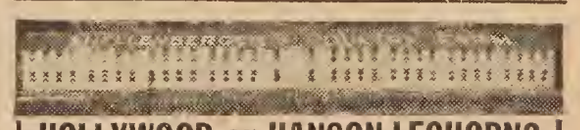
Either Pullets or Cockerels, Heavy Breeds: $1.-100 extra.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

	Large Type English Sex Leghorn Pullets (95%)	100	500	1000
		$13.00	$65.00	$130.00
Large Type English Leghorns		7.00	35.00	70.00
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels		3.00	15.00	30.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds		7.00	35.00	70.00
N. H. Reds and Red-Rocks Cross		8.00	40.00	80.00
White and Black Minorcas		7.50	37.50	75.00
White and Black Minorca Pullets		14.00	70.00	140.00

Heavy Mix, $6.50-100. All Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. P. Paid Cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our 1940 Free Catalog of our 30 yrs. Breeding Exp.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. LEISTER, Owner Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.



HOLLYWOOD or HANSON LEGHORNS

Day Old unsexed Chicks, Day Old Sexed Pullets. Day old Cockerels. Write for Catalog and Prices.
C. M. SHELLENBERGER, Box 37, Richfield, Pa.

STONEY RUN English Leghorns

100% Live Delivery P. P. Cash or C. O. D.

ENGLISH LEGHORN PULLETS, 95% GUAR.	100	500	1000
	$13.00	$65.00	$130.00
English Leghorns, Nonsexed	7.00	35.00	70.00
R. I. Reds, Bar. & White Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.00

N. H. Reds $8.00-100; Leg. Ckls. $3.00-100. From 2 and 3 year old FREE RANGE Breeders Bloodtested. 1940 Catalog FREE with further information.

STONEY RUN POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
H. M. LEISTER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

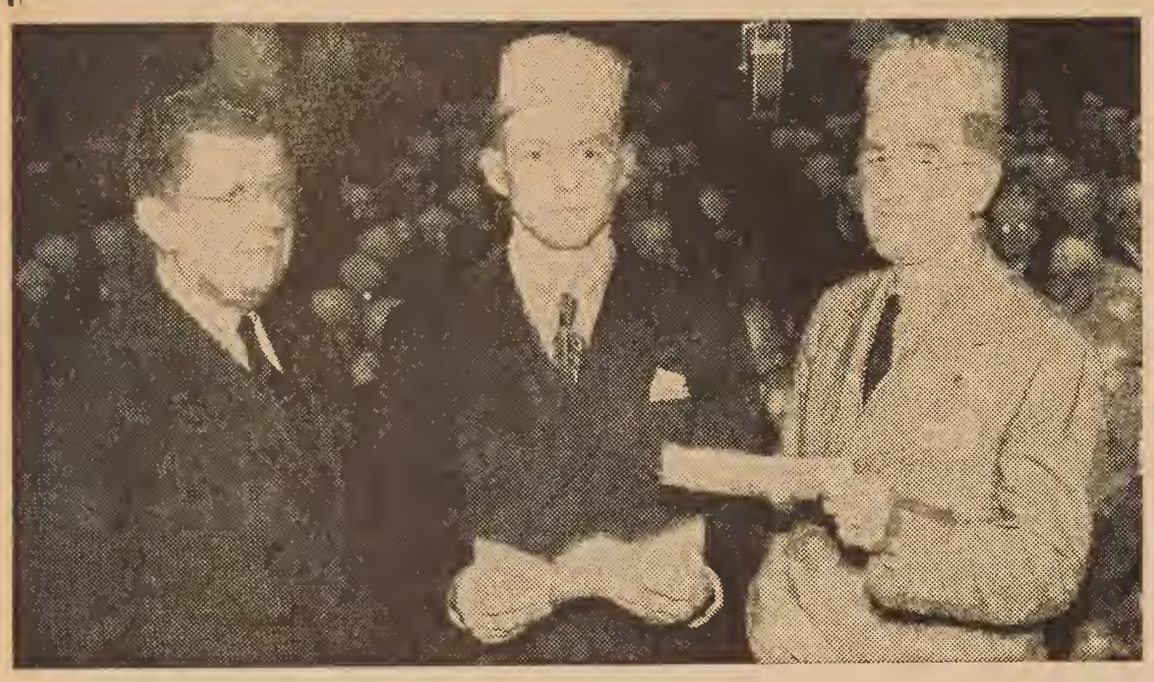


JUNIATA LEGHORNS 26 years of breeding assures you of larger and better Chicks, higher livability, pullets mature early, larger eggs and higher flock average. Breeders are large birds of Tom Barron Strain on free range. Write for FREE photos of our farm and stock. Chicks as low as $6.50 per 100; Pullets $13.-100; Cockerels $2.50-100.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARMS BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

A. P. Warren Wins Purina Chick Contest



From left to right: C. S. Johnson, Manager of the Poultry Department of Purina Mills; A. P. Warren, Tarrant, Alabama, winner of the Chick Growing Contest; and William H. Danforth, Chairman of the Board and founder of Purina Mills.

A CHECK for $1,000 went to A. P. Warren of Tarrant, Alabama, as first prize winner in the Purina $7,000 Chick Growing Contest. The presentation was made by William H. Danforth before a group of 400 southeastern farmers. Mr. C. S. Johnson of Purina conducted the contest.

The prize was awarded on the basis of the number of chicks which lived and their total weight in relation to numbers. Chicks were grown for eight weeks on Purina Startena and Growena.

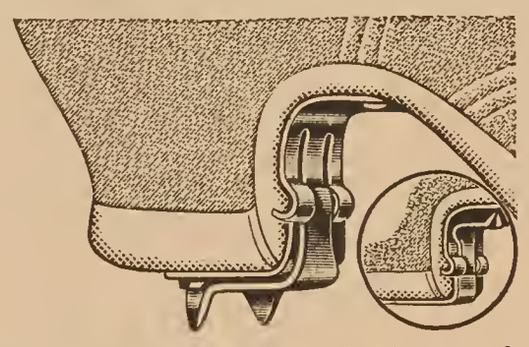
Second prize went to Benjamin Sheets of Fleetwood, Pa. Other cash prizes went to six national winners, to the winner in each state, and to the next ten high in each state.

* * *

It is none too early to begin thinking about next spring's baby chick order. The first step is to have a clear picture of the kind of chicks you want. If, for example, you want chicks that are free of pullorum disease, deal with a hatchery that has tested breeding stock until no reactors are found. Some hatcheries have had no reactors for a number of years, and naturally their chicks sell at a premium. The next step is to read advertisements in *American Agriculturist*. You will find several that will appeal to you. Then correspond with the hatcheries and get all available information to be certain that you are buying what you want. The third step is to order early and specify the date on which you want the chicks. Buying chicks is the kind of a job you should not leave until the last minute.

* * *

The O. A. NORLUND CO., Williamsport, Pa., has an ingenious ice creeper which is riveted to the heel of an over-



shoe and is folded under the instep when indoors or on dry pavements.

Several styles are offered for different types of heels.



Symbolic of the widespread use of rubber on the farm, members of the FIRESTONE organization portrayed a complete farmyard group at Akron's annual Rubber Ball and won first prize for group costumes. All the barnyard denizens from the chicks to Ferdinand, the bull, were represented as were the farmer and the farmer's wife, attired in colorful and novel costumes all made of controlastic rubber fabric. Mr. J. W. Thomas, Firestone president, (left foreground) wore a Mardi Gras suit of formal cut while Mr. Russell A. Firestone, department manager, headed the farmers' contingent which included executives and their wives, all attired in brilliant-hued overalls and "gingham" dresses.

Government Buys Eggs

(*Continued from Page* 17)

top quoted prices on them in New York were:—Mixed color Standards 21¾c, Firsts 19¾c, and Mediums 16c; Nearby white Mediums 18¼c and Pacific Coast white Mediums 18c.

To-day (December 21, 1939) the prices are the following:—Mixed Color Standards 22¾c, up 1c a dozen; Firsts 20c, up ¼c; Mediums 16¼c, up ¼c; Nearby White Mediums 20c, up 1¾c and Pacific Coast Mediums 20c, up 2c.

In the last ten days the F.S.C.C. has bought only 4741 cases. This is only a very small part of the total supplies of fresh eggs.

Finger Lakes Poultrymen Organize Cooperative

Cayuga County, N. Y., poultrymen recently organized the Finger Lakes Egg Producers' Cooperative Association, with headquarters in Locke. Membership will be solicited from 12 counties in the Finger Lakes region. Eggs will be assembled, graded, packed and shipped under the trade name "Finger Lakes Cooperative Eggs." Officers include: Paul Kennedy of Scipio, President; Eber Salley of Scipio Center, Secretary-Treasurer; and Donald Wright of Moravia, Vice-President.

Floyd Lick of Locke has been hired by the Association to act as their agent. Mr. Lick will solicit new members, visit producers, settle disputes, and perform general services with the field agents. The membership fee is $3.00.

The Association has copyrighted its brand and label, and the use of the label is restricted to members of the Association who pack their eggs according to quality standards that have been set up. Four New York City firms have been selected as receivers, and they will make returns directly to the producers, with the exception of 15c a case which is deducted by the receiver and sent to the Association to cover its expenses. The Association and the receiver each contribute 1c per case to an advertising fund which will be used to advertise this brand of eggs on the market.

Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from Page* 6)

member of Tuftonboro Grange, received his Golden Sheaf certificate. During the 50 years that Mr. Hersey has been a member of that subordinate Grange the latter has held 1200 Grange meetings and Mr. Hersey has been present at all but six of them. He has served his Grange most of that time as an officer and is at present the gate keeper.

* * *

A GRANGE VETERAN in Maine retires from active leadership in the decision of William B. Deering of Hollis not to continue longer as a member of the executive committee, in which position he had served for 12 years, a considerable part of that time as chairman. Mr. Deering is one of the substantial Patrons of the Pine Tree State and is a member of the State Highway Commission.

* * *

FIRE of undetermined origin swept the interior of the home of Fallkill Grange, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Sunday morning, December 24. Firemen from Staatsburg and Hyde Park subdued the blaze after a stubborn, smoky fight. But for the arrival of the Hyde Park pumper the structure would have been totally destroyed. Damage is estimated at $2,500—a most saddening Christmas for the members of Fallkill.

* * *

LATEST FIGURES from the Educational Aid Fund of the Massachusetts State Grange show its present total to be $124,152.08, a considerable increase during the past 12 months. In the 28 years that this beneficent Grange project has been in existence 2028 loans

Baby Chicks

WENE CHICKS AND SEXED DAY-OLD OR STARTED Pullets

E.H. WENE

WENE Slashes Chick Prices and Offers Pre-Season Discounts.

Giant Scale Production—6,000,000 chicks in 1939—enables WENE to effect economies and give greatest values in 20 years' history.

PRICES FOR DELIVERY UP TO JULY 1ST	Utility Matings	Select Matings	Super Matings
Prices per 100 Lots of 100 to 999			
White Leghorns	$ 8.90	$ 9.90	$11.90
W. Leghorns 95% Plts.	17.90	19.90	22.90
W. Leghorns 95% Ckls.	2.90	3.90	5.90
Wyan-Rocks, "White", B. or W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, N. Hamp., or Redrocks	8.90	10.40	12.40
Choice above Heavy Breeds Plts. 95% Guaranteed	11.40	12.40	14.40
Ckls. 95% Guaranteed	9.40	10.40	12.40
Bram-Rocks, W. Wyandottes, B. or W. Giants	10.40	11.40	13.40
WENEcross "Sexlink" Redrocks, Plts. 95% Guar.	11.40	12.40	14.40
Ckls, 95% Guaranteed	10.40	11.40	12.40
Asst. Heavy Breeds	7.90	8.90	9.90

For Lots of 1,000 or more, deduct 50c per 100. For Lots of less than 100, add 3c per chick. POSTPAID—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Pre-Season Discounts—On orders mailed before Jan. 15th, accompanied by deposit of 1c per chick, deduct $1.00 per 100 chicks on Utility and Select Matings and $1.50 per 100 on Super Matings. On orders accompanied by cash in full deduct additional 50c per 100 on all matings.

Further Savings Thru Mutual-Aid Thrift Plan NOW, any WENE customer can still further cut his chick cost, even to zero. . . Write for Mutual-Aid Thrift Plan folder and FREE giant Catalog, but rush your order at once to make you eligible.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Box B-21, Vineland, N. J.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.. $12. PER 100

EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100



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All eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

I SPECIALIZE: ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

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SAVE on EMPIRE STATE CHICKS

SEXED PULLETS $11.90 UP PER 100

LOW BARGAIN PRICES on extra rugged, healthy chicks from old New England Stock. Rich in the direct bloodline breeding of some of New England's most famous contest winning strains. Many generations 200-300 egg breeding of great, big New England eggs. Our finest quality chicks attain a high standard. 180 to 220-egg flock averages under general farm conditions prove unusual production ability—Breeders' profits of $1 to $2 per bird prove their unusually dependable earning power. Real New Hampshires, big Leghorns, Barred & WhiteRocks, R. I. Reds; also popular crossbreeds. Chicks as hatched or sex-guaranteed day old pullets and cockerels. Liberal guarantees. BIG DISCOUNTS on early orders. Big FREE CATALOG tells all—write today.

MALES $3.90 PER 100 UP

CATALOG FREE

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Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Elec. incubators Hatches on Mon. and Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo catalog. Cash or C.O.D.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$7.00	$12.00	$3.00
B. & W. Rocks, Reds	7.00	8.50	7.50
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	7.50	9.00	8.00
BLACK MINORCAS	7.00	12.00	3.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	9.00	11.00	9.50

RED-ROCK CROSS $7.50-100; H. MIXED, $6.00-100. All breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate.

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEMENTS CHICKS BROS. FARMS

4 FARMS Cooperating FOR YOUR BENEFIT

BUY CLEMENTS CHICKS this year and put yourself in line for profits. Peppy, profitable chicks—all Maine U. S. Pullorum clean. Our White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Reds, and the sensational Clem-Cross baby pullets have proven themselves leaders for high egg production. Sexed pullets in all breeds available. Write today for catalog—tells about "co-operative savings." Send postal today.

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2500 STEADY CUSTOMERS AND 40 YEARS' EXPERIENCE CAN'T BE WRONG! Steady buyers prove our chicks are dependable. Special offer for early orders. Write for particulars. 20th Century Hatchery, Box R, New Washington, Ohio.

CHICKS $4.00 per 100 up.

Eight best breeds. Our 30th year. Also Registered Berkshires. Catalog free. KEYSTONE FARMS, Richfield, Pa.

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OUR GUARANTEE. You need have no hesitation in sending money to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST baby chick advertisers If they fail to send the chicks to you, your money will be refunded. We require every advertiser to stand back of statements made in the advertisement. Obviously no one can guarantee that chicks will live. To take advantage of our guarantee it is necessary, when writing advertisers, to say, "I saw your advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

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WORLD'S LARGEST R. I. RED BREEDING FARM

75,000 Breeders on Our Own Farm.
Blood-Tested Massachusetts State College.

From 48 birds to 75,000 State-Tested Breeders in 28 years—an unrivaled record of growth, due to sheer merit. Our Chicks have made good in the hands of our customers.

3-Lb. Broilers at 10 Weeks

Harold Swimline, East Pembroke, N. Y., reports that his Redbird Farm birds weighed 2¾ lbs. at 8 weeks. Others report a majority weighing 3 lbs. or better at 10 weeks.

Pullets in 50% Production of 24-oz. to Doz. Eggs at 6 Mos.

F. J. Eisenberg, Athol, N. Y., writes: "You might be interested to learn that the pullets I bought from you last spring started laying at four months and nine days, and ran as high as 84% at seven months."

98% Livability Guaranteed First 4 Wks.
On Special, Grade-A and Grade-B Chicks.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Our original strain.
ROCK-RED CROSS—For tip-top BARRED Broilers.
BARRED-ROCKS—Bred to REDBIRD Standards.
WHITE LEGHORNS—Large bodies, large eggs.

Write today for illustrated Folder and Price List, with Liberal Early-Order Discounts.

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Sunnybrook Chicks
PROFIT-BRED FROM PROVEN STRAINS

NEW HAMPSHIRES, LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS, BARRED and WHITE ROCKS, CROSS BREEDS.

Pullorum tested since 1921. 95% livability guar. to 3 wks. Bred for low mortality, early maturity, high aver. production. Also sexed pullets—95% accuracy guaranteed.

Broiler Chicks Hatching every week of the year.
Write for Catalog & Prices. Hatches year around.

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. Howard Fingar, *Owner & Manager.*
BOX A, HUOSON, NEW YORK



VAN DUZER'S CHICKS

WHITE LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS, N.H. REDS, BARRED ROCKS, CROSS-BREDS, SEX. PULLETS

Every breeder individually selected for size, vigor, and egg production and bloodtested for pullorum (B.W.D.). Average weight of hatching eggs is 25 to 28 ounces per dozen.

We Guarantee 100% Satisfaction—Van Duzer chicks are individually examined and inspected before shipping. They reach you stroog and sturdy, ready to grow. Satisfaction guaranteed to the extent of the original purchase price of the chicks to 30 days after hatching.

EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT *Write for FREE 18-page illustrated catalog*

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BOX A, SUGAR LOAF, N. Y.



SCHWEGLER'S THOR-O-BRED CHICKS

SEVEN WORLD OFFICIAL RECORDS WON During Past 3 Years in U. S. Contests

Plus three Championships and 1000 Official Awards in U. S. Egg Contests — provide ample proof of sound egg improvement back of Schwegler's Chicks.

RAISE 'SPECIAL QUALITY' CHICKS

from 200-324 Egg Sires, from World Record Hens. Free Catalog. Sexed Chicks. Easy Payment Plan.

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208 Northampton, Buffalo, N. Y.

Leghorns
Wh. Rocks
Bar. Rocks
R. I. Reds
New Hamps
Wyandottes
Wh. Giants
Minorcas
Oucks
Rock-Red Cross

CHRISTIE'S New Hampshires Burst Forth Full of **SPIZZERINKTUM**



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For Breeding and Production Flocks Recognized by the Poultry Industry of the World. 35,000 Breeding Birds Pullorum Passed, with No Reactors. Order Chicks Now: New Hampshires and Chris-Cross Barred Hybrids for Winter Broilers, Early Spring Layers, and Spring Delivery on Date Specified. Hatches every week. Send for Catalog and Price List.

ANDREW CHRISTIE, Box 55, Kingston, N. H.

BABY AND STARTED CHICKS—Blood Tested and U. S. Approved flocks. Hatches each Wednesday throughout year. Leading Commercial Breeds. Registered Cocker Spaniels. Circular and prices.
KENYON POULTRY FARM, MARCELLUS, N. Y.

have been made to young people to aid them in getting an education beyond the public schools, and the total amount of these loans is recorded as $256,919. Since this Massachusetts loan fund was started 15 other State Granges have adopted a similar plan, and noteworthy among these is New York State, where the fund has already reached large proportions and is rapidly growing.

* * *

MRS. CORA D. TUCKER of Shelton, Connecticut, who has efficiently served as head of the Home Economics Department of the National Grange during the past year, has been reappointed by National Master Louis J. Taber for the year 1940.

* * *

AN IMPORTANT STEP taken by Massachusetts State Grange at its recent annual session in Pittsfield was the vote, 293 to 40, to change its meeting date from the second Tuesday in December to the fourth Tuesday in October, beginning with the session of 1941. A similar attempt in Rhode Island to change from December to November was rejected.

* * *

KENT GRANGE in western Connecticut is gaining quite a reputation for itself in the catering business, making a specialty of serving appetizing hot suppers in connection with the big husking bees which are an autumn feature in the town of Kent. Two of these were recently held, at both of which Kent Grange did itself proud in the supper line: The first was for 500 New Yorkers who came up on a railroad excursion, and the second was for 300 members of the general office athletic club of the New Haven Railroad Company itself. The fame of the Kent Grange suppers has traveled far and the members of that subordinate seem to know exactly what sort of a menu to provide in connection with such a spirited event as a husking bee.

* * *

WORTHY MASTER LOUIS J. TABER of the National Grange has appointed a special recess committee to make a thorough investigation of "cost of production as applied to agriculture", with a report to be presented at the next session of the national organization. One of these members will be State Master W. J. Neal of New Hampshire.

* * *

STATE MASTER David H. Agans of New Jersey is much in demand these days as a speaker at large Grange gatherings. He gave the principal address recently at the annual session of the Vermont State Grange at St. Albans, and is scheduled as the "top line" speaker for the Connecticut State Grange at Hartford, Wednesday evening, January 10.

MAPES CHICKS

Sturdy, fast growing, large egg chicks from Mapes bloodtested breeders. All breeding males are R.O.P. pedigreed.

White Leghorns, New Hampshires and Barred Rocks from healthy Mapes Certified breeders.

Red-Rock pullets — All-round production birds. Red-Rock cockerels are excellent and profitable broiler birds.

Send for folder and prices today.

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TAYLOR'S CHICKS

Leghorns, New Hampshires, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Crossbreds, Sexed Pullets, Hatched from Pullorum Clean Breeders. Guarantee protects you. Early Order Discount. Write for Catalog and Prices.
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Hall's Chicks

Leghorns ~ Reds ~ Rocks ~ Wyandottes
New Hampshires ~ Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested, within the preceding calendar year

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

Two letters from the same gentleman

Dec. 27, 1937.

Here's my order for the 5th year. To date I have not lost a bird purchased from you in the 4 years.

(signed) F. E. P.

Feb. 15, 1939.

Here is my order for HALLCROSS Baby Pullets for the 6th season—ever since you advertised them in 1934 they have averaged 203.4 eggs per bird per year. Every chick I have bought has been raised to a laying pullet, except a few eaten on my table. They have paid me a larger profit than any birds I ever had in 50 years of poultry.

(signed) F. E. P.

Only one man's experience—but he brings out in a few words the key to our success. Few, low, or no losses, heavy production—better profits. It is largely because of these things

LIVABILITY • PRODUCTION • PROFITABLENESS

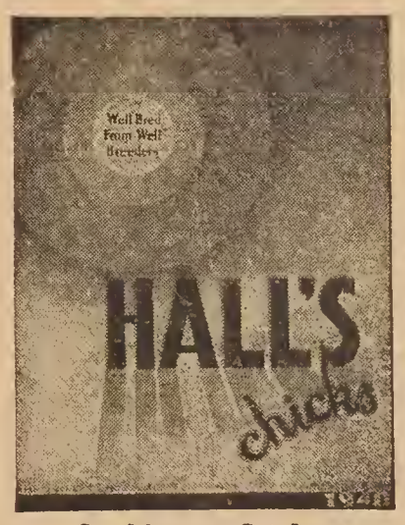
that more and more poultrymen each year are coming to HALL'S Chicks for more satisfactory profits. Mr. F. E. P. (name on request) is only one man out of thousands who could testify to the same qualities. Are those the kind of chicks that you would like? Send for our catalogue today.

We like to plan our hatches ahead. If you will cooperate with us by booking your order early, we will cooperate with you, by allowing you a

5% DISCOUNT For Early Orders

Let's cooperate this season, for your greater profits. New catalogue, price list and discount terms free on request.

Quality chicks since 1911. "Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. **Pullorum free by State test since 1927.** Each year we sell more chicks than ever before. Over 9 million last year. **We ship prepaid and guarantee 100% live delivery.** Catalogue and Price List free.



Send for new Catalogue

Hall Brothers Hatchery, Inc.
BOX 59, WALLINGFORD, CONN.

GEESE

EMBOEN and Toulouse Geese. Beauties. $4 each. Collie pups, males $10; females $5. P. McCullough, Mercer, Pa

GUINEA FOWL

Guinea Fowl $1 ea; Guinea Pigs 50c ea.
GEORGE G. ROBINSON, JR., Richfield Springs, N. Y.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

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BIG BREASTED TURKEYS
75,000 POULTS 1940
Bronze, Black, White and Red. Top quality stock. Hatched for vitality. 21 years experience. Write for low prices and early discounts.
S. W. KLINE, Box 6, MIOOLECREEK, PA.

TURKEY POULTS, Highest Quality. Lower Prices. Bronze, White, Red, Narragansett, Black. FREE CIRCULAR. Pennsylvania's Largest Breeders.
SEIDELTON FARMS, WASHINGTONVILLE, PENNA.

Calling All Quilt Makers

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

HERE IS A collection of quilt patterns to satisfy the heart of even the most fastidious, as well as those who want only a simple pattern. No matter how simple or elaborate the pattern, a lovely quilt may result if beautiful colors are selected and care is exercised in cutting and putting them together; for a quilt may be both beautiful and useful, as all know who are fortunate enough to have inherited some choice old ones from grandmothers and great-grandmothers.



M-302M

Pine Tree.

Those who like appliqued quilts will have a wide choice from these: Fleur de Lis, No. M-706, a graceful, one-piece pattern, which repeats into an elaborate allover effect; Rose Tree, No. M-709, formal yet graceful for 18 inch blocks, and really charming in old prints or plain tints; Grape Border, No. M-710, a quaint old quilt pattern which is appliqued onto a scalloped or plain band and combines well with any antique quilt; Rose of Sharon, No. M-707, a very simple but popular pattern suitable for a block about 18 inches square; Rising Sun, No. M-708, a glorious applique which "shines" well if interpreted in three colors, orange, gold and yellow on white.

Pine Tree is a peculiarly American design, as popular today for pieced quilts as it was among the Colonials. It makes a quilt top about 86 inches square composed of 16 pieced blocks set diagonally with large plain squares, which may be quilted with the feather circle or with a straight diagonal design.

Double Wedding Ring, No. M-304, is another old favorite. The cutting pattern alone, or the cut pieces, is available. The Wedding Ring Special includes it and the stamping pattern also.

Rainbow Around the World, No. M-422, is a most popular patchwork design consisting of over 2,000 squares to make a top 85 x 99 inches, including border. One ready cut assortment of squares, No. M-422-M, is of blending pastels — peach, orchid and green tones — four tiny prints with eight bright hues; the other ready cut assortment, No. M-477-M, emphasizes rose and green tones.

Fan Star, No. M-260, is perfectly irresistible, and makes up to size 84 x 96. The ready cut pieces radiate out from the center star of burnt orange through orange, gold, deep and clear yellow to pale primrose. From a pattern you could develop your own color scheme.

If you do not see here exactly the quilt pattern which you wish, no doubt you will find it in one of the following 16-page quilt books, 7½ x 10 inches in size, with 12 or 13 exact cutting patterns in each (full instructions and yardage estimates are given with each one):

Book No. M-631B: Bear's Paw, Crazy Ann, Weathervane, Rose Applique, The V Block, Pine Tree, Drunkard's Path, Swastika, Pieced Star, Lafayette Orange Peel, Old Maid's Puzzle, French Star, Album.

Book No. M-631C: Goose Tracks, Cherry Basket, Crossed Canoes, Spider Web, Monkey Wrench, Dutchman's Puzzle, Honey Bee, Merry Go Round, House on the Hill, Baby Blocks, Churn Dash, Blazing Star, Wind Mill.

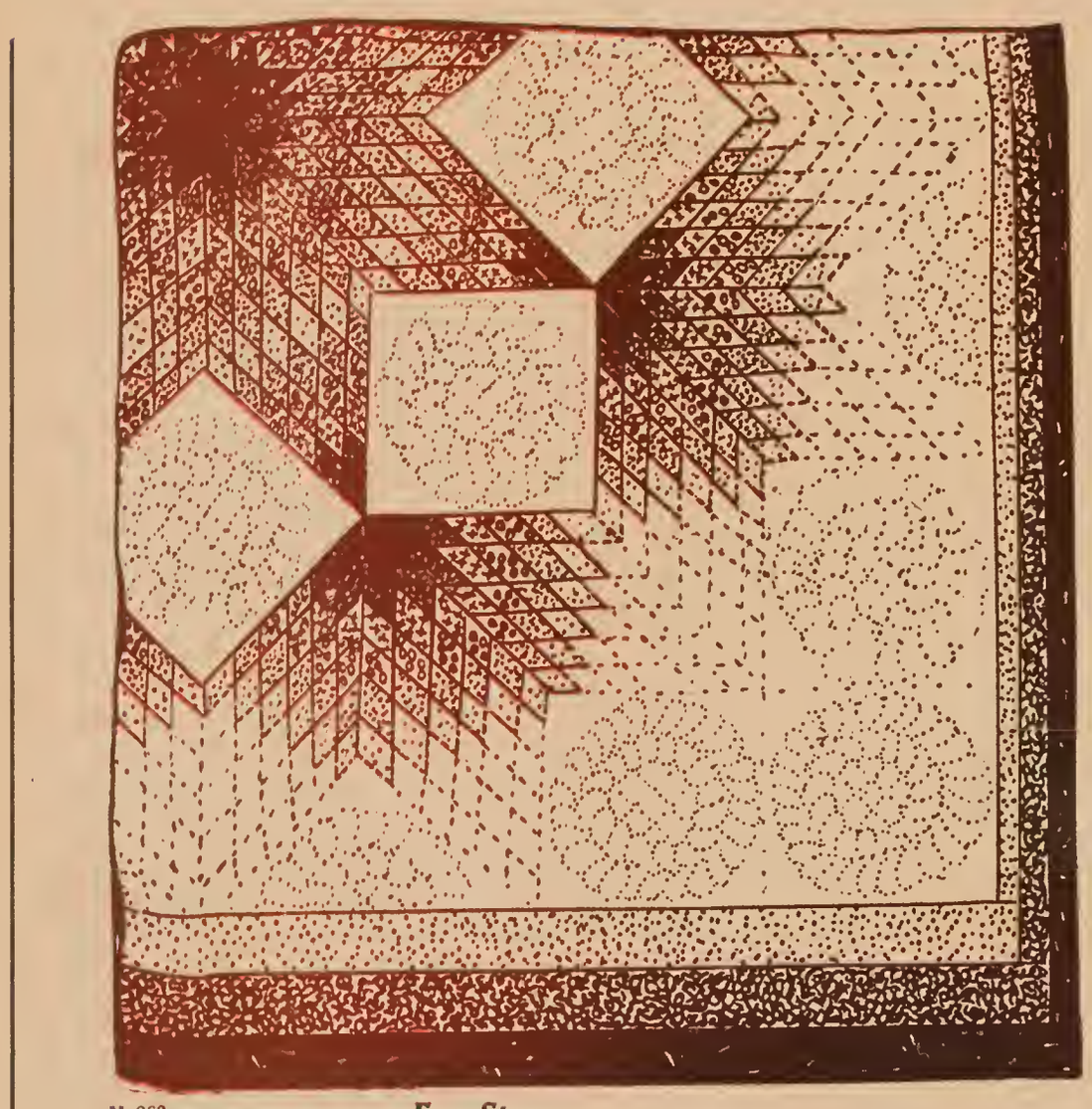
Book No. M-631D: Rising Sun, Milky Way, Birds' Nest, Cross and Crown, Noon Day Lily, Pin Wheels, Order No. 11, Ocean Wave, Rambler, Hollyhock Wreath, Windblown Square, Lone Star.

Book No. M-631E: Shoo Fly, Grandmother's Flower, Garden or the French Bouquet, Basket of Oranges, Pineapple, Feather Edge Star, Beautiful Star, Wrench, Clay's Choice, Strawberry, Flower Pot, Broken Dishes, Arabic Lattice, Indian Hatchet.

Book No. M-631F: Sunbeam, Mill Wheel, Corn and Beans, Fruit Basket, Aster, or Friendship Ring, Seven Stars, Zig-Zag, Fish Block, Tulip Applique, Little Beech Tree, Mexican Star, Log Cabin, Road to Oklahoma.

Book No. M-631G: Burgoyne's Quilt, Winged Square, Windmill and Outline, Sunburst, Road to California, Triple Irish Chain, Whirlwind, Virginia Star, Rose Cross, King's Crown, Beggar Block, Necktie, Grandmother's Cross.

Book No. M-631H: Grape Basket, Palm Leaf, English Flower Garden, Ribbon Border, String Quilt, Jack in the Box, Goose in the Pond, Double Irish Cross, Steps to Altar, Kaleidoscope, Spools, Suzanne.



M-260 *Fan Star.*



M-296

Wedding Ring Special.

Price List

No. M-706, Fleur de Lis pattern	$ .10
No. M-709, Rose Tree pattern	.10
No. M-710, Grape Border pattern	.10
No. M-707, Rose of Sharon pattern	.10
No. M-708, Rising Sun pattern	.10
No. M-708M, Ready cut pieces in orange, gold and yellow on white	5.00
No. M-302M, Pine Tree ready cut quilt all in green and white	5.00
No. M-631B, Book with Pine Tree pattern	.15
No. M-304M, Double Wedding Ring (not illustrated) ready cut pieces to finish 90x90", blending tints of peach, pink, orchid, blue, green and yellow with white background	5.00
No. M-304T, Ready cut to finish 75x90	4.00
No. M-296, Double Wedding Ring (illustrated) pattern in two parts for cutting and stamping	.25
Cutting pattern only	.15
No. M-422, Rainbow Around the World pattern	.15
No. M-422M, Ready cut in pastel peach, orchid, green tints	5.00
No. M-477M, Ready cut, the same, with rose and greens predominating	5.00
No. M-260, Fan Star pattern	.15
No. M-260M, Ready cut shades of orange and yellow	5.00

Perforated Quilting Patterns

No. M-253, Feather Circle, 3", 6", or 8"	.20
No. M-253, Feather Circle, 10", 12" or 14"	.25
No. M-253, Feather Circle, 16", 18" or 20"	.30
No. M-278, Feather Band (not illustrated), 4½"x10½"	.20
No. M-278A, Feather Band (not illustrated) 3½"x10½"	.20
No. M-254, Pineapple (not illustrated) 7 x 9	.25

All Yarn White or Ivory

	per skein
Wondersheen regular, Art. 3366	.50
Petite Wondersheen, same quality, but spun more finely	.40
(both highly mercerized)	
Blue Label cotton (delustered)	.45

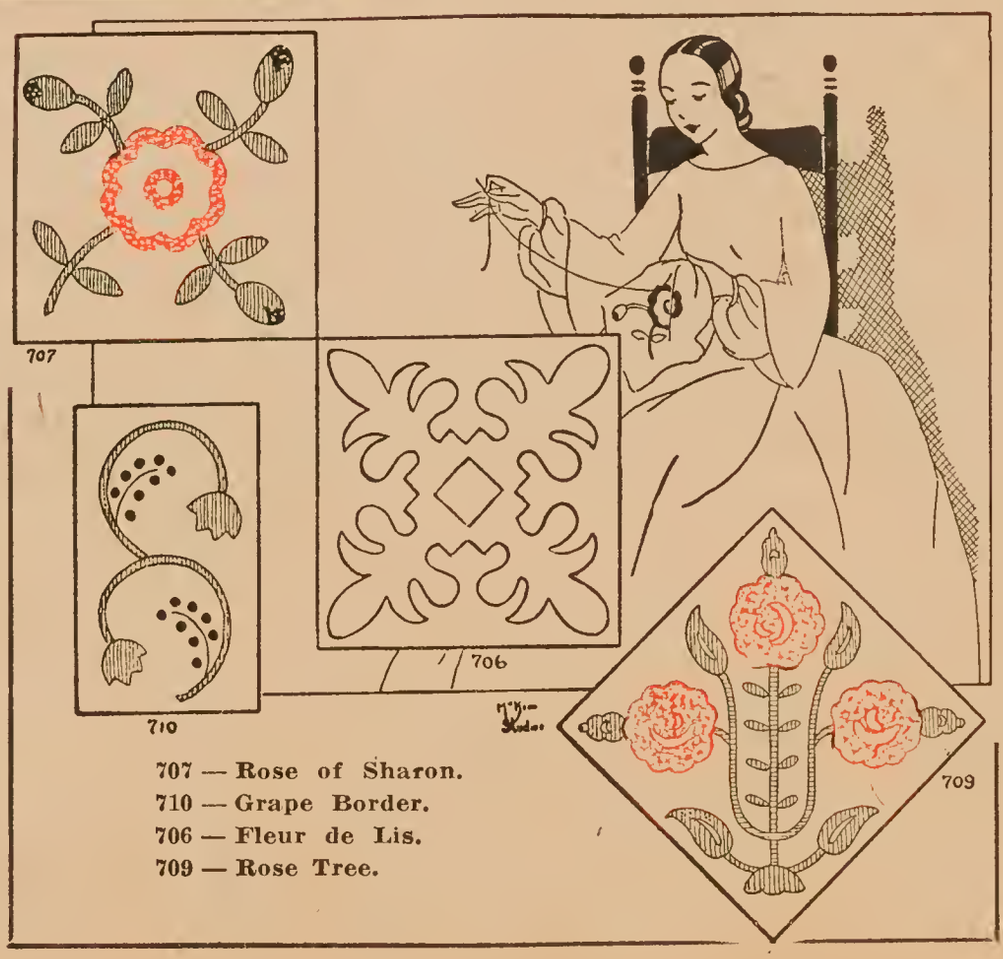
Quilt Pattern Books

No. M-631B, M-631C, M-631D, M-631E, M-631F, M-631G, M-631H, 15 cents each or any four for 50 cents.

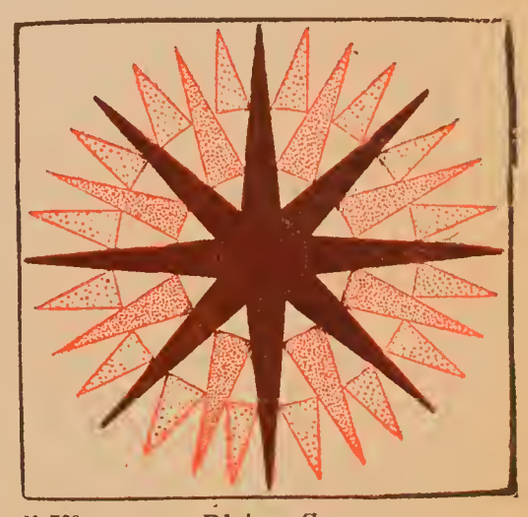
Enclose remittance, and order any of the articles on this list from Embroidery Dept., *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



Rainbow Around the World. M-422



707 — Rose of Sharon.
710 — Grape Border.
706 — Fleur de Lis.
709 — Rose Tree.



M-708 *Rising Sun.*



Double Duty Patterns

HERE are some extremely attractive models adaptable to many fabrics:

PATTERN NO. 3111 does double duty for either daytime or evening wear, depending on length of skirt, material and trimmings used. For daytime, give it a military touch by the two rows of buttons marching down the bodice; for evening make the blouse of lace or sparkling beaded cloth, the skirt of tulle or net. Sizes are 10 to 20 years. Size 16 requires 3¼ yards of 54-inch material for street length dress; 3 yards 50-inch for skirt, 1⅛ yards 39-inch contrasting for blouse, for evening version.

SUSPENDER OUTFIT NO. 2989 is a delightful style for little girls and their brothers. Sizes 2 to 8 years. Size 4 requires 1 yard of 39-inch material for girl's long-sleeved blouse, ⅞ yard 54-inch for girl's jumper.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



"Talk — Talk — Talk — They're driving me nutty!"

Winter Night

By EMILY ESTEY.

There is something of a Sabbath
In a silent winter night.
The stars are tiny tapers,
And the snow a spread of white.

The evergreens are blackrobed priests
Who breathe a toneless chant;
Bare birch limbs, leaded windows
Through which the moon beams slant.

And o'er and through the stillness,
With the freshening of the breeze,
Comes a peal of organ music
As the wind plays in the trees.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

My Window Garden

BEYOND forcing the usual bowls of paper white narcissus, my indoor bulb activities have been few. The calla lily got off to a good start in November, having been potted in rich black soil during October. Now I have to bear in mind that it is a glutton for water and food so it must be fed frequently with bonemeal or a well-balanced fertilizer thoroughly watered in. One of my amaryllis bulbs was potted at the same time as the calla. It did not show signs of life until around the first of the year. It too needs a small amount of fertilizer every two or three weeks. If it keeps up its former reputation, it ought to be blooming in March. I potted it in new soil, but some authorities say that a well established bulb may be carried over by removing the upper two inches of soil and replacing with rich, potting soil.

I usually manage to get a few blossoms on the Christmas or crab cactus. I suppose I move it around more than it likes. I have been told that it should not be moved even two feet from its accustomed place. One of my plants which seems to be not quite so particular is the sultana or Impatiens plant. It bears its attractive spurred blossoms of salmon rose almost continuously throughout the winter. When the plant gets leggy and ugly, I cut it back to a mere stump or root new cuttings in water and transplant into new pots.

My cacti do not object to the dry atmosphere of the living room. The only thing they seem to mind is too much water. Yet their roots should never be actually dry. My old standby, the everblooming begonia seems to take quite a bit of abuse, yet it responds to the right treatment very satisfactorily, that is, just enough water and not too much direct sunlight on its leaves because of burning. But the light must be strong enough to keep it flowering. The large leaved foliage begonias spot badly if water touches their leaves.

On cold nights I either set the plants back from the window or put several thicknesses of newspaper between them and the window pane. One of my most satisfactory trailing pot plants is Campanula Isophylla, exactly like some of my hardy rock garden plants except that their blossoms are blue and the pot plant's are white. It starts blooming in late summer and continues practically the rest of the year. This is an old favorite but unfortunately is not listed in many catalogs.

DIRECT FROM PLANTATION TO YOU

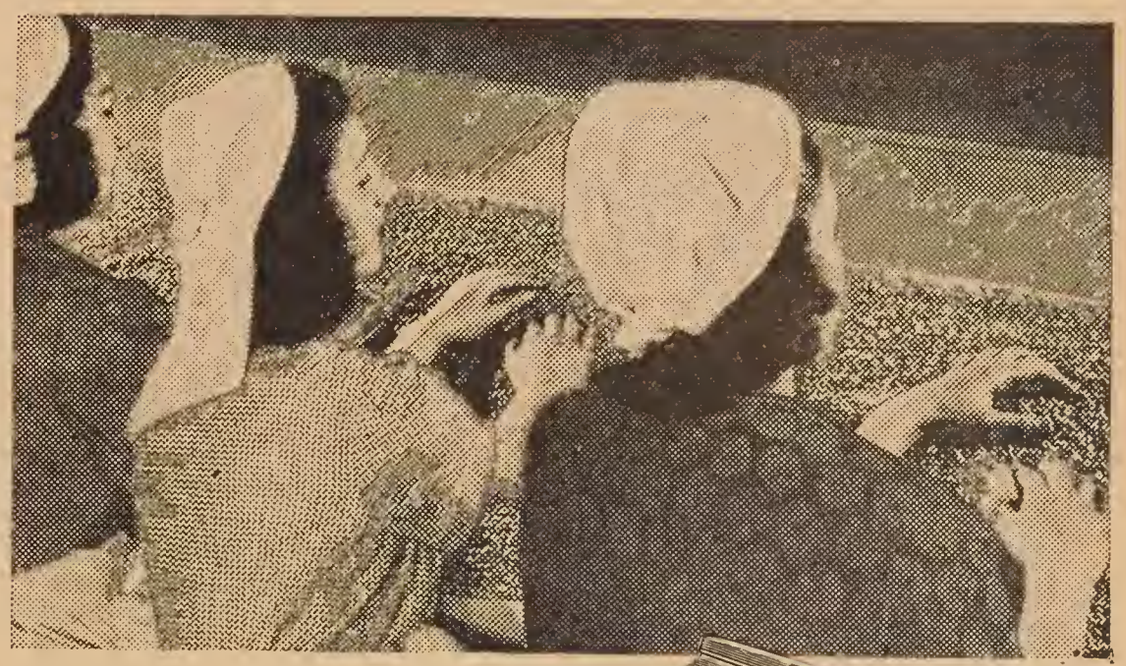
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Here's your chance to economize without sacrificing coffee quality. A&P's own resident experts in South America choose the pick of the crops. We control every operation right through to grinding the flavor-packed coffee beans to your order in our own stores.

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Hand picked. South American girls go over each bag of coffee by hand to make sure no defective beans get by. So carefully is this done that a skillful girl can "edit" only three bags of A&P coffee during a day.



The sensitive palates of A&P experts make five separate taste tests of each batch of our coffee. The first test is made in South America before the pick of the plantations is shipped to A&P in the United States.



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A BREACH *of Hospitality*

By C. A. STEPHENS

IT WAS something that we ought to have been ashamed of, I suppose. There were indeed certain extenuating circumstances, but — well, when all is said, it wasn't a nice thing to do. So much as that I wish to acknowledge at the start.

It was the second year after we young folks had gone home to live, the winter the old squire was engaged in making and marketing red oak shooks to send to Cuba for molasses hogsheads. He himself had four or five men riving and forming the shooks, and he was also buying shooks that others were making. In February he went to Portland for ten days to oversee the shipments by schooner to Matanzas. Grandmother Ruth went with him for a little rest from household labors; and they took Halstead.

The winter school had closed the week before; we had made fine plans, which included three evening gatherings to which the neighboring young folks were to be invited, a sleigh ride to an adjoining town and a snowshoe trip up to old Hughy Glinds' camp in the great woods. The "grandfolks" had set off at six in the morning. No sooner were they off than we began preparations for a festive evening.

At ten o'clock Ellen sallied forth to invite in our young friends, but at the door to the piazza she turned hastily back with a concerned look. "There's somebody coming up the lane," she said. "It's an ox team and the queerest sled you ever saw! O dear! What can it be?" The prospect of visitors just then was most unwelcome.

It was indeed a singular turnout. A yoke of sluggish old oxen were plodding slowly up the lane between the snowdrifts, drawing a wood sled and on it a little, low windowless hut from the flat roof of which projected a smoking stovepipe. In the open front end of the hut, with a goad in his hand, sat an old man with a bushy gray beard; and as the oxen plodded nearer we caught sight of an old woman's face in a green quilted hood peeping out from the hut.

The strange outfit came creaking alongside the door, and the old man shouted, "Whoa-hish!" to the oxen and then stared at us for some moments through his horn-rimmed spectacles. The old woman put out her head and stared also. A large black and white dog that had been following the sled now came forward and sat down on the snow. "Be Joseph and Ruth ter home?" the old man asked at last.

Addison made haste to say that our grandparents were at Portland.

"When be they acomin' back?" asked the old woman.

"Not for a week or more," Addison replied.

The old man sat and chewed steadily; then he looked at the old woman. "What say, marm, had we better stay, or drive on to Cousin Calista's in Waterford?"

"Wal, sir, I should say as how we'd better stop a spell now we've come so fur to see 'em," the old woman replied in a determined tone. Whereupon she clambered slowly out of the sled hut and, reaching back inside, drew forward a good-sized box with leather hinges and holes bored in the lid. Advancing to the side of the piazza, she set the box down and threw back the lid, and out stepped a big yellow and white cat. The old woman put the box back into the sled hut and then mounted the piazza steps.

Perceiving that her purpose was to enter the house, Theodora and Ellen backed indoors, and Addison and I followed the team to the barn, in the direction of which the old man was now driving it. We opened the great doors, and he drove in.

"Wal, now," he said, "I want you boys to unyoke them oxen o' mine and tie 'em up in the barn and give 'em a good fodderin' o' hay, and bimeby arter they've hed water if ye've got some corn meal fer 'em, it won't hurt 'em a mite."

"All right, sir," Addison replied.

Some minutes later as Addison and I were going into the kitchen, we met Theodora and Ellen coming out to find us. Their faces suggested distress and consternation. "O dear! I do believe it is old Elnathan Holeb and his wife!" were Theodora's first words.

We had once or twice heard of the Holebs, an old-fashioned couple and some distant connection of our folks, who usually spent the winter visiting their relatives. They lived up Skowhegan way, where they had a little farm which they tilled in summer; but as the weather grew cold and snow came, they were wont to shut up their house, take their dog and cat, and start out with the sled hut on a grand tour of visiting all their relatives from brother and sister down to the remotest sixteenth cousin — visit them and remain anywhere from three days to three weeks at a place. "We git through the winters, and it don't cost us a cent except fer tobarker," old Elnathan used to boast.

The last time they had visited at the old squire's, the winter before we young folks went home to live, they had stayed twelve days — a circumstance that pretty nearly touched the limit of Grandmother Ruth's forbearance; for they were far from being an interesting pair, and, what was worse, they both smoked atrocious old pipes and filled the house morning, noon and evening with the rankest of tobacco smoke. That habit alone nearly drove grandmother wild at times!

Ellen was nearly in tears. "Our good time will be spoiled," she lamented. "They'll stay and stay, and we cannot go anywhere or invite anyone here with them around!"

We went into the kitchen. Thus far no fire had been kindled in the sitting room. Our visitors had made themselves comfortable at the kitchen stove, the old man on one side of it and his wife on the other. They had lighted their pipes, and the room was already smoky. The big yellow tomcat sat composedly between them, and near the outer door lay the dog..

The girls made shift to approach the stove and prepare the midday meal as best they could. When it was on the table and Theodora had announced it, our visitors put up their pipes, and, taking their places without a word, began to eat heartily. The large tomcat came and rubbed himself against our legs, and the great dog drew near and looked up with much interest.

"Ezra likes milk," the old woman at last said and stroked the cat's head.

Ellen took the hint and, going to the tin closet, fetched a basin and fed him.

"Bill likes meat," old Elnathan remarked.

Whereupon Addison called the dog to the woodhouse and gave him some cold pork. Otherwise the meal passed without incident or conversation.

It was my turn that day to pump water for the stock at the barn, a somewhat lengthy and toilsome task. I was occupied with it for an hour or so. Meanwhile, as appeared afterwards, Addison and the girls took counsel together out in the woodhouse again and decided on a desperate expedient to get rid of the old couple.

When we gathered for our evening meal that night, I was not a little astonished at the poverty-stricken aspect of the supper table. Everything in the way of food on it consisted of an unsightly tin pan containing very small boiled potatoes in their skins and a platterful of badly scorched corn cake. Of butter there was no sign, though there was a saltcellar near the potatoes. I suppose I stared in amazement, for the table at the old squire's had always been abundantly served; but Addison pressed my foot with his, and then I understood.

Our visitors took their places and viewed the repast with evident disapproval. Ellen passed the corn cake and then the potatoes. We four young folks made a great show of eating, and the meal proceeded in silence.

"Didn't your folks raise good crops this year?" old Elnathan finally asked.

"Our crops were not what they sometimes have been," replied Addison and passed the little potatoes.

"Aunt Salome" sniffed and tossed her head. To the best of my recollection not another word was said at table or until Theodora showed our visitors to their sleeping room. When they retired, we consulted in the kitchen.

"How long do you think they will stand it?" Ellen asked anxiously.

"I'm afraid they will stand it longer than we can," Addison said, laughing.

"But can't we have something to eat now they've gone to bed?" I asked callously.

"Oh, but that would be too bad!" Theodora said. "We ought to play the game fair with them." And Addison, still laughing, seemed to think so too.

Next morning the girls prepared in a frying pan what was left of the potatoes and warmed over the scorched corn cake. They also made coffee, but it was so weak that you might have seen the bottom of a big pitcher full of it. There were dour looks at table, but neither of our guests said much.

For our noontide meal the girls boiled the backbone and tail of a salted codfish and made more burnt corn cake. When we sat down to it, Aunt Salome suddenly pushed back her chair and marched with a determined air to the pantry to investigate for herself; but we had provided against that danger the night before by carrying everything edible to a cupboard upstairs.

That evening there was another panful of little boiled potatoes with salt and more shockingly scorched corn cake. Addison and I partook ravenously, or pretended to. I should have been famished except for the apples that I got between meals from the cellar. The girls, I noticed, looked wan but firm. Aunt Salome did not scruple to free her mind to them. "I used ter think that Joseph and Ruth sot a good table!" she exclaimed. "But that time 'pears to be gone by. Hain't yer grandmarm never teached ye to cook?"

"We cannot cook very well yet," replied Ellen darkly.

"Hez Joseph ben a-meetin' with revarses lately?" old Elnathan asked.

"Well, of course he has ill fortune at times," Addison replied soberly. "He has a large family now, you know,

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

A Flag to Fly

Odd, how easy it is
To laugh and sing,
Gayhearted, so that friends
Say now, "How happy she is;
"How glad we are."

How easy it is
To thrill anew at the beauty of things—
A sun-touched bit of colored glass,
The baking of a favorite dish,
A tinted cloud against the sky;
Yet inwardly to feel the life-blood
Drip away drop by drop
From an old, unhealed wound.

Odd, how easy
A flag to fly.

—*Mrs. Franklin Preston,*
Treadwell, N. Y.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



EACH year, on January one, my neighbor has a lot of fun, a-listin' out all of his sins, so that when the new year begins, he plans to leave them sins behind, he hopes that New Year's Day will find him all freshed up, without no faults; and so he gits to work and salts away his sins, and starts anew in hopes that ere the year is thru his character will blossom out, until he'll be known as about the best man in this neighborhood, for he'll behave the way he should. So he sits up all hours at night, the list he's made is quite a sight, of things that he won't do no more, like trackin' up the kitchen floor and usin' swear words on his mule, he'll keep himself quite calm and cool; no matter what may rile him up he won't turn round and kick the pup.

I s'pose I've got faults of my own, I've had 'em all since I was grown, and I'm familiar with each sin, they're like old friends, if I begin to cast 'em off I'll miss 'em so, that I'd be feelin' mighty low and lonesome like, them faults, by gee, have just become a part of me. If I cast them aside, why then, I'd have to git some more, and when it was all done, them new sins might be just as bad; on New Year's night I'll sit and watch the New Year in, and then the next day I'll begin to do just what I've always done, while neighbor frets and has no fun. He'll worry for a month or two, and then he will begin to do them things he swore off from, while I will live on peaceful, surely nigh a month or two of worryin' ain't no way to git rid of sin.

Yellow Lilies

By IRENE MCDERMOTT.

I planted yellow lily bulbs
In a treasured azure bowl,
With secret hope that they would be
Nectar for my thirsty soul.

I placed them on the window sill
In a softly sunlit room,
And waited, watching patiently,
While they slowly burst in bloom.

But then my soul would not respond
To the fragrant, dewy treat,
Until I took it, bowl and all,
To a shut-in down the street.

and we all feel the need of being economical."

"Yas, I see ye do," the old man rejoined.

Before we were up from the table, we heard a noise in the pantry, and the girls espied Ezra on the top shelf, devouring what was left of the codfish's tail. In consequence we did not have it for breakfast as had been planned, but the girls boiled more little potatoes and baked a sheetful of "biscuits" fairly yellow with soda and so salty you might have used them to catch colts with. We also had "coffee".

In the midst of a painful effort to masticate one of the biscuits Uncle Elnathan suddenly stopped short and jumped up from the table. He could stand no more. "Marm," he cried, "I guess you and me better be agoin' over to Cousin Calista's."

"That's what I think, Elnathan, and the sooner the better," she said grimly. "Sech victuals I never saw. 'Tain't fit fer a dog to eat! I never was so dis'p'inted in any place in all my born days!" she flung back as she left the table to get her wraps.

I am afraid that none of us even for courtesy's sake urged them to remain. Addison and I rushed to the barn to yoke the oxen before they changed their minds.

They set off without bidding us goodby, nor did we say, "Come again." There was gleeful capering and dancing all about the house as soon as they were safely down the lane. Then we flung open windows and doors to free the house of that awful tobacco smoke.

The foodstuff from the cupboard upstairs we hurriedly brought back to the pantry. Cereal was soon cooking, and eggs were boiling. Cream, butter and cheese found their way back to the table. Bread, cookies, pies and preserves reappeared from their hiding places. It seemed to me that I had been starving.

The old squire and Grandmother Ruth returned during the evening of the tenth day. We had expected them that night. The girls had supper ready, and we all sat down together again.

But on passing through the sitting room, grandmother had smelled something suspicious. "Who's been smoking in my sitting room?" she asked.

Now to be frank, we had conspired for good reasons not to speak of the Holebs' visit at all, but grandmother's question took us back. The girls and I looked at Addison for aid, and he rose to the emergency. "Why, when you first went away," he said casually, "an old couple who said their name was Holeb was here awhile, and they smoked a good deal."

Grandmother Ruth glanced quickly and oddly at the old squire. "Why, Joseph," she exclaimed, "that must have been Elnathan and Salome!"

"Yes, I guess it was," Addison said still casually.

"How long did they stay?" grandmother asked.

"Well, now, let me see," Addison replied as if pondering. "They were here two days and two nights."

"That all!" exclaimed grandmother in astonishment. "I hope you were not impolite to them," she added.

"Oh, no," Addison replied. "Not in the least."

"But how come they left so soon?"

"Well, I didn't ask them," Addison replied carelessly. "Perhaps they were disappointed because you and grandfather were not at home. Possibly we didn't set quite so high a table as they were accustomed to."

"I don't see why they needed to complain," said Grandmother Ruth, resenting the implied slight to the family table. As if the subject were not worth pursuing, Addison began asking Halstead about Portland.

Grandmother said no more, though she was plainly puzzled. The old squire made no comment. His air was one of quiet thankfulness, as if for having escaped a calamity.

As many as seven years elapsed before either of the old people learned the explanation of the mystery. By that time all of us except one had left home and had gone our several ways in life. But as often as we could we came back to the old farm at Thanksgiving; and on a certain Thanksgiving Day when we had all come back except Halstead, and were sitting around the table after dinner, we fell to talking over old times at the farm — the good times, the misadventures and some of the roguish pranks that we had been guilty of. Theodora glanced thoughtfully at the old folks; memory was very busy with her. "How about the Holebs, grandmother?" she asked at last. "Are they still alive and visiting as usual?"

"Oh, yes," grandmother replied. "I hear of them now and then, but for some reason they gave up coming here after that short visit they made while we were away at Portland."

Theodora glanced across at Addison. "Shall I?" she whispered.

Addison laughed and nodded. Whereupon Theodora began and with numerous promptings from the rest of us made a clean breast of that sad breach of hospitality on our part seven years before. I was afraid that the old folks would feel hurt, but they listened calmly and with scarcely a word of comment. Possibly they had suspected something of the sort all along.

"I have always felt a little ashamed of that," Theodora continued. "And now that we are all at home here and think of it, what do you say to our making up a barrel or a box of good things to eat and sending it to those Holebs — just to ease my conscience a little?" she added, laughing.

"Well, I hardly think I should," Grandmother Ruth said at last, placidly. "It will be quite as well to let bygones be bygones."

"Don't you think it would be well received?" Theodora asked.

"Oh, I dare say," grandmother replied. "No doubt they would like it. They might feel so grateful that they would come down here to thank us — and stay three weeks!"



"For goodness sake, Helen, let him play with the hammer, so long as it keeps him quiet!"

"No EXPERIMENTS for Me When My Child CATCHES COLD!"



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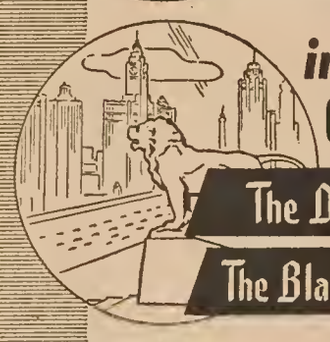
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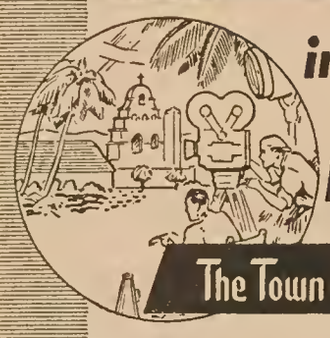
YOUR GRACIOUS HOST FROM COAST TO COAST



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KIRKEBY HOTELS

To Sunshine Land with A. A. FOLKS

SEVEN MORE weeks to February 24, when our special train will head Westward carrying another happy company of *American Agriculturist* folks to a world filled with thrills, gorgeous scenery, strange and interesting sights, flowers, spring and summer warmth, pleasant companionship, delicious meals — in fact everything that goes to make a perfect vacation. Best of all, there will be some one from *American Agriculturist* on hand to shoulder all details of traveling, leaving those who come with us on the tour absolutely free to enjoy themselves.

If you have never been on an *American Agriculturist* tour, you may think we exaggerate when we say that our trips are something to write home about! So we are going to quote here a few paragraphs from a story about our last winter's tour, written by a man who went on it — Charlie Skeele, of Dalton, Pa. Mr. Skeele said he wrote his account of the trip so that he could always remember things seen and done on it, just as they happened at the time. He entitled his story, "A Journey Worth Taking," and begins it this way:

"Did you ever pick up a magazine, read an advertisement about a trip or a cruise, and have the picture painted so vividly and so elaborately that you wondered if it all could be true?

"For a number of years I read about the trips that *American Agriculturist* offered its readers, but never had an opportunity to talk with any one who had made one of those journeys. Some advertisements so exaggerate what they have to sell that I had always wondered if it were not true of these A. A. trips. But I want to say that the trip not only fulfilled every promise that was made in the advertising, but gave us a great deal more for the money spent."

We are sorry that we do not have room to print the rest of Mr. Skeele's story of his trip, for it is an extremely interesting and well-written account of his personal impressions, and of the pleasure he gained from each day's new experiences.

Perhaps not everyone who goes on our trips can write so vividly of what they see, as has Mr. Skeele, but we think we are not exaggerating when we say that every single person who travels with us enjoys himself so much that, when possible, he comes back for more. One of the many inquiries we have received about our coming tour is from Mrs. Lee S. Dickinson, of Bridgewater, Conn., who writes:

"Your western excursion of last winter was so thoroughly enjoyable that I'll be glad to go with you again if I can. It was as nearly perfect as could be for me, and I think for the whole party. It is still a matter of wonder to me how you managed to give us so much at so small a cost."

We are really very, very enthusiastic about the itinerary we have worked out this time with the Northern Pacific Railway Company. It holds such a variety of charm, such a mixture of old world and new world places. The cruise on Puget Sound, giving a marvelous view of the Seattle skyline and the Olympic Mountain Range, will not soon be forgotten. The motor trip through the quaint old city of Victoria on Vancouver Island, thoroughly English in its customs, dress, and accent, will seem like a trip to Merrie England itself; and the beautiful Butcharts Gardens there, filled in March with a wealth of spring flowers, will leave a haunting memory of fresh beauty.

Ten whole days will be spent in Sunny California, and each will slip by like a bright bead on a treasured chain. Biggest thrill of all there will be our visit to gorgeous Yosemite National Park and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees.

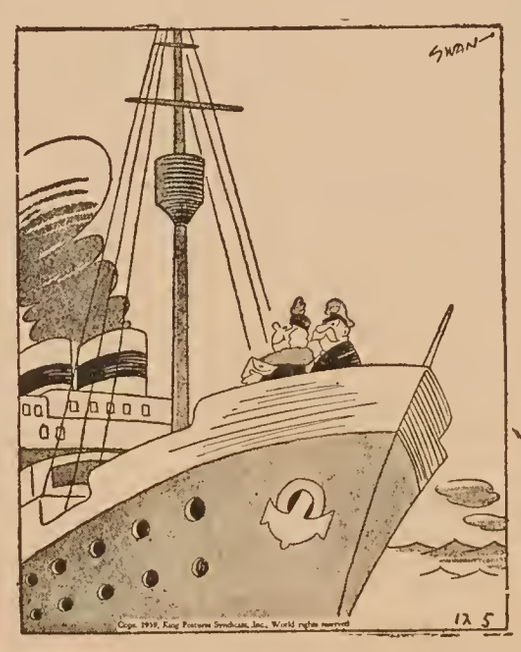


In the heart of San Francisco still stands the old Mission Dolores, established back in 1776 when the first land expedition reached the Golden Gate. The Mission is still used as a place of worship today, and will be visited by our party while we are in San Francisco.

Later, when we reach Texas and cross the border into Mexico, we will come under the spell of another civilization and another clime. At Juarez, a city of 30,000 Mexican inhabitants, life will present a strange contrast to our own northeastern ways. Spanish, and not English, will fall on our ears. We'll see dark-eyed girls and swarthy men sauntering in the hot southern sunshine; brightly painted houses, rickety souvenir shops, and the old Mission, "Our Lady of Guadalupe," begun in 1659.

If you can possibly come on this trip with us, decide now not to miss it. You will enjoy it. We promise you that. *American Agriculturist* is host on the trip and we will exert ourselves, as usual, to make everyone thoroughly happy and comfortable. The best of everything is provided, and the itinerary includes — in addition to the places mentioned above — many other outstanding attractions. Our "all-expense" ticket (which costs approximately $325 depending upon where you join our party) covers everything, and remember that you will have no travel responsibilities. Everything is done for you. Let us send you a copy of the complete itinerary, which gives all details about the trip. Just fill out the blank and mail it to E. R. Eastman, *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

If you think you can come with us, we suggest that you make your reservation soon, in order to have first choice of Pullman accommodations. If anything happens later to prevent your going your money will be refunded in full.



"So that's the crow's nest. Could I have a peek at the little darling?"

Johnny Got Sick

"WHAT happened to Johnny Steinbrugger? Why didn't we hear him on Major Bowes' program on Thanksgiving Day as you said we would?" Letters asking these questions are coming to us from *American Agriculturist* readers in every state in the Northeast. Here is the story of poor Johnny's bad luck:

A week before Johnny was to appear on Major Bowes' program, he and his father hitch-hiked from Albany to New York City for his audition. It was evidently a hard, cold trip, because soon after Johnny got back home, he developed pneumonia and had to be taken to the hospital. For several days, he was so ill that even his father and mother, his little brother Silvertop, and his pretty sister Gladys, were allowed to see him only through the pane of glass in the door to Ward A-1.

Our only news of Johnny was from his Dad, until yesterday when a scrawled note came from Johnny himself, saying that he is back home and "pretty tired". It will be some time before Johnny will be able to go back to highschool, or to take up his dancing again; but we hope that later he will get another chance to appear on Major Bowes' program. So many readers have asked for Johnny's present address that we are giving it here: Johnny Steinbrugger, 105 Jay St., Albany, N. Y. Johnny would enjoy getting letters from *A. A.* folks, and he needs some cheering up after losing the chance that he hitch-hiked all the way from California to get.

Nine Year Old Girl Saves Boy

An *American Agriculturist* Life Saving Award has been given nine-year-old Virginia Snow of North Brookfield, N. Y. Last winter she and her nephew (aged five) were playing with their sleds near a pond where men were cutting ice. The boy, Lwellyn Pierson, slid into the pond. In some way, she can't tell just how, she succeeded in pulling him out of the water.

Lwellyn's mother writes: "The water was not terribly deep, but it was over the boy's head, and we feel sure that Virginia saved his life. We can't understand how she succeeded in getting him out without falling in herself."

The framed award reads as follows:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
LIFE SAVING AWARD

Presented to Virginia Rose Snow

Who, at the age of 9 years, rescued Lwellyn Pierson when he slid into a pond from which ice had been cut.

(Signed) E. R. Eastman,
President and Editor.
H. L. Cosline,
Associate Editor.

Yes

All of us at our house wish all of you at your house a New Year packed with more happiness than you have ever had before.

Personal Problems

"Judge Not —" Say Readers

IN OUR November 25 issue, we published a letter from "Worried Mother," saying that her daughter was engaged to a young man in the community for whom everybody had high regard, as he had come there several years ago, worked hard and made a place for himself. Then, his first employer in the neighborhood told the mother that the young man (Eddie) had a prison record, having stolen a car and served time for it. "Worried Mother" wanted to know: Should they break off the match? Should they tell their daughter and let her decide? Should they confront Eddie with the facts and demand that he break off the match, or should they say nothing?

Many interested readers have written in reply to "Worried Mother" and we have forwarded their letters to her. The letters have been the most fair, heartening bunch of letters we have ever been privileged to read. Not one thought that Eddie should be condemned. "Judge not — that ye be not judged" was the gist of most of them. Granted that Eddie did wrong when he was young, they said, he paid his debt in serving his time; he has proven himself as wanting to go fair and square and he should be helped along this path by the girl he loves, and the encouragement of her parents.

Most, however, thought that Eddie should tell his bride-to-be before they are married to save her possible shock and unhappiness afterward. Some thought the girl's father should tell Eddie he had to tell her; some thought her parents should tell her. All agreed that if the girl was worth a grain of salt, she'd forgive him . . . and continue the match.

But let's ask several of our readers to speak for themselves:

"That young man paid for what he did when he went to prison. The way he has acted shows he has tried to make up for his past mistake. I think you ought to advise him to tell your daughter about it and if her love for him is great enough, she will forget it and keep on loving him."

* * *

Understanding Needed

"I think the girl's father should go to the young man and tell him that he knows of his wrong-doing and that he honors him for making good in spite of his handicap. The father should ask the man to tell his daughter about the affair, explaining the possible effect on the lives of their family, if they have any. If he consents, that will be added proof of his honesty, and whether or not the girl still accepts him will prove her fitness, or unfitness, to be his true, loving wife.

"In case this plan does not work, I believe the mother should, very kindly, tell the girl, but also tell her the disgrace was not in the punishment but in the act, which has long since been lived down, and that the only reason for bringing it up is the possible attitude of others if the fact leaked out. Then let the girl decide, without more advice.

"If the parents cannot talk sympathetically and understandingly, they'd better keep still than make things worse. In any case, I think the neighbor should have kept still, but he didn't and I'm still for the young man."

* * *

"Life is indeed tragic if a mistake, even a serious one, made in early youth, can never be left behind no matter how fine a life one lives afterward.

"On the other hand, we know the stigma of a prison record is something which, right or wrong, clings to a person and may at some time cause unhappiness to himself and his family. So I think Eddie's fiancee should know the truth and decide for herself whether she is willing to assume the risk for herself and her children. The risk does not seem too great to me if they live where the prison record is not generally known, but no one but your daughter can decide. In any case, the knowledge now will cause her far less unhappiness than if she should discover it after marriage, when in addition to the shock of the discovery she might feel that her husband had not played fair with her in not telling her. The telling will be painful for both of them, but most hard things are less difficult when faced squarely than when evaded."

* * *

Future Most Important

"If Ed loves the girl enough, he will confess his past to her. The truth would almost surely come out, anyway, and she should know about it before saying the final 'I do'.

Apparently the crime was committed while Ed was very young. Any young boy under certain circumstances could be led astray. We all make mistakes sometimes; some profit by them more than others. The fact that this young man committed a crime and served time for it is of secondary importance in making this decision. The important thing is: Has the young man profited by his experience and is he trying his best to follow the straight and narrow path now?"

* * *

"I do not think anything is gained by concealing such things that have happened in the past. Telling now may save a loved one a great deal of unhappiness in the future.

"By all means tell your daughter, Worried Mother, and let her make her own decision as to what she'll do. If you sit quietly by and let her take the step without trying to save her from unhappiness later on, you are as guilty as the young man, if he evades his duty."

* * *

"The mother and father of the girl should sit down for a business-like talk with Ed. This should be sympathetic but thorough. All of the facts, good and bad, should be gone into. If at the conclusion of this talk they conclude that he has in him the stuff for regeneration they should extend to him the helping hand. If not, they should oppose the marriage. In either case the daughter should be informed as soon as they have reached a conclusion. They should not condemn the young man on his prison record; they should forget that and consider only the question of what there is in him today."

* * *

"Worried Mother says she has a deep and bitter problem in her heart. This isn't her problem, it's one that belongs to those two young people. Eddie spent two years in prison and paid for his crime against society. He has made good and become a respected member of that rural community. He should tell his bride-to-be the truth so that no ghosts will rise up between them in the future."

* * *

"Tell your daughter, calmly and without malice, just what you have heard. Then she can talk it over with the young man and they can face life together squarely. If they love each other enough and his record since that car escapade is clean, I can't see why he shouldn't have a chance to live a normal, happy married life."



"I beg your pardon, Sir, but you dropped your billfold."

"A FARMER'S WIFE DOESN'T HAVE TO GO VISITING ON A DAY LIKE THIS...IF SHE HAS A TELEPHONE"



• When it's bitter cold outside, step to the telephone to talk with friend and neighbor. In any weather, the quick, easy way to keep in touch and get things done is to telephone.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

THE AWFUL PRICE YOU PAY FOR BEING NERVOUS

Read These Important Facts!

Quivering nerves can make you old, haggard, cranky—can make your life a nightmare of jealousy, self pity and "the blues."

Often such nervousness is due to female functional disorders. So take famous Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to help calm unstrung nerves and lessen functional "irregularities." For over 60 years relief-giving Pinkham's Compound has helped tens of thousands of grandmothers, mothers and daughters "in time of need."

Pinkham's Compound positively contains no opiates or habit forming ingredients—it is made from nature's own wholesome roots and herbs *each* with its own *special* work to perform. One of the *most effective* "woman's" tonics made! In liquid or handy to carry tablet form (similar formula). *Try it!*

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EVERY ROOM HAS PRIVATE BATH and at least 3 large windows.

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Why put up with years of needless discomfort and worry? Try a Brooks Automatic Air Cushion. This marvelous appliance permits the opening to close, yet holds reducible rupture securely, comfortably—day and night. Thousands report amazing results. Light, neat-fitting. No hard pads or stiff springs to chafe or gouge. Made for men, women and children. Durable, cheap. **Sent on trial** to prove it. Never sold in stores. Beware of imitations. Write for Free Book on Rupture, no-risk trial order plan and proof of results. Correspondence confidential.

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"Woolworth, Kresge, Newberry, Murphy, McCrory, Neisner, McLellan, Sears and Ward, now featuring So-Lo".

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

December 27, 1939.

Mr. Henry A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Secretary Wallace:

Herewith I resign, effective immediately, from the Board of Directors of the Central Bank for Cooperatives. I am taking this action after thoroughly and calmly examining all of the implications involved in your recent decision to assume active control of the Farm Credit Administration.

Regardless of your intentions, and I believe that you are fair enough to recognize that, under the circumstances, they are open to questioning by cautious men, it is, in my opinion, extremely dangerous and unfair to the farmer stockholders to place the machinery of the Farm Credit Administration in a position where it may be utilized to enforce economic philosophies or to further political ambitions. I therefore cannot go along with your new arrangement, even in a position of very minor responsibility.

It is my sincere hope that the Congress of the United States will take early action to restore the Farm Credit Administration to its former independent status and to clear the road for its ultimate control by the farmers who borrow through it.

Very truly yours,
H. E. Babcock.

I feel that I owe to the readers of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff an explanation of the above letter.

HILL FIRED

As many of you have read, F. F. Hill, who succeeded W. I. Myers of Ithaca, New York, as Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, has recently resigned. ***The truth about Hill's resignation, up to this time cleverly concealed by Washington, is that he was forced out of office by the President of the United States on the insistence of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.*** The headlines correctly should have read "Hill Fired" instead of "Hill Resigns."

WHY HILL WAS FIRED

Hill was fired because he has a mind of his own; because, along with his predecessors in office, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and W. I. Myers, he refused to permit appointments in the Farm Credit Administration to be subject to the approval of the Democratic Party bosses—a system which everyone knows is now in effect in Wallace's Department of Agriculture. He also was fired, in my opinion, because Wallace and his friends in the Department of Agriculture knew that with Hill at the head of the Farm Credit Administration they could never use loans to farmers to force them to comply with their theories of acreage control, or the employees of the Farm Credit Administration to help get the Democratic nomination for President for Mr. Wallace.

As Hill himself pointed out when he resigned, "The principal job of the Farm Credit Administration is not the lending of government funds, but the supervision of a group of self-sustaining cooperative credit institutions in which the farmers of the country have over one hundred and thirty million dollars of their own hard earned money invested."

A LITTLE DICTATOR

I have a very wise friend who keeps repeating that what he fears under a dictatorship is not the big dictator but all the little dictators he will have around him. ***Today, the United States of America has a little dictator over its agriculture,*** a dictator who has gained his position at a speed which must at times have excited the envy of even Der Fuehrer across the water. The complete power of Secretary Wallace over the farmers of the United States is just about clinched now that he has full and absolute control over servicing their credit needs. ***The way is definitely open for him to say to a farmer seeking to borrow money, "You grow the crops I tell you, on the acreages I allot, or else—."*** Also for indirect but nevertheless potent hints by his agents as to how the borrower should vote.

THE ISSUE

I protest, with all the vigor at my command, the rate at which the agriculture of this country is coming under political domination. I am absolutely sure that what is happening is gradually forcing farmers to a lower standard of living and robbing them of political effectiveness. If the farmers of the United States want to end up finally as the wards of the state, it is all right with me, but I would be totally remiss in my duty to the agriculture of the Northeast if I did not point out **what** is happening and if I did not **refuse** to be a party to it.





(Above): The government hoards surplus corn at a country shipping point in the Midwest. (Below): Thin cows wait hopelessly for feed from empty haymows and water from dry wells on many dairy farms in the Northeast. Meanwhile in two weeks' time corn advances 20 per cent in price. What a muddle!



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

A Matter of Simple Justice

ON THIS page in the July 22nd issue we reported an unusual case concerning an up-State subscriber who was being sued in New York by a correspondence school. Suit was for full pay for a correspondence course which our subscriber did not complete. The Service Bureau sought the services of a New York attorney who agreed, without cost to our subscriber, to attempt to get a "Change of Venue", that is to require the school to sue in our subscriber's own county.

The attorney was successful in his efforts but the school put in an appeal. Now we are pleased to report what may be the final chapter in this case. On appeal, the original decision was upheld, and now the school must not only sue in the subscriber's own county, but in addition, must pay costs amounting to approximately $67.00, almost one-half the amount involved, before they can bring suit. We predict that the case will never come to trial!

In handling the appeal the lawyer was forced to go to the expense of having a brief of the case printed, and, inasmuch as we had promised our subscriber that there would be no expense, the Service Bureau assumed this cost. We make no pretense of handling legal matters for our readers, and undertook this case only because it appeared to be a rank injustice to require our reader to pay the bill or to go to New York City to defend the case.

May Serve as Legal Precedent

In commenting on this case the lawyer says: "It is regretted that the appeal made it necessary for the *American Agriculturist* to pay for the printing of the brief. That it did so, however, and has thus prevented an injustice in this particular action, impells me to express my highest regard for the efficiency and sincerity of its Service Bureau. It is not unlikely that this decision will be cited in other cases and that a vicious collection practice on the part of foreign schools may thus be terminated. I am happy to have been associated with you in this work.

"I most certainly concur with you that, as stated in a recent issue, farmers should not be induced to break contracts. It is submitted, however, that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court should not be abused by instituting in the Court of highest original jurisdiction actions whose proper forum is the local Justice's Court, to be tried hundreds of miles from the residence of the defendent, so that the defense is wholly impracticable."

Naturally, the Service Bureau is gratified over the outcome of this case, but again we repeat that this is an exception, and that ordinarily we cannot represent subscribers in legal action. We appreciate that the lawyer did so without charge, because he too felt that this was an injustice. We are grateful for this service and omit his name only because giving it might result in more requests for similar action which he obviously could not take.

Baby Chicks

The Service Bureau cannot handle complaints against baby chick hatcheries who are not advertisers in *American Agriculturist*. Every effort is made to be certain that hatcheries advertising in *American Agriculturist* are absolutely reliable. Of course, no hatchery can guarantee that chicks will live or remain healthy. We, however, guarantee that your order will be filled or your money refunded, and that every hatchery will fulfill promises and statements made. At all times the Service Bureau stands ready to attempt to settle unsatisfactory dealing with hatcheries that are advertised in our columns. Please do not ask us to handle baby chick complaints against non-advertisers.

* * *

One Dollar Truck Licenses

Available to New York State farmers are $1.00 farm truck licenses, legal for use only on highways between portions of farms owned by one man. The roads to which vehicles are so restricted are described on the certificate.

No licenses are required for tractors used for agricultural purposes, even though these may be used occasionally on roads to get from one part of a farm to another. Neither is it necessary to get trailer licenses for tools occasionally drawn by motor vehicles, such as hay racks or wagons.

* * *

Lost, Strayed or Stolen

"On Wednesday evening, December 6, 1939, our Ford car, Model A, Engine No. 1139418, 1929, was stolen from Church Street, Mount Holly, New Jersey, while my son was attending the movies. This car had been recently overhauled, had over-sized pistons and was in good running order. It is a black, Tudor car, and the only one we have. Would appreciate any information that might lead to its whereabouts. Our license was AU 56 L." — *Harry Chafey, R. 1, Pemberton, N. J.*

* * *

Far Lands For to See

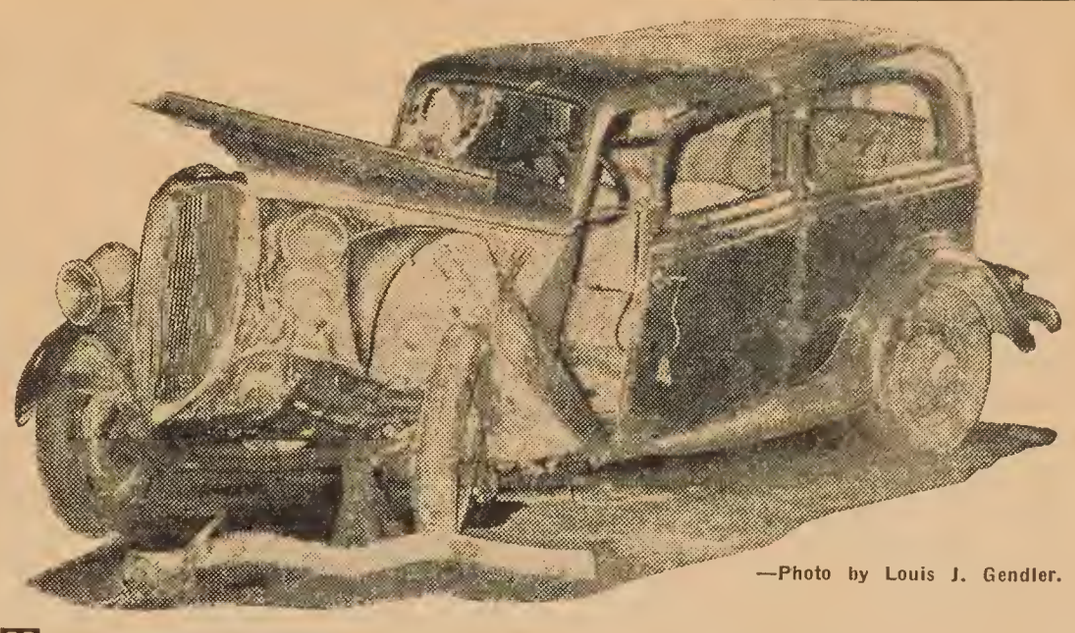
"What can you tell me about companies getting men to go to South America to build refineries and pipe lines? I am interested in going there and would appreciate the information."

It is true that big companies frequently send men to foreign countries, but almost without exception they send highly trained men who have been with the company for years. There is seldom a shortage of unskilled labor there. Frequently this question arises because some individual who lives by his wits, has offered, for a certain advance fee, to furnish information about securing jobs in South America. The person who pays the fee is out the money and gets no value in return.

25.00 FRAUD REWARD — American Agriculturist will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

American Agriculturist guarantees fair treatment of subscribers by advertisers. We refuse many ads known to be unreliable but if a fraud slips in, you are protected. To take advantage of guarantee, subscribers must say, "I saw your ad in American Agriculturist", when writing to advertisers, and then report unfair treatment promptly to Service Bureau.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.



—Photo by Louis J. Gendler.

THE CAR of Louis J. Gendler of 23 Beech St., Greenfield, Mass., struck a soft shoulder, pulling the car off the road. It hit a tree and knocked over a monument.

Mr. Gendler was badly injured, laid up six weeks and three days and was paid $64.38, in weekly benefits, because he carried our limited travel accident insurance policy.

Recently Paid Benefits

Edward Lints, Mohawk, N. Y. — Auto collision—bruised chest	* $5.00
Barbara Garvey, R. 1, Potsdam, N. Y. — Struck by auto—frac. vertebrae	30.00
Lyle Roca, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y. — Auto accident—strained shoulder	24.28
Mrs. Eva Simser, Canton, N. Y. — Auto accident—sprained wrist, bruised shoulder	30.00
Rosie M. Bibly, R. 1, Albion, N. Y. — Struck by auto—frac. leg	30.00
Charles R. Fuller, R. 1, Glenwood, N. Y. — Auto collision—frac. ribs	34.28
Glenn C. Clark, Est., Pennellville, N. Y. — Truck accident—mortuary	1000.00
Robert Miller, R. 1, Hannibal, N. Y. — Auto collision—frac. nose, bruised chest	50.00
Michael Hansbeck, Angola, N. Y. — Auto caught fire—burns on hand & head	* 15.71
Chauncey Wainwright, Schoharie, N. Y. — Auto collision—frac. skull	70.00
John Raulen, Est., R. 5, Amsterdam, N. Y. — Wagon wreck—mortuary	500.00
Merle Barker, Pawling, N. Y. — Auto collision—inj. shoulder & conc.	74.28
Delbert S. Pierce, R. 1, Randall, N. Y. — Auto collision—cont. hand	11.43
James Knowles, Cameron Mills, N. Y. — Car overturned—inj. leg	* 15.00
Bower E. Powers, R. 4, Canton, N. Y. — Truck accident—cut & cont. fingers	30.00
Mrs. Edith Wallace, Canton, N. Y. — Auto accident—cont. nose, cheek & frac. rib	* 20.00
Eva E. Wainwright, R. 2, Schoharie, N. Y. — Auto overturned—lacerated scalp & inj. arm	48.57
Mrs. Mary B. Harris, Clinton Corners, N.Y. — Auto collision—lacerated face	35.71
Irene Wozniak, E. Bethany, N. Y. — Auto collision—conc. brain	40.00
Wanda Wozniak, E. Bethany, N. Y. — Auto collision—conc. brain	40.00
Roy D. Simmons, Oswego, N. Y. — Auto collision—frac. knee & ribs	60.00
Hugo C. Martin, West Winfield, N. Y. — Truck struck by auto—bruises	5.00
Mary E. Bemis, Gloversville, N. Y. — Auto collision—gen. bruises	30.00
Elizabeth Butler, Roscoe, N. Y. — Auto accident—general bruises	20.00
Floyd Copeland, R. 2, Greene, N. Y. — Bus accident—cut lip, frac. ribs & sternum	* 26.43
Robert Pfluke, Whitesboro, N. Y. — Tire blew out—sprained back & shoulder	20.00
LaVern Osgood, Holland, N. Y. — Car skidded—inj. shoulder	5.71
Margaret Linzy, R. 4, Dansville, N. Y. — Auto skidded—cut knee & infection	80.00
Pliny G. White, Marion, N. Y. — Auto accident—cont. head, chest & knees	50.00
Harold Masters, R. 1, Marcellus, N. Y. — Auto ran over foot—sprained foot & ankles	10.00
Lloyd D. Sullivan, R. 6, Potsdam, N. Y. — Wrecked wagon—inj. hand	10.00
Martha Street, Sydney, N. Y. — Auto collision—frac. rib, sprained back	10.00
Kenneth E. Gartley, Byron, N. Y. — Auto struck pole—cut lip and jaw	10.00
Mary A. Johnson, Est., R.2, Johnson City, N. Y. — Auto struck by train—mortuary	1000.00
Maxine Clough, Bethel, Me. — Auto over embankment—sprained muscles	15.71
Lorraine Littlefield, Detroit, Me. — Auto collision—cut scalp, cont.	50.00
Robert E. Bryant, R. 1, E. Sumner, Me. — Struck by horse & wagon—dislocated clavicle	30.00
Victor J. Peterson, Detroit, Me. — Auto collision—frac. ribs & conc	130.00
Everett Stewart, Moose River, Me. — Truck overturned—bruised ribs & knee	35.71
Mrs. Alma E. Whitman, Hiram, Me. — Auto accident—cont. heel	30.00
Arzelia Stewart, R. 1, Orleans, Vt. — Auto accident—inj. arm	15.00
Everett A. Hawkins, R. 2, Ferrisburg, Vt. — Truck struck by train—conc. brain, inj. shoulder	20.00
Albert K. Ferris, Moretown, Vt. — Auto hit pole—cut face & back strain	22.86
Harold F. Ashley, Bethel, Vt. — Bob sled wrecked—frac. fibula	20.00
Carlton Coro, Grand Isle, Vt. — Auto struck culvert—cut scalp & cont.	50.00
Olive G. Vadakin, R.1, No. Bennington, Vt. — Auto accident—cont. knee & spine	22.86
Guy D. Bushey, Monkton, Vt. — Auto collision—conc. & frac.	60.00
Harry R. Cross, Hillsboro, N. H. — Wrecked hay wagon—frac. rib	* 7.50
Helen M. Parker, R. 1, Hudson, N. H. — Auto accident—frac. fibula & body bruises	130.00
John H. Tarris, Lisbon, N. H. — Truck accident—frac. patella	30.00
Mrs. Arlene Nutting, Est., Winchester, N.H. — Auto accident—mortuary	1000.00
Elsie C. Young, Holyoke, Mass. — Auto accident—gen. bruises	20.00
Machal Fensick, R. 1, Sunderland, Mass. — Auto accident—inj. hand	20.00
John Benson, R. 3, Laurel, Del. — Auto collision—multiple cont.	28.57
Mabel Creed, R. 2, Lebanon, N. J. — Auto accident—cut forehead & thigh	20.00
Louis A. Conway, Vernon, N. J. — Auto overturned—conc. & frac. vertebrae	130.00
Frank Sigle, Jamesburg, N. J. — Auto accident—cut nose, inj. chest and shoulder	72.86



This shows the tree and the monument after it was struck by Mr. Gendler's car.

Mrs. Eliz. Schmidt, R.2, Robbinsville, N. J. — Auto accident—cut eye, cont. legs	35.71
Mrs. John Babski, Port Jefferson Sta., N.J. — Auto overturned—cont. & conc.	44.28
George Fisher, R. 1, Rock Ridge, Md. — Wrecked wagon—cut thigh and heel	9.28
Mrs. Helen Myers, Westminster, Md. — Auto collision—cut chin, knee and inj. sternum	10.00

* Over-age.

Already $624,361.84 has been paid to 9,036 policyholders who carried the limited travel accident insurance policy.

When you renew your policy we suggest you send in for the new $2.00 a year policy which gives increased benefits.

North American Accident Insurance Company

N. A. Associates Dept.

Poughkeepsie - New York





Ring Out the Old

AS THE NEW YEAR OPENS, farm families can look back on a year filled with cooperative achievements. Though 1939 brought many emergencies, farmers of the New York Milkshed used the machinery they had created to meet each new problem as it arose.

DROUTH. Last summer Northeastern farmers asked for and received a special agricultural conservation program to restore seedings damaged by drouth. Because they had already set up in G.L.F. their own purchasing and distribution facilities, they were able to get seed promptly even in the off season, and to secure seed with the ability to make a crop, granted an even break in the weather.

WAR. Wild, speculative buying at the start of the war quickly pushed grain and feed prices to unreasonably high levels. G.L.F. buyers—the patrons' hired men—watching the market closely, counseled only day-to-day buying until true values could be determined. During this period dairymen who had established themselves as regular patrons were protected against the worst effects of the rise by a special 20% dairy feed formula, priced at pre-war levels. As expected, prices receded within a few weeks. G.L.F. patrons were able to buy their feed at more reasonable levels, and have continued to do so.

BAGS. War pushed burlap prices skyward too; but here again G.L.F. patrons had a program in operation which enabled them to make full use of their bags by returning them to be reconditioned and used over again.

MILK. A shortage of dry milk products for animal feeding, which may be at least partially permanent, threatened to make poultry mash costs rise out of all reason. Poultrymen—who have long depended on milk to provide some of the vitamins essential to growth, health, and hatchability—needed relief. It was ready for them, because G.L.F. had been following the work of colleges and experiment stations, and knew that Brewers' Yeast could ably fill the bill. Introduced in Special Laying Mash, this new ingredient has already saved thousands of poultrymen several dollars per ton on mash costs.

* * *

So 1939 ends, with some concrete and definite things accomplished in meeting the day-to-day problems which are continually arising in connection with farming.

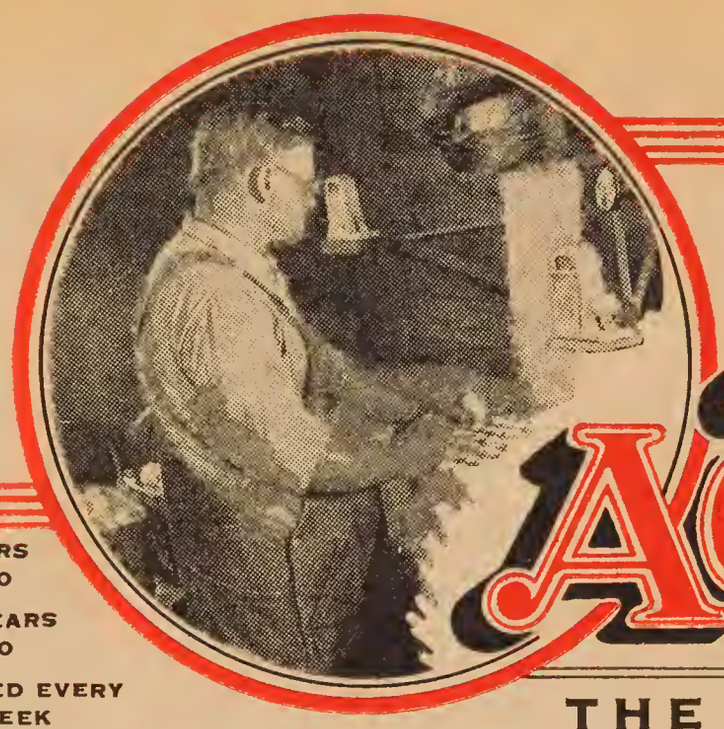


Ring in the New

THE NEW YEAR finds half the world torn by war. Even in America we cannot escape some of the consequences of the strife abroad. Many farm products have benefited, while others, such as eggs and apples, have been affected adversely. Prices in general are up—but most of the things farmers buy are higher than the things they sell.

Still the farmers of the Northeast can face 1940 with confidence. For they have proved that by working together they can do something toward solving most of their problems. And when new problems arise, as they will, the dairymen, poultrymen, cropmen, and fruit growers of this region will meet them with the strongest weapon farmers possess—cooperation.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N. Y.



FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00

THREE YEARS FOR $2.00

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

JANUARY 20 1940

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Winners in the FLOWER WORLD

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

THOUGH snow may be falling outside and Jack Frost busy painting pictures on city and country windows, flower lovers are already beginning to think of gardens and of spring and of seed catalogs, and to wonder what exciting new varieties of old flower friends will show their faces in 1940. Eagerly awaited each year at this time is the list of new introductions, both those chosen by the All-American Selections committee and those presented by individual growers who did not enter the competition.

New varieties selected each year by the committee are those which have met coast to coast tests and been given satisfactory ratings by the judges. Seed for the contest may be submitted by anyone in any part of the world. Leading in the 1940 selections are Petunias, followed closely by a new race of sweet peas, a new dwarfed ageratum and several other popular flower families.

Efforts seem to be directed toward producing dwarf compact petunias which stand erect and make a dense rounded bush about a foot tall, covering themselves with medium sized blooms over the entire season from late spring to killing frosts. These are most desirable for bedding purposes, but they are also used in borders and window boxes. "Glow" Petunia, originating in Japan, is the winner of the silver medal, receiving more points in judging than any other silver medal variety given in the All American selections. It is a bright rose tint with lighter throat to enhance its liveliness and loveliness.

Cream Star petunia, developed in California, was also awarded a silver medal. It is dwarf, compact and covered with creamy white flowers all season long. These blossoms are bluntly star-shaped with a faint cream colored star overlaying the white; it is unique in flower form and color and comes very true.

Ageratum has been one of the most difficult flowers to true up or train to uniform growth and blooming abundance. Other members of this family generally have not been very uniform, especially in the very dwarf, compact class. The newcomer, Midget Blue, seems to be the dwarfest, most uniform and prolific bloomer of the midget class of ageratums. A silver medal winner, its dense tufts of rich blue flowers almost blanket the 3 to 4 inch plants, highly suitable for edgings, for beds and borders.

Rose Pink Sweet Pea, rose pink on a white ground, wins a silver medal. It is a member of the new spring flowering class of sweet peas claimed to be more heat resistant than others, and blooming between the early flowering and summer flowering types. They bloom on extra long stems and are valuable for florists or home growers. A bronze medal goes to "Blue", a member of this new spring flowering group, mid-blue in color. Honorable mention goes to "Lavender", its name and color in this new class.

The snapdragon family is enriched by "Rosalie", topaz rose or intense rose pink with deeper center and gold suffusion. It is rust resistant, vigorous, tall and strong growing. Seed may produce a few off-color rogues but it wins a bronze medal anyway.

Heavenly Blue Scabiosa is of a new rounded bush form, less than two feet tall and bearing a profusion of azure blue flowers. Flowers are smaller than the taller varieties and with short stems, but they are fully double, very high crowned and almost (*Turn to Page* 12)

Photo courtesy of W. Atlee Burpee Company.



Rose Pink Sweet Pea, one of the new spring flowering sweet peas which are said to be more heat resistant than others, bloom between the early flowering and summer flowering types, and have extra long stems.



(Left above): Cream Star Petunia, silver medal winner, is covered with blossoms all season long. Flowers are bluntly star-shaped with a faint cream colored star overlaying the white.



Photo courtesy of W. Atlee Burpee Company.

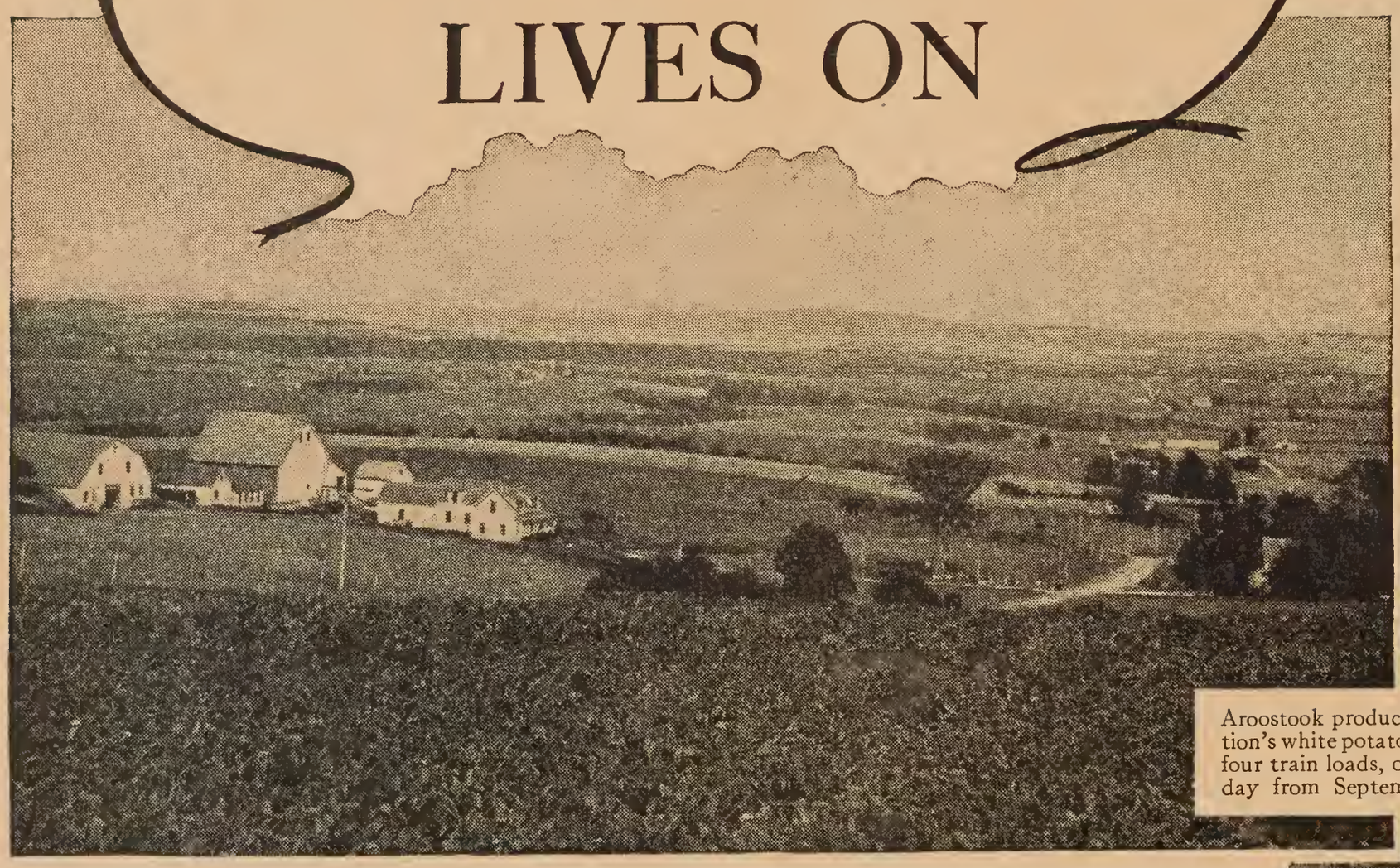
(Above): Heavenly Blue Scabiosa is of a new rounded bush form, less than 2 feet tall and bearing a profusion of azure blue flowers. Never needs staking.

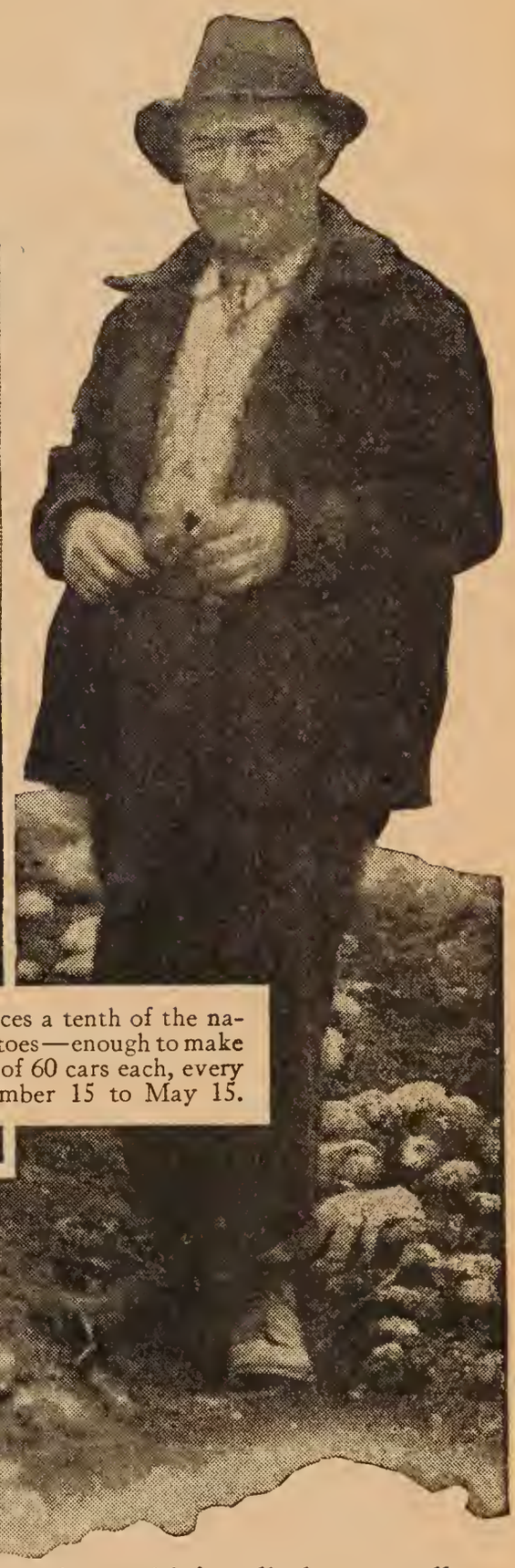
(Right): "Rosalie", a welcome addition to the snapdragon family. It is rust resistant, vigorous, tall and strong growing, and its color is topaz rose.



"CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM" — SEE PAGE 5.

THE Pioneer Spirit LIVES ON





Aroostook produces a tenth of the nation's white potatoes—enough to make four train loads, of 60 cars each, every day from September 15 to May 15.

Aroostook County of Maine is big, almost as big as Massachusetts. It is north; Fort Kent is farther north than Quebec. Aroostook is as far from Boston as Boston is from Washington. Aroostook is young. Many a farm is operated by the man who helped cut it out of the timber. Aroostook takes its chance on one-crop farming while the rest of the Northeast is diversified. But like farming everywhere, it puts a premium on pioneer vigor and frontier spirit.

Nobody knew how big Aroostook was, a hundred years ago. Maine claimed everything to the St. Lawrence Highlands, but England said the line was just north of Mars Hill.

Timber was wealth in those days, and grain and hay were too, when they could be turned into cash. Boundary troubles in the 1830's helped change that. When the army moved in, to fight the Aroostook war, it built a highway direct from Bangor to Houlton, 135 miles through the Maine woods.

The war was a hot argument but not a drop of blood was shed. The soldiers marched away in 1839, and three years later the boundary was defined — a line famed the world over because it divides two nations and is guarded to this day only by a will for peace.

Faith in their own hard work, plus a reverent desire to be independent on their own land, beckoned pioneers into Aroostook's woods to clear, to build, and to grow. Commerce went over the Military Road, and cattle were driven out by drovers.

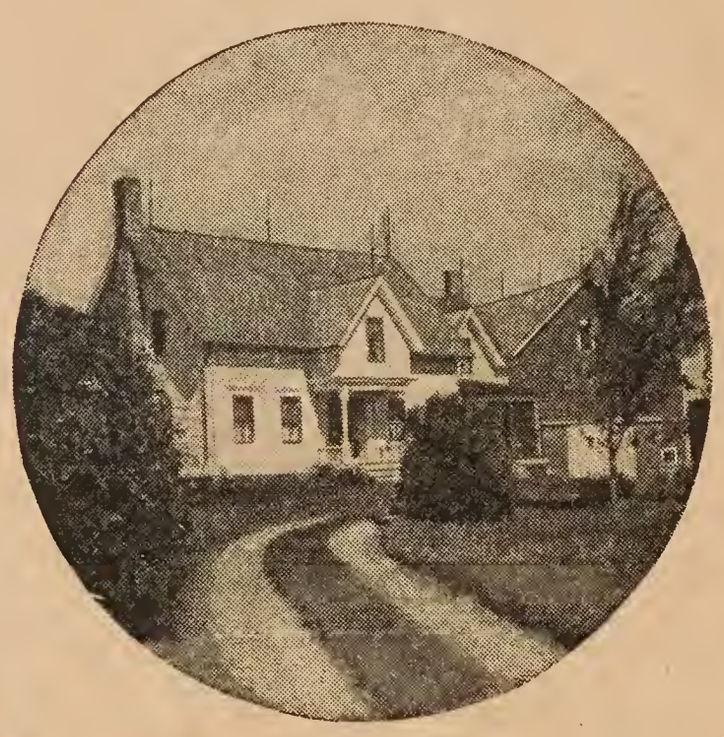
Somebody started to grow potatoes. A starch factory opened at Caribou in 1871 and paid 25c a bushel for them. Aroostook was in for a boom. As if touched by magic, it began to grow more and better potatoes than were ever seen before.

More than 40 starch factories sprung up. Acreage of potatoes tripled from 1880 to 1890. Next came the Direct Line railroad and the boom was on. Not every year saw a good price, but the crop crept up and up. The record was in 1934 with 47 million bushels, or 300 bushels to the acre for some 6000 farms. Every year Aroostook turns out a tenth of the white potatoes for the whole United States.

* * *

Stanley Annett is typical of many a good farmer in Aroostook. He started farming 24 years ago at Presque Isle with $400. Four years later he bought the farm where he now lives, just out of Houlton. Every year he grows potatoes and every year the job gets more technical. He's seen them worth $10 a barrel, and he's seen times when he couldn't sell them at **all.** That's the gamble of the game. Today, **his** place is free and clear and he aims to keep it so.

Like good farmers everywhere, hard work, careful spending and close study are his guides to success. On them he raises his family. On those principles he believes they too will succeed. For Stanley Annett, Aroostook is a grand place to farm . . . the Northeast a good place to live. The pioneer spirit lives on.



This is the Annett home near Houlton. Mr. Annett recently bought another farm nearby for one of his boys.

Another in a series of advertisements which are

An Expression of Confidence
In Northeastern Agriculture

Most farms in the Northeast have paid for themselves many times over. About half have done so for their present owners; they are now free and clear. The others are mortgaged. Some 30,000 farmers of New England, New York and New Jersey are using a type of mortgage which gives the greatest degree of safety to the man on the land. It is the Land Bank mortgage which requires small payments in any one year, gives a man a long time to pay out if he needs it, and bears a low rate of interest. Ask for the folder "Farm Mortgage Loans through the Federal Land Bank." It gives full details.

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK
OF SPRINGFIELD
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
Serving New York . . . New England . . . New Jersey

The Northeast is a Good Place to Farm

KEEP Farm Credit INDEPENDENT

Former Governor F. F. Hill States His Position on Transfer to Department of Agriculture

FOLLOWING his resignation as Governor of the Farm Credit Administration on December 20, F. F. Hill stated his position on Farm Credit in a letter to presidents and directors of National Farm Loan Associations and Production Credit Associations in the Northeast. Bearing as it does on a subject of prime importance to farmers in this area, we are summarizing some of the important points brought out in this letter.

After referring to the transfer of the Farm Credit Administration to the Department of Agriculture by government order on July 1, the statement by the Secretary of Agriculture that "The Farm Credit Administration will not become an integral part of the Department of Agriculture," and the later announcement on December 14 that the Secretary of Agriculture had concluded that if he was to have responsibility for Farm Credit, he should also have control over it, Governor Hill says:

Dependable Credit

"There is only one issue in the situation so far as I am concerned. That issue may be stated as follows:

"Should the Farm Credit Administration be reestablished as an independent Federal agency supervising cooperative credit institutions set up to serve agriculture OR should it become part of a large Department of Government responsible for the administration of a great many other programs, some of which, regardless of the intentions of the administrators, may tend to weaken and perhaps ultimately destroy the cooperative credit system?

"There are no personal issues involved so far as I know. The question is simply one as to what form of organization will best assure agriculture a dependable source of credit at reasonable cost over the years to come, without placing an undue financial burden upon the government.

"In my judgment this can best be done by restoring the Farm Credit Administration to the status it had before July 1, 1939, as an independent agency of government reporting directly to Congress and to the President.

"It is obvious that any credit system must limit the extension of credit to sound loans if it is to be self-supporting. By a sound loan I mean a loan which the borrower can reasonably be expected to pay off in the normal course of his farming operations without the lender having to provide a substantial amount of management service or other assistance."

Mr. Hill doubts that a cooperative Farm Credit system can be successfully administered by the same Department that has responsibility for other programs of distinctly different types. Says he:

"If the development of Farm Credit into a strong, self-supporting, cooperative system is to be continued, it is essential that farmers, investors, and the general public clearly distinguish between loans made by Farm Credit and government loans which involve a substantial element of relief, or at least high risk and extremely heavy supervisory costs. Otherwise, forces will inevitably be set in motion which over the years will cause the Farm Credit Administration to depart from sound credit policies.

From Taxpayers' Viewpoint

"If the system should depart from sound credit policies, even though there be no present intention to do so, and even if the changes are gradual, operating expenses and the cost of loanable funds for use in financing farmers and stockmen will increase. Such an increase might easily make necessary annual Federal appropriations for operating expenses and losses, or perhaps some form of government guarantee if credit is to be provided at interest rates comparable with those obtained by home owners, business and industry.

"The Farm Credit Administration would then become more and more a government-owned-and-operated credit system leaning heavily upon the Federal Treasury for support with all the dangers such a situation would hold from the standpoint of both farmers and taxpayers."

Mr. Hill clearly states that he is not criticizing the other programs administered by the Department of Agriculture, nor does he reflect on either the present or future administrators; and adds:

"It is not a question of the merits of other programs to aid agriculture. The question is whether Farm Credit can be kept sound and self-supporting when it becomes a part of **** a Department responsible for the administration of programs of the type referred to. I do not think it can be done over a period of years."

Savings Doubtful

On the subject of possible savings, Mr. Hill says:

"It does not appear probable that any saving to the government or farmers can be made by closer integration of Farm Credit with the Department of Agriculture. It may be stated that the government's capital investment in the system is intact and could be recovered in the event of liquidation.

"The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, serving business and industry, and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Federal Housing Administration, serving city home owners, were brought together last July under the reorganization plan to form what is now known as the Federal Loan Agency. This is an independent agency of government which reports directly to the Congress and the President, just as the Farm Credit Administration formerly did.

"If business, industry, and city homeowners are entitled to Federal organizations whose sole activity is handling credit, why not agriculture?

"After all, the principal job of the Farm Credit Administration is not the lending of government funds, but the supervision of a group of self-supporting cooperative credit institutions."

A Real Record

The record which the Farm Credit Administration has made in the past twenty years justifies some pride. Mr. Hill points out that a complete credit system for agriculture is now available, including long-time farm mortgage credit, production credit, and credit for farmers' cooperative organizations. This credit has been supplied at reasonable costs, and interest rates now being charged are the lowest ever made available to farmers and their cooperatives except through direct government subsidy. As stockholders, farmers elect directors and share in management, control, risks and saving. The ultimate goal is complete farm ownership and control. Farmers themselves have $130,000,000 invested in the capital stock of the various units.

Mr. Hill refers to statements that, in an endeavor to carry on a sound operation, the Farm Credit Administration has been an unsympathetic lender and collector. In this connection he points out that farm foreclosures in 1938 were only about a third of those in 1932, and lower than any year since 1926. Farmers are making progress in paying off their debts, and since 1933 have paid over half a billion dollars.

In conclusion Mr. Hill states:

"In my judgment, the sound credit requirements of agriculture will be best met in the long run by a self-supporting cooperative credit system under the supervision of an independent agency of government directly responsible to Congress and the President, such as existed prior to July 1, 1939. This agency might be headed by a single administrator or a bipartisan board as has been suggested from time to time."



Just 102 years ago this fall the Chenango Canal, 97 miles long, 40 feet wide at the top and 28 feet at the bottom, was opened between Utica and Binghamton. Above you see what remains of that waterway at a point six miles south of Oxford along Chenango Trail, where it goes through Emmett Stratton's pasture. When the Canal was built, Emmett's grandmother boarded some of the laborers, from whom she contracted smallpox and died. The Canal cost 4½ million dollars, did great things for development of a new country, and was abandoned after 40 years of service.

"THE DIESEL D2 IS MY IDEA OF PERFECT FARM POWER"

—HAROLD C. STEWART, HOLCOMB, N. Y.

"My Diesel D2 pulls a four 14-inch bottom plow at second and third speed in average ground—handles the double disk, harrow and pulverizer at fourth speed with ease," reports Harold C. Stewart, Holcomb, New York.

"It operates my power take-off combine easily on soft and muddy fields, up hill and down, to cut my grain on time. It goes where I want it to go on muck land, working close to drainage ditches. It is suitable for any soil and does not pack.

"The Diesel D2 saves two-thirds on fuel expense over gasoline models now in use. It's my idea of the perfect farm power."

CATERPILLAR
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

DIESEL ENGINES
TERRACERS
TRACK-TYPE TRACTORS

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO.
Dept. E-101, Peoria, Illinois

Gentlemen: I want to find out whether I should own a "Caterpillar" track-type Tractor.

I farm.....acres. My power is.....

☐ How can I obtain a survey of my equipment needs without obligation?

Name .....

R.F.D......*Town*.....

County..... *State*.....

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York

"When the days begin to lengthen,
The cold begins to strengthen."

Fun and Profit

I LIKE to think of the farm family, including Pa, Ma and all the girls and boys, and the hired man if there is one, as a Board of Directors for that particular farm business. And I like to think of that Board, during the long evenings at this time of year, sitting around the table, or the old "settin-room" stove, in session as a Board of Planners to lay out the work of the farm for the coming year. Appoint one of the boys or girls or Mother as secretary, to keep the records.

For two or three evening sessions of this Board of Planners, I give you the following suggested program:

Make a drawing, outlining each meadow on the farm, then lay out the plans for each of those meadows. For example, let's call one of your fields Field A, or No. 1, or the South Meadow. Let's say it contains ten acres. Maybe the drawing and plans of this particular field will look something like this:

1939	Silage corn	Fall plowed
1940	Oats —5 acres	
	Barley —5 acres	
	Seeded to mixture of clover, timothy and alfalfa	
1941	Clover hay	
1942	Clover, timothy, alfalfa hay	
1943	Silage corn, or cash crop, or both	

Questions that Arise

Your own Board can answer most of the following questions. If not, write to *American Agriculturist,* or your College of Agriculture, ask for bulletins, consult your county agent. Read Dr. Myers' Outlook on the opposite page.

1. Length of Rotation. If you are going to go in for grass farming, you must plan for a long rotation.

2. How can you improve the quality of your hay? There is much recent knowledge on improving hay quality. This includes the latest about different varieties of timothy and other grasses, seed quality of all grasses, and particularly of alfalfa. Maybe the Board of Planners should vote to do a little experimenting with new grasses. It would be fun; it might be profitable. For example, how about this new legume that promises so much—birdsfoot trefoil?

3. Pasture Improvement. Great strides have been made in improving pastures. What is your Board going to do about it this year?

4. How About Liming? Have you tested any of your soils for acidity? How much lime do you need?

5. Re-Seeding Because of Drought. This does not apply to the above field, of course, but what are you going to do about the field that you seeded last year and that did not come through?

6. Have You Bought Your Grass Seed? If so, did you give careful attention to quality and to cost? If you have not made your purchase, ought you not to do it before the last moment?

7. Shall You Sow all Oats or Barley, or a Mixture? Here comes the possibility for raising some of the grain for home feeding. You should consider how far you can profitably go with home-grown grain, and do you know the proper mixtures? Now is the time to decide, not when you are ready to plant.

8. What Varieties of Oats and Barley Should You Use for Best Results? Where can you get the seed?

9. What Variety of Silage Corn Will You Plant this Year? Are you sure that the corn you have been raising is giving the best results? Better appoint some member of the Board to look this matter up.

10. Get Prices and Figure Cost of Your Planned Program. Where can you cut cost without impairing efficiency?

These same questions apply to every other crop raised on the farm.

Such planning saves money, time, and worry after the season's rush starts, and not the least of the results is getting the interest of the boys and girls, and of father and mother too, in the work of the old farm.

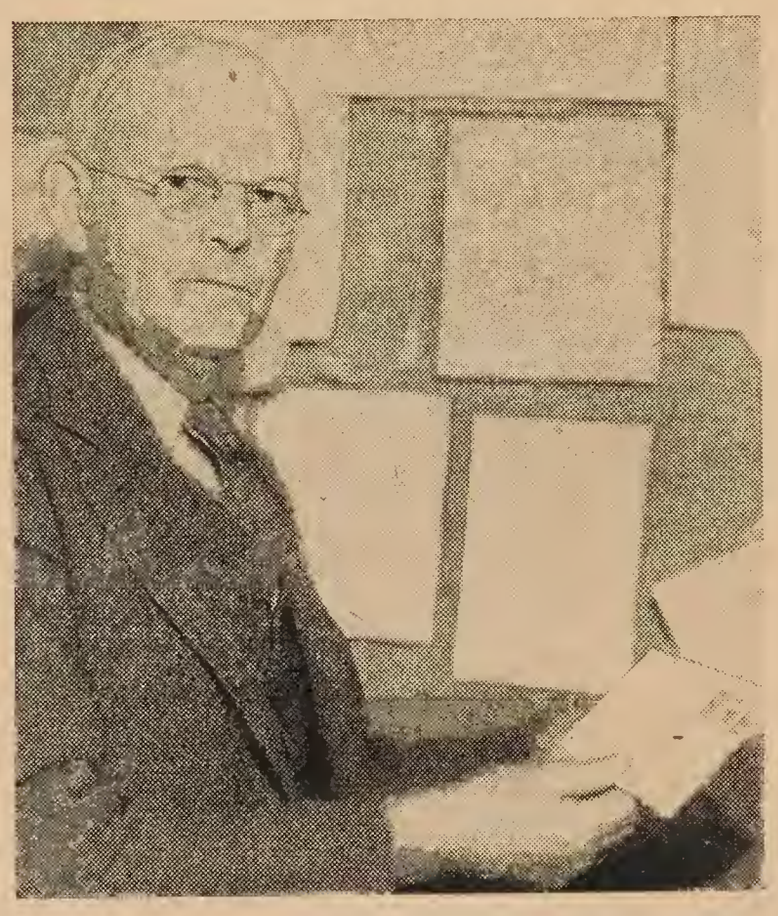
"Any darn fool can sit up all night, but it takes a good man to get up at five o'clock in the morning."

There will be more suggested business for your Board of Directors in later issues. Write me about your meetings, and the problems discussed. We will pay a dollar for every good letter we can use.

Outlook for Farmers?

AS A LIFELONG student and teacher of Farm Economics under the guidance of Dr. Warren, and as a successful Governor of the Farm Credit Administration of the United States, no man is better able to discuss the outlook for farmers than Dr. W. I. Myers (known to his friends as "Bill"), whose article we publish on the opposite page.

If his suggestions are read and followed, they may save you a hundred times the price of your subscription to *American Agriculturist.*



Meet Mr. William F. Gelder, who, as postmaster. has distributed American Agriculturist to the farmers living in the vicinity of Bellona, Yates County, New York, for 32 years.

Mr. Gelder believes he has the longest record of service of any postmaster in the State of New York. What about it? Can anybody beat this record in New York, New Jersey or New England?

In addition to his duties as postmaster, Mr. Gelder has conducted the general store in the village of Bellona for over 44 years.

In passing, we want to express our appreciation of all postmasters and the Rural Delivery men who in almost every post office in the Northeast handle accurately and efficiently great bundles of every issue of American Agriculturist. The postmasters and the R.F.D. men are and have always been just about the best friends farm folks have.

"There's a Heap o' Satisfaction"

NOTHING that has appeared in *American Agriculturist* in a long time has caused more general enthusiasm among our entire staff than our Full Cellar Contest and the hundreds of letters which we received as a result of it. Some of the prize-winning letters are printed in our Household Department, on Page 26, but they are by no means all of the good ones we received. In fact, it made the editors sweat to try to pick the winners.

This contest and these letters are exactly in accord with one of the fundamental policies of *American Agriculturist,* and that is that farm folks should get more of their living from their own farms, and depend less on buying their food and other supplies out of the markets at high retail prices. Not only will this policy of raising more of your own home supplies save money, but it adds much to the general happiness of farm life. Don't miss reading these letters.

What Does Your Inventory Show?

BY THIS time you have probably taken your inventory, but if not, there is still time.

The only way most farmers save anything is by increase in inventory, an extra cow or two, a good tool, etc. Taking an inventory shows up these gains. It also is good for a credit statement, and is a valuable record to have anyway.

Calfhood Vaccination

VACCINATION of mature cows for Bang's Disease does not work and is unsafe, but experiments in calfhood vaccination so far indicate that this is a successful way of controlling Bang's Disease or Contagious Abortion. It should only be practiced on heifers from five to eight months of age, and never done except with the advice and help of a competent veterinarian.

Weeds cost United States farmers $44,000,000 a year. So the farmer who studies and applies the best practices of weed control is definitely adding to his annual income.

Eastman's Chestnut

A GROUP of my friends were talking about how taste governs demand for food. For example, there are people in big cities who have used evaporated milk instead of whole milk or cream all their lives, with the result that they like evaporated milk better. And, incidentally, that is something for fluid milk producers to think about.

To illustrate the point, someone told the story about the dairyman who had watered his milk for half a lifetime, and then he attended a revival meeting and got religion. He concluded that if he wanted to go to Heaven, he'd have to stop watering his milk. The next day an old lady who had long been one of his retail customers called him on the telephone and told him with considerable emphasis that she no longer wanted any more f his milk. When he asked why, she replied:

"Because it has a yellow scum on it!"

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"Cautious Optimism"—

A Good Northeastern Farm Slogan for 1940

By W. I. MYERS

Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at Cornell.

WINTER is the logical time for making plans for farm work during the coming year and, perhaps less definitely, for mapping out a general outline of what is to be done for several years ahead. Because of the unsettled state of the world, we are faced with a good many uncertainties which make it difficult to chart a course; but although these difficulties complicate the situation, they make it even more important to figure our plans as closely as we can.

It seems to me that the facts that we have point to several policies which farmers must consider. You may not agree with all of my conclusions, but I am quite sure you will want to think them over carefully.

1. Avoid Over Expansion—It seems to me that now is no time for drastic changes in your farm program. Instead it is the time for orderly development of plans, not only for the coming year but for some years to come; and for those with a small farm business who can do so without undue risk, the time may be favorable for moderate expansion.

The one thing we can expect with reasonable certainty is a price level which is likely to fluctuate widely. If the present European War develops into a long conflict, the world price level will rise; and so long as we maintain our policy of a fixed price for gold, prices in this country will follow world prices regardless of whether or not this country gets in the war. Personally, I think we can stay out, and I certainly hope so.

Fortunately for agriculture a rise in prices will bring a better adjustment between prices of farm products and the prices which farmers must pay for supplies. When prices rose during the last World War, prices of farm products rose more rapidly than the cost of distribution or the retail price of food. When prices dropped drastically following the World War, prices of farm products dropped faster and farther than either the cost of distribution or the cost of living in the city. Prices of farm products have continued low and need to be raised considerably to bring them into adjustment with other prices. There is every reason to believe that past history will repeat itself, although it will not repeat itself exactly.

City consumers have become accustomed to low prices for food, but I do not expect any severe opposition from city consumers to reasonable increases in prices for farm products. Rising prices will result in increased employment in cities. Consequently the total income of consumers will be greater than it is at present, to the profit of both city and country.

2. Reduce Debts—I think we are justified in assuming that farming will be more prosperous the next few years than it has been the last decade, and rather than use these profits for over expansion, I suggest a reduction in farm indebtedness. In this way you will be putting money where it cannot be lost, and a dollar saved in interest payments is just as good as a dollar saved in any other way. In addition the present or near future may be the last time you will have an opportunity to refinance your farm mortgage on a long-time amortized basis at the present very low interest rates. The outlook is toward higher interest rates on borrowed capital as long as the trend of prices is upward.

Of one thing we can be certain—the longer the European War lasts and the higher our prices go, the more severe will be the readjustment when the much-desired peace arrives. That is one fact we should have learned from experience of the last World War, although there are many reasons for believing that we did not learn our lesson very well. If and when prices rise substantially, those of us who believe in a managed currency to control wide and violent price changes may get some recruits from those who fear the results of a price level which is too high. Wherever they come from, we will welcome all such additions to our forces.



Laying plans for the coming year's farm work would be easy if we could clearly foresee future events. We cannot do that, but past history gives some indication of what may happen. A careful study of this page will help you.

3. Repair Buildings—I do not need to remind you that farm buildings and farm equipment have been neglected in the last decade. If agricultural income improves, I can think of no better place for part of it than to improve our agricultural plant, including homes, farm buildings, and equipment, to a point where it will be more efficient. Such action will result in lowering the cost of production of farm products, and what is equally important, it will increase the enjoyment of living on a farm.

While we are speaking of building, let's talk for a moment about city building. Aside from the effect of prices on prosperity, I can think of nothing more important than what we speak of as the building cycle. Construction in this country has never been even. There have always been a few years when construction has been on the increase. When it reaches the peak, construction decreases for approximately an equal length of time. At the start of the last war, building construction was declining from a recent peak; while at the present time, building construction is rising after a long period of relative inactivity. Judged on what has happened in the past, building will continue to increase for some years and will have an important and favorable effect on general business prosperity.

4. Build Up a Financial Reserve—This will give you a factor of safety in the future and will help cushion the shock of any reaction we may get after the war is over. There were plenty of persons who wished in 1930 that they had done this rather than use cash for further expansion.

5. Prepare for Severe Competition—If the price level rises, the prices of farm products will rise more rapidly than the cost of transportation. Consequently farmers living in western states will find it easier to ship their products to eastern markets to compete with ours. Such a condition will have its good features as well as its bad. Surely northeastern farmers living right at the doorsteps of the best markets in the world should be able to hold their own, but it does point to the importance of continuing to lower production costs and working for better marketing of our products. We have in the Northeast some of the best cooperatives in the country, and in coming years we will need their help as much as, and probably more than, we have in the past. We are unusually fortunate in the Northeast in having farm organizations that will pull together. Our New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations is unique, and the groups which make up the Conference Board have shown good horse sense in handling emergency farm programs without losing sight of the future.

6. Lower Production Costs—Prices of individual farm products will fluctuate around the general price level depending on the size of the crop and the demand for it. In the last war prices for milk, apples, and eggs lagged behind the price level; and the price of wheat and beans rose faster than most farm products. Probably the same situation will occur now, although increased consumer buying power will help to keep milk, apples, and eggs from lagging too far behind. At any rate, if farmers realize this tendency, it may help them to lay their plans, and particularly to use every means, such as better use of fertilizer, better seed and better animals, to cut production costs. Speaking of milk, we now have a more orderly marketing system which should also help to keep the price of milk in line with production costs and the prices of other farm products.

When prices are going down, it is a good time to put off buying until the last minute. On the other hand when prices are rising, the building up of a reasonable inventory of farm supplies is justified and profitable. However, you should do this gradually. Otherwise you will bid up prices, just as housewives did when at the beginning of the present war they decided to lay in a supply of sugar. They remembered that the price of sugar went up during the last war, but they forgot that it went up only after the war had been going on for several years. They bought a lot of sugar last September, and the price went up temporarily.

FARMS ARE GOOD PROPERTY

A good farm in the Northeast is good property to own, and it appears to me that in the years ahead such a farm will be even better property than it has been for some time. In fact, for the young fellow who has the right training and a reasonable amount of savings to invest, this is a good time to start farming. It is a much better time to start than it was from 1920 to 1930, when a good many of the men now farming bought land.

There is no good time for beginning to farm on a poor farm. As the farm situation improves, many will be tempted to put some poor land back into production. Rather than do that, I think it is a good time to set out a lot of this poor land to trees. That will remove the temptation to grow cash crops on it, and the trees will be an investment which will increase in value.

In suggesting some guides for your farm planning, I have kept three things in mind. The first is past history. When war broke out in Europe in 1914, there were few persons living who could remember first hand the effect that a major war has on prices. As a result, there were few who foresaw the effect of the war, and in addition there were few who felt that the war would last as long is it did. The situation is different now. There are plenty of people who remember what happened in the last World War, and most of them believe that the present war will be a long one. Past history shows very (*Turn to Page* 23)

"TRUCK FARMING" doesn't always mean "GROWING VEGETABLES"



A GOOD many farmers have discovered that their farm work, regardless of what kind it is, gets a lot easier and more profitable when they buy a Ford V-8 Truck.

The reason is that the Ford Truck is really a farm implement—rugged and dependable in the field, fast and economical on the road. Unlike so many farm implements, it is never put away for the season. There is always work for it to do. In winter, equipped with power take-off, it grinds the feed and saws the wood. In the spring it is out in the fields hauling seed, fertilizer and tools. All through the harvest it is a time and labor saver. And all year round it is back and forth from farm to market.

In 1940 you're pretty sure to find the exact Ford V-8 Truck that can make this kind of "truck farming" a paying proposition for you. There are 42 body and chassis types, 6 wheelbases and a wide choice of special equipment.

No matter what size your farm, check the advantages of a Ford V-8 Truck by making an "on-the-job" test.

FORD V-8 TRUCKS

Ford Motor Company, builders of Ford V-8 and Mercury Cars, Ford Trucks, Commercial Cars, Station Wagons and Transit Buses

Producers' Agency Proposes Changes in Milk Order

LOOKING forward to May 1 when the price amendments to the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order for New York City expire, the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, at a meeting on January 3, proposed three amendments to the Order. Petitions on these amendments are being sent to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and Commissioner Noyes. If they are approved, dairymen will vote on the amendments some time before May 1.

The first amendment would change the method of setting the Class 1 price. Instead of basing the Class 1 price on butter as has been done up to date, the price would be based on evaporated milk. The price of milk used for evaporation is set by a national formula which has been operating successfully since 1935. If the amendment finally goes into effect, this price, plus any premiums paid producers, will be used in figuring the Class 1 price. If the proposed method were in use at the present time, it would give a Class 1 price for January of $2.85.

This amendment continues the principle followed in the past that the Class 1 price of milk should be related to the general price level. However, evaporated milk is a product that competes more closely with fluid milk than does butter, and therefore is a better measure of the price of fluid milk.

There is also a provision to prevent a decline in the Class 1 price below $2.49 a hundred before April 1, 1941.

The second amendment would require dealers to pay about 28c a hundred for skim milk where milk is made into cream or butter. This naturally would add to the returns dairymen receive.

The third proposed amendment to be included in the petition would require dealers to make payments into the producers' settlement fund each week rather than each month as they have done in the past. This would prevent the use of dairymen's money by dealers for cutting retail prices and insure the successful operation of the pool. On some past occasions payments have been slow in coming in, and there has been some uncertainty that all payments would be made by some dealers.

As the delegate body met in Syracuse, there was much confidence that putting these amendments into effect will prevent any such drop in milk prices as farmers experienced a year ago and that the milk marketing program will, as a result, be more stable and constructive.

Boston Milk Marketing Order Gets Results

SINCE February, 1936, milk marketing in the Boston milk shed has been conducted under provisions of a Federal Milk Marketing Order administered by Samuel Tator. Since that time it has been amended on two occasions, and previous to that time three other Marketing Orders were in effect for varying lengths of time.

The base price to producers for the month of November was $2.226 per hundred for 3.7 milk in the 200-mile zone. The price the producer gets is a blend of the Class 1 price, which at present is $3.13, at handlers' plants located more than 40 miles from Boston, and the Class II price for all other milk, which at present is about $1.526. For the month of November about 66 per cent of the milk sold in Boston was sold for fluid purposes.

Under the able administration of Mr. Tator the Marketing Order has been giving general satisfaction to dairymen. Commenting on the situation, John McGrath of the Milton Cooperative Dairy Corporation, Milton, Vt., says:

"The Federal Milk Order for the Boston market has been a life saver for the New England farmer. Prior to the Order the farmer was obliged to take what was left after the dealer deducted the expense and profit. Today the farmer has a price paid him, based on the use made of his milk. The different farmers or their organizations do not have to compete in the market as before. In fact, the cut-throat competition between different selling agencies has been eliminated.

"It would be a nice thing if all farmers could work closely enough together so that there would be no need for an Order, but as that is impossible, we do need a Federal Order, not only for New England but all milk markets."

Here are other comments from New England which are self-explanatory:

"I have talked with a great many farmer producers and farm leaders in the last few weeks about the milk situation and everyone that I have spoken with unhesitatingly praises the work that has been done. I think I would be putting it conservatively to say that, if the License came up for a producer vote, at least 90 per cent of them would support the License. It is the first time since I have known anything about New England that such a great majority are united in supporting an issue." — *J. Ralph Graham, Boscawen, N. H.*

"As far as the terms of the Boston Milk Order are concerned, the less change made, the better the Order will operate, because there are always some distributors who would like to upset the operations of the Milk Order to their own advantage by bringing new court cases. The present Milk Order having gone through the Supreme Court, it would appear unnecessary and undesirable to make any material changes in the Order at the present time, except in the price of milk, which should be adjusted as conditions require adjustment." — *Wesley H. Bronson, Treasurer, New England Dairies, Inc., Charlestown, Mass.*

"Concerning the government Order controlling the handling of milk in the Boston milk shed, I think the whole scheme has been of material benefit to the milk producer, and I think as a whole they are very much in support of continuing the scheme. Every possible effort should be made toward simplicity and economy. The distribution of the escrow funds was a day that will long be remembered in New England. The farmers as a whole made good use of the money in paying accumulated bills and making long-needed repairs and replacements."—*O. M. Sherbino, General Manager, New England Dairies, Inc.*



PURINA *EMBRYO* FEEDING



-builds Chicks before They're Hatched

A BABY CHICK inside a hatching egg feeds on the yolk and white material, just as a chick feeds on starting feed out of a hopper after it hatches. That's why hens that are producing hatching eggs need a special ration.

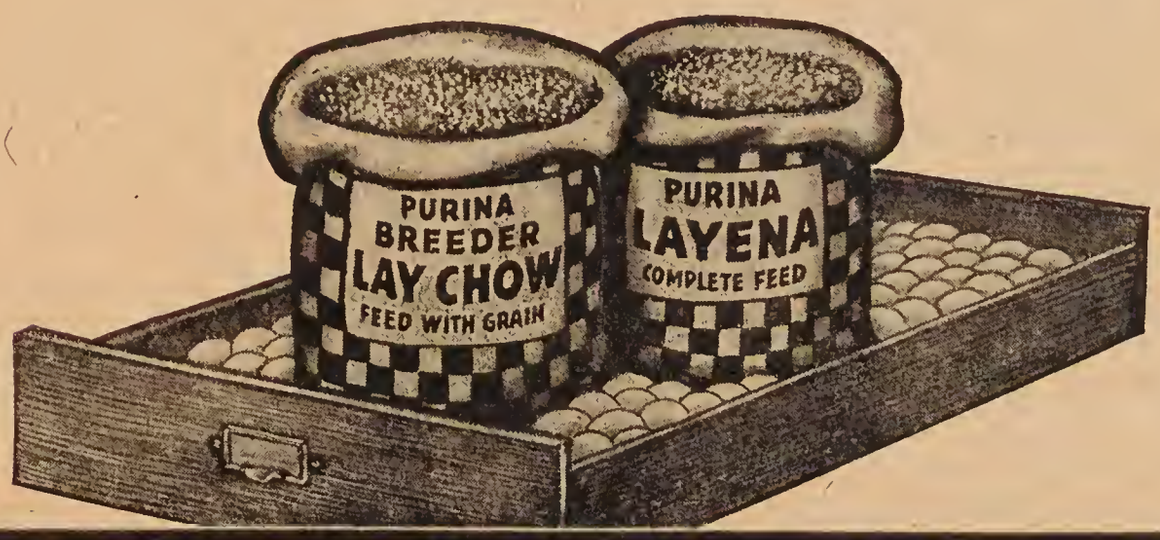
In addition to laying lots of eggs, they have to put into those eggs a plentiful supply of the many necessary food elements that the chick embryo needs to grow and develop. If the supply of certain of these elements runs low, the embryo dies — that's the cause for so much low hatchability.

Not only that, but the egg must also contain a reserve supply of food to give the chick a good start after it hatches. This is the way you get high livability. There is only one way of putting those food elements into the egg for the embryo, and that's through the feed which the hen herself eats.

If you want to produce eggs of high hatchability, ask your Purina dealer about the Purina Embryo Feeding Plan. Ask about Purina Breeder Lay Chow to be fed along with your home grown grain, or Purina Layena, the complete, all-in-one feed. Both feeds are specially fortified with Puri-Flave and other ingredients for high hatchability and the production of embryo-fed chicks. See your Purina dealer and ask him for full details of the Embryo Feeding Plan, the plan that's designed to give you high hatchability, and strong vigorous chicks after they're hatched.

PURINA MILLS

Buffalo, New York — St. Louis, Missouri



STEPPED-UP FOR HIGH HATCHABILITY



AS WE GIVE,
WE LIVE

DURING the first few days of the New Year we think of new beginnings . . . resolutions . . . self-improvement. While there is an everlasting need for developing ourselves, never did we need to give of our strength more than today. Never was there a greater need of sharing all of our blessings with others less fortunate. Never have we so needed to believe that there is a living God, and that He and He only can direct our paths.

So, as we face new beginnings and make new resolutions, let us especially keep before us the fact that *As We Give, We Live*. We can give in a far-reaching way . . .

with a gentle voice that will carry a message of gladness.

"I was thirsty and ye gave me drink."

with outstretched arms to lift loads that are baffling weary souls.

"I was naked and ye clothed me."

with feet swift to carry food to the hungry.

"For I was an hungred,
and ye gave me meat."

with a mind to sense needs and make burdens light.

"I was a stranger and ye took me in."

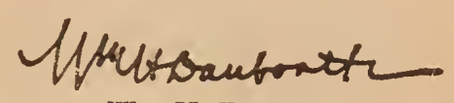
with a warm heart overflowing with love and sympathy.

"I was sick, and ye visited me."

* * * *

May we together, in this practical way, put real significance into our lives during the New Year ahead.

"Help us, O Lord, clearly to perceive
that to receive,
and to have, imposes the obligation
to give and to share.
Help us to measure our responsibilities by our privileges."



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Complete Fertilizers Now Formulated so they give Good Results in Both Wet and Dry Seasons...

THIS is being done by using materials whose plant foods are both *completely available* and *resistant to leaching.* This is quite simple with materials supplying phosphoric acid and potash, practically all of them meeting these requirements. *Urea* and *ammonia nitrogen* also meet the requirements for nitrogen.

Urea Nitrogen is Quickly Available ...and Stays Put

Urea nitrogen becomes available to crops even in relatively dry soil. Numerous investigators also report that urea is resistant to the leaching action of rains. They have found that urea goes to work quickly and keeps working, whether season is wet or dry.

"Urea gave the largest yields," says Maine Agricultural Experiment station. In reporting results of experiments with nitrogen fertilizers for potatoes (Bulletin 134), the highest yields, 313 bushels, were secured with urea. The data show that the urea plot was the highest-yielding plot in one dry year and in three years "when the rainfall was sufficient to cause serious leaching."

More and more manufacturers formulate complete fertilizers and top-dressers with urea nitrogen because it is—

1. COMPLETELY AVAILABLE
2. RESISTANT TO LEACHING
3. LOW IN EQUIVALENT ACIDITY and is
4. GIVING THE DESIRED RESULTS.

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AMMONIA DEPARTMENT • WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

The Fertilizer Outlook for 1940

By T. E. MILLIMAN

FARMERS in 1940, in spite of the European war, need not expect sharp increases in fertilizer prices.

Many will remember the course of fertilizer prices in the first World War, when in 1917 wholesale prices of nitrate of soda jumped to $97.70 a ton, sulphate of ammonia to $99.00, muriate of potash to $437.50, and 20% superphosphate to $22.75 a ton at Atlantic port plants, without bags. On 20% superphosphate the farm price was not less than $30.00, a high price certainly, but one which reflected much less increase than occurred on other fertilizer materials, because America was self-sufficient on superphosphate only.

Today, twenty-three years later, the nitrogen sources available to American farmers, industry, and our government munitions, have been greatly enlarged. We have still available all the Chilean nitrate that may be needed, with an uninterrupted access by sea to the coast of Chile via Panama Canal. We have also an enlarged capacity for the production of by-product sulphate of ammonia to the extent that the size and numbers of steel mills, and illuminating gas plants have been increased.

The most significant change in the national nitrogen situation has been brought about by the development of three enormous plants for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. The largest of these is in Tidewater, Virginia, another is in the mountains of West Virginia, close to coal, and the third is at Niagara Falls, Ontario, where advantage is taken of low rates for the use of electric power. The combined productive capacity of these plants when added to the nitrogen sources referred to as being available to us in the last war, adds up to a figure in excess of our national needs, even in the face of a possibly active munitions market. Nitrogen should go up in price very little in the next six months, and is now at prices of a year ago.

Phosphorous, or superphosphate as we know it, is found more abundantly in America than elsewhere in the world. The ability of the phosphate mines of Florida and Tennessee to produce the raw phosphate rocks, and of our exceedingly numerous acididating plants to convert rocks into superphosphate by the use of sulphuric acid, far outstrips any demand that the farmers of this country have ever made. The national productive capacity on sulphuric acid has also been stepped up considerably in recent years. Superphosphate may, however, cost about 5 to 7 per cent more in 1940 because of sharply increased ocean freight rates on phosphate rock from the loading ports at Tampa and Boca Grande, Florida, to the Atlantic ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, from which northeastern farmers get their superphosphate. The increased ocean freights also affect sulphur, which is moved from Texas ports on the Gulf Coast to the same northern ports and is there converted into sulphuric acid. Slight upward influences on superphosphate costs are also traceable to the increased value of the oil and the Negro labor used in phosphate rock mining.

Potash went sky high in the last war because Germany had about all of it. Farmers use close to 100% of the potash produced, and need not be worried about the price of it in this war. The lack of the need to worry is traceable to two situations, the lesser one being the return of the potash producing Province of Alsace to France at the Treaty of Versailles. France now has about 30% of the potash of Europe and is located far enough south of the North Sea to permit Transatlantic movement of ships with reasonable safety. French potash continues to be received in this country.

Of much greater significance to the farmers of U. S. A., however, is the rapid and continuous development of our own potash deposits which are very large. The earliest of these to be opened is the so-called Trona Bed, consisting of a brine lake heavy in potash and borax, in a desert region of southern California. Two actual mines, where rich potash ore is taken out at the 1,000 ft. level, are now in operation in the semi-arid cattle country at Carlsbad, in southwestern New Mexico. A third production at Carlsbad is about ready. Both the New Mexican and California grades of refined potash are fully equal, chemically, physically, and in crop producing power, to the best French or German goods. American production now accounts for about two-thirds of national consumption; and there is no fear of a shortage, or need for increased prices beyond reflecting increased costs of production, if any.

Fertilizer prices will be moderate for spring, 1940. Fertilizer is one of the cheapest and most result-getting commodities farmers can buy.



"I'm cleaning up on fines. They either have to stop by the fire plug or go through the sign!"

FARMS FOR SALE

Chautauqua County, N. Y., Dairy, Crop and Fruit Farm. Handy to Fredonia markets and Lake Erie. 115 acres, 60 productive tillage; small fruits do well here, especially grapes; balance in pasture and woods. 10-room brick house, piped water, heating system, bath. 60 ft. barn, concrete stable, 17 tie-ups, silo, garage and other buildings. $2500. Investigate, 20 or more years to pay. FEDERAL LAND BANK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

New Year Bargains: 2000 Farms in Free catalog. Write today. STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

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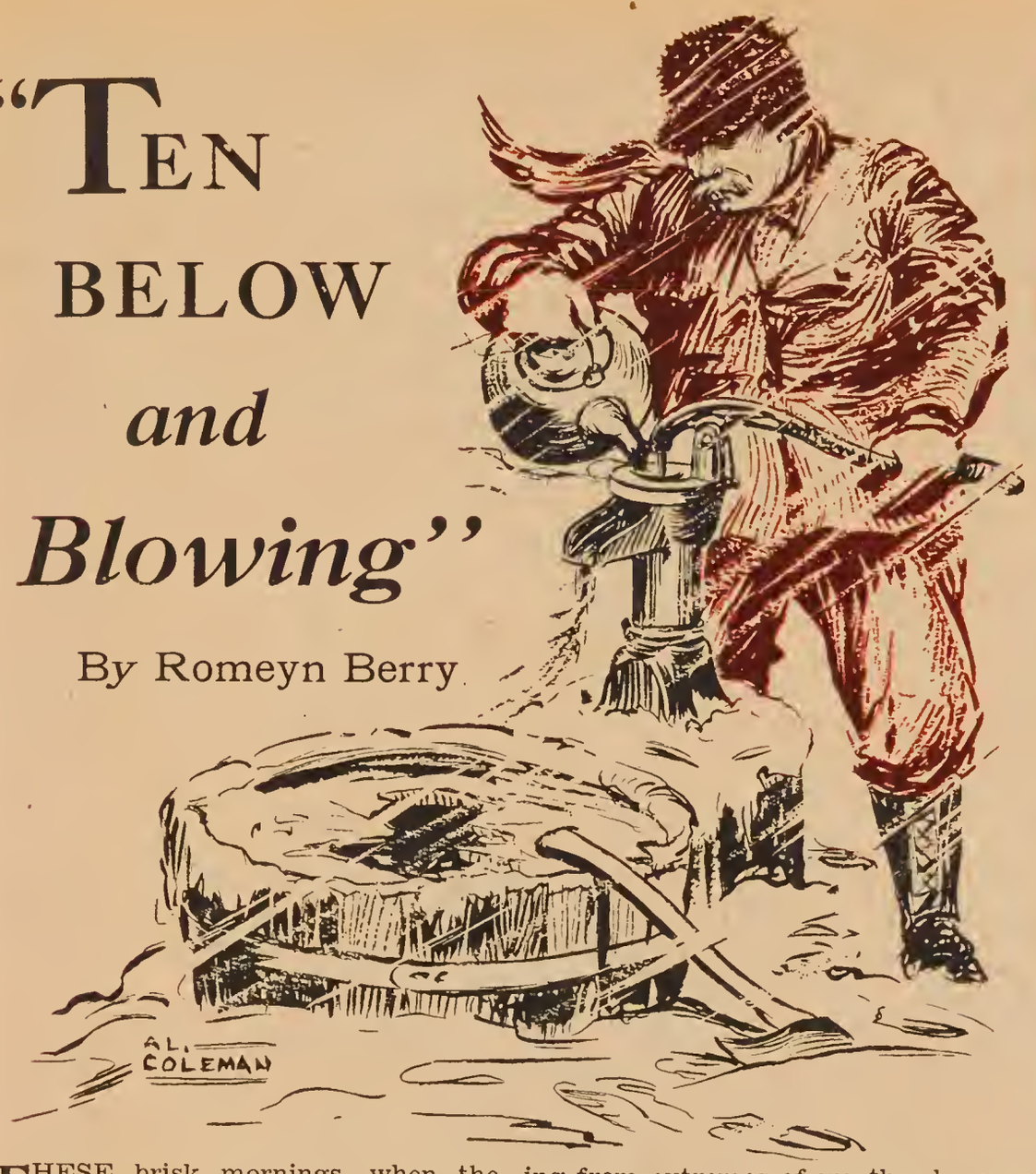
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Joseph Harris Co., Inc., 40 Moreton Farm, Rochester, N.Y.

1940 CATALOGUE *now ready*

"Ten BELOW *and* *Blowing"*

By Romeyn Berry



THESE brisk mornings, when the family rush into the kitchen from the icy halls like a man stealing second base, when they get as close as possible to the hot stove and ask "how cold is it" and Elmer says "ten", everyone understands, of course, he means "ten below". If he had meant ten above he would have said so, and, indeed, on a warm morning like ten above no one would have asked.

There is a strange similarity about the breakfast conversations at our place on all mornings when the thermometer is well below zero—once the foundation of buckwheat cakes and sausages has been properly laid and work has begun on the second cup of coffee. On all such mornings table talk invariably starts with a few timely remarks by Elmer on the man who invented steel milking stools. Elmer's against him! Our county agent rather insists on our using steel milking stools, because they are more sanitary, and most of the year Elmer doesn't mind much, but when it's ten below he prefers wooden ones and isn't afraid to mention it.

There is something about starting a cold morning on a steel milking stool that we all regard as needlessly discouraging, and next year we propose to have two sets—steel ones most of the time as a concession to the county agent and the inspector; warm wooden ones, kept back of the kitchen stove, for our personal use on sub-zero occasions. We wouldn't think of doing anything calculated to endanger the health of the customers but we are pretty sure bacteria are inactive at ten below, and we're darn positive county agents and inspectors are.

Another thing we're apt to talk about over breakfast at ten below is the tea kettle. Any time my wife makes a pass indicating she has it in her mind to use the contents of that tea kettle for dish washing, Elmer and I have something to say; and it is that on all mornings when it is ten below and blowing, the tea kettle is to prime the pump with—and don't let anybody forget it. Commonly we are considerate and polite, but priming the pump is a mean enough job under the most favorable circumstances and the least a man has a right to expect is first call on the hot water.

Farming must have been a far less interesting occupation in the days before farmers had thermometers. Suffering from extremes of weather becomes almost enjoyable when you are given scientific assurance that you have a perfect right to suffer. Not that we couldn't tell pretty well how cold it is by the cats' milk dish at the far end of the cow stable. Our cow barn keeps pretty cozy on the coldest night from the radiation of the cows themselves, but once in a while the cats' milk dish gets a scum of ice on it, and that means it's at least ten below outside. I suppose farmers had something like the cats' milk dish to go by even in pioneer days before thermometers, and that the old fellows found the same grim satisfaction in stamping into the kitchen with the report "the cats' milk is froze again" that we do with our communique of "ten below and blowing."

Another pleasant thing on cold mornings is looking up in the farm diary what she was a year ago. (People who don't keep a farm diary miss a lot). That valuable literary production is apt to be brought out about the time the stove needs another stick of wood, and Elmer says he "couldn't eat another pancake to save himself from getting hung for it", and a peek through a scratch on the frost-encrusted window shows it isn't nearly light enough yet to see to work. About then we push back in comfortable repletion and look up what she was a year ago, and are strangely pleased to learn, "January thaw started in. Eaves dripping at daylight with soft breeze out of the South. Bright sunshine. Mr. Updike came over and we worked all day without coats or mittens on the new hen house."

An entry like that is distinctly encouraging. It rather makes us enjoy the prospect of cleaning up the rest of the barn chores and getting in a few licks at the woodlot even though it's ten below and blowing. And if that isn't enough to encourage the troops, I'm apt to turn back at random to something like this:—"June 28. A scorcher. 82 at sunrise. Dry and no dew. In the lot at 7 and got in five big loads from the East lot by dinner time. Finished this year's haying at 5:30 with four more loads. Too hot and tired to eat any supper. Drank glass of milk and went to bed at 7:30."

That isn't a bad thing to read after breakfast on a cold morning. The moral of it is, of course, that farming always

(*Continued on Page* 25)

IT WILL PAY *You* TO USE THIS **BETTER** DAIRY FEED!



MANY dairymen forget that it takes the equivalent of 25 lbs. of 4% milk daily to cover overhead and feed costs of maintaining the average dairy cow. Profit comes from the production they get above 25 lbs. daily.

A good average cow, giving 30 lbs. of 4% milk daily, on an average grain ration, should be fed 10 lbs. of grain daily. It is not unreasonable to expect a high-quality Beacon Dairy Ration to increase her daily production a pint (1 lb.) or more per day.

On this basis for every 10 lbs. of Beacon Dairy Ration you could get the price of a pint of milk more than you could get by using 10 lbs. of the average ration. In other words the difference in production per ton of the rations would be 100 quarts of milk.

But equally important, Beacon Dairy Rations will help to maintain the condition and health of your cows—thereby helping to increase production through successive lactations and lengthening their productive life.

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The reason for all this is the Beacon policy—a policy which definitely states *that every ingredient used in Beacon Feeds must be of first quality and must make a distinct contribution to the feeding value of the final ration. All ingredients are blended according to the latest scientific research and the soundest feeding experience.*

This policy has guided us from the very beginning. Even when the price of certain high-quality ingredients increases, we never cheapen our formulas or let down our standards. That is why thousands of Northeastern dairymen have proved that it pays to buy Beacon—even though it may cost a few cents more per bag.

For more detailed information about our specialized Dairy Rations, see your nearest Beacon Dealer or write us for a Free Copy of the new dairy booklet, "Profitable Dairy Management," by P. E. Newman.

The BEACON Milling Co., Inc.
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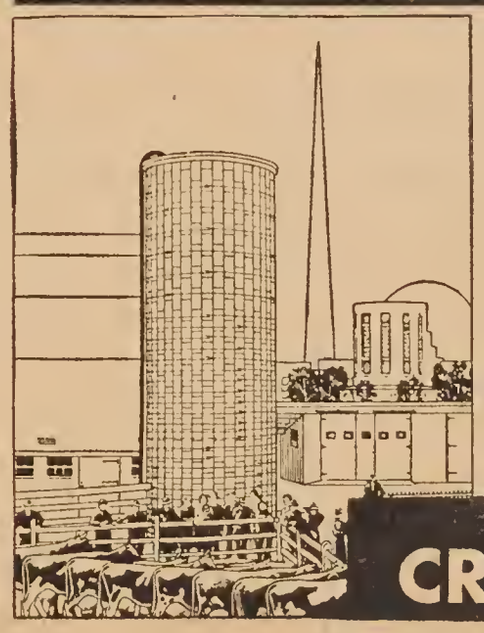
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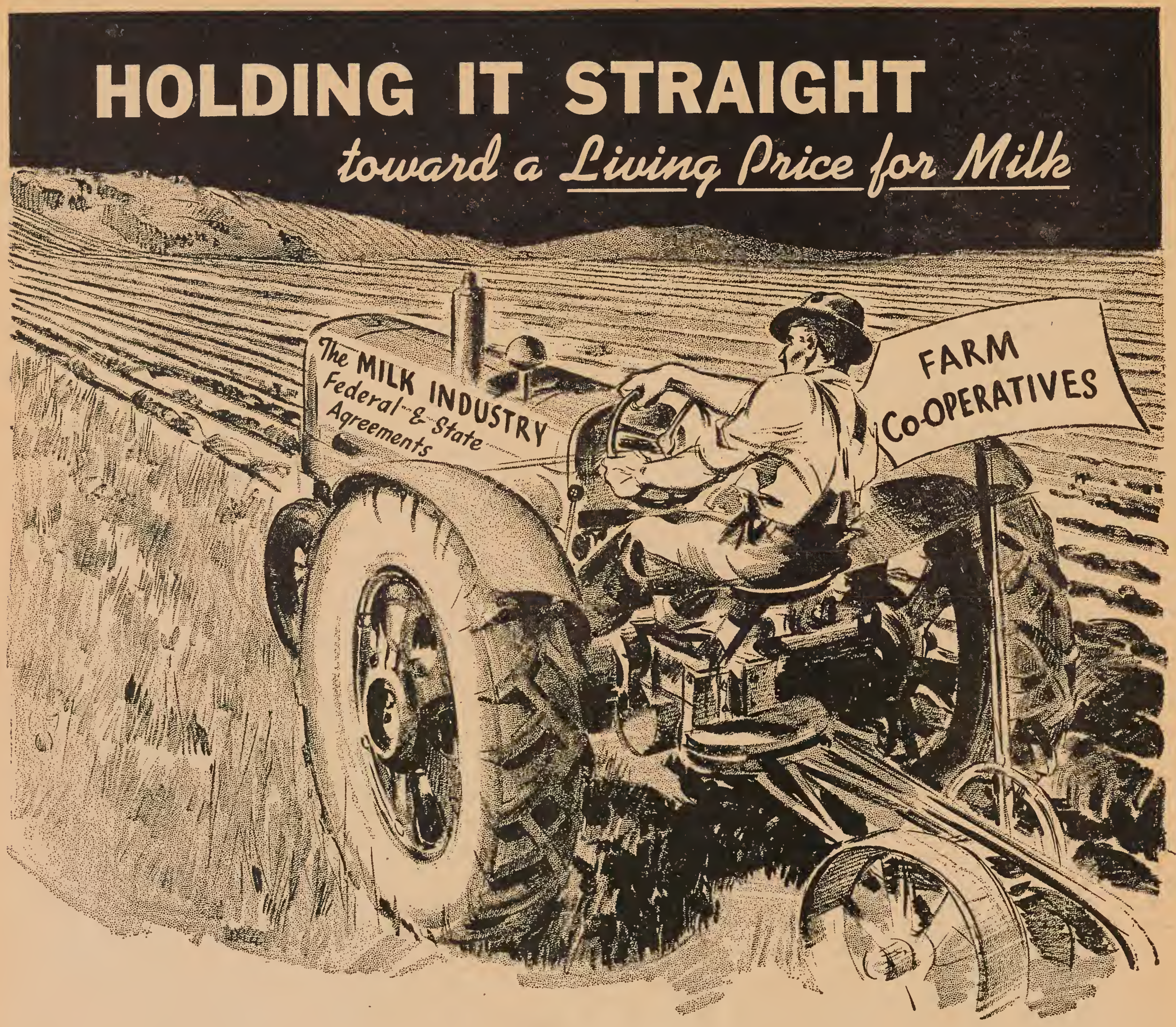
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CRAINE WOOD OR MINERAL WALL **SILO**

HOLDING IT STRAIGHT

toward a Living Price for Milk



THE machinery of the State and Federal agreements is in good running order. It's doing a good job. And dairy farm co-operatives are holding it straight on its course toward a LIVING PRICE FOR MILK.

Farmers have proved conclusively that *they can* manage their own industry if given a fair chance. But there must be no let-down in their efforts, no change in their methods. If the machinery of the State and Federal agreements needs repair or overhauling, let's not go at it blindly—let's ask the engineers who built it to tell us what should be done.

For today we must stand watchfully on guard against those who would throw a monkey-wrench into the machinery . . against those who try unceasingly to wreck the helpful Federal and State agreements . . . and who overlook no chance to weaken the organizations that have built and supported these agreements. So let's hold to what we have. Let's keep it in good running order. For only by that means can we keep our prices where they belong.

Never before in the history of this milk shed have dairy farm organizations been able to control their own industry. Never before have farmers been able to write their own price tag for the milk they sell. Now they have the opportunity to do both. And now—as never before—they should fight to protect those hard-won rights . . . and to resist all efforts that would take them away.

For nearly a quarter of a century, the Dairymen's League has fought and worked and sacrificed so that ALL farmers could have such rights. Because we knew that when ALL farmers worked together, fought together and stuck together, no dealer nor group of dealers could take our rights and our rightful prices away from us. And that means a happier spirit among farmers and happier farm homes.

PUBLISHED BY THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Establishing Alfalfa

By J. S. OWENS,
Connecticut State College of Agriculture.

ATTENTION to a few details will practically insure a stand of alfalfa. Except that the omission of certain treatments is more likely to invite failure, there is little difference between starting alfalfa and properly starting the more common forage crops.

Since alfalfa will produce a large crop of valuable feed, it should make satisfactory returns on the best land on the farm. However, with liberal fertilization, it will do well on coarse textured, "light" soils which are often considered poor and not satisfactory for shallow-rooted crops. Where the water table is within three feet of the surface, or on soils which are "heavy" and wet, either because of topography or compact subsoils, serious injury frequently occurs the first or second winter. Even on moderately wet soils, the addition of some alfalfa seed will usually make a better hay crop than clover and timothy alone.

Preparation of Soils

Liming. Alfalfa is more sensitive to acidity than most other farm crops. Liming to reduce the acidity to between pH 6.3 and pH 6.7 is one of the inescapable requisites in the preparation. Most unlimed Connecticut soils are strongly acid (around pH 5.2) and require about three tons of limestone (or two tons of hydrated lime) per acre. With strongly acid soils it is safest to apply the lime the season before seeding, or in the spring before summer seeding. Moderately acid soils (pH 6.3-pH 5.8) require one to two tons of limestone and may be seeded soon after harrowing the limestone into the surface soil.

Fertilization. Since alfalfa produces large yields of hay and pasture high in feed nutrients it is not surprising that it takes large quantities of minerals from the soil. Fortunately alfalfa secures its own nitrogen from the air and only the minerals, calcium, phosphorus and potassium, must be supplied. Liberal additions of these before seeding aid in starting a crop, in reducing winter injury, and in maintaining good yields and stands over a long period. From 400 to 600 pounds of superphosphate, 20 per cent or equivalent, and 100 to 200 pounds of muriate of potash per acre are usually desirable. It is best to apply enough phosphorus before seeding to last several years, enough even for the life of the crop. Potash can be applied more effectively as a topdressing and, unless manure is used, a yearly application is often desirable, especially on coarse textured soils.

The Seed and Seeding

Varieties. Only the hardy or northern grown variegated varieties are suitable for Connecticut conditions. Of these the Grimm has been used the most widely, chiefly because the producers have placed it on the market with certification seals which insure identification. Canadian Variegated, Hardigan, and other varieties which have been developed in the northern states are equally satisfactory but identification is sometimes difficult or even impossible.

Amount of Seed. Even a few pounds of seed scattered evenly on a compact, smooth seedbed, and covered lightly (one inch or less) will make a thick stand. Very thick stands mean small, weak plants. The following amounts (pounds per acre) will furnish ample seeds for thick stands when seeded carefully:

(1) 12-15 pounds alfalfa or (2) 12 pounds alfalfa, 2 pounds timothy for establishing alfalfa. (3) 4 pounds alfalfa, 6 pounds red clover, 4 pounds timothy for introducing alfalfa.

Mixture Number 2 has many advantages for conditions favorable for alfalfa. There is not enough timothy to cause serious competition but there is enough to make a turf which will reduce winter injury, reduce lodging of the first crop and fill in spots where alfalfa fails, yet not decrease the quality of the hay appreciably.

Mixture Number 3 contains ample clover and timothy to make a good crop without the alfalfa. Under conditions favorable for alfalfa it may make a satisfactory alfalfa-grass mixture after the second year.

Inoculation

Inoculation is necessary on land which has not grown alfalfa recently and costs so little that it should never be omitted. Secure a handful of soil from about each of a half dozen thriving plants in an established alfalfa field, dry in the shade (don't heat), sieve, and mix about a quart to a bushel of seed just before seeding. Slightly moistening the seed with a sugar syrup (equal parts sugar and water) before adding the soil will make more soil adhere to the seed.

Editor's Note:—Slightly less troublesome is the use of one of the commercial inoculants on sale at most farm supply stores.

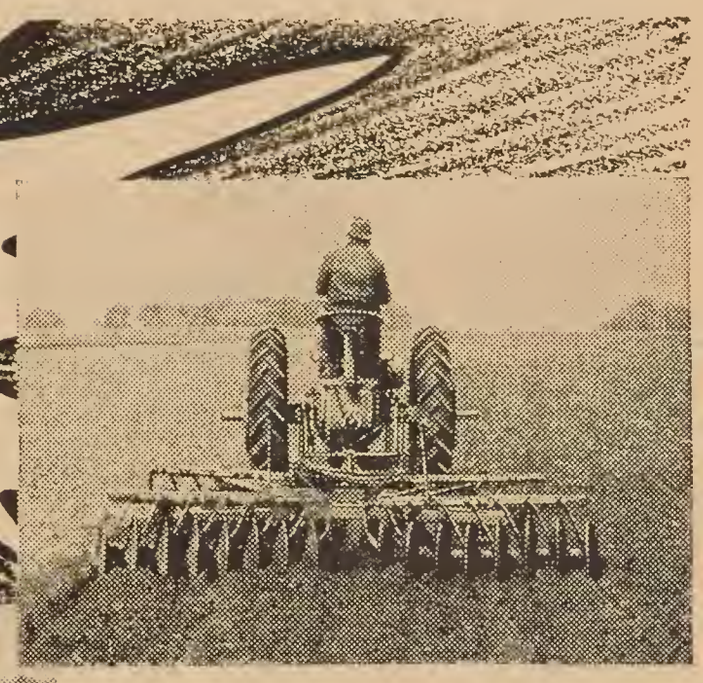
Time of Seeding

It is essential that alfalfa make a vigorous growth of at least six inches the first season. Other problems concerning the time of seeding are chiefly

(*Continued on Page* 12)

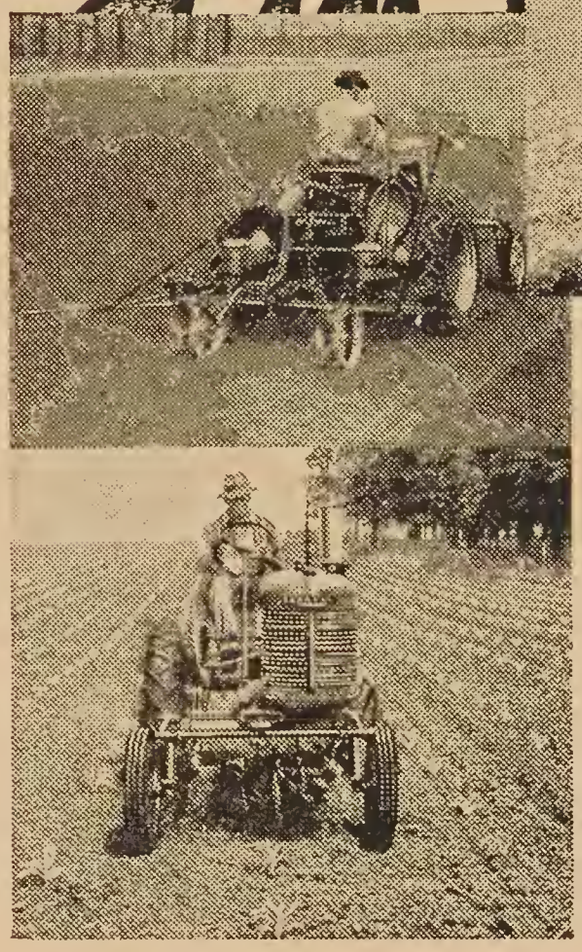
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Establishing Alfalfa

(*Continued from Page* 11)

those of convenience and economy. The following are being used successfully:

Spring	Crop Association
(April 1-May 15)	(1. In fall sown rye. (2. With oats: ¾ bushel if cut for hay; 1½ bushels if pastured. (3. Without companion crop.
Summer (July 1-Aug. 15)	(1. On harrowed oat stubble. (2. Following tobacco or other early harvested tilled crop. (3. Following early cut hay.

Seeding in rye is increasing in popularity. It demands complete liming before seeding the rye. The seed is scattered on the rye before the growth starts in the spring, then harrowed lightly to cover most of the seeds. Many seeds will cover without harrowing. However, a light harrowing is generally helpful. The rye can be pastured, or cut early for hay or bedding.

Seedings with oats should be made early and only where some lime has been used previously. A light seeding of oats and early cutting will give the alfalfa a better chance and not reduce the hay yields very much.

Cutting and Pasturing

If seeding is done early in the spring and conditions are favorable for alfalfa, there should be a growth large enough to pasture or to make hay in late July or August. Sometimes two crops can be secured. Such removal will not injure the stand, provided the alfalfa has made a good growth and is approaching maturity before the cutting. September cutting is usually disastrous. It is much better to cut or pasture in October, at the end of the growing season.

Winners in the Flower World

(*Continued from Page* 1)

ball-like in appearance. They never need staking.

The popular and reliable marigold family is awarded a bronze medal, this time to Limelight, a pale primrose or deep cream in color, really an early flowering Dixie Sunshine or incurved chrysanthemum-flowered type. Limelight comes true and early, is free flowering and of uniform growth, is stronger than Early Sunshine.

Among honorable mentions is Rose Marie, a rich bright rose China aster in the new Early Giant class. It is wilt-resistant, very large, is long and strong stemmed with long, heavy petals and fluffy centers. Branches develop from the base, a great advantage in cutting.

Royal Blue Salvia is an annual farinacea variety introduced from England. Its growth is much more erect, of richer blue, and gives abundant long stemmed spikes of cutting flowers. Foliage and stems are grayish green.

From Holland comes a wild flower originally discovered in Northern Africa. It is called Convolvulus, Lavender Rosette. It is highly suitable for the rock garden, making a delightful rosette of leaves, spreading a foot or





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more and bearing a cluster or rosette of 1¼ inch blue morning-glories, white throated with dark blue veining, not over six inches off the ground.

Marigold Yellow Pygmy grows only 8 inches tall, a compact, rich green ball of foliage surmounted by small, double button-like flowers of light lemon yellow.

Last year's selections of annuals had varying degrees of success when grown by individuals, some being highly successful, others not so popular. The hollyhock Indian Spring, a beautiful pink annual blooming the first year, seems to have come up to expectations. As one may expect from highly hybridized stock, the seedlings are frail and need to be protected, but the results more than justify the extra trouble. A second year of bloom can be expected from them.

The aster Early Giant met with favor because of its resistance to disease; also, because of its attractive lavender blue color which improves with age. The stem inclines to be a little weak, but its other fine points offset this weakness.

There is much variation in the reports on the red morning glory Scarlett O'Hara which received the 1939 gold medal. Some were highly enthusiastic, while others failed entirely with it. It seems to do exceedingly well under favorable conditions, yet never is a tall climber.

Apparently the same varying reports come regarding the petunias Hollywood Star, Apple Blossom and Lady Bird. Apple Blossom and Lady Bird met with more favor than the Hollywood Star. Scabiosa Blue Moon needs ideal conditions to do its best. As a matter of fact, several growers thought that it showed little improvement over the kinds already existing.

These varying reports seem to indicate that some selections are more successful in one part of the country than in another. One can tell only by experience which is best adapted to her own location. The fun of waiting to see a new flower bloom is in a class all by itself—a joy that I would not miss for worlds.

I was much pleased with the performance of the zinnia Will Rogers, introduced in 1939. It is bright scarlet and dahlia flowered, fine for cutting or for the border. A red Fantasy zinnia which others have liked is Wildfire. The creeping zinnia Linearis, although introduced some time ago, needs to be better known because of its charming single yellow flowers and its particular usefulness as an edging plant.

Grass Seed Supplies

ALFALFA — For the entire country the 1939 crop of alfalfa is estimated at 1,357,900 bushels, which is 31 per cent above a year ago and 44 per cent above the ten-year average. Retail prices this spring will probably be about the same as they were a year ago.

RED CLOVER—Crop is estimated at 1,713,700 bushels, which is 10 per cent below last year's big crop and 72 per cent above average. It is predicted that prices of red clover seed will be a little higher than they were a year ago.

ALSIKE—Estimated crop is 304,300 bushels, 24 per cent below a year ago and 9 per cent below average.

TIMOTHY — Estimated seed crop is 1,412,800 bushels, 10 per cent more than last year but 18 per cent below average. Growers are reported as receiving about $1.00 a hundred more than a year ago. Therefore, it is expected that retail prices will be up slightly from last year.

SWEET CLOVER—1939 crop is estimated at 1,351,600 bushels, which is 31 per cent above last year, 71 per cent above average, and 15 per cent higher than the previous record crop in 1937.

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NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

■ *No Trade Pact With Argentina*

UNCLE SAM'S best hoss-tradin' efforts failed this month when trade talks between United States and Argentina broke down. The talks, which have been going on since August, got nowhere because the two countries produce too many farm products which compete. Unfortunately, failure of the negotiations makes it less likely that United States and Argentina will become better friends than in the past. They have often opposed each other in many Latin-American matters, and it was hoped that trade pact would pave way for better understanding and closer cooperation.

Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act, under which Secretary of State Hull has concluded trade treaties with 21 nations, is due to expire June 12, and a bill to extend it for three more years has been introduced into Congress. In his annual message, President Roosevelt pleaded for its continuance, as one way America could help to bring about world peace. Failure of trade talks with Argentina, it is believed, improves chances for extension of the Act, since the proposed Argentine pact was the one which drew the most opposition.

SLANT: There is no doubt that mutually profitable trade agreements between nations make for friendship and peace; but the trouble with the Administration's trade program, as far as farmers are concerned, is that it is being pushed along with another Administration policy which is diametrically opposed to it — the AAA crop control plan. Farmers cannot see the point of having government pay them not to produce crops, and then turn around and import the same thing from a foreign country. Nor can taxpayers who foot the farm relief bill see the point. The reciprocal trade program would be ideal if no two countries produced the same products — but that's a big IF.

■ *"The State of the Union"*

EARLY this month saw a gathering of all clans in Washington, as Senators and Congressmen assembled for opening of third session of 76th Congress and prepared to listen to President's annual message on "the state of the Union."

Addressing joint session of House and Senate, President Roosevelt spoke gravely of international situation and stressed that this country could not find security by pretending that the European war is none of its business. America, he said, should take an active role in world affairs — not by sending American boys to fight over there, but by constructive efforts toward peace. In particular, he urged:

1. That Congress give authority to continue the present reciprocal tariff reduction program, which both the President and Secretary of State Cordell Hull consider the most promising contribution which United States can make toward lasting world peace. (Authority for program expires in June. Considerable opposition to it, especially on part of farmers, has developed, and Administration sees its trade program in danger. For further discussion of this, see "No Trade Pact With Argentina," on this page.)

2. That more money be voted for national defense in order to protect this country from peril of war. While strongly urging this, President also declared that this country's final defense lay in finding a solution for our own economic troubles so as to avoid the path of dictatorship and to justify democracy. "As a united people," he said, "we must keep ablaze on this continent the flames of human liberty, of reason, of democracy, and of fair play as living things to be preserved for the better world that is to come."

ANOTHER YEAR "IN THE RED"

Next day, Congress heard another White House message — this time on state of the Union's needs and pocketbook. Budget submitted by President for fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, calls for spending of $8,400,000,000, which is $2,176,000,000 more than nation's estimated income for that year, and is the nation's 10th annual deficit running into billions of dollars. Amounts asked for both work relief and farm relief were less than in past years, but sum asked for national defense is near two billion mark, or about one out of every four dollars which nation may spend in 1941.

NEW TAXES ASKED

To meet part of burden of national defense spending, President recommended that Congress find some way to raise $460,000,000 in new taxes. Even if this is done, the 1941 deficit will bring the national debt to $44,938,000,000 (on basis of President's budget). This figure is so close to $45,000,000,000 (legal limit on national debt) that Congress is in uncomfortable position of having to raise new taxes in a Presidential election year, or raise national debt limit, or else reduce spending.

■ *Dies Committee Reports*

"UN-AMERICAN activities," especially those of the German-American Bund, have been getting plenty of publicity since Dies Committee, appointed by the House, went into action. A unanimous report recently presented to the House by the committee says that it has found:

1. That there are un-American activities here which are directed by foreign governments, but that these have lost some of their influence since the war started.

2. That it has evidence to show that not over 1,000,000 people in the U. S. can be said to have been seriously affected by these essentially foreign or un-American activities.

3. That "front organizations" are used to spread foreign "isms", and therefore well-meaning persons should be careful when joining an organization with a high-sounding title to find out what it really does and who controls it.

4. That Communists have made an effort to gain control of labor unions.

5. That Nazi and Fascist groups have promoted their work by trying to stir up racial and religious intolerance. Regarding evidence of Communistic influence in American Federation of Labor and in C.I.O., committee reported that Communists have had little success in the A. F. of L., but that leadership of some 10 or 12 of the 48 C.I.O. constituent unions "is more than tinged with communism." Among these it listed United Cannery, Packing and Allied Workers.

Now pending before Congress is a resolution to continue the committee, although there has been some opposition to its methods as being in themselves "un-American." Another criticism heard is that the committee is doing work which properly belongs to the courts of law and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

■ *European War Fronts*

FINLAND continues to be center of interest in European theatre of war. Just when the world had decided that war was so mechanized by modern science that it had become merely a titantic struggle between tanks, underground fortresses, and high explosives in sea and air, there comes across the water thrilling tales of gallant white-clad ski troops in the Far North, gliding swiftly and silently across the glittering snow and ice-crusted lakes of little Finland; weaving in and out of her dark forests, and keeping at bay the Russian bear.

Russian-Finnish war is now about six weeks old, and Russian offensive seems to have bogged down on all fronts. Reasons why Russia, with a population of 180 millions, is doing so badly against tiny Finland, with its 4 million people, are said to be: 1. Finns' dogged resistance; 2. Russia's poor system for distributing supplies; 3. Too many Russian officers shot down in 1937 purge of Red army, causing shortage of brains and experience.

Finland, however, is still in deadly danger because she is now using everything she's got, and cannot replace men or munitions without more outside help. Also, Germany through her press is threatening Norway and Sweden if they allow the Allies to continue to send aid to Finland through their countries. Should Germany succeed in cutting off this source of supplies to Finland, it would be a worse blow than any the Russians have inflicted so far.

JUST BEGINNING

Now in its fifth month, the conflict between Germany and the Allies seems to have reached a stalemate until spring, with the prospect that the war will really begin then with a great German offensive by land, sea and air. Military experts estimate that 10 million men are mobilized in France, Britain, and Germany, and that each side is spending the winter in speeding up its war machine for a gigantic military showdown. Whether by that time the war between Germany and the Allies, and the war between Russia and Finland, will have become one huge war with France, Britain, Finland, and perhaps Norway and Sweden, on one side, and Russia and Germany on the other, is a question uppermost in the minds of many people.

■ *Foods Bought With Blue Food Stamps*

WHAT SURPLUS foods do people on relief buy with the blue stamps given to them by the government? According to December report of Bureau of Agricultural Economics, about one-quarter of the stamps are being used for butter and another one-quarter for eggs. Thirteen per cent is being used for wheat products; 34 per cent for fruit and vegetables.

The food stamp plan, which aims to move farm surpluses and to improve diets of needy families, was started last May in Rochester, N. Y. Since then it has been tried out in a number of other cities, with some variation in method by which families secure blue stamps. In Rochester, plan provides for sale of orange stamps (which can be traded for food and other household commodities sold in grocery stores) to people on relief, WPA workers, and other needy families. With each purchase of orange stamps, purchaser gets free from government blue stamps totaling one-half the value of his orange stamps. The free blue stamps are good only for foods designated as surplus commodities by Secretary Wallace.

Up to Nov. 1, approximately 173,000 persons in 8 cities took part in the program, and these families received about $1,272,000 in blue stamps for surplus purchases. Since May, surplus list has included butter, eggs, dry beans, rice, dried prunes, raisins, white and graham flour, oranges, grapefruit, fresh pears, fresh peaches, apples, dried onions, corn meal, pork lard, snap beans, cabbage, fresh tomatoes, and green peas. List is changed from time to time according to season and economic factors affecting the commodities.

■ *What's In Store?*

ECONOMIST Roger W. Babson is said to answer the question, "What's in store for the next 6 months?" with the following forecast:

Business: 10 to 15% gain over first half of 1939.
Trend: Some dip from current peak levels.
Polities: No new important legislation.
Markets: Uptrend, but no runaway prices.
Farmers: Prices, income and profits up.
Workers: Jobs, wages, strikes higher.
Retailers: 8% gain in sales; prices up 4%.
Consumers: Less than 5% rise in living expenses.
Realtors: Rents, values, activity steady.
Investors: Selected securities to strengthen.
Summary: Best 6 months in 10 years.

SLANT: We hope he's right about farm prices and income.

■ *A "Quiz" That is a Quiz*

EVERY TEN years, Uncle Sam comes around, regular as clock work, to make a call on each of his nephews and nieces and to ask them all about themselves. On January 2, the 1940 census got under way. Before it is over, more than 121,000 government workers will ask the questions and tabulate the answers.

Some of the things that Uncle Sam will want to find out this time, in addition to how many people there are in the country, what they do for a living, and how much they earn, are:

What percentage of young people, who have never had a job, want one.

What percentage of housewives would normally work at a paid job, if they could get one.

What percentage of the population works part time, and how much of the year are these people employed.

What farm products—both new and old—is industry using, and how much of what is used is raised on American farms.

What percentage of the population are farm hands. (*SLANT:* Thirty years ago, 16 per cent of gainful workers in this country were farm hands. Last census showed drop in this class of workers to 9 per cent. With WPA competing for farm labor today, 1940 census is likely to show further decrease.)

Government also plans to get all the facts on the housing situation. Questions asked will show whether houses

are occupied or vacant, rented or owned, single-family or multiple dwellings. Uncle Sam will also want to know whether you own a radio, whether your house is equipped with plumbing, refrigeration, and other conveniences, what cooking and heating fuels you use, what kind of lighting you have, and whether your house is mortgaged.

Many businesses, as well as government, will make their plans for the next ten years on the basis of what the 1940 census shows.

■ *Farmer's Day*

COST ACCOUNT studies compiled at N. Y. State College of Agriculture show that New York farmers and their helpers put in an average of 9½ hours a day during 1938. Average cost of an hour of farm work on all 75 cost-account farms studied was 31 cents. Most common working arrangement was for the regular hired man to work for a monthly wage and to get a house to live in, milk for family use, fruit, vegetables and similar farm privileges. Average cash wage for this type of help on these farms was $56 a month. If the value of the privileges is added to the wage, it makes a total cost of $74 a month to the farmer-employer.

Men who boarded with the farmer's family were paid an average of $35 a month; the board being estimated to be worth $25 a month. About 11 per cent of all the work on the farms was done by other members of the farm operator's family, who worked on the farm without pay.

■ *More Farms Purchased*

YEAR-END figures from Farm Credit Administration show that during last half of 1939 there was an increase in new farm mortgage financing for first time in several years. About 8,300 farmers and tenant families borrowed around 19½ millions from the 12 Federal land banks and the Land Bank Commissioner to help them to buy farms in second half of 1939. During same period year before, 7,500 borrowed a little over 17½ millions.

In the last four years, more than 80,000 families have financed purchase of farms through agencies supervised by FCA. After dropping sharply each year from 1935 to 1938, total farm mortgage lending by the land banks and Land Bank Commissioner for all purposes leveled out in 1939.

Farmers are now paying off mortgage loans from Federal land banks at faster rate than in 1929 or any year since then. Total payments, including regular installments, aggregated $112,430,000 in first 9 months of 1939, compared to $87,610,000 in like period of 1938.

Year-end figures also show more and more farmers using production credit associations for short-time loans. From the 532 associations, farmers borrowed last year $323,700,000, about 21 millions more than year before. Report states that condition of loans outstanding shows noticeable improvement over 1938 in financial position of farmer members. In the six years of operation ending Sept. 30, 1939, these associations loaned farmers $1,347,000,000, of which $1,173,000,000 had been paid back by Sept. 30.

■ $500,000,000 *Rat Bill*

Seventh Annual Convention of National Pest Control Association held in New York City recently reminds us that this country's rat population is double its human population, with each rat doing at least $2.00 damage annually, or a total of more than $500,000,000 a year. To get rid of rats, Convention recommended expert use of extracts of red squill, or of certain mineral poison, or of bacterial cultures. If it's mice you're after, they said, omit the red squill and try either mineral poison or bacteria.

Besides rats and mice, Convention declared war on other pests. For cockroaches, silverfish, ants, etc., they prescribed various powdered insecticides. For moths, flies, mosquitoes, and bedbugs, they said lethal sprays do the trick. When all else fails, they recommended thorough fumigation with certain deadly gases to be handled only by specialists. These, they promised, would rid any premises of bugs and rodents.

Good Books to Read

THE COUNTY AGENT, *Gladys Baker.* The rise of the county agent is an interesting and important development in the field of government. This book surveys his transition from local itinerant vocational teacher of farming methods to his present leadership in national programs.—*University of Chicago Press.* $2.00.

Good Movies to See

GULLIVER'S TRAVELS. Filmed in technicolor, this is a full length feature picture in animated cartoon form. It's a "tall story" of a sailor's yarn, told by Lemuel Gulliver, an English sailor, who in 1699, was shipwrecked on an uncharted island inhabited by the strange little people of Lilliput, the tallest of whom is not more than 6 inches. It is comedy, melodrama, tragedy, all combined in one marvellous miniature drama, provoking laughter, thrills, and even tears.

GERONIMO. This is much more than a glorified Western picture. It is a blending of historic fact with dramatic fiction. The background is the Apache country of the Southwest, where from 1876 to 1886, Chief Geronimo terrorized the pioneers of Arizona and New Mexico, hating bitterly all whites because some settlers had massacred his family. Chief Thunder Cloud, who portrays Geronimo, is a full-blooded Cherokee Indian, a graduate of the University of Arizona. Grand entertainment for all lovers of the heroic action picture.



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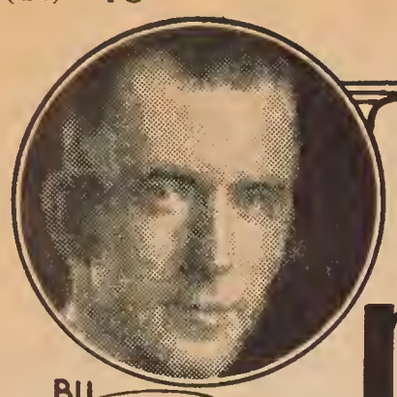
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BY L. B. SKEFFINGTON

From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

Fruit Growers Oppose Farm Credit Change

THE New York State Horticultural Society at its annual meeting in Rochester voted its opposition to absorption of the Farm Credit Administration by Secretary Wallace, and urged Congress to restore it to independent status. It recommended that it be administered by a non-partisan board, with terms of members staggered to provide for continuity of policies and administration.

The Governor and the Legislature were urged to restore research items which have been cut from the budgets of the State College of Agriculture and the Experiment Stations. The resolution pointed out that sound research is vital to agricultural progress, that the economic need now is great, and that interruption or curtailment of such programs may prove more costly in the end.

The matter of a state apple advertising tax to be levied upon growers was referred to a joint committee of the Horticultural Society and the State Farm Bureau Federation. The society directed this committee to prepare a plan and in the meantime voted to oppose levying of such a tax. One of the principles outlined was that when and if a tax is levied it should be administered by growers.

The Legislature was requested to give agriculture representation on the Board of Regents.

The good work of the New York and New England Apple Institute was commended and all growers urged to support it.

Wessel Ten Broeck, Jr., of Hudson was elected president in place of J. Roe Stevenson of Cayuga. Mr. Ten Broeck was not able to be at the meeting as he is recovering from serious illness.

Vice-Presidents Percy A. Morgan or Lewiston, Brice P. Jones of Hall and Theodore Oxholm of Esopus were re-elected. M. E. Buckman of Sodus was elected fourth vice-president. Roy P. McPherson of LeRoy was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Wilbur Schumaker of Youngstown and M. C. Albright of Coxsackie were elected to the executive committee. Members of the committee holding over are Jay Gelder of Chazy, Frank W. Beneway of Ontario, Rolland J. Reitz of Cold Water and Theodore Cross of Lagrangeville.

Reviewing the not too bright conditions in the fruit industry, President J. Roe Stevenson of Cayuga also summarized favorable factors in the outlook. These he listed as follows:

1—On Dec. 1 there was less fruit in storage than a year earlier and less than the five-year average.

2—Use of the food stamp plan, if generally extended, would rapidly clean up surplus fruits and vegetables.

3—In some sections orchards are being eliminated, especially those on marginal land and of poor varieties.

4—There is greater attention to utilization of by-products which would relieve the pressure of low-grade fruit on the fresh fruit market.

5—The health value of apples is being recognized more widely.

6—There is rapidly growing sentiment for an apple advertising tax.

7—Government purchases of apples is helpful.

8—There are expectations that exports will pick up eventually.

9—The way great chain stores have increased their sales of apples and peaches is encouraging.

10—Increasing industrial activity already is with us. This should increase apple sales.

11—Normally a lesser crop, with better prices, is in prospect for 1940, but no guess is hazarded as to the crop and prices two years hence.

Stevenson said that biggest problem before farmers is monetary reform. He quoted Frank Gannett to show that those countries which had revalued their currencies had lifted farm prices and pulled out of depression.

Interest in Non-Wash Spray

M. E. Buckman, manager of the Sodus Fruit Farm and former manager of the Wayne County Farm Bureau, said that during the past year he used a non-wash spray of nicotine and oil in place of the usual lead arsenate spray to control codling moth. Cost of the non-wash spray is considerably more than lead arsenate, but Buckman said he obtained as good results as he would have expected to obtain with lead arsenate. He noticed that the apples so sprayed were dull in color until about 10 days before harvest, when they colored satisfactorily.

S. W. Harmon of the Geneva Experiment Station said the non-wash spray was effective primarily for light infestation. He said more than three applications, or possibly four, would have a tendency to dull the apples. He was unable to give comparative costs for the season, but said that generally speaking nicotine cost about three times as much as lead arsenate although there would be some saving of the cost of washing.

Wash at Low Cost

Frederick Cornwall, Jr. of Pultneyville said that he and his father had washed about 30,000 bushels of apples this season. The washing operation is done as part of the grading and packing operations and the cost of water and power, etc., is figured at one-fourth to one-half cent a bushel. He said they wash apples whether they come from the orchard dry or wet and find no trouble in storing wet apples.

Chester Lyman of Albion said he found brushing more satisfactory than washing for a small operator, as frequently the cleaner has to be stopped to permit handling accumulated apples. If fruit stays in the acid bath more than five minutes it may be harmed.

Attractive Apples Needed

Dr. A. J. Heinicke, head of the Cornell promology department, summed up the situation of New York growers as having "favorable growing conditions and reasonably favorable marketing conditions." The main thing, he said, is to make best use of these conditions.

Prof. R. D. Anthony of Pennsylvania State College said "we have got to make our apples more attractive to consumers if we do not see lower prices. These things can be done and not cost very much. Many growers may have to go to the wall if prices go much lower. Many will stay in business and make better profits."

Anthony said a large proportion of costs run on about the same level regardless of yield, indicating that one way out is to increase the yield and the proportion of high-class apples. "More growers go to the wall because they can't grow, rather than because they can't sell," he said.

Dr. F. A. Harper, Cornell, analyzed prices by varieties for the 1937 crop year to show that McIntosh, Delicious and Northern Spy, in that order, returned practically twice as much as other varieties. Three points he offered were:

1—The market distinguishes sharply between varieties in price, even though consumers know little about varieties.

2—Difference in price between varieties is changing constantly. Over a period of 60 years Northern Spy averaged highest, and since McIntosh and Delicious came in they have been running ahead.

3—Of this point he said he was "less certain," but had found that Cortland started on about an average price basis and has showed little fluctuation. New varieties that, as a rule, do not show sharp rise after five to eight years, may not be expected to bring a premium, although it is possible there may be exceptions to the rule.

General trend of discussion at the sessions was that the industry needs to increase yield per acre, increase proportion of good apples, find some way to keep the low-grades from killing markets for good fruit, and do everything possible to increase consumption. In this connection the Apple Institute was commended for excellent work in retaining and developing market outlets.

Vegetable and Potato Growers Hold Fine Meeting in Utica

WITH THE largest winter-meeting attendance in years, conventions of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association and the Empire State Potato Club in Utica were rated highly successful.

Henry Marquart of Orchard Park was continued as president of the vegetable growers, but in accordance with his request Roy A. Porter of Elba retired as president of the potato club. Mr. Porter has carried the load for several years and a year ago consented to re-election only upon assurance that it would be his final term. Porter is chairman of the Central-Western New York Potato Improvement Committee of the potato club and the State Farm Bureau Federation, which office he will retain. Harold Simonson of Glen Head, L. I., succeeds Porter.

The vegetable association again asked the Legislature to appropriate $30,000 for greenhouses, personnel and equipment for a vegetable breeding program at the State College of Agriculture. A year ago the Legislature voted such an amount, but the bill failed to receive the Governor's signature. A number of growers expressed themselves to the effect that this appropriation would be a very sound investment for the state in view of results obtained in breeding new varieties. Some of them mentioned the new iceberg lettuce as indicating how an improved variety can regain markets.

Want Better Market News

Improved market news reports was urged by both groups in resolutions. It was pointed out that a start should be made to report truck movements because they frequently cause gluts and price breakdowns in markets. Only carlot movements are now reported and with many vegetables the carlot movement amounts to little, while the bulk of a crop may move by truck.

The potato club offered a number of points for revision and improvement of the state-federal market report on potatoes. It urged that prices be given by variety, grade, area in which they are bought, whether they are upland or muck potatoes, that no price be quoted on a grade when there are no sales, and that Maine potatoes be quoted delivered price rather than FOB shipping point in Maine.

To carry out these recommendations it urged that $3,500 cut from the budget of the State Bureau of Markets last year be restored, and that $2,500 additional be provided for temporary seasonal help. As a result of the cut last year telegraph and teletype service was curtailed and, according to the potato club, the value of the market reports was lessened considerably.

Want Independent FCA

Both groups adopted resolutions demanding that Congress restore the Farm Credit Administration to independent status, and that it be administered by an independent board with members serving staggered terms, thus providing for continuity.

Both groups likewise declared opposition to discriminatory and punitive taxes which would impose hardship on any method of distribution.

The vegetable growers by resolution said that some published crop estimates had been a detriment and urged that any such reports be identified with the person or agency responsible for it.

The potato club recommended that the state brand be continued on a self-supporting basis.

Full indorsement was given to the work of the Northeast Vegetable and Potato Council and it was commended for developing a unified program of action for the 12 states in this area.

In Buffalo Next Year

The plan of the two organizations meeting at the same time and place, with one or two joint sessions and a joint dinner, was declared to have been very satisfactory. Accordingly, it was decided to hold a joint convention next year in Buffalo.

Production Credit Association Meetings

This is the time for annual meetings of Production Credit Associations in the Northeast. These Associations, designed to provide short term credit to farmers for various purposes (including purchase of seeds, fertilizer and livestock), are part of the Farm Credit Administration system, with headquarters for this District in Springfield, Mass.

The Syracuse Association, serving farmers in Madison, Oneida, Onondaga and Oswego counties, will meet at 10:30, January 20, in the Masonic Temple in Syracuse. President of the Association is Ralph DeWolfe of Oneida. For the past six years this Association has made loans of over $3,000,000, and there are $700,000 of current loans outstanding.

The Olean Association, serving farmers in Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua and Steuben counties, will meet at 10:00 on January 25 at the Knights of Columbus Hall in Olean. President of this Association is Francis Alvord of Friendship. This Association, in six years, has made loans of $2,729,000 and now has $465,000 of current loans outstanding.

At both meetings lunch will be served at noon, reports of officers will be given, there will be an election of directors whose terms have expired, and a talk will be given by H. B. Munger, President of the Production Credit Corporation of Springfield, Mass.

Gov. Lehman Points the Way

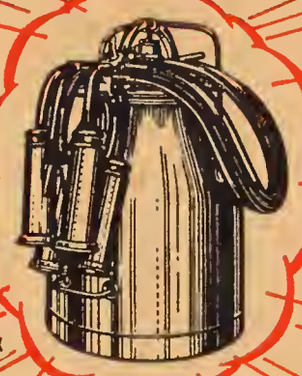
IN HIS New Year speech to the people of New York State, Governor Lehman said so much that merits the thoughtful consideration of all Americans that we are quoting briefly from it here.

Pointing to war-torn Europe and to the millions of men and women over there "who have been deprived of freedom and the right to live as human beings," the Governor spoke feelingly of the great contrast of peace and security that prevails in this country. He urged his listeners to safeguard the blessings and the traditions of liberty which are ours through the heroic fight of the founders of this Republic.

The task of the United States now, the Governor declared, is to keep ourselves "strong and independent in order to fortify civilization and help restore the concept of freedom and justice in a sick world." To do this, he said, we must solve our own social and economic problems in a democratic way, and we must strengthen our religious life and resist doctrines which spread intolerance of any class or creed.

"Injustice to any group or any individual," said the Governor, "will eventually tear down the structure of democracy. . . . We in this beloved land of ours maintain a strong defense in the two great commands, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God', and 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself'. American democracy will live so long as these commands are not forgotten."

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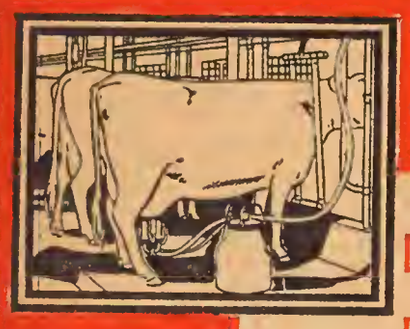
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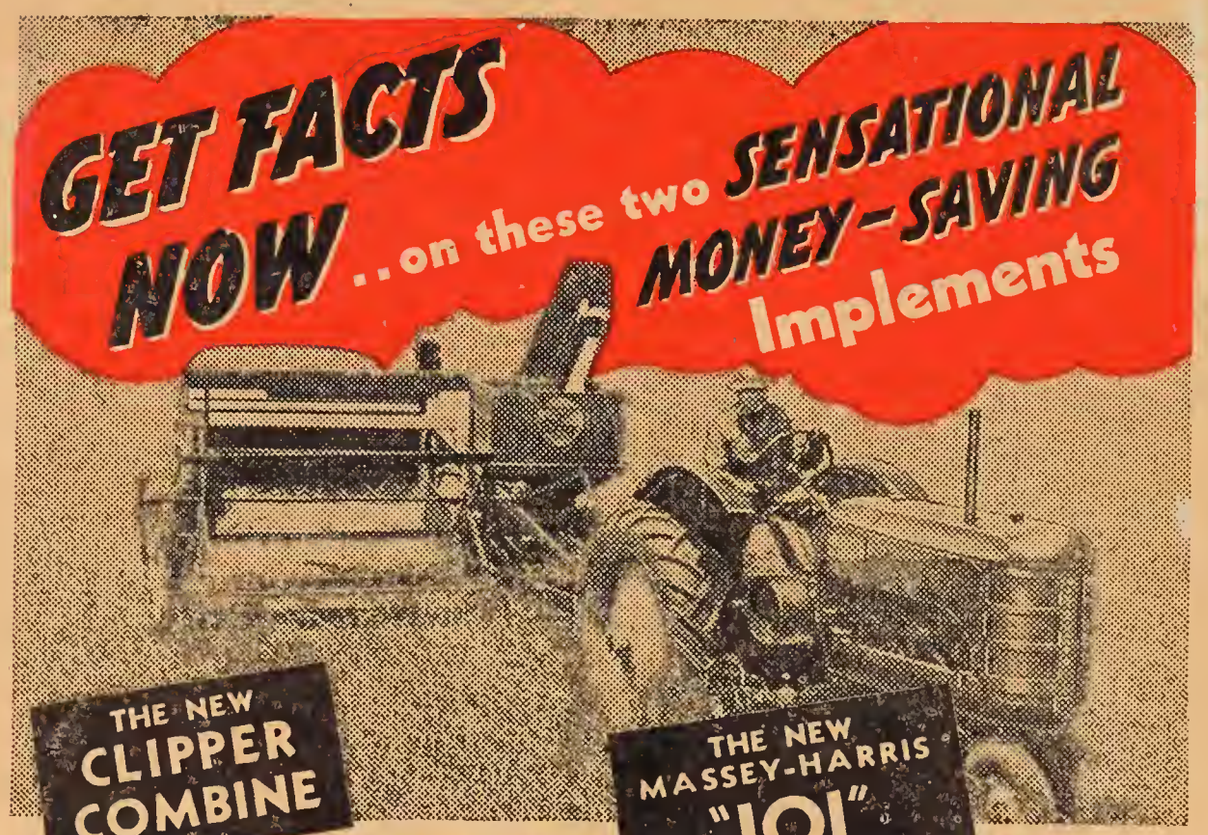
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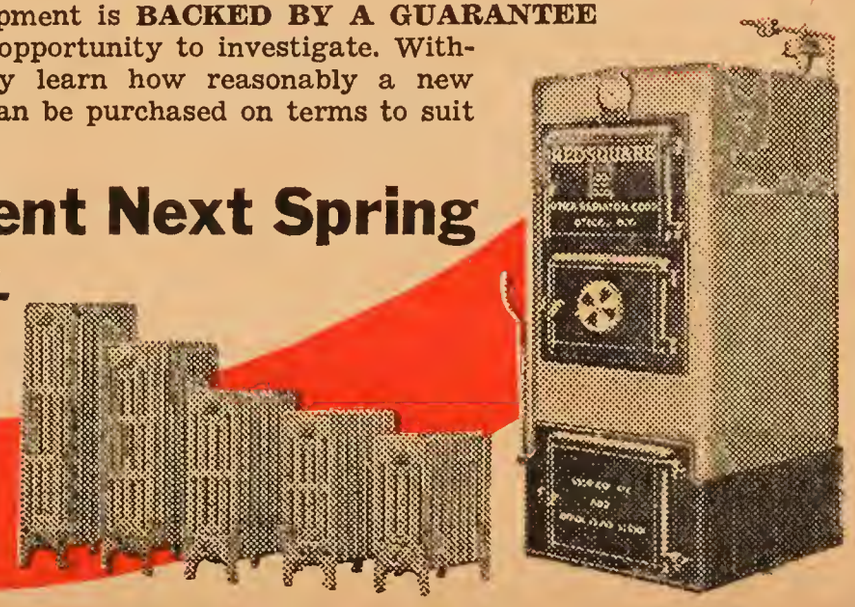
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Health Regulations and the Milk Supply

By LELAND SPENCER

IN THE previous article I mentioned that the milk supply for New York and other markets had been regulated to a considerable extent by health authorities. For the most part this type of regulation has been indirect. The health boards have not specified the number of farms that might produce milk for any market but their regulations have tended to set up certain barriers that made it difficult for some producers to get into the market milk business who would have liked to do so.



Leland Spencer

For one thing the requirements concerning stables, milk houses, dairy utensils, cooling, and disease-free animals have called for the investment of much extra capital in the business of producing market milk. Interest and depreciation on these investments are continuing costs. Likewise the health regulations have meant added costs for labor, ice or electric cooling, and milk hauling.

Health authorities also have sometimes restricted milk supplies more directly by limiting their inspections to a certain area or by refusing to approve new plants or dairies when there was already an ample supply of milk for the market. The New York City Department of Health has limited its inspection of dairies to the region east of Ohio. Recent legislation in New York State provides that additional dairies outside the state may not be approved for markets within the state unless the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets certifies that more milk is needed.

The payment of indemnities for removal of diseased cattle is a special health measure that has had much effect upon the supply and price of milk in the past 20 years. Since 1918 about one million head of cattle have been removed from New York State dairy herds under the TB eradication program. This job has been practically completed. In the past few years a considerable number of animals has been taken out for Bangs disease and Mastitis but present indications are that these programs will not have anything like the importance of the campaign against T. B.

It is difficult to judge the net effects of the various health measures upon the present milk situation. At times, certainly, the health regulations have tended to check the increase in supplies that would normally have come along with the growth of the market. It seems doubtful though whether we should now have any more milk in the pool, or any more surplus, if fewer and smaller barriers had been thrown in the way of milk production for the New York market.

Recently it has been suggested that the health authorities might control the milk surplus by withdrawing inspection from plants that have not shipped a major part of their milk as fluid milk or cream during a period of months, or perhaps a year. As I understand it, the thought behind this plan is somewhat as follows: The dairies and plants now under New York City inspection supply more milk than is needed at any time of year. (About 84 per cent of the total was used as class 1 and class 2 in November, 1939.) The unnecessary surplus in the pool pulls down the blended price. The result is that class 1 and class 2 prices have to be high in order to give the producers who are essential to the market a living price for their milk. In other words, due to an over supply of milk, New York City consumers are charged more than is necessary for their fluid milk. Their welfare requires that the unnecessary surplus be eliminated. It is proposed to do this by withdrawing inspection from certain plants. This in turn will cut off some of the dairies and reduce the milk supply. (According to the terms of the Federal and State orders for the New York market, only those producers are permitted to share in the New York pool whose dairies are approved by the health authorities of New York City or other municipalities in the marketing area).

Obviously the plan as stated is open to serious objections. In the first place it must be recognized that all producers who have invested considerable sums to comply with the health regulations and who have continued to meet all sanitary requirements have vested rights in the markets for fluid milk and cream. Interest and depreciation on the extra investments in stables, milk houses, cooling equipment, and disease-free cattle will continue even though the farmer is no longer required to comply with the health regulations. Moreover, the value of his farm may be seriously affected. The effect of any such plan upon the incomes and welfare of these producers should be considered very carefully before it is put into operation.

One matter which needs to be studied most carefully is the selection of plants and dairies to be eliminated from inspection. Most important of all, before any such plan is inaugurated it should be determined as to whether the over supply of milk is permanent or only temporary. If all the dairies now under inspection are likely to be needed any time within the next three to five years it probably will be unwise to exclude them from inspection now.

Some of these questions will be examined in later articles of this series.

Milk Consumption Correction

On this page in the January 6 issue a statement was made that "The Milk Industry Foundation reports an increase in consumption in New York City of 78 per cent in November as compared to November a year ago."

This was an obvious error, and should have read ".78 per cent". We only wish that the figure were higher, but felt that any increase in consumption was worthy of comment.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Feb. 15	114th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
March 4-6	Nittany Meadows Guernsey Sale, State College, Pa.
Mar. 14	115th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Mar. 18-19	Nittany Meadows Guernsey Dispersal, State College, Pa.
Mar. 25	Entire Holstein Dispersal (Mifflin Co.). Granville, Pa.
April 10	116th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Apr. 15	Capitol Holstein Sale, Harrisburg, Pa.
May 9-10	117th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
May 13	The Royal Guernsey Sale, Harrisburg, Pa.
May 13	Eastern States Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Sale, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Coming Events

Jan. 23-26	New Jersey Agricultural Week & Farm Show, Trenton.
Jan. 24-26	Eastern Meeting of New York State Horticultural Society, Kingston, N. Y.
Jan. 25-27	Connecticut Poultry Association Annual Meeting, Hotel Garde, Hartford.
Feb. 12-17	Farm & Home Week, Cornell.
Feb. 14-16	New Hampshire Poultry Growers' Ass'n. Chick & Egg Show, State Armory, Manchester, N. H.
Feb. 15	Annual Master Farmer Banquet, Willard Straight, Council.
Feb. 27-28	Eastern States Farmers' Exchange Annual Meeting, Springfield, Mass.
Feb. 27-March 1	Sixth Mohawk Valley Baby Chick and Egg Show, Schenectady, N. Y.
March 7-8	Annual Meeting of Northeastern Dairy Conference, Providence, R. I.



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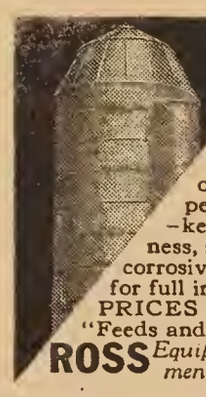
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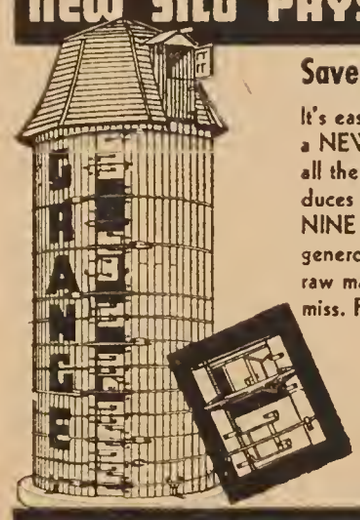
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By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

DAIRY cow herds have been culled out more thoroughly this fall and early winter in the Northeast than for at least the last four or five years. Generally speaking, this has been a most satisfactory operation, because the cows have brought a satisfactory price and the dairyman is now in a good position to receive at least a fair price for his milk during 1940.

If this were the entire picture, it would tend to increase production through more cows in the Northeast; but taking the country as a whole, there will be as many or more cows in production during 1940 than there have been the last few years, and therefore, if the Northeast will not expand, it is in the most satisfactory position of any section of our country, from a dairy standpoint.

Market cows are now bringing from 50c to 75c a cwt. more than they were six weeks or so ago. The interesting feature in regard to this is that cows actually are not costing the packer any more than they were at that time, because after a cow has been put in the barn and given dry feed, its condition and yield to the packer is at least that much greater in value to the packer. This is one reason that you can almost depend upon a higher market on cows during the latter part of December and the first of January, but it is a big question whether they are netting the farmer any more than if he marketed them off grass earlier in the fall.

* * *

The Golden Fleece is almost a true name for wool this season, with its farm value around 45c a pound. This brings up another interesting problem in regard to shearing your lambs or ewes this winter or spring. The packer has found it impractical to vary prices according to the amount of wool a sheep or lamb carries. In fact, all the little packers sell their pelts by the piece; the purchaser then works that price out on an average. Generally speaking, the packer, therefore, is in a position to give you as much or more for your wool on the sheep's back, as you can get for it shorn. This year, however, if you have sheep or lambs which carry a heavy fleece, they should be shorn before marketing, and if they carry a light fleece, they should not be shorn. In this way, you can work away from average pelt values, and "cash in" when you have better than average fleeces, and the high price of wool this season will more than pay for that operation.

* * *

Summarizing some of the livestock features of 1939, and prospective features for 1940, we find that the upswing in meat production during 1939 was one of the greatest on record, and yet prices for all classes of livestock with the exception of hogs, in the last few months, have been high enough to show profits to feeders and producers. Cattle slaughter was 107% as compared with the 10 years 1923-1932. Calf slaughter was 102% of the average, and sheep 114%. Hog production increased from 76% of the 10 year average in 1937 to 96% in 1939. Leaders in agriculture and packingtown say the livestock raising and meat packing industries are entering the New Year in the soundest position of any recent year. Meat output in 1940 will be large, but a broader demand is expected to hold average prices at least up to, and probably above, those of 1939.

Clean Wool is in Demand

By JOHN P. WILLMAN, *Cornell University.*

CLEAN and neatly tied fleeces of wool present a pleasing picture to the flock owner, the wool buyer, or the manufacturer. The wool buyer is interested in the condition of the wool, the length of staple, strength of the fiber, and the presence or absence of foreign material. He is interested in obtaining fleeces that will yield a high percentage of clean, strong, uniform wool. If the fleeces contain too much yolk or other foreign material the shrinkage will be too great to allow the buyer to pay a premium price. The buyer cannot pay for something that is of no use to him if he wants to remain in business.

The flock owner or wool producer can improve his wool clip and increase his income by caring for his sheep properly from one shearing time to another.

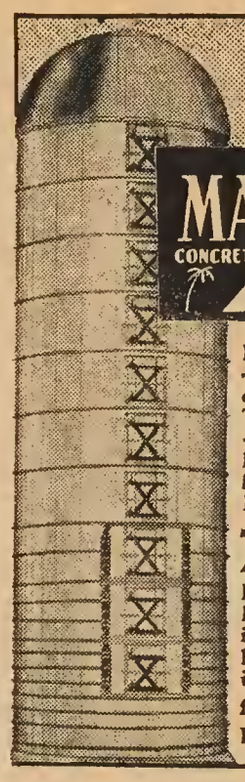
If the sheep are healthy the fleece will grow throughout the year and a strong fiber is produced. When a sheep becomes ill the fleece may develop a tender spot or a "break". Tender wool is less valuable than normal, sound wool produced by a healthy sheep.

The presence of burdocks or other weed seeds, hay seeds, chaff, grain and other foreign material spoils the appearance of the fleece and also makes it necessary for the manufacturer to remove this before it can be manufactured into woolen fabrics. It may even be necessary to treat this wool with chemicals such as sulfuric acid or aluminum chloride in order to remove vegetable matter. The cost of this additional process known as carbonizing is, in the final analysis, borne largely by the producer.

The most careful and successful shepherds do all they can to produce clean wool. They do not allow the fleeces to become infested with burdocks or other objectionable weed seeds. They feed their sheep in such a manner that the grain and other feed does not get in to the fleeces. They prefer the combination hay and grain racks that protect the fleece from such foreign material. In case the racks are unsuitable they may drive their flock out of doors at feeding time if this is possible. If for any reason it is not possible to turn the flock out into the yard, they exercise great care in feeding the hay and grain to prevent the soiling of the fleeces. If molasses is fed it may be mixed with the grain or spread in the bottom of a trough in ribbon form to protect the fleeces. A fence of some sort placed around the straw stack and hay chutes constructed in such a manner as to keep foreign material from getting on the fleeces are practices followed by many flock owners.

The value of many fleeces is lowered because the owner marks his sheep with an undesirable wool branding liquid. Tar is one of the worst kinds of marking liquids. If the wool sorter fails to remove a small particle of tar from the fleece it may cause considerable damage later on in the manufacturing process. It is not necessary to discontinue the use of wool brands for there are available on the market numerous wool branding or marking fluids some of which, it is claimed, are removed from the wool in the scouring process at the mill.

A clip of clean fleece, free from dungy locks and foreign material, properly tied with paper twine should be the goal of every wool producer. The efficient flock owner will not be ashamed of his clip when it goes over the grading table and in the long run will be amply repaid for his efforts to produce clean wool.



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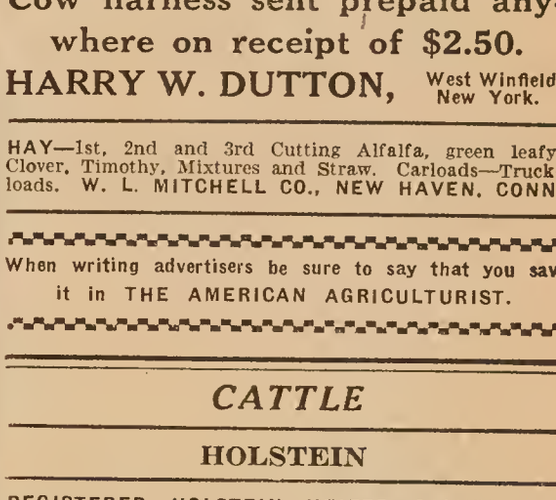
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With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

Young Vegetable Growers Organize



The Junior Vegetable Growers Association of America was organized in Chicago recently at a banquet and program given for youthful growers by A & P FOOD STORES. Officers of the new organization, who also won team trophy symbolizing highest junior honors in vegetable judging, are shown receiving congratulations of men guiding their work. Left to right are: Prof. Grant B. Snyder of Massachusetts State College, advisor of group and donor of Snyder Trophy; C. B. Denman, agricultural counsel of food chains; Aubert Johnson, Binghamton, N. Y., president; Butler Dewey, Syracuse, vice-president; Louise Mullen, Stafford, N. Y., member of executive committee, and Earl R. French, national promotional director of Atlantic Commission Company, A & P buying affiliate, and host at banquet.

FARM AND SHARE GARDENING

The turn of the year marks the arrival of new catalogs from nursery houses and growers of farm crop seeds and flower seeds. As usual, this year sees some new offerings and some improvements in the old; and long winter evenings afford an opportunity to become familiar with them and to lay plans prior to the actual garden operations. A supply of penny post cards directed to *American Agriculturist* advertisers will bring these catalogs to you.

* * *

WENE STILL HATCHES CHICKS

On December 4 fire damaged the incubator house of the WENE CHICK FARMS at Vineland, N. J.; but Elmer, owner of the Wene Chick Farms, tells us that the damage was less serious than early reports indicated.

"We will proceed as usual," says he. "We are hatching chicks for winter trade and are booking advance orders for spring."

Mr. Wene states that everything is now back to normal.

* * *

POWER FOR FRUIT GROWERS

The place of modern power in modern orchards is the subject of a new booklet, just issued by CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO.

Showing the application of Diesel-powered track-type tractors to every phase of fruit growing, the booklet sets forth cost figures, photographs and owner statements in its 24 pages.

In addition to mechanical features of the tractors, the booklet has sections devoted to spraying, power take-off spraying, cover crop disking, hilly work, irrigation and miscellaneous jobs.

Copies may be obtained by writing to Caterpillar Tractor Co., at Peoria, Illinois, and requesting Form 5792.

* * *

NEW BOOK FOR DAIRY FARMERS

A brand new 100-page book packed with valuable information that will interest every dairyman has just been published by THE BEACON MILLING COMPANY, INC., Cayuga, New York.

This new dairy book, entitled "Profitable Dairy Management," has been prepared by P. E. Newman, Beacon's Dairy Specialist. It discusses Feeding and Management of the Milking Herd, Disease Control, Raising Calves, Test Cow Feeding and Feeding Formulas for using Home Grains. Free copies can be had by writing to The Beacon Milling Company, Inc., Cayuga, N. Y.

* * *

Can you imagine what farming would be like without the help of steel? You will find the booklet "Steel Serves the Farm," published by the AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City, an interesting pictorial record of farming from ancient to modern times. It is a long jump from the day when farmers stirred the soil with hand wooden implements, and later with wooden plows, to the present tractor-drawn steel plows. Progress in other lines has been quite as startling.

* * *

SHEEP-SHEARING CHAMPION

Roland Burkhart, 27 year old southpaw shearer from Pandora, Ohio, won the Second International Sheep Shearing Contest at the Livestock Exposition at the Chicago Union Stock Yards, December 8. Burkhart won over a field of fourteen contestants representing the states of Minnesota, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Indiana, Connecti-



cut, Ohio, Iowa and New York. Prize money totaling $300 was donated by the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, whose Stewart hand-pieces, combs and cutters were used in the contest.

Speed was only one of six considerations on the judges check sheet, other factors being: absence of cuts on sheep, manner of handling sheep, absence of second cuts in fleece, condition of fleece, appearance of shorn sheep.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

The Measure of a Good Breeding Flock

By L. M. HURD,

Department of Poultry Husbandry, N. Y. S. College of Agriculture.

RIGHT NOW poultry breeders and hatcherymen have just about finished writing their catalogues and the selection of the breeding stock which will produce next year's crop of chicks. A little later you will receive their catalogues with glowing descriptions of the quality of the stock from which the chicks are produced. As you read the advertising from different sources, each claiming that his chicks and stock are the best, it will become increasingly difficult, especially if you are a beginner, to decide who really has the kind of stock you want.

If you look over the sources of baby chicks you will find that they come from either an advanced breeder, a hatcheryman or what I call a flock breeder. My definition of a good flock breeder is one who is interested in maintaining a high level of quality in his poultry flock, but does not care to go through a complicated program of trapnesting and record-keeping to build up his flock. An advanced poultry breeder is one who trapnests and follows a careful plan of breeding which should include progeny testing. The results on such farms vary, but the chances of building flock improvement are best. Both the flock breeder and the advanced breeder usually carry on flock improvement work with their own birds on their own farms, and sell eggs, chicks and breeding stock.

The flock breeder may be one who supplies eggs for a hatchery, or he may produce chicks for sale and for his own use.

A hatcheryman is a producer of chicks who buys eggs for hatching purposes besides those produced on his own farm. In some instances all the chicks produced by a hatcheryman are from purchased eggs. Most hatcherymen are anxious to secure eggs from good quality stock, but the extent of flock improvement varies. Some hatcheries are satisfied to have eggs from good flock breeders without being too particular about the males used, while others carry on advanced breeding operations on the home farm as a means of supplying their flock breeders with good males. Still others buy pedigree males from advanced breeders for their flock breeders and do no advanced breeding.

It is quite evident that the best bred stock will be on the farm of a good advanced breeder who has an up-to-date breeding program based on the progeny test. In many instances, where flock owners or hatcheries buy males regularly from the best breeders and select the females carefully, the chicks may be almost as good as those from the best breeders.

The problem that faces you as a buyer is to know the standard of selection of the hatchery or breeder from whom you buy your chicks.

The first point to be determined is who selects the hens. Does the operator select his own flock, or does he employ some paid culler, service man, or a representative of a State agency to do this work for him? However the work is done, the question is—what is the standard? Many flock owners feel that the flock improvement work is likely to be better done when it is supervised by an official State agency, for certain standards of quality are then required, depending, of course, on the degree of breeding carried on by the operator.

The official State agency in New York State is a poultryman's organization incorporated under the State cooperative law, known as the New York Poultry Improvement Cooperative, Inc. The object of this organization is to assist and encourage poultry improvement work throughout the State through close cooperation with the Poultry Department at Cornell.

The members of the Cooperative have accepted the National Poultry Improvement Plan as the official flock improvement program best adapted to their needs. This Plan has definite breeding requirements for the five different breeding stages. It is administered by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Cooperative and the Poultry Department. This arrangement supplies a double check on the selection work and gives the chick buyer a way of determining the breeding value of a flock.

The second important measure of a good poultry breeding flock is the type of males used. Here again the flock owner may select the males used in his breeding flock himself from his own flock, or he may depend on the hatcheryman to do this, or some State agency. In many cases the flock owner may use pedigree or progeny-tested males from an advanced breeder. This type of male is far superior to the one selected from the flock and the use of such a male is more likely to improve the stock, or help to maintain it at a high level of quality.

If the flock owner is participating in any part of the National Poultry Improvement Plan, the type of male used in the different grades is definitely specified. Of course, progeny-tested males are best.

By progeny-tested males I mean those that come from families in which the offspring of matings have been tested for the qualities which the breeder wishes to establish in his flock.

Next to good breeding the control of pullorum disease is important in the breeding flock. Thousands of chicks are lost annually because breeders have failed to use proper methods to control the disease. Pullorum disease can be entirely eliminated from a breeder's stock by a continued program of blood testing and removing the reactors, and by carrying out certain sanitary precautions.

There are three stages in the control of pullorum disease by blood testing.

(*Continued on Page* 25)



"Keep your eye on that new man. I think he's drinking our number ten oil!"

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Your Questions Answered

Vaccinating for Pox

Is it advisable to vaccinate for chicken pox as an insurance measure, even though I have had no trouble with the disease in the past?

This is a difficult question to answer. Certainly vaccination is not easy on the birds, but on the other hand, there is no certainty that you won't have an outbreak. Some poultrymen vaccinate on range at least a month before the pullets are put in laying quarters. On range the fowl pox vaccine is used, which gives immunity for the life of the bird. Where the disease breaks out in the flock after the pullets are put in the houses, it is common practice to vaccinate with pigeon pox vaccine, which gives a temporary immunity, usually long enough to stop the outbreak of the disease. The fowl pox vaccine is not recommended when the birds are in laying houses as it will cause a serious drop in egg production and some mortality.

Before vaccinating, it is well to become familiar with various methods and to get all possible information about the process in order to make no mistakes. Your State College of Agriculture will be glad to give information, and in many localities there are veterinarians who are giving more attention to poultry diseases than they have in past years.

* * *

Thin Shells

Why do the older hens lay so many eggs with shells that are thin, rough, or otherwise defective while the pullets (birds in their first year of laying) on the same ration do not seem to be affected?

This is one of the unsolved problems. It has been recognized for a long time that there is a seasonal decline in egg quality. It is found in laying hens of all ages but is less noticeable in the younger ones. Its cause is not known. It is probably not related to the diet. The term "oviduct fatigue" has been used in this connection. It implies a tiring of the shell-making organ. This is probably not a correct explanation of the trouble since shell quality may improve later in the season under continued production. Other guesses might be; high temperature, short nights, overly-fat birds due to too heavy feeding of grain.

* * *

Coccidiosis

Is coccidiosis carried on the shells of eggs, so that chicks will be given the disease in the incubator?

No. Recent studies have demonstrated that the life of the infective agent (coccidiosis) does not extend beyond two or three days in the incubator. Fertile eggs that had been infected hatched normally and none of the chicks showed any evidence of the disease.

How can a poultryman distinguish between pullorum and coccidiosis? It seems to me that the symptoms are somewhat similar.

Pullorum attacks chicks when they are just a few days old. Some chicks actually have the disease already in their bodies when they are hatched, but a few diseased chicks may easily spread the trouble to the rest of the flock.

Coccidiosis, on the other hand, attacks the chicks when they are a few weeks old, and if the flock acts dumpy at this age, there is a good chance they have coccidiosis. If you kill one of the sick chicks and find that the two blind guts (ceaca) are swollen and inflamed, the diagnosis is certain. The severity of coccidiosis is directly related to the number of organisms called coccidia which the chicks swallow. That is why it is important to rotate the range so that chicks are not on it more than once every three years. Prevention is important, but when an outbreak occurs, the common treatment is to feed the chicks mash containing 40 lbs. of dried milk to 60 lbs. of mash, at the same time withholding scratch feed. This mash is fed for from three to five days, then returning to the regular ration and repeating the milk mash ration if necessary. Droppings will be very loose, so it is important to change litter frequently.

* * *

Cooking Hen Feed

Is the cooking of poultry feed ever recommended?

The cooking of feed is not ordinarily profitable because it requires so much time and expense. The one exception may be potatoes as it is believed that cooking makes the starch more digestible. Potatoes are high in water, and when they are fed it is important not to overdo it.

* * *

Mold on Oats

How can I prevent mold from growing on sprouted oats?

The use of a formalin will usually handle this. For a tray 2 ft. x 2 ft., soak 6 quarts of oats in 6 quarts of lukewarm water to which has been added one teaspoonful of formalin, which you can buy in any drugstore. After the oats have soaked from 36 to 48 hours, spread them out on the trays at a depth of from ¾" to 1".

* * *

Green Feed

When is the best time of day to feed green feed?

Usually it is best to feed green feed at noon, although it can be fed in the late afternoon. The thing to avoid is the over-feeding of green feed, which is very important as a tonic and appetite stimulator but which is not high in nutrients. Therefore, if the hens fill up early in the morning their consumption of mash is likely to suffer and so is their production.

* * *

Crop-Bound Hens

Is there any cure for a hen that becomes crop-bound?

Sometimes you can save a hen by making a slit in the skin near the upper part of the crop. Then move the

(*Continued on Page* 24)

Cautious Optimism

(*Continued from Page* 5)

clearly that any long major war results in a big rise in the world price level.

Experience a Good Teacher

The second thing I have kept in mind is that the present situation differs in many ways from that of 1914. I have already mentioned that we know the effects of war on prices and that we expect a long war. I have also referred to the difference in the building cycle, which is now on the up-trend while in 1914 building was decreasing. There are some other differences. For example, World War No. 1 was preceded by 20 years of slowly rising prices, and government debts were not excessive. The present war was preceded by 10 years of falling or low prices and farm prices are still low. At present government debts are high.

Before the first World War the value of gold, as measured by its buying power, was in approximate adjustment considering the world supply of gold. At the present time the value of gold is abnormally high—that is, prices are abnormally low. Our present world supply of gold is capable of supporting a world price level considerably above what we now have.

How Prices Change

The third thing I have kept in mind is certain principles of price changes which I state as follows:

A long major war always results in a higher price level.

The price level in this country follows the world price level. When we devalued in 1933, our price level rose instead of declining with world prices. Since that time, it has moved up and down in the same direction, but has remained above the world price level by the approximate amount of devaluation. As long as our monetary system is based on a fixed price for gold, prices in this country will continue to follow the trend of the world price level.

When prices go up, the prices of raw materials, including farm products, rise more rapidly than transportation costs, wages, or the cost of living; and when prices go down, these raw materials go down faster and farther.

Considered as a whole, the farm outlook for 1940 is reasonably optimistic. On the other hand, we are faced with a period of uncertainty. Marked price increases are likely to occur only after Europe has been in war for at least two years. War is always destructive. It takes millions of men away from productive jobs and makes them heavy consumers. After industry reaches maximum production and when the world wants to buy more than the world produces, history shows that prices go up rapidly.

The coming months and years will certainly reward the man who gets and uses every bit of available information and who considers this information carefully in making his plans for the future.

JANUARY

1 6 7 13 14 20 21 27 28

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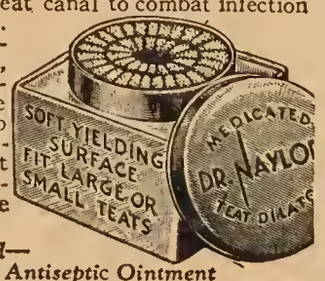
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BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYANO. & BUFF ORPINGTONS	7.00	35.00	70.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS—$9.00-100; RED-ROCK CROSS	7.00	35.00	70.00
LEGHORN COCKERELS—$2.50-100; $12.50-500; $25.00-1000. ASS'T. OR HEAVY MIXED	6.00	30.00	60.00

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY — BOX A — RICHFIELD, PA.

RICHFIELD HATCHERY'S Quality Baby Chicks cash or COD. 100% del.

	50	100	500	1000
Large Type English Sexed White Leghorn Pullets 95% G.	$6.50	$12.00	$60.00	$120
S. C. W. Leghorns, English	3.50	6.50	32.50	65
B. Rox, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds	3.75	7.00	35.00	70
Heavy Sexed Breeds, 95% G.	4.50	8.50	42.50	85

Heavy Mixed $6.-100; Asst'd $5.50-100; Heavy Cockerels $6.50-100; Wh. Leg. Cockerels $2.50-100. Chicks hatched from healthy tested flocks. Postage Paid. Free. Lit.
RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 20, RICHFIELD, PA.

HELM'S *Egg-Line* CHICKS

APPROVED

CUSTOMERS WON 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th in Nat'l Chick Contests. Received $1054 Cash. Send for details, 1940 Contests. Matings contain hundreds Males from 200-328 Egg R.O.P. Hens. Chick Prices Reduced. Catalog. Sexed Chicks. Early order discount. Illinois Hatchery, Box 125, Metropolis, Ill.

20th CENTURY CHICKS

2500 STEADY CUSTOMERS AND 40 YEARS' EXPERIENCE CAN'T BE WRONG! Steady buyers prove our chicks are dependable. Special offer for early orders. Write for particulars. 20th Century Hatchery, Box R, New Washington, Ohio.

GEESE

EMBDEN and Toulouse Geese, Beauties, $4 each. Collie pups, males $10; females $5. P. McCullough, Mercer, Pa

TURKEYS

BIG BREASTED TURKEYS
75,000 POULTS 1940

Bronze, Black, White and Red. Top quality stock. Hatched for vitality. 21 years experience. Write for low prices and early discounts.
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Sales Service

Livestock breeders who are subscribers of A.A., have a special and distinctive sales service at their command, NORTHEAST MARKETS FOR NORTHEAST PRODUCERS. It is made available to readers of A.A. in an effort to open markets for surplus that otherwise may have to be sacrificed. For details and rates, write the Advertising Dept. of American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

Hatches every Tues. & Thur	100	500	1000
Large Eng. W. Legh. Plts. 95% guar.	$13.00	$65.00	$130.
Leg. Ckls. $3.-100; Str. Run W. Leg.	7.00	35.00	70.
Bar. & W. Rox, W. Wyand. & R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
Spec. N. H. Reds & Rock-Red Cross.	9.00	45.00	90.

Red-Rock Cross $8.-100; H. Mixed $6.50-100; 100% live del. Postpaid. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Antigen Method. Write for Free Catalog with actual Photo of Poultry Farm & Hatchery.
McALISTERVILLE POULTRY FARM HATCHERY,
Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled and Bloodtested. Order direct. Satisfaction and safe arrival Guar. Cat. Free. Will Ship C.O.D.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns, Large Type	$4.00	$7.50	$36.75	$70
Barred, White or Buff Rocks	4.25	8.00	38.75	75
R. I. Reds or N. H. Reds	4.25	8.00	38.75	75
Red-Rock Cross Breeds	4.25	8.00	38.75	75
Heavy Assorted	3.50	6.50	32.50	65
Large Wh. Leghorn Pullets	7.25	13.50	66.75	130

Either Pullets or Cockerels, Heavy Breeds: $1.-100 extra.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Large Type English Sex Leghorn Pullets (95%)	$13.00	$65.00	$130.00
Large Type English Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.00
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	3.00	15.00	30.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
N. H. Reds and Red-Rocks Cross	8.00	40.00	80.00
White and Black Minorcas	7.50	37.50	75.00
White and Black Minorca Pullets	14.00	70.00	140.00

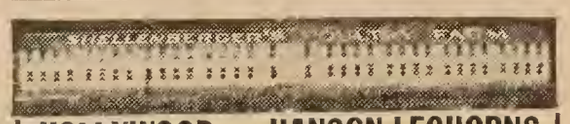
Heavy Mix, $6.50-100. All Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. P. Paid Cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our 1940 Free Catalog of our 30 yrs. Breeding Exp.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. LEISTER, Owner Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched.

Hatches Monday and Thursday.	100	500	1000
Large Type English Leghorns	$7.00	$35.00	$70.
Leghorn Sexed Pullets, 95% guar.	13.00	65.00	130.
Bar. & Wh. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
N. H. Reds Rd.-Rk., Rk.-Rd. Cross	8.00	40.00	80.
H. Mixed $6.50-100; Sexed Leg. Cockerels $3.-100.			

100% live delivery. We pay postage. Order direct from this ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR giving full details of our breeders and Hatchery.
SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY.
H. C. SHIRK, Prop. Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.



HOLLYWOOD or HANSON LEGHORNS
Day Old unsexed Chicks, Day Old Sexed Pullets. Day old Cockerels. Write for Catalog and Prices.
C. M. SHELLENBERGER, Box 37, Richfield, Pa.

STONEY RUN English Leghorns 100% Live Delivery P. P. Cash or C. O. D.

ENGLISH LEGHORN PULLETS, 95% GUAR.	100	500	1000
	$13.00	$65.00	$130.00
English Leghorns, Nonsexed	7.00	35.00	70.00
R. I. Reds, Bar. & White Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.00

N. H. Reds $8.00-100; Leg. Ckls. $3.00-100. From 2 and 3 year old FREE RANGE Breeders Bloodtested 1940 Catalog FREE with further information.
STONEY RUN POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
H. M. LEISTER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

(*Continued from Page 23*)

skin to one side and put a slit through the crop so you can remove the material in the crop with a small pair of tweezers. Then take two or three stitches in the crop as well as the outside skin, and the hen will usually recover. However, it appears that hens with low vitality are the ones that usually become crop-bound, so the hen may not be worth the trouble it takes to cure the condition.

* * *

Bad to Breathe

Is there any danger in feeding musty feeds to hens?

A hen's digestion will handle some materials that cause trouble in other animals. Nevertheless, it is not advisable to feed musty or moldy feed because there are some molds which get into the hen's respiratory system and cause inflammation which may cause her death.

* * *

Bumble Foot

What causes the round, hard lumps on the bottom of a hen's feet?

Apparently this is a bruise, usually caused by jumping from perches onto hard floors. This bruise may develop pus underneath the skin, and is very similar to an abcess or corn. The best remedy, of course, is to provide plenty of litter as a prevention. There is usually a core in these abcesses which can be easily removed with a pair of tweezers and the wound can be disinfected with iodine and the hole filled with carbolated vaseline.

Poultry Shifts

There have been a number of significant shifts in poultry production in the last few years. One shift is toward more fall eggs. Production per hundred hens from March to June during 1928-37 was less than ½ per cent greater than for the same months of 1925-34, but production from November to January was 8 per cent higher.

The second trend has been toward breaking and freezing eggs rather than storing them in cases. Average peak holdings of eggs usually occurs on August 1. From 1928 to 1937 there were 668,000 cases less than the average on the same date for 1925-34. Smaller holdings of shell eggs were just about offset by larger holdings of frozen eggs.

The third shift is toward more poultry in northeastern states.

Hillsborough County, N. H., Holds Poultry Meetings

On January 8, 9 and 10 meetings were held at Nashua, Peterborough and New Boston by the County Extension Service for discussions of poultry problems. At each meeting time was devoted to discussion of housing problems by leading growers as follows: at Nashua, by Grant Jasper, Oscar Coombs and Dana Goodwin; at Peterborough, by Edwin Larrabee, Malcon Atherton and J. Prentis Weston; at New Boston, by W. T. Whittle, Fred Cann and Arthur Grant. Dr. Bradley of the extension service conducted a 45 minute question box at each meeting, and a movie, "A poultry tour of New England" was shown.—*Alfred French.*

One Omelet — One Egg

Joseph Rocco of Hartford, Conn., has been raising chickens for 20 years, but he learned something when one of his eight months old pullets presented him with a bouncing egg measuring 8½ inches in circumference. The egg was 3½ inches long.

WENE CHICKS AND SEXED DAY-OLD OR STARTED Pullets

E. H. WENE

WENE Slashes Chick Prices and Offers Pre-Season Discounts.

Giant Scale Production—6,000,000 chicks in 1939—enables WENE to effect economies and give greatest values in 20 years' history.

Prices for del. up to July 1st Prices per 100 Lots of 100 to 999	Utility Matings	Select Matings	Super Matings
White Leghorns	$ 8.90	$ 9.90	$11.90
W. Leghorns 95% Plts.	17.90	19.90	22.90
W. Leghorns 95% Ckls.	2.90	3.90	5.90
Wyan-Rocks, "White", B. or W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, N. Hamp., or Redrocks	8.90	10.40	12.40
Choice above Heavy Breeds Plts. 95% Guaranteed	11.40	12.40	14.40
Ckls. 95% Guaranteed	9.40	10.40	12.40
Bram-Rocks, W. Wyandottes, B. or W. Giants	10.40	11.40	13.40
WENEcross "Sexlink" Redrocks, Plts. 95% Guar.	11.40	12.40	14.40
Ckls, 95% Guaranteed	10.40	11.40	12.40
Asst. Heavy Breeds	7.90	8.90	9.90

For Lots of 1,000 or more, deduct 50c per 100. For Lots of less than 100, add 3c per chick.

POSTPAID—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.
Pre-Season Discounts—On orders mailed before Feb. 15th, accompanied by deposit of 1c per chick, deduct $.75 per 100 chicks on Utility and Select Matings and $1.25 per 100 on Super Matings. On orders accompanied by cash in full deduct additional 50c per 100 on all matings.

Further Savings Thru Mutual-Aid Thrift Plan NOW, any WENE customer can still further cut his chick cost, even to zero. . . Write for Mutual-Aid Thrift Plan folder and FREE giant Catalog, but rush your order at once to make you eligible.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Box B-21, Vineland, N. J.

NEW MATINGS FOR 1940

For 1940 we are announcing two new matings which round out our offering of chicks so that we have a chick for every need.

Send for our new free catalog which describes our Breeding Control mating of "SUPER" chicks, our old reliable SUSQUEHANNA STRAIN mating, on which we have built our reputation, and our lower priced economy STERLING QUALITY mating. Prices start at $8.95 for incubator run chicks, $2.95 for sexed males, $13.95 for pullets. Sexed pullets and cockerels are offered in all three matings. Our sexed chicks are guaranteed 95% accurate and are sexed by a world famous sexer.

All chicks blood tested by the long tube agglutination test in State laboratory your guarantee against disease.

Time Payments if Desired

Ask about our POULTRYMEN'S BUDGET PLAN for purchase of chicks on time payments. This plan will help you finance your chicks, equipment and feed.

Prompt inquiries will receive in addition to our free catalog a FREE Profit Sharing Certificate entitling the holder to a $2.00 per 100 discount from our regular prices for prompt orders.

Send a post card for your copy today. It's Free.

SUSQUEHANNA BREEDERS HATCHERY

BOX G, MONTROSE, PENNSYLVANIA.



SCHWEGLER'S THOR-O-BRED CHICKS

SEVEN WORLD OFFICIAL RECORDS WON During Past 3 Years in U. S. Contests
Plus three Championships and 1000 Official Awards in U. S. Egg Contests — provide ample proof of sound egg improvement back of Schwegler's Chicks.

RAISE 'SPECIAL QUALITY' CHICKS
from 200-324 Egg Sires, from World Record Hens. Free Catalog. Sexed Chicks. Easy Payment Plan.
EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY
208 Northampton, Buffalo, N. Y.

Leghorns
Wh. Rocks
Bar. Rocks
R. I. Reds
New Hamps
Wyandottes
Wh. Giants
Minorcas
Oucks
Rock-Red Cross

CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 Lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested healthy, vigorous, selected stock. At $9.00 per 100; $43.00 per 500; $85.00 per 1000. Sexed Pullets $18.00 per 100. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Write for Catalog and Early Order discount.

Robert L. Clauser Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

BLUMER'S WHITE ROCKS CHICKS

We have the largest flock of White Rocks in Pennsylvania. Culled and bloodtested. Heavy winter layers. Non-broody. Hearty mountain-bred. Disease resistant.
Write for free circular and prices.

BLUMER'S POULTRY FARM,
Rt. 6, Moscow, Pa.

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OUR GUARANTEE. You need have no hesitation in sending money to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST baby chick advertisers If they fail to send the chicks to you, your money will be refunded. We require every advertiser to stand back of statements made in the advertisement. Obviously no one can guarantee that chicks will live. To take advantage of our guarantee it is necessary, when writing advertisers, to say, "I saw your advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

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WORLD'S LARGEST R. I. RED BREEDING FARM

75,000 Breeders on Our Own Farm.
Blood-Tested Massachusetts State College.

From 48 birds to 75,000 State-Tested Breeders in 28 years—an unrivaled record of growth, due to sheer merit. Our Chicks have made good in the hands of our customers.

3-Lb. Broilers at 10 Weeks

Harold Swimline, East Pembroke, N. Y., reports that his Redbird Farm birds weighed 2¾ lbs. at 8 weeks. Others report a majority weighing 3 lbs. or better at 10 weeks.

Pullets in 50% Production of 24-oz. to Doz. Eggs at 6 Mos.

F. J. Eisenberg, Athol, N. Y., writes: "You might be interested to learn that the pullets I bought from you last spring started laying at four months and nine days, and ran as high as 84% at seven months."

98% Livability Guaranteed First 4 Wks. On Special, Grade-A and Grade-B Chicks.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Our original strain.
ROCK-RED CROSS—For tip-top BARRED Broilers.
BARRED ROCKS—Bred to REDBIRD Standards.

Write today for illustrated Folder and Price List, with Liberal Early-Order Discounts.

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Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
New Hampshires-Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927
Pullorum Free by State Test since 1927
Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue free.
We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.

Hall Bros Hatchery, Inc., Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.



VAN DUZER'S CHICKS

WHITE LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS, N.H. REDS, BARRED ROCKS, CROSS-BREDS, SEX. PULLETS

Every breeder individually selected for size, vigor, and egg production and bloodtested for pullorum (B.W.D.). Average weight of hatching eggs is 25 to 28 ounces per dozen.

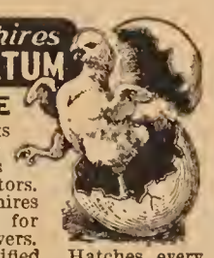
We Guarantee 100% Satisfaction—Van Duzer chicks are individually examined and inspected before shipping. They reach you strong and sturdy, ready to grow. Satisfaction guaranteed to the extent of the original purchase price of the chicks to 30 days after hatching.

EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT
Write for FREE 18-page illustrated catalog

VAN DUZER POULTRY FARM
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CHRISTIE'S New Hampshires

Burst Forth Full of SPIZZERINKTUM



FOUNDATION SOURCE

For Breeding and Production Flocks Recognized by the Poultry Industry of the World. 35,000 Breeding Birds Pullorum Passed, with No Reactors. Order Chicks Now: New Hampshires and Chris-Cross Barred Hybrids for Winter Broilers, Early Spring Layers, and Spring Delivery on Date Specified. Hatches every week. Send for Catalog and Price List.

ANDREW CHRISTIE, Box 55, Kingston, N. H.

MAPES CHICKS

Sturdy, fast growing, large egg chicks from Mapes bloodtested breeders. All breeding males are R.O.P. pedigreed.

White Leghorns, New Hampshires and Barred Rocks from healthy Mapes Certified breeders.

Red-Rock pullets — All-round production birds. Red-Rock cockerels are excellent and profitable broiler birds.

Send for folder and prices today.

WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

CLEMENTS CHICKS BROS. FARMS

4 FARMS Cooperating FOR YOUR BENEFIT

BUY CLEMENTS CHICKS this year and put yourself in line for profits. Peppy, profitable chicks—all Maine U. S. Pullorum clean. Our White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Reds, and the sensational Clem-Cross baby pullets have proven themselves leaders for high egg production. Sexed pullets in all breeds available. Write today for catalog—tells about "co-operative savings." Send postal today.

CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS
Box 24, WINTERPORT, MAINE.

"Ten Below and Blowing"

(*Continued from Page* 9)

has been like good bacon—some fat and some lean—and you never get enough of the one extreme or the other to make it really hurt, that there is no monotony in the business and that there are compensations going along with all the incidental discomforts. Any time the weather is bad it's pretty apt to change and get worse. Haying days that are so long and so hot and so exhausting that you can't eat any supper produce the best hay. And days that start on a steel milking stool at ten below and end in the woods at dark are just what you've got to have to bring out the innermost meaning of hot meats. Lobster newburg? No, thank you! Roast duck a la Margery? Throw the darn stuff away! After a morning in the woodlot there is nothing for Elmer and me except spare ribs garnished with smoking mashed potatoes and gravy and the whole business seasoned liberally with the compelling sauce of "ten below and blowing."

The Measure of a Good Breeding Flock

(*Continued from Page* 22)

A flock in the first stage is known as a tested flock. This means that the flock has been tested, usually once a year, and reactors removed. A flock in the second stage is known as pullorum-free or passed flock and is the result of testing several times, or until no reactors are found.

A flock is classed in the third stage, and called clean, when it has been tested twice within six months with no reactors found. Once a flock is clean an annual check-up is desirable to be sure the disease has not been introduced. Whereas testing a part, or all of a flock, once or twice, and removing any reactors is a creditab' thing and a step in the right direction, it does not insure that all the reactors have been removed, or that the chicks from that flock will be free of pullorum disease. It is merely a tested flock.

Furthermore, due to the variations in antigen (used in pullorum testing), the methods used in conducting the testing on farms and the accuracy of reading the tests, many poultrykeepers think this work should also be under the supervision of some official State agency.

In New York State and other nearby States, when the testing is done through an official State agency in an approved manner, the flock owner should have an official statement or certificate to show the status of testing on his farm.



"What makes ya think trouble's brewing?"

Buy Now! MAPLE LAWN LARGE CHICKS

BRED FOR SIZE AND EGG PRODUCTION



Extra Quality!

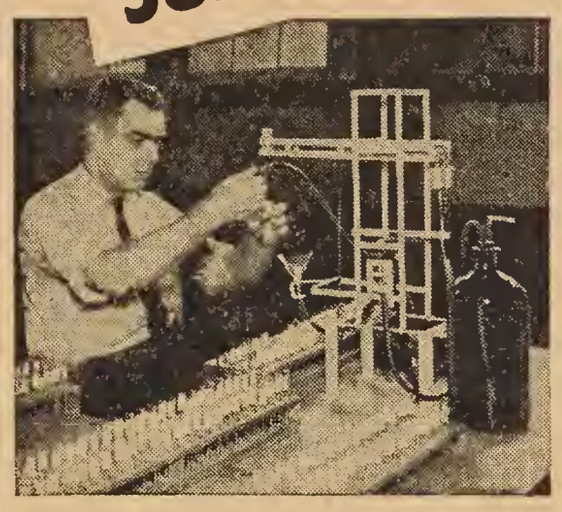
HATCHES EVERY MON. & THURS.—100% Live Delivery Postpaid

	100	500	1000
Large Type Eng. Wh. Leghorn and Br. Leg. Pullets, 90% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120.00
White and Black Minorca Pullets, 90% guar.	15.00		
B. W. & Bf. Rks., W. Wyand., R. I. Red, Rd.-Rk. Cross Pul., 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85.00
New Hampshire Red Pullets, 90% guar.	9.50	47.50	95.00
White and Brown Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
B. & W. Min., R. I. Reds, B. W. & Bf. Rocks, Rd.-Rk. Cross, W. Wyand.	7.00	35.00	70.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.00
Light Mixed	5.50	27.50	55.00

Day-Old Leghorn Cockerels $2.50-100; Heavy Mixed Cockerels $6.50-100.
TERMS: Cash, C.O.D. or Time Payments. Write for FREE Information.

MAPLE LAWN HATCHERY, R. T. Ehrenzeller, Box D, McAlisterville, Pa.

ONLY THE FIT SURVIVE



● Each Kerr breeder must pass a rigid check-up — for vigor, productivity, freedom from disease. Only the best—in type and condition—are kept. Visitors to our headquarters are amazed at the thoroughness of the annual blood testing of 120,000 breeders by our laboratory staff.

This testing, with years of breeding on our 240-acre breeding farm, guarantees increasing profits from Kerr's Lively Chicks. 32 years' honorable dealing.

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The steady demand for BRENTWOOD chicks has resulted in largely increased capacity, new equipment and 15,000 of our own breeders right here on the farm. Entire flock 100% B.W.D. clean—one of largest state accredited flocks in the East. Quick feathering, low mortality, great layers. Excellent Crossbreds. Money back satisfaction guarantee. Write for new catalog—tells all.

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MELVIN MOUL, Owner
Box A, EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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Leghorns, New Hampshires, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Crossbreds, Sexed Pullets, Hatched from Pullorum Clean Breeders. Guarantee protects you. Early Order Discount. Write for Catalog and Prices.

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BABY AND STARTED CHICKS—Blood Tested and U. S. Approved flocks. Hatches each Wednesday throughout year. Leading Commercial Breeds. Registered Cocker Spaniels. Circular and prices.
KENYON POULTRY FARM, MARCELLUS, N. Y.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.. $12. PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100



Special Prices On Large Orders

All eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

I SPECIALIZE: ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

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BECK'S U.S. APPROVED CHIX

MD. APPROVED. OFFICIALLY TUBE TESTED.

10,000 BREEDERS 7 POPULAR BREEDS $10

Heavy Producers - Fast Growth

WH. LEGHORNS — WH. ROCKS
BARRED ROCKS — N. H. REDS
WHITE GIANTS — RED-ROCK CROSS
R. I. REDS

DUCKS 20c - POULTS 45c

95% livability guaranteed for two weeks. Sexed Pullets $15. Warner Elec. Brooders. Free Catalog.

Beck's U. S. Approved Hatchery
Box A, Phone 116, MT. AIRY, MD.

SAVE on EMPIRE STATE CHICKS

SEXED PULLETS $11.90 UP PER 100

MALES $3.90 PER 100 UP

LOW BARGAIN PRICES on extra rugged, healthy chicks from old New England Stock. Rich in the direct bloodline breeding of some of New England's most famous contest winning strains. Many generations 200-300 egg breeding of great, big New England eggs. Our finest quality chicks attain a high standard. 180 to 220-egg flock averages under general farm conditions prove unusual production ability—Breeders' profits of $1 to $2 per bird prove their unusually dependable earning power. Real New Hampshires, big Leghorns, Barred & WhiteRocks, R. I. Reds; also popular crossbreeds. Chicks as hatched or sex-guaranteed day old pullets and cockerels. Liberal guarantees. BIG DISCOUNTS on early orders. Big FREE CATALOG tells all—write today.

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Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Elec. incubators. Hatches on Mon. and Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo catalog.

Cash or C.O.D.	Non-Sexed	Pullets	Cockerels
Hanson or Large Type	per 100	per 100	per 100
Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$7.00	$13.00	$3.00
B. & W. Rocks, Reds	7.00	8.50	7.50
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	7.50	9.00	8.00
BLACK MINORCAS	7.00	12.00	3.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	9.00	11.00	9.50

RED-ROCK CROSS $7.50-100; H. MIXED, $6.00-100. All breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate.

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS $4.00 per 100 up.

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"There's a Heap o' Satisfaction!"

Letters from "FULL CELLAR CONTEST" *Winners*



IN OUR November 25 issue, we offered six cash prizes for the best letters from readers telling how they had stocked their cellars for a good winter living from the farm. When the contest closed, we found ourselves with a large box filled with letters from every state in the Northeast—and such excellent and stimulating letters that the task of picking six winners from among them has been very difficult.

We are so enthusiastic about these letters from farm women that we wish we could print all of them. Nearly every one was packed with good, practical suggestions; with an intelligent appreciation of the opportunity which the farm affords of giving the family an adequate year-round diet, and with determination to make the most of that opportunity.

In the box on this page is the list of those winning prizes or honorable mention. Reprinted below are as many of the winning letters as we could squeeze in. In some cases, we have omitted numbers of cans, etc., to save space:

* * *

Color in the Cellar

(First Prize Letter)

THIS topic you present, "Stocking the Cellar for a Good Winter Living", awakens warm response in this home, for it seems that the whole summer's activities are centered around this theme. In the first place, the whole family gardens. Father has "big gardens"; the oldest son of 13 years has "middle-sized gardens" as a 4-H project; "middle-sized sister" has the flower gardens to beautify the home; and youngest son of 7 years has "little gardens" from which he also donates to the table and sells some to earn his own pocket money. I take time off in the summer to devote to supervising and assisting in all gardens, preparing the foods for the table, and canning, pickling and preserving the winter's supply.

Thus through the summer months we are all busy in the sun laying up a store of vitamin D for the winter months. Beginning with the succulent green peas and the juicy rhubarb, the vegetables and fruits come on in rapid succession and a constant parade of gay colors in cans seems to march down the cellar stairs to assume an orderly sparkling mosaic of color on the shelves.

Strawberry red is the next one added as these delicious berries are canned for sauce, or crushed and made into syrups for gelatine desserts or sherbets. Jar after jar of jam is added, for this is the children's favorite. Then comes the red of cherries, the light and dark of sour and sweet, in jams and in cans for pies, puddings, and sauce. To me, the next red is the most beautiful of all—raspberry red. These are canned and made into jellies and jams, alone or in combination with other fruits. Currants add their red in juice and jam. Then come the deeper reds of black raspberries and blackberries and baby beets.

For contrast now appear the greens and yellows—greens of mint jelly, beet tops, spinach, the green Kentucky Wonder bean and lima beans; yellows of bush string beans, summer squash, corn and succotash and pears; deeper orange of baby carrots, peaches canned for sauce, spiced and marmaladed. Apple sauce is added and the crabapple lends itself to jelly and to spicing. Shell beans add a brown tone.

Red comes again as the march of the tomatoes begins— down the stairs they go, tomatoes canned whole, tomatoes juiced, tomatoes spiced, tomatoes pickled, tomatoes in chutney, in chili sauce, in Spanish sauce, in conserve, in mincemeat—over 200 qts. in all. Red peppers are canned and made into pepper relish. Elderberries, prunes and grapes add the deeper tones again in cans, juice, jellies and jams.

Mushrooms from the fields are added in the later fall days, and just before the killing frosts come, all garden products are rounded up to make pickles, relishes, and vegetable soup mixtures. Nature crowds and drives at times, but with an average of 2 days each week devoted to canning, we three—electric stove, pressure cooker, and I—manage to keep abreast of the growing things; and when the score is tallied, the grand total of 730 cans, exclusive of jams and jellies, is my reward.

While this kind of storing has been in progress, the late fall days have not found the men of the farm idle in this business of rounding up the winter provisions. Squash, golden pumpkins, carrots, beets, turnips and onions appear by the basketful. Potatoes fill two huge bins. Yellow, red, and green apples add their gay notes. Cabbage is brought in to store and to fill the sauerkraut jar. Popcorn has been husked and dried. Dried limas have been shelled. A holiday's hike added butternuts. From neighbors come maple syrup and honey. Roots of our French Endive are packed in boxes of sawdust in the cellar to provide us with our salad greens later in the winter. Chickens have been canned, hogs fattened for the delicious fresh cuts soon to appear on our table and the hams and bacons for later use. Lard will fill some empty jars. What we cannot eat fresh of a crossbred steer will go into roasts, stews, soup stock, meat balls, chili con carne, individual meat loaves, and roulades. Corned beef, too, will fill a large jar.

I look at our cellar shelves and breathe a sigh of thankfulness that summer brought products, time and strength thus to provide for the winter months; for,

There's a heap o' satisfaction
In the food you've raised yourself,
There's a heap o' glowing beauty
In the canned food on the shelf.

—Mrs. Edmund H. Gleason, Groton, N. Y., R. 2.

* * *

Planned a "Protective" Diet

(Second Prize Letter)

MY FAMILY consists of three adults and three children. I looked up some data on the canning requirements of a "protective" diet, and made plans accordingly. I found that each member of the family should have 20 quarts of fruit, 30 of vegetables, and 25 of tomatoes.

I have 131 quarts of fruit and 30 of fruit juices. We raise more plums and pears than we can use, so I used all the small ones for juice. Mixed with some tart juice, as grapefruit, these make an inexpensive and delicious breakfast drink. I exchanged some of our surplus apples for peaches, and with the berries, grapes, currants, citron, cran-

berries, etc., I have a good variety. We plan to use 10 bushels of apples this winter.

Corn, succotash, shell beans, peas, green beans, baby beets, and many greens, including 20 quarts of "fiddleheads", made a total of 214 quarts of vegetables. We have stored in sand a bushel each of turnips, beets, and carrots. We have three kinds of dry beans, and I can any left-over baked beans in winter to save on summer fuel. I will can some squash and pumpkin before the ones we have stored are "gone by". I have 110 quarts of tomatoes in juice, soup, paste, and cold packed. Plenty of potatoes are stored.

Having part of a venison to make use of, I canned 7 quarts of the meat and made 14 quarts of mincemeat. I also canned 10 quarts of veal and 5 quarts of fish. When our pig is butchered, there will be smoked meats, salt pork, leaf lard, and canned and fresh meat.

I made different kinds of jelly, jams, marmalades, totaling 16 quarts, and also 45 quarts of pickles. Some maple syrup on hand from last year lends variety to our meals.

I have made a sort of skeleton menu for the winter, dividing my amounts of canned goods over the number of weeks they will each be needed, and I hope in this way to produce interesting and varied, as well as balanced, meals. Our family should have a good "protective" diet with very little outlay of cash this winter.

—Mrs. Erland W. Curtis, Richmond, Maine, R. 2.

* * *

"Ought to Keep the Wolf From the Door!"

(Third Prize Letter)

LET US take a little trip to the cellar and see how we are prepared for winter. At the foot of the stairs on the front side are a row of stone crocks. The largest contains about 50 lbs. of salt pork; and the next one is nearly filled with pigs legs and fat and lean pieces of meat in brine to use in boiled dinners. Next comes a crock holding 20 doz. eggs nicely preserved in water glass, and beside it is a crock containing 30 lbs. of fine yellow butter resting in a brine bath. This was made in June and early July when we had an over supply and the price was low.

Next we come to a 3 gal. firkin of salted fish, the result of a deep sea fishing trip. Lifting the cover of the next jar we see 5 gals. of small cucumber pickles, and alongside it are a three gal. crock of sliced tomatoes and onions made into sweet pickle, a two gal. crock of piccalilli, and a wooden firkin holding 18 lbs. of lard. Between these jars and the chimney is a rack of poles fastened to uprights with spikes driven through them, on which are hung 42 cabbages with stalks left on. Suspended from the floor timbers is a bag of onions and a bunch of dried sage. Across one end of the cellar are bins for apples—20 bushels of 11 different varieties.

On the third side of the cellar are bins holding 16 bu. of potatoes, 1 bu. each of carrots and beets, 2 bu. turnips, a box of sand containing ½ bu. parsnips, and 6 bunches of celery rooted in sand.

Now come the vegetables in glass jars—dandelion greens, spinach, swiss chard, kale, asparagus, string beans, peas, cut corn, corn ears, shelled beans, succotash, cauliflower, tomatoes, lima beans. Beside these in a cupboard for meats and drinks are 15 pints of chicken, 11 of roast pork, 5 of turkey, 9 of venison, 21 of boiled beef, 7 of roast lamb, and 20 qts. of vegetable beef soup. For drinks we have 20 qts. of sweet cider, 15 pts. of grape juice, and 7 pts. of raspberry juice.

Shelves for pickles hold tomato catsup, jars of ground horseradish, mustard mixed pickles, sweet ripe cucum-

(*Continued on Page* 29)

"Full Cellar Contest" Winners

CASH PRIZES

Mrs. Edmund H. Gleason, R. 2, Groton, N. Y.	*First prize, $5.00*
Mrs. Erland W. Curtis, R. 2, Richmond, Maine.	*Second prize, $1.00*
Mrs. Nora F. Allen, Strong, Maine.	*Third prize, $1.00*
Mrs. Glenn Broadwell, Waterport, N. Y.	*Fourth prize, $1.00*
Mrs. Fenton Gallup, Afton, N. Y.	*Fifth prize, $1.00*
Mrs. Ruth N. Pierce, Himrod, N. Y.	*Sixth prize, $1.00*

HONORABLE MENTION

Mrs. Emily A. Pierce, Westport, N. Y.
Mrs. Jos. F. Gioquinto, Sherburne, N. Y.
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Mrs. H. E. Mathewson, Sinclairville, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice M. Martin, Ashby, Mass.
Mrs. Leonard Sweetman, (address not given)
Mrs. Chester Hewett, Fayette, Maine.
Mrs. I. L. Deardorff, McKnightston, Pa.
Mrs. Howard Weeks, Afton, N. Y.
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"It works fine, but it takes so long to make enough cubes to fill the icebox!"

Aunt Janet's *Favorite Recipe*

FORTUNATELY cabbage is a valuable food, especially if not overcooked. It may be made more interesting by combining it with other valuable foodstuffs in a casserole for the main dish:

Baked Cabbage and Tomatoes with Cheese

3 cups boiled cabbage
1½ cups seasoned stewed tomatoes
1 cup bread crumbs
1 cup ground cheese
1 tablespoon butter
Salt and pepper to taste

Butter a baking dish, put in a layer of tomato and then one of cabbage. Sprinkle each layer with cheese and then with bread crumbs. Continue in this way until all has been used, and make the top layer of bread crumbs. Dot the top with bits of butter and bake it in a slow oven for about 30 minutes.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Give Tools Beauty Treatment

IN THAT last rush of getting everything tucked away for winter, it is not unusual for garden tools to be overlooked, yet real damage occurs if they are left without protection.

One way of preventing trouble is to coat all exposed metal parts with a mixture of crankcase oil and kerosene in equal proportions. If crankcase oil is lacking, it is very easy to wash or rub off the soil and after drying the tools coat them with some unsalted fat or heavy oil. If one has the time, painting of wooden handles helps to preserve them.

Lawn mowers, rollers and similar implements last longer if they are cleaned carefully and protected either by oil or paint.

In addition to the tool checkup, stored roots and bulbs need to be looked over to see if they are keeping well. Any sign of rot is a danger sign; so is undue shrivelling. Most tubers and bulbs need to be stored in soil or peatmoss, which should be damp but not wet. Too much moisture causes decay. If this has started, prevent further trouble by cutting away the decayed parts and dusting the cut with dusting sulphur or some of the new formaldehyde dusts; then store in less moist surroundings.

In our experience of storing gladiolus corms, potatoes, carrots, etc., our cellar proved too warm, although the furnace room is separated from the rest of the cellar. So we made insulated bins in the garage and, except in very bitter weather, we find that roots keep in better condition there than in the cellar. Carrots, beets and parsnips are stored in bushel baskets of sand, while glad corms and other roots are either in trays or lightly covered with sand or peatmoss. In extreme weather, extra covering can be put over the trays, or they may be brought into the cellar for a brief period. The bushel baskets of sand are covered with extra newspapers and bags, and extra panels are "buttoned" in position in front of the regular bin doors to shut out the cold.



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MACA is a new form of yeast for home baking—new in name and form and in its combination of advantages. Announced in a restricted district less than two years ago, MACA *demand has grown by figurative leaps and bounds.* And this, mind you, with practically no sales effort or drive behind it.

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Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really splendid medicine and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

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SHEEP *and* DOGS

By C. A. STEPHENS

EDITOR'S NOTE: In reading Mr. Stephens' interesting account of sheep-killing dogs, remember it was written over forty years ago. Since that time laws have doubtless been changed in some states. Therefore, this story should not be considered as necessarily applying to the situation today.

SOME years ago, when so much was said about the "abandoned farms" of New England, I formed with another young man what we fondly believed to be a rather fine plan for establishing ourselves comfortably. We were then salesmen in one of the great stores in Boston. We were not altogether happy in our occupation, for we liked out-of-door life. As we had been prudent enough to save a little money, we thought we might look about, buy some old farm, stock it with sheep, and live leisurely and healthfully off our mutton and by the sale of our wool.

We talked this scheme over throughout one entire winter and spring, and spent our two weeks of summer vacation driving through the northerly counties of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, in quest of old farm property. At last we found in Maine what suited us pretty well—four run-out, upland adjoining homesteads of about a hundred acres each; and we were able to purchase all for twenty-eight hundred dollars.

As there was much similar farm property near by, we could, if our experiment proved a success, add to our territory and increase our stock. At the outset, and during the succeeding autumn and winter, we purchased one hundred and sixty sheep, which we divided into four flocks.

On one of the four farms was a fairly comfortable old house; and in the spring we went there to live, having engaged as housekeeper an elderly but very energetic woman whom we called Aunt Deborah.

Our neighbors were seven or eight families, none wholly prosperous, some slovenly and shiftless; and they all kept dogs.

Within a radius of two miles of our sheep pasture there were, as we soon had occasion to reckon, seventeen or eighteen dogs, including four hounds, and all exceedingly dear to their owners. There were "otter dogs" and "deer dogs" and "partridge dogs", and a great many very valuable "woodchuck dogs". And many of these precious animals were fond of making nocturnal raids into our sheep pasture.

In the first spring after we had taken up our sheep farm we had a hundred and forty lambs when the sheep were turned out to pasture on the third day of May. Four days later six lambs and two sheep were missing. Bits of wool, bones and the remains of one sheep, all found in secluded places, showed that some animal had killed and eaten them.

As bears or wildcats were not numerous in that locality, we felt morally certain that dogs had done the mischief, and we particularly suspected two dogs kept by a neighbor named McFadden, living a mile distant. One was a bulldog, the other a large mongrel cur, one of the highly esteemed woodchuck dogs.

My partner and fellow shepherd, Ward, carried two buffalo-skins to the pasture, hid himself in a clump of low hemlocks, and watched during the following night with a gun, resolved to shoot any dog that came near the remains of the sheep. He saw none, although a lamb was killed during the night in another part of the pasture. When dogs go to sheep-killing they seem often to revert to the cunning and slyness of their wild ancestry.

In all these vexations we had a warm sympathizer in "Aunt Deb." She hated dogs on general principles, and for the special reason that on a number of nights when the bulkhead door chanced to be left open, some animal stole into the cellar and raided her pans of doughnuts, custard pies and other eatables.

"Now, boys, just you let me try my hand on those dogs," she said, at the breakfast table. "I'll fix 'em for you. When it comes night you just go to bed and sleep. I'll answer for the dogs."

"Go ahead, Aunt Deb!" we said. "You shall have a lamb for every dog you dispose of."

Toward night we saw her pounding something in an old mortar; and just at dusk she went alone into the sheep pasture. She had, although we did not know it at the time, pounded up two glass bottles, and with the powder she "doctored" the remains of the sheep and the lamb last killed. The next day we discovered that the carcass of the sheep had been taken away; and on the following day tidings came that McFadden's two suspected dogs had expired, and were supposed to have been poisoned.

Now if we had been wise we should have remained quiet. A mere smattering of law, which was all we possessed, is dangerous knowledge for a man to act on, and is pretty sure to get him into trouble. We knew that we had a right to kill a dog attacking our flock, and that we could legally collect double damages from the dog's owner; and as we thought we had good evidence that these two dogs were the transgressors, we went immediately to McFadden and demanded damages for the seven lambs and two sheep killed.

McFadden threatened us with his ax, and his wife, declaring that she would scald us, put the kettle on a hot fire. They were very angry over the loss of the two dogs, particularly of the woodchuck dog, which Mrs. McFadden feelingly asserted had kept the family in fresh meat all summer.

Instead of obtaining damages from McFadden for our sheep and lambs, he sued us for poisoning his two dogs; and unfortunately for us, we had supplied him with all the evidence he needed. When at last the case came to trial we found the law far different from what we had supposed it to be. The following points came out:

First, the fact that these two dogs came up and ate of the dead sheep did not prove that they had killed the sheep.

Second, as Aunt Deb was our hired housekeeper, we were as much responsible for her act as if we had done the deed ourselves.

Third, although we had a legal right to kill dogs molesting our sheep, we had no right to poison them; and the proved fact of our having "laid out poison" for them subjected us to a fine of fifty dollars, and also to payment for the dogs, which were held to be worth five dollars each.

Fourth, glass, although not poison in its ordinary form, was held to be poison to all intents and purposes when pounded to a powder and put into meat for dogs to eat.

Finally, as we went home from the trial, the victorious McFadden drove behind us and reviled us.

Our own mortification was slight, however, compared with that of Aunt Deb, when the results of her dog physic were made known to her. I really thought for a time that she would fall sick of her indignation, and we had some difficulty in preventing her from visiting the McFaddens in person. Aunt Deb's exploit cost us exactly one hundred dollars, in fines, price of dogs and costs, but our lambs were not molested again that season. That was our one crumb of comfort, for there remained not the slightest doubt that the two poisoned dogs were the offenders.

In the next summer the sheep of another neighbor, named Fotherly, came into our field, where potatoes and peas were planted. They partook heartily of the green peas, and not only of them, but of Paris green, which had been sprinkled on the potatoes to kill the potato bugs. Two or three of the sheep died; and mindful of the McFadden triumph, this ill-disposed neighbor prosecuted us promptly for exposing poison, and declared that he would "land" us in Thomaston jail for it.

But this case went against Neighbor Fotherly. In addition to the costs, he had to settle with us for the peas at our own figures, and also to pay damages for a malicious prosecution, because of his threatening publicly before the trial what he would do with us.

He suffered to the amount of a hundred and fifty dollars, for in this case it was held that the poison was lawfully used. So it is a very nice question when a man may lawfully expose poison. If those sheep had come into the field through the least neglect on our part, the result might have been more agreeable to Fotherly.

The year following our sad legal contest with McFadden, lambs disappeared mysteriously week after week from our pasture. At first we suspected human thieves, as no trace of wool or bones could be discovered; but a boy whom we had employed to watch reported that a large brown and white foxhound had leaped the wall, seized a lamb and jumped out with it, all in

Addison's Son

William H. Sanders of Bedford Hills, N. Y., called our attention to a book review in the December 24 issue of the New York Herald-Tribune. The book is "Underground Minerals, Metals and Gems." It is written by A. Hyatt Verrill who, so the report says, is the son of the late Professor Addison E. Verrill of Yale University.

Mr. Sanders tells us that Professor Addison Verrill is the identical Addison so often referred to in C. A. Stephens' stories.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR'S havin' quite a pain, because we lack so much for rain, he says the air's so all-fired dry that he can't spit, or even try. The ground has all dried up to dust, and so he's gittin' pretty fussed; his well has almost given out, there ain't no water in the spout, he works but can't git his shirt wet, because it's too blamed dry to sweat. He says the climatc's changed, there ain't no answer to all his complaint, because the rain clouds fail to come, the weather man he ain't to hum, or mebbe he has gone to sleep; a feller cannot even weep, there ain't no moisture anywhere, and neighbor says it isn't fair. He says that this fair land is bound to just dry up until the ground is all a desert, bleak and bare, with no crops growin' anywhere.

I hate to see my neighbor sad, but I don't feel so very bad, because I've seen it dry before, but always it has rained some more. There always comes another day when it will rain upon our hay, first thing we know we'll have a flood and start to kickin' cause the mud has got so deep that we can't git to town to gossip and to sit. The weather is a funny thing, we cannot do a bit to bring the rain, but it will come and then we'll wish that it was dry again. If it is cold or if it's hot, 'twill change again as like as not. We have it dry and have it wet, and always will again, I'll bet; the weather's never been just right and so we blame it for our plight, but still we git along some how, and mebbe if we plant and plow and do our part we'll git along in spite of weather that's all wrong.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

After the Ice Storm

O flame-girt angel with the stern, sad eyes,
Guarding so patiently the gates of bliss,
Rest you! I do not want your paradise
While I have earth upon such nights as this.
These trees of jet and diamond never grew
In Eden's groves; they need a frostier air,
This ebon, star-flecked sky, the frozen dew
Of ice a-glitter on dark boughs and bare.
They need yon wintry moon, remote and cold,
To etch their crystal radiance on the black;
A wrack of drifting cloud above the world;
One lost star flashing down its silver track—
Angel, you watch the fruit of life in vain.
My North has trees that, dead, shall bloom again!

—*Dorothy A. Hurlbutt,*
Hanover, N. H.

less than half a minute. He identified the hound as the property of one Clucker, a poor neighbor living half a mile away.

The hound was the mother of five puppies, and could obtain nothing, or next to nothing, to eat at home. It was doubtless a case of dire necessity on her part; and our hired boy, who frequently visited the family, affirmed that the Cluckers shared the lambs which the hound captured.

My partner posted himself behind the pasture fence with a gun loaded with buckshot, but on the following afternoon the hound entered the pasture and caught a lamb before Ward could get near enough to shoot. Jumping the wall, the hound ran for home, half-dragging, half-carrying the struggling lamb.

Ward gave chase, but was unable to come near the hound until it gained its master's dooryard, where it turned and faced him, growling savagely. Ward fired and the hound fell, just as its master opened the door and raised an expostulating hand to prevent the shot.

It is evident that in the excitement of the moment my partner had made a rather free use of his gun, but he had in mind the words of the law: "Any person may lawfully kill him whenever and wherever found."

Clucker, the owner of the dog, incited by McFadden and Fotherly, took legal advice and began suit to recover damages for the unlawful killing of his foxhound, which he professed to value at fifty dollars.

A most stormy trial followed; and in the decision Ward was held to be in fault in shooting the hound after its owner had raised his hand to forbid it; and there was a grave doubt expressed as to whether he had not laid himself liable for unlawfully entering Clucker's premises with a gun, in pursuit of the hound.

In the end we paid twenty-five dollars for the foxhound; but by a rather curious legal offset, damages to about that amount were allowed us for the lambs killed by the hound. The costs of the suit fell on us. The court shrewdly looked out for itself as to that, Clucker being utterly impecunious.

The conclusion which we arrived at, after the above litigation, is that peremptory as the law seems to be against dogs, the killing of one is liable to prove a costly bit of vengeance.

If a neighbor's dog throttles our lambs, we deem it far safer to shoot him on our own premises than off them, and positively unsafe to shoot him on his master's premises. The safest method of all is to catch him in a trap at the scene of his depredations, then summon his master, and at the same time invite one or more disinterested parties to see and hear what takes place.

EMPTY HOUSE

By EMILY ESTEY.

I often think a little house must ache
To see the tenants it has loved forsake
Its open wooden arms and move away
To make some other little house be gay.

Each small deserted house must wonder why
Its services have failed to satisfy;
Wherein it has lost the guardian's role?
And why, in moving, did they take its soul?

"There's a Heap o' Satisfaction!"

(*Continued from Page* 26)

ber pickle, sweet mixed pickles, pickled crab apples and pickled pears. Beside the chimney are shelves for jelly and jam. Resting on these are jars of grape jelly, apple jelly, currant jelly, crab apple jelly, and plum jelly; also, 4 pts. of boiled cider. Of jam there are 8 pts. of raspberry and 4 of blackberry.

On the canned fruit shelves are plum sauce, raspberries, blueberries, blackberries, cherries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, pears, sweet apples cooked in cider, sweet apples fixed like pears and flavored with vanilla, green pear tomatoes with lemon, rhubarb; also, 10 qts. maple syrup, 15 qts. of cranberries put up in cold water, and 40 quarts of mincemeat.

On another shelf are a 10-lb. plain cheese and the same of sage cheese stored in cheese boxes secured from the grocer. Hanging from the floor timbers are a 15 pound smoked ham and 3 slabs of bacon, and on the floor a 5-gal. jug of vinegar.

For our family of three, it seems as if we are fairly well supplied, as we have 20 squashes and 25 pumpkins in the chamber; 25 lbs. of dried sour apples and 10 lbs. of dried sweet apples (to use in fruit cake), and 10 lb. dried pumpkin in sugar bags in the cellar way. We also have 23 quarts of soldier beans and ½ bu. of pea beans for baked beans. When it comes settled cold weather, we have a pig and a yearling bull to kill for fresh meat. It would seem that this supply ought to keep the wolf from the door for a while!

—*Nora F. Allen, Strong, Maine.*

* * *

Has Frozen Foods Locker

(Fourth Prize Letter)

IN MY cellar I have the makings of many delicious and well balanced meals to provide for my family of three. I have 20 qts. of chicken, which I put up when we disposed of our old hens. I also have chicken stock for soup or consomme, and minced chicken for creamed and scalloped dishes. Canned pork, bacon and pickled heart and tongue will give variety. Canned beef is as good as fresh beef, and so much cheaper. A can of beef stock makes an appetizing kettle of soup with the addition of potatoes, carrots, onions and seasonings. A jar of salt pork furnishes the basis of many good meals.

To furnish the needed minerals and vitamins, I have a good supply of canned vegetables — string beans, tomatoes, corn, lima beans, greens and beets. I have 40 quarts of tomato juice which we enjoy for breakfast, with fruit in between times. Canned red raspberries, blackberries, purple raspberries, prunes, cherries, peaches and pears give variety for sauce or other desserts. I canned some pears with orange and lemon slices—also colored some red and green for holiday salads.

To add zest to our meals, I have red currant jelly, quince jelly, strawberry jam, strawberry and pineapple jam, currant and red raspberry jam, peach marmalade, peach butter, prune preserves, bread and butter pickles, dill pickles with garlic, chili sauce and catsup. I have some fig filling which is nice for either cake or filled cookies; and I have grape juice, a refreshing drink for any occasion.

Of course we have potatoes, carrots, cabbage, squash and onions in the cellar. We have several bushels of apples —Greenings, Northern Spy, Baldwin and Tolman Sweet. Apple pie and apple sauce are two favorites at our house. I always make mincemeat at butchering time.

In addition to our cellar supplies, we are fortunate in living within 2 miles of a cold storage where there is a locker room for frozen foods. We rent a locker and keep it full most of the time. In it we now have 25 quarts of strawberries picked from our garden. These are delicious served over prepared cereal, or as a company dessert with ice cream, or for winter shortcakes. We also have in the locker some fresh sliced peaches for shortcake or sauce; sour cherries which make a pie which cannot be distinguished from one made with fresh picked cherries; also, a half bushel of asparagus and a few dozen ears of sweet corn which will taste fine this winter. In addition we have sausage and spare ribs from last year. When we butcher later this month, we will add at least 30 pounds of sausage, sliced fresh and smoked ham, pork roast, and spare rib.

—*Mrs. Glenn Broadwell, Waterport, New York.*



"—Then this loud masculine voice boomed: 'Will you marry me?' 'Certainly,' I replied, but I found out later it was just the radio."

IF YOUR NOSE "CLOSES UP" TIGHT AT NIGHT

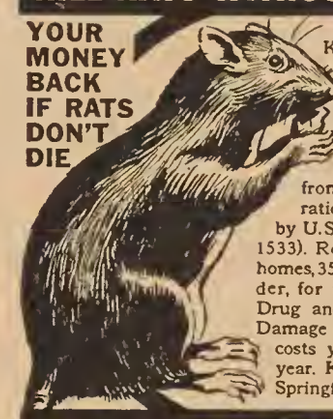
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DR. VIRGINIA M. DAVIES.

She Loves the Soil

By H. L. COSLINE

BACK IN 1886 at a time when the business ability of women was somewhat in doubt, at least in the minds of the male part of the population, and at a time when public sentiment leaned to the idea that a woman's place was in the home, a young woman graduated from college with a degree of Doctor of Medicine. After some experience in hospitals, she tacked up her sign and waited for her first patient.

But this is not a doctor's story. It is an account of a woman who loved the land enough to buy a farm and who, though lacking practical experience at the start, made it yield bountifully. As a girl this woman, Dr. Virginia M. Davies, had two ambitions—one to be a doctor and the other to own and operate a farm. For six years after patients began coming in increasing numbers, she practiced medicine. Then in 1892 her second ambition was achieved through the purchase of 35½ acres at Congers, Rockland County, New York.

Though continuing to carry on her practice as a country doctor, Mrs. Davies undertook to operate the farm, specializing in strawberries, but also raising some garden produce and keeping two cows, selling the milk locally. Her husband, Mr. Davies, was an artist interested in rural life, but with no experience in farming, so Dr. Davies found herself with plenty to do. Says she:

"At the start we raised forage and grain crops, some vegetables and some small fruits. For four or five years we had from 20 to 30 crates of strawberries each day during the season, and we lengthened out the season to six weeks by having a number of varieties. I sold them to local stores and to wholesalers, and my berries always topped the market. I learned to do, and did do, most farm work except plowing, cultivating and heavy team work; and as they grew, my sons learned with me. They had their daily chores, greatly to the good of their bodies and souls."

Later additional land was purchased, and gradually apple trees were set, until at the present time they are the chief source of income.

The two boys, Niles and Arthur, spent four years in the State College of Agriculture at Cornell. Niles now operates an adjoining fruit farm. Arthur spent several years as county agricultural agent in Lewis and Herkimer counties, but believing as does his mother that the farm is the best place for raising children, he came back to operate the home farm. Now there are 70 acres of orchards, and the crop this year is expected to total 16,000 bushels. Chief varieties are McIntosh, Rome Beauty, Delicious and Cortland. Arthur is a member of the New York State Fruit Testing Association and has a number of producing trees of the new varieties, including Milton, Kendall, Medina and Orleans. A cold storage house was built and expanded until now it holds 10,000 bushels. This allows the crop to be marketed gradually during the season.

"I began to spray in 1894," says Dr. Davies, "using a barrel pump. At that time three applications of spray would control most of our pests, both disease and insects. Gradually as time went on we had to spray oftener, until now it is necessary to spray at least once every ten days during the early part of the growing season. Fortunately we have been able to control diseases and insects without applying enough spray to make spray residue a serious problem. Before we began to spray at all, most varieties would not keep beyond January 1. As our spray program became more effective, we found that we could keep most varieties in common storage until June. Now, of course, with our modern cold storage, we are able to keep them in a much better condition."

Some years ago Dr. Davies turned over the active management of the farm to her two boys, but in no sense has she retired to an inactive life. Not only does she know what is going on right out in the orchard, but she still continues to practice medicine.

"At 76 years of age," says she, "I claim no farm as my own, although I remain a most interested spectator and frequent worker. As a result of my turning away from my city practice 46 years ago, there are established in the country, and living in old houses equipped with modern conveniences, two families and five grandchildren with the best of opportunities; about 100 acres planted to orchards; and a local reputation for the finest quality of farm products."

Personal Problems

IT IS EASIER to discuss a personal problem with an absolute stranger than it is with a friend, unless that friend be unusually intimate. If you have a problem, write to Lucile, Personal Problems Editor, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. If you wish, your letter will be held entirely confidential, and Lucile will send you a personal reply by mail.

Outwit Her

I am up against about the queerest situation I ever heard of and I wonder what you can tell me to do about it.

A new boy recently came to our high school and he seemed to take a fancy to me. I like him a lot, too. But another girl is after him . . . and I believe she's going to get him through sheer perseverance. Here's about how it goes:

Al (I'll call him that for convenience) may ask me to walk down town with him for a soda after school. When we come out of the building, Alice (the other girl) is waiting, attaches herself to Al and goes down with us. We get in the booth, have our sodas . . . and she sits . . . and sits . . . and shows no inclination to go home, whatsoever. The woman with whom I board has supper at six o'clock and she doesn't like it if I'm not on time. So, I say I have to go. Al gets up to walk home with me . . . and Alice comes with him; then, of course, he has to walk on home with her.

We go to basketball games . . . and Alice comes and sits with us and plans the evening after the game. We had a weiner roast one night and by sheer luck, Al and I happened to get away by ourselves and walked up to the top of a hill and sat down to watch the moon rise. In a few moments, here came Alice, on pretext that she wanted to borrow Al's knife. She stayed for the evening, as you may have guessed! And actually maneuvered Al to take her home after they'd dropped me.

I know you'll think that Al could get rid of her if he wanted to, but he's kind-hearted and gentlemanly and I know, doesn't want to hurt her feelings. He plots and plans with me to escape her . . . but she outsmarts both of us. What in the world can you do in a case like that? —*Puzzled.*

If you are sure that it's you that Al prefers . . . and that he's really annoyed with Alice's persistence, then I advise you to go after her scalp. A girl of her type can be one of the most exasperating persons on earth . . . and it is a job to outwit them.

I can't tell you exactly how to do it . . . but I'm betting on your woman's intuition, diplomacy . . . and Al's help (he needn't be too kind-hearted or polite in this case) to do the job and put Alice in her place. The odds are all in your favor . . . don't give up the ship.

* * *

You Must Conquer

I have been married eleven years and have a daughter who is eight. Shortly after I was married I found out that my husband did not love me . . . . he had been at outs with the girl he had gone with for years, and married me for spite. However, I was deeply in love with him, and tried to make the best of things. He has stuck with me all these years, but has always been extremely friendly with other young women.

For awhile, when I was in love with him, I was not so jealous; lately I have not been in love with him as I used to be and his attentions to other women make me furiously jealous. This doesn't make sense, does it? Can you tell me why I feel this way, and what I can do to overcome it?—*Jealous Wife.*

Just why your feelings and reactions should have changed I cannot say. The conditions are somewhat unusual. But on the subject of curing yourself of jealousy, I shall try to advise you.

First, realize that you have a tough enemy to lick . . . there is nothing worse than the feeling of jealousy, especially in men-women relationships. But . . . equally important, realize that jealousy and giving way to fits of it, does more harm to you than to anyone else. Consuming jealousy can destroy reason, health, good looks, sweetness, character . . . it can almost destroy us entirely. And it's a disease that there's no use calling the doctor for. The cure lies within yourself, alone.

Tell yourself that no situation is worth what a jealous spell can take out of you. Interest yourself in other things, so you will not have time to brood over real or imagined wrongs. Don't let on to your husband that you even notice his actions. Pretty soon . . . maybe **you** won't!

* * *

You Were First Choice

Who should leave first, when calling on a young lady . . . the boy who has been invited to call, or the one who just happens to drop in?

A few nights ago I was calling on a girl at her invitation and another friend of hers dropped in. He said he was just passing by and stopped; I think maybe she had invited him, too, but she denies it. Anyway, I stayed and he stayed . . . finally, as it was almost midnight and he showed no signs of leaving, I took my departure. I don't know how long after that he stayed. Now, was it my place to go first, or his?—*Undecided.*

He should not have stayed in the first place, when he dropped in and found that the young lady was entertaining invited company. If he did stay, it should have been for only a few moments. Undoubtedly, you had the inside track, but one can't stay up all night, trying to outsit the other fellow, can he?

* * *

How to Fly

I would like to be an air hostess, or stewardess. Are there any special educational requirements?—*Eager to Fly.*

Air hostesses must, according to regulations of air lines, be trained nurses, and there are weight and height requirements which are adhered to quite rigidly. In order to enter nurse's training, in most states, you must be a high school graduate. If you write direct to the air line offices, you can get more definite information. Contact your local travel agent for the head office address nearest you.

BLACKOUTS

By Elizabeth Webster.

Though all the world is plunged in grief,
Help us, O Lord, and heal our unbelief.
If days are dark and sadness lies
Like a great pall o'er-clouding sunny skies,
Give us the faith to trust and know
That through Thy wisdom better things shall grow;
That as the lily blossoms through the mire,
So through this testing time our heart's desire
Shall find fruition, and Thy plan
Shall reach its consummation in the brotherhood of man.



"All right, he called Daddy a flea-bitten fathead and a lemon-faced loon. But what was the fight about?"



Famous Half Dome in Yosemite National Park, to be visited by our American Agriculturist party on March 5 and 6.

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For American Agriculturist's Wonderland Tour, Feb. 24-March 18

IF YOU haven't already written to us for a copy of the illustrated itinerary of our western tour, we urge you to do it today. It gives complete details of where we will go, what we will do, and exactly how much it costs from various points of departure. It is filled with pictures of some of the wonderful places we will visit; also, it contains a picture of the *American Agriculturist* folks who went on our last tour. You have only to look at this group to see what fine people they are, and what a good time they were having on the trip. Right in the foreground of the picture is our genial tour manager, Mr. V. L. BeDell, who has gone on every one of our trips for the past several years. Mr. BeDell is a past-master at making people comfortable and happy, and is so popular with A.A.'ers that the crowd often surprises him at the end of the journey with a friendship gift.

In fact the whole spirit of these trips is "friendship on a trip", and when you add to that all the things we will see, all the places we will go, and the first-class service we will receive, you have something that no other tour provides.

Remember that our all-expense ticket (approximately $325) includes all necessary expenses for the 24-day trip — even tips. We will make a grand circle tour of all of the United States west of the Mississippi, besides excursions into Canada and Mexico. Like a fascinating kaleidoscope, there will pass before our eyes each day ever new and colorful sights — the spectacular Rockies, the beautiful Pacific Northwest with its spring-like climate at this season of the year; the picturesque old Canadian city of Victoria on Vancouver Island, which we will reach by boat; the great berry section of Puyallup Valley; snow-capped Mount Rainier and Mount Shasta; then from one end to the other of California, where we will visit San Francisco, Yosemite National Park, the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees (some of which were already big when Christ was born in Bethlehem); we'll visit Hollywood, Los Angeles, and San Diego, where we will stay at the famous Del Coronado Hotel.

We will swing back home by way of the Southern route, stopping at El Paso, Texas, and at Juarez, Mexico, where still lives the romance of Old Spain. We'll spend a day and a night in New Orleans, a city whose past is so entwined with early days of American history that a visit to its old French Quarter is like finding yourself in a dream of long ago days.

So make up your mind now to take this trip with us. We promise you it will be a happy one, an experience that you will always remember with keen pleasure. As only a little over a month remains before our tour starts, we suggest that you make your reservation as soon as possible, enclosing with it a deposit of $5.00 for each person for whom you make reservation. This money will be refunded if you find later that you cannot go. Address, Mr. E. R. Eastman, Editor of *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

If you have not yet sent for a copy of our itinerary, fill out the blank below and mail it to the above address, or just send us a postcard with your request.

Mr. E. R. Eastman, Editor *American Agriculturist*,
Savings Bank Bldg.,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, your illustrated itinerary giving complete details of your Western Wonderland Tour, Feb. 24-March 18, with exact cost of your "all-expense" ticket.

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By H. E. BABCOCK

"Mr. H. E. Babcock,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Babcock:

Your letter of December 27, 1939, resigning from the Board of Directors of the Central Bank for Cooperatives, has been referred to me for acknowledgment. I regret your decision in this matter as I have been told of your effective and constructive work on the Board of Directors.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) A. G. BLACK,
Acting Governor."

THE above letter is self-explanatory to all readers of this page who saw the letter I sent to Secretary Wallace on December 27, 1939 resigning from the Board of Directors of the Central Bank for Cooperatives.

Acting Governor

It seems to me that it is significant that Mr. Black signs his very courteous note as *Acting Governor* of the Farm Credit Administration. Apparently the President and Secretary Wallace are as yet unable to appoint Mr. Black Governor for technical reasons and, of course, if they finally do appoint him Governor, his appointment, in order to stick, will have to be confirmed by the United States Senate.

Now, I don't think it is important whether Mr. Black is ever appointed Governor of the Farm Credit Administration or not. *The real Governor now, and as long as he remains in office and the President continues the Farm Credit Administration under him, is Secretary Wallace.* In fact, I have before me a Washington dispatch carried by the New York Herald Tribune under date of January 10 in which appears the following report: *"In an order today Mr. Wallace made Black directly responsible to him."* So in the fight which is ahead to win back the political independence of the Farm Credit Administration, it seems to me logical to forget Mr. Black and concentrate on Mr. Wallace.

Qualifications for a Borrower

Further confirmation that Mr. Wallace is in the saddle and riding hard is borne out by a sentence in the same dispatch I have quoted above which reads: *"It has been suggested that the F.C.A. mark down and extend delinquent loans at a level which would enable the borrowers to pay."* The borrowers referred to are those living in the Great Plains region. Note that nothing is said about marking down the loans even of delinquent borrowers in the Northeast.

If history is to repeat itself, and there is no reason to expect it won't, these may become the best qualifications for a farmer for borrowing through the Farm Credit Administration: (1) *Be a Democrat* (2) *Be broke* (3) *Live in the South or Mid-west.*

Politics the Issue

Now, I expect that my Republican friends will gleefully respond to the above formula just as they rushed to commend me for my action in protesting the grab of the Farm Credit Administration by Democratic politicians. *These good Republicans, however, entirely missed the point.* I don't believe farmers over the long pull can trust a Republican politician with unlimited power over their sources of credit any further than a Democratic politician. In fact, a Democratic politician like Wallace might have the edge over some Republicans because he is certainly sympathetic toward and friendly to farmers.

The issue is not which party shall have political control over the sources of credit to agriculture, but whether a set-up will be permitted which will allow any political party to exercise such control.

Farm Bureau Acts

Executives of the American Farm Bureau Federation were rumored to have been in on the deal which preceded the President's action in firing Governor Hill and handing over the control of the great Farm Credit machine to Wallace. I don't know whether they were or not, but it wouldn't be surprising if they were because O'Neal and Smith of the American Farm Bureau Federation are quite apt to be involved in deals with Messrs. Roosevelt and Wallace. *Whatever the original position of their officers was, the Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation has moved with commendable haste to clear the record.*

They have just held a meeting and just released, not an hour before this was written, the following resolution:

"For twenty-five years farmers have struggled to build up a sound, effective, permanent and independent Farm Credit system including the Federal Land Banks, the Intermediate Credit Banks, the Banks for Cooperatives, and the Production Credit system. Ultimate objective is to have a credit system, farmer-owned and farmer-controlled. This objective, we believe, can best be achieved by placing complete administrative responsibility in the hands of an independent Board of Governors to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate with terms of members so staggered as to insure continuity of administration. We will aggressively support legislation directed toward this objective."

The action of the American Farm Bureau Federation stated above now puts every major farm organization in the United States on record against leaving the control of the Farm Credit Administration with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

* * *

New Deal Farming

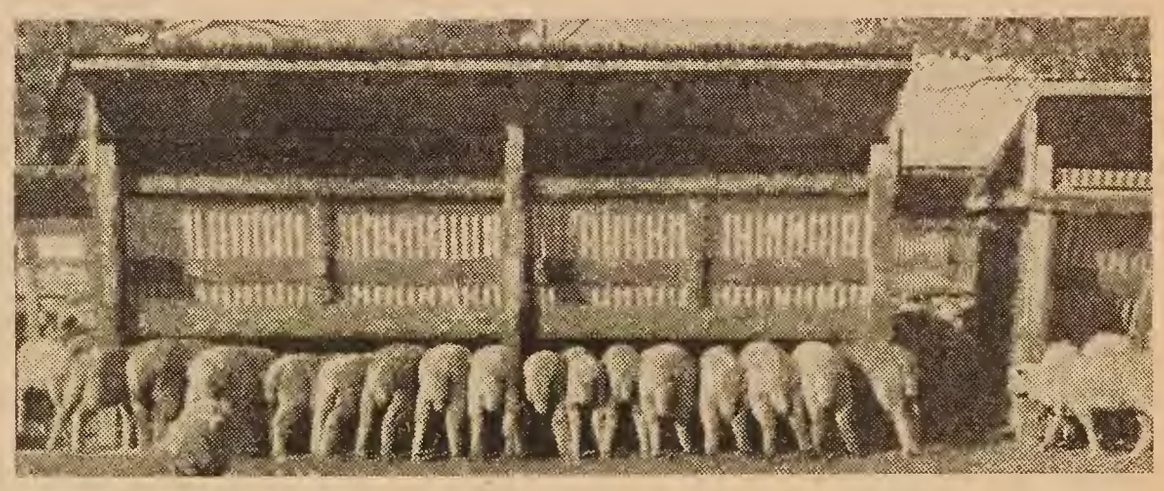
We have just closed our farm books at Sunnygables for the year of the New Deal 1939. On the whole the record is not too bad. Gross receipts were substantial; expenses, while high, were pretty well under control, except on one or two items, and while we record an inventory shrink of around $1500 it comes mainly from very conservative pricing on January first, 1940, of what we had on hand. ***This conservatism, we believe, is justified by the outlook.***

POULTRY DISAPPOINTING

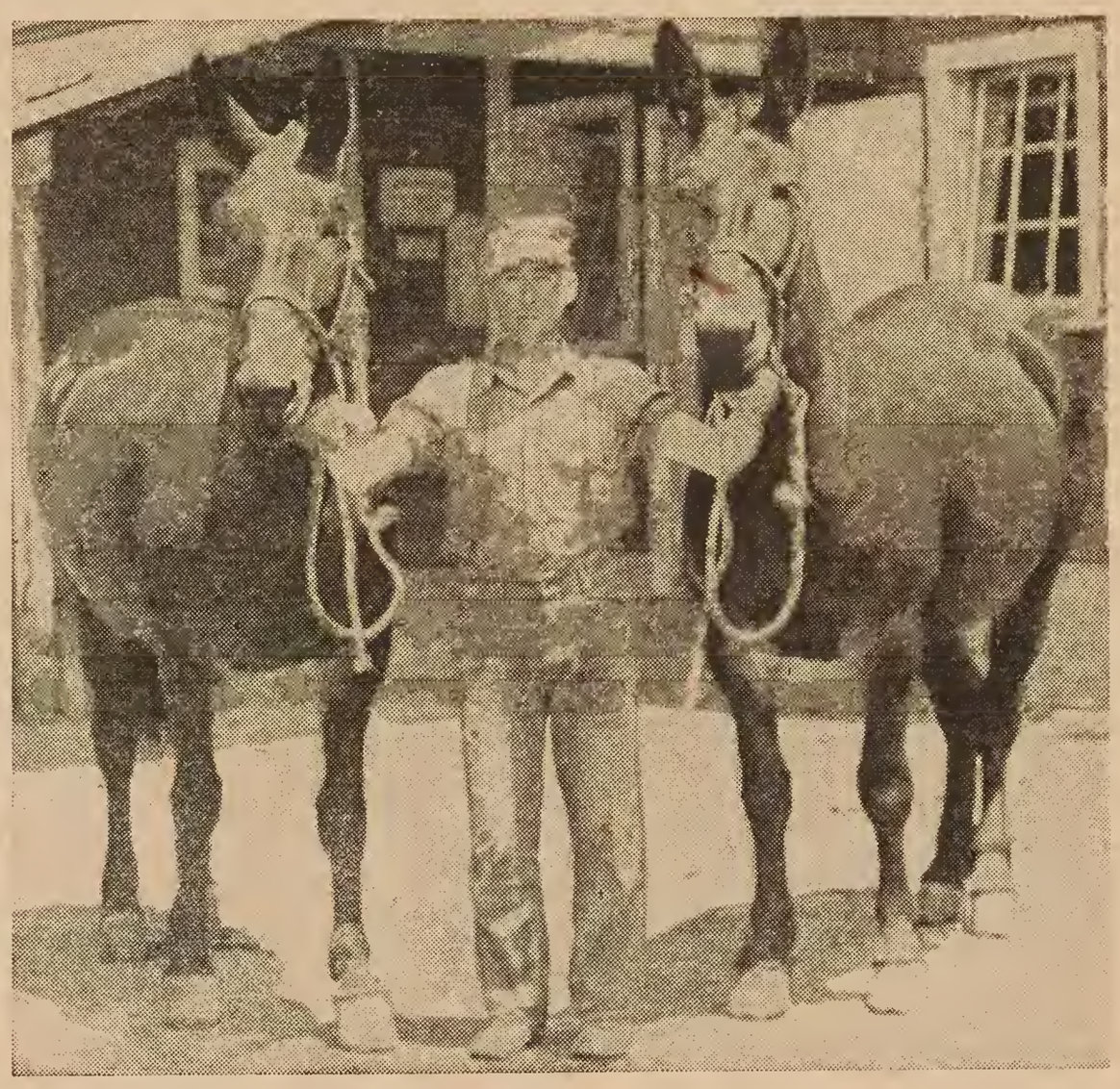
Of our larger enterprises the returns from our poultry are the most disappointing. In fact, when we get the totals of income and costs together for the year the picture is much worse than we thought it would be. The piling up of the effect of low egg prices week after week simply kept the gross receipts down to a point where they could not absorb the expenses and show a fair return for labor and overhead.

We are going ahead with our poultry enterprise in 1940 as usual. We are glad, however, that when we built our barns we properly arranged our laying pens so that they could easily be converted into quarters for livestock. This means that if we do abandon our poultry enterprise we will not have any idle hen houses standing around to mar the landscape.

We got by far the best production and I am sure did the best job of management in 1939 we have ever done. What licked us, was the egg-feed ratio. ***What made the egg-feed ratio bad most of the year was our government's policy of supporting the price of corn, for corn is what feeds poultry.*** If this policy is to continue, that is, if the government is never going to allow poultrymen of the Northeast the price advantages which naturally follow bumper corn crops, and if it is going to promote—as it is doing—the keeping of poultry in surplus feed sections, the future of the poultry industry in the Northeast just doesn't look too good to me.



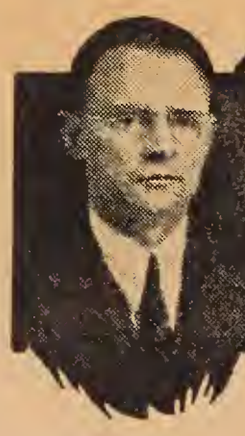
The self-feeders shown in this picture were designed by O. M. Crile, superintendent of a farm owned by Cornell University, at Roswell, New Mexico. The lambs are part of a lot of 3000 which Mr. Crile has just put on feed last fall, at the time the picture was taken. Note the way they have been docked. Each one is carrying about a pound more tail than a docked lamb would carry in the Northeast. One pound of tail on one lamb isn't much but on 3000 — well, it's quite an item.



Francis V. Garrison, of Wallkill, New York, sends me this picture of a pair of four- and five-year old mules, weighing 3200. I have been envious of Mr. Garrison ever since. Throwing out a direct challenge to those teamsters who belittle the mule, Mr. Garrison writes: "I disagree with your teamster who says that the only way to drive a mule is to follow him around. You can do more with a mule than you can with a horse."



There wasn't crib room on the farm for this corn. There wasn't room in the local Midwest elevators for it. The terminal elevators couldn't handle it, so the government bought thousands of steel bins and filled them up with it. As Northeastern grain bins run dry and haymows and silos empty, it should be comforting to gaze at the stocks in Mr. Wallace's ever-normal granary.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Verbal Promises Again

"Some time ago I bit on some paint sold by the ——— Company. When I put it on the house it only went half as far as the agent said it would. Also, I found that I could buy just as good at the local dealer for less money. I have paid no attention to their letters asking for payment—they do not have my signature but I did allow the agent to send me the goods and I accepted and used it. What would you advise me to do?"

It is my belief that this company can collect their pay if they want to take legal measures. The fact that the price was out of line is not usually considered by the courts as a good defense. This is a matter that the buyer is supposed to check before he signs the agreement. The defense in this case would be that the material did not cover as much as guaranteed or that the quality was not as guaranteed. Here again, any verbal promise the agent makes is not necessarily binding on the company. Our reader's experience points to the importance of careful consideration before signing agreements of this sort.

* * *

More Homework

"I am sending you a letter for your investigation. Will you please let me know what to do in this matter. Often you have advised readers to investigate before investing their money."

The letter our subscriber enclosed was one which requested a dollar as a down payment for material to be used by the subscriber in crocheting. The supposition is that she would be paid for the work done. Our general advice, given many times in the past, is to make no down payment for homework. In this case our advice is strengthened by a report we have, which, to speak mildly, does NOT give this homework proposition a good recommend.

* * *

Cheap Tires

"Can you recommend the enclosed advertisement for tires? If you can, I would like to do business with them."

The advertisement our subscriber enclosed quotes tires at a very low price. At first glance it would appear that they were new tires, but in the body of the ad it states that the tires are "reconditioned" with high grade materials. In other words it appears that they are used tires that have been repaired. Frankly, it is my belief that any subscriber can get more tire value per dollar by buying new tires, or if he wants to buy used tires, to buy them from his local garage man or tire dealer. The advertisement contains a guarantee to replace any tires which fail to give twelve months service at half price. In this connection some readers have reported their experience of having such a tire blow out after a few weeks, and being unwilling to pay one half of the original price on the supposition that they would get another tire like the first one.

* * *

Your Name in Print

"Would you kindly give me the rating of the———Co.; they offer a prize contest for poetry and publish your poems if you buy a book for $3.00."

It is my opinion that this offer is a clever way of selling a book of poems. If your poems have sufficient merit, publishers of periodicals will be glad to buy them and pay you for them. Therefore the question is, do you want to see your name in print at a cost of $3.00?

* * *

Unordered

"I answered an advertisement of a stamp company offering a stamp catalogue free. Along with it they sent some stamps. Now they are trying to make me pay for them."

If, as you indicate, you did not order the stamps, you are under no obligation to pay for them. Neither are you required to return them, but if they will send the postage, I suggest you return them as a good way to avoid receiving any further requests for the money. Such sending of unordered merchandise should be discouraged.

* * *

Unauthorized Agent

I ordered two gallons of paint from an agent of the American Asbestos Products Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, paying cash for it. The paint didn't come, so I wrote the company. They replied that Mr. Gadne was a former representative of theirs, that salesmen are not permitted to make collections, and that the order stated that the salesman was not supposed to collect money. They promised, however, to write this agent at his last known address about the matter.

We are publishing this letter to emphasize the importance of reading contracts and the danger of paying agents more than the amount specified on the contract. Where agents collect a down payment, the amount is usually their commission so it is unnecessary for them to turn it in to the company. Inasmuch as the company never received the order, they are under no legal obligation to fill it or to return the money; but they are interested in doing everything possible to correct the situation and see that the agent makes a refund.

* * *

A Gas Well

"Thinking that perhaps you have had requests from farmers about this matter of gas and oil rights, I would like information about my lease."

A producing gas well in a new area is exciting. It is more than that; it is a profitable development for the landowner and the entire community. Because the situation is new however, land owners do not always profit from the situation to the full extent of its possibilities. There is always a question as to the extent of the field. Companies interested in drilling usually lease drilling rights on the surrounding land, and then if new wells are dry holes, the leases are terminated. In our opinion there is no object in leasing land unless you get something from it. Do not tie up your land for a considerable period without a cash return, and a provision that if gas is struck you will get a royalty of ⅛ of the amount produced. We are always glad to answer letters from readers on this matter of gas and oil leases.

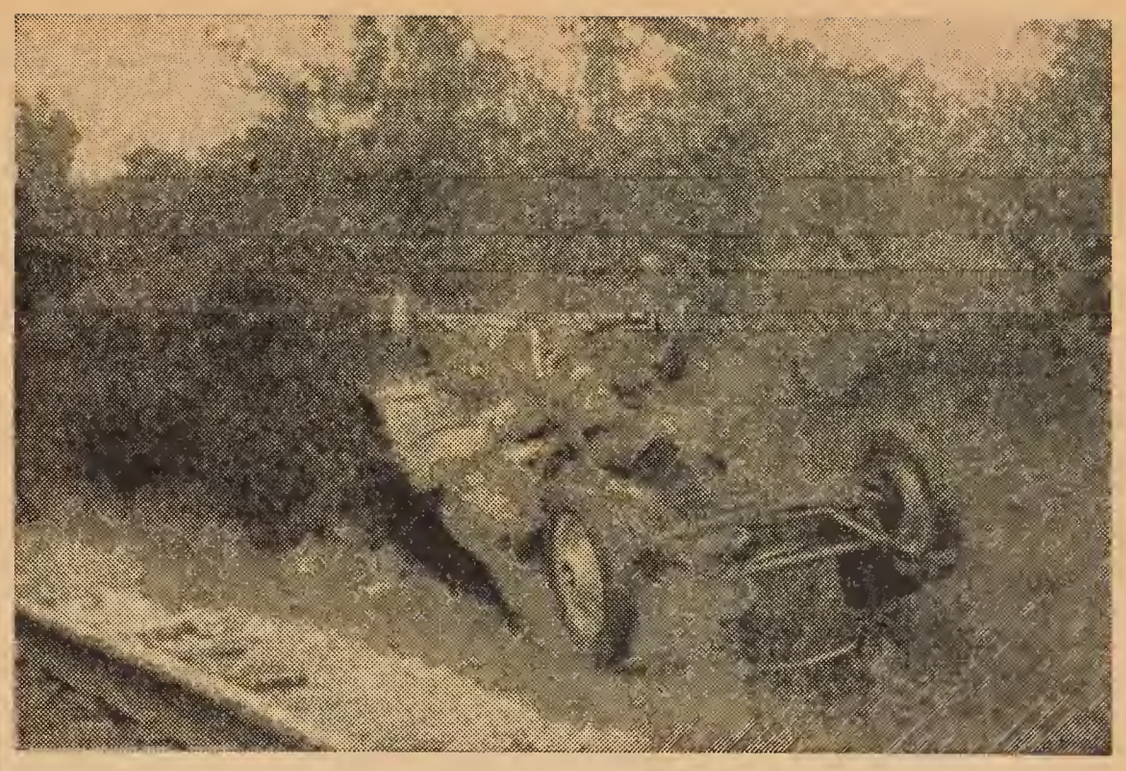
Farm Service Bulletins For You

IN ORDER to make available to readers more information which will help increase profits, the editors of *American Agriculturist* have prepared several mimeographed bulletins on timely subjects. These are available to any reader without cost other than 3c each to cover mailing and shipping costs. Bulletins now available are:

- ☐ **No. 101—HOW TO RAISE BABY CHICKS.**
- ☐ **No. 102—PULLORUM DISEASE OF CHICKS.**
- ☐ **No. 103—HOW TO CONTROL MASTITIS.**
- ☐ **No. 104—HOW TO BUY A HERD SIRE.**

Check the ones you want, include mailing cost, and return the coupon to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-S, Ithaca. New York.

From time to time we plan to make additions to the list available.



Automobile and train collide, the car was wrecked and four persons were killed.

SO OFTEN it is shown to us that everyone who rides in a car should have travel accident insurance protection. Both husband and wife and each son or daughter need a policy.



Mrs. John L. Rice (Deceased) Parish, N. Y.

For instance, four persons were killed in this accident. Only one, Mrs. John Rice, carried a North American Accident Insurance Company policy.

Mrs. Rice had the policy because our licensed agent, E. R. Ennis, had called at the home and insured Mr. and Mrs. Rice. The fatal accident happened about three months after their policies went into force.

The Policy Pays

$10.00 weekly benefit is paid to the insured while totally disabled in an automobile accident where the car is wrecked. You can draw as much as $130.00. If the injuries sustained prove fatal and the insured dies within 30 days from the date of accident, $1,000.00 is paid to the insured's estate.

In this accident $1,000.00 was paid the family. Mrs. Rice was survived by her husband and five children ranging in ages from 5 to 15 years.

Attorney Donald Peterson, Parish, N. Y., Writes

"On behalf of Mr. John Rice, husband of the above named deceased I wish to thank you and your Company for the prompt and efficient manner in making payment under the above numbered accident insurance policy.

"The collision between the automobile and the locomotive occurred September 9, 1939 causing immediate death. Claim was filed with your Company September 16, 1939, and a check from your Company in the amount of $1,000.00 was received September 29, 1939. It was especially appreciated because of the utter lack of 'Red Tape', and the courteous behavior of the adjuster."



Mr. John Rice with his five children received $1,000.00 North American check from our agent. Mr. E. R. Ennis.

When you renew your policy, we suggest you order the new $2.00 policy that gives more protection.

North American Accident Ins. Co.

OF CHICAGO

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT,

10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE G.L.F. PAGE

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

What every young chick should know

A BABY CHICK doesn't know anything except that it's hungry and maybe cold. The man who raises chicks needs to know all the things the chick **should** know about temperature, floor space, litter, and so on.

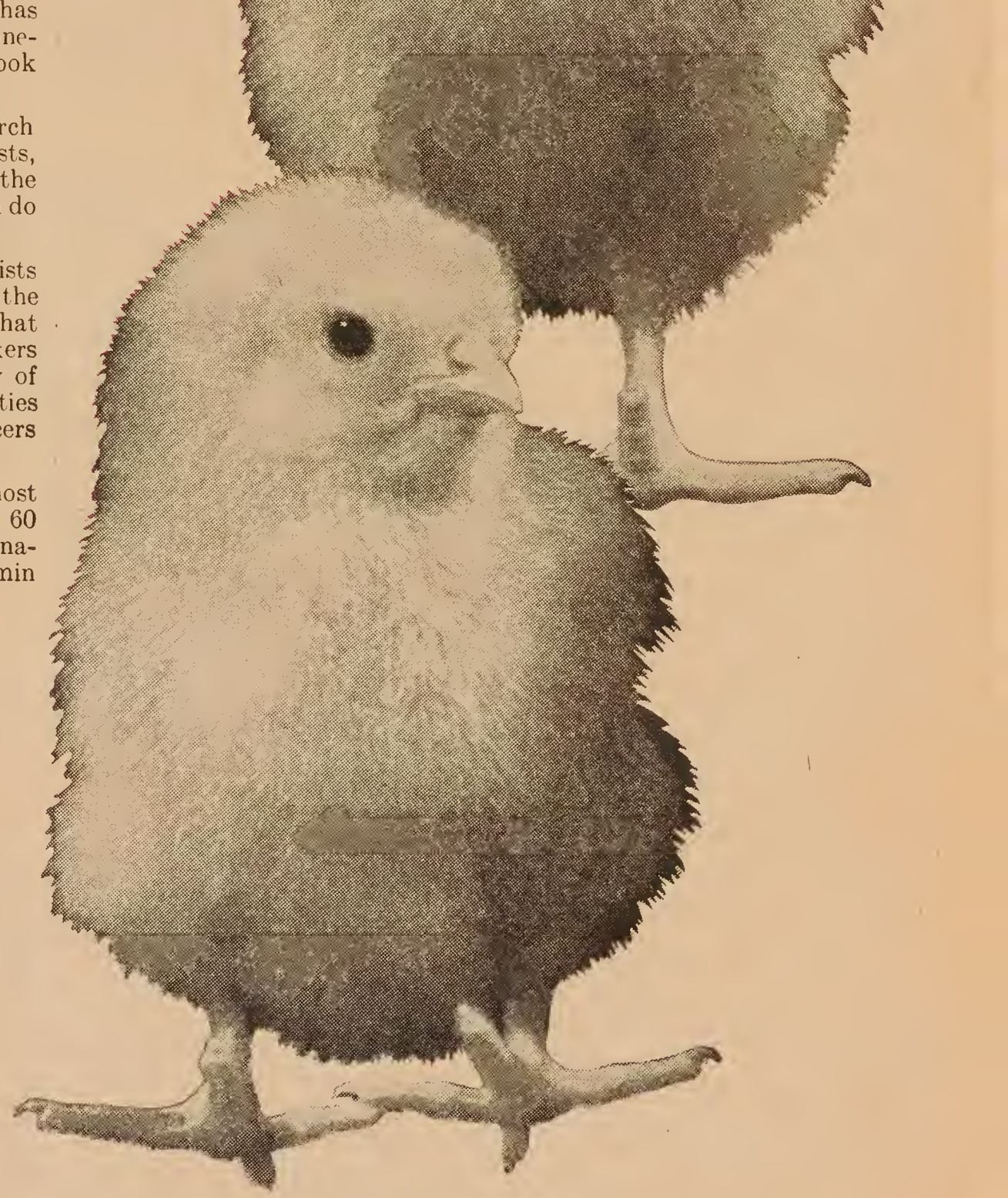
There are some very good college bulletins that give helpful advice on these points—Pennsylvania State College Bulletin C-121, Cornell Extension Bulletin E-153, New Jersey Extension Bulletin C-247

When it comes to feed, the science of chick nutrition has grown so complicated that feeding chicks is no longer a one-man job The poultry raiser needs a G.L.F feed service to look after the job for him.

Such a service can and does keep track of all the research being done, develop formulas with the help of college specialists, guard the quality of ingredients, and finally put down on the farm a bag of mash that is **right** for feeding chicks; and it can do these things at a lower net cost than by any other system.

As an illustration, consider **yeast.** For years poultry scientists have known that yeast is one of the very best sources of the "Vitamin G complex"—a group of three or more vitamins that chicks need to live and grow. It is so good that research workers have used it as a measuring stick to check the efficiency of other ingredients. But it was never produced in the quantities needed for use in mashes G.L.F. worked with yeast producers to get production on a volume basis

As a result of this, Starting & Growing Mash now gets most of its Vitamin G from 40 pounds of brewers' yeast per ton, 60 pounds of whey, and 100 pounds of alfalfa meal. This combination equals at least 250 pounds of dried skimmed milk in Vitamin G value, and will do exactly the same job.



★

CHICK REARING SUGGESTIONS

Nearly everybody who mixes feed puts out a folder or booklet on rearing chicks, and G.L.F has one too. It not only explains how to feed Starting & Growing Mash, but tells **what's** in the feed, **how much,** and **why**. It's worth reading If you don't get one in the mail pretty soon, ask for it at your G.L.F. Service Ageney.



PATRONS SAVE HALF MILLION ON BAGS

62% of the feed now being shipped from G L F mills is going out in bags returned by patrons, either directly or through their Service Agencies First class G.L F -branded bags are worth 11 cents at the receiving plants, slightly less at Service Ageneies By letting each bag make several trips from mill to farm, patrons are saving about $500,000 his year Another cooperative program that works.

YOU DON'T GET YOUR FINGERS WET



Ever carry a chick watering ean—and find you couldn't do **it** without getting your hand in the water? On Unico waterers, the handles are placed so you don't get wet When farmers, through their cooperatives, began to tell manufacturers how they wanted their equipment made, things happened. They are now getting feeders and waterers made of better steel with more zine on it, and put on right, so it won't crack and peel off

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange . . ITHACA, N. Y. . . Open Formula Poultry Feed

FEBRUARY 3 1940

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00

THREE YEARS FOR $2.00

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



A street in Provincetown which, with its narrow streets and broad sidewalks, is as colorful and unusual as any village in New England.

The Cape Cod Canal, a seventy-mile short-cut for Boston boats heading south.

—PHOTOS BY EWING GALLOWAY

A BRIEF NEW ENGLAND *Journey*

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

I KNOW that more than once I have explained how on this farm we now and then sign a Declaration of Farm Independence and go on a not very long journey to see some of the things that lie beyond our local horizon.

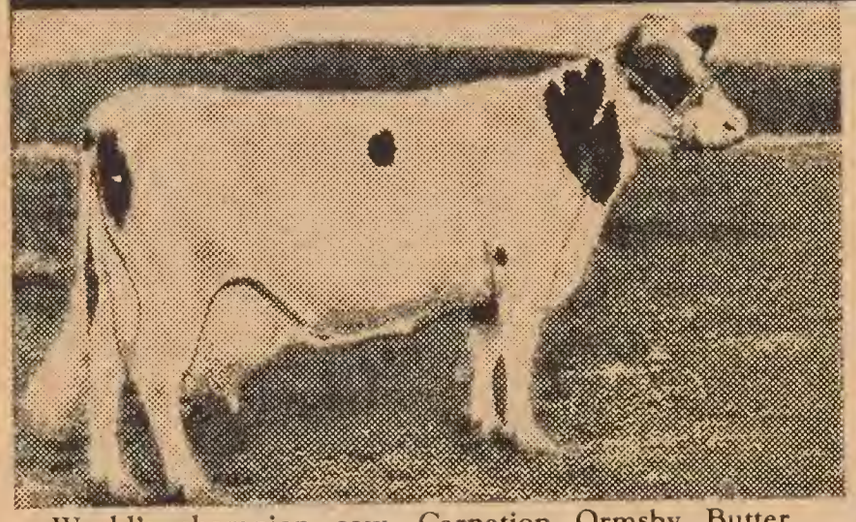
In accordance with this commendable resolve, on the last day of September, my wife and I commandeered the family car and set a course for Massachusetts. The reason why we chose Massachusetts rather than some other region is the fact that we have a daughter in the State Reformatory for Women located at Framingham in that state. In order to avoid any unfortunate misapprehension, let me hasten to add that her connection therewith is as an officer rather than an inmate. Then apart from this tie there is the additional reason that New England is always a good place to go.

Thirty miles east of Albany and almost exactly on the New York-Massachusetts State Line, we turned off the Boston Post Road for a half mile in order to drive through the village street of the one time Shaker Community at Mount Lebanon. It is a good many years since I told the story of the Community in *American Agriculturist* and I do not propose to repeat it at this time, although I believe it is one of those tales which will always be worth retelling. As late as 1875 the Community was still numerous and apparently wonderfully prosperous, although I imagine the seeds of decay were already present. About thirty years ago, when I attended a Farmers' Institute at Lebanon, a few ancient, time worn Brothers and Sisters still kept the faith in a scornful and unbelieving world. Two or three of the Brothers came to the meeting, but I remember the name of only "Brother Joseph". The imposing buildings of the Community have now been taken over by the Darrow School for Boys, but I feel in my heart a stirring of regret because after a century and a half a once great dream has come to an end.

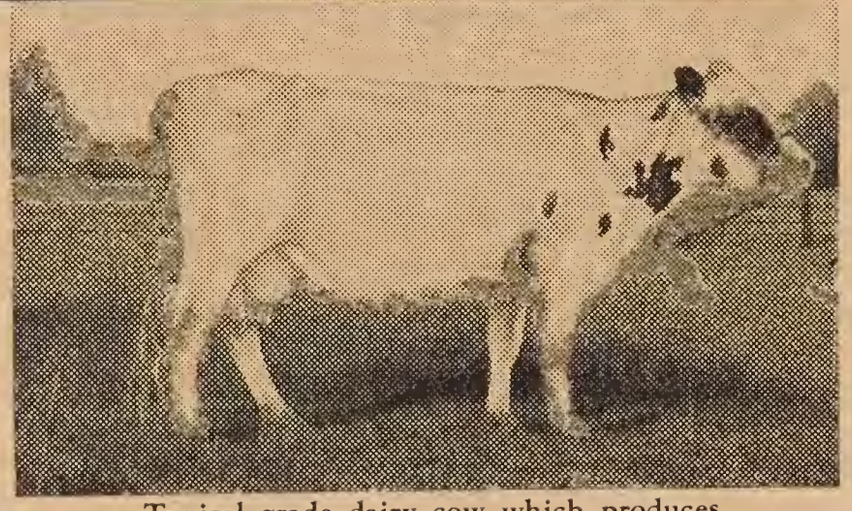
It is hardly more than ten miles from the Shaker village to Pittsfield, the metropolis of western Massachusetts, a busy city best known as the seat of one of the most important plants of the General Electric Company. A good many times in the past I have driven through Pittsfield and past the Common, and almost never without recalling the story of Elkanah Watson and his exhibition of the two Merino sheep which was the beginning of the Agricultural Fair in America. So, while the casual tourist sees at this point only a very modern street with swirling traffic, swollen by the long distance busses and trucks of a truck line highway, I see more. For I see the village of one hundred and thirty years ago and the grass grown Common overshadowed by great elm trees—trees older and larger than any that now remain. And around the Common on four sides are stores and blacksmith shops and the offices of country lawyers and doctors and the white New England houses where the important families of the village reside. I notice that this day the Square has an unusual air of bustle and liveliness. There are many teams tied to the hitching posts and everywhere ox carts—and standing before them great red and white oxen, half asleep with drooping heads, chewing their cuds in utter patience. And on the Common under a tree so vast that in common speech it has come to be distinguished as "The Big Elm", there is a compact group of people, farmers and their wives and in the very midst two strange sheep, such as had never before been seen in New England, and with them the enthusiastic Elkanah Watson, explaining and answering questions and growing almost eloquent as he expounds the excellence of the two fine wooled sheep that make up the exhibition. Such was the beginning of the Agricultural Fair in (*Turn to Page* 8)

For New York State Master Farmers and 4-H Winners, See Page 16.

Firestone
GROUND GRIP TIRES
ARE AS DIFFERENT FROM OTHER TRACTOR TIRES AS A CHAMPION COW IS FROM A GRADE COW



World's champion cow, Carnation Ormsby Butter King, owned by Carnation Milk Farms of Seattle. Averaged 105 lb. of milk per day or 38,606 lb. per year.



Typical grade dairy cow which produces on an average of from 12 to 20 lb. of milk per day or from 5,000 to 7,000 lb. per year.



NOT every farmer owns a champion cow, but every farmer can have the championship performance which only Firestone Ground Grip Tires provide.

AND—they cost no more!

Harvey S. Firestone, on his farm at Columbiana, Ohio, pioneered and developed the first practical pneumatic tractor tire.

Firestone put the farm on rubber!

Firestone was first to work with farm implement manufacturers and perfected the most efficient and economical tractor tire.

Firestone Ground Grip Tires are the only tires made with triple-braced traction bars. *

If you are figuring on changing over your present tractor, your nearby dealer will gladly show you how little it costs. And when you buy your new tractor, order it equipped with self-cleaning Firestone Ground Grip Tires—the greatest traction tires ever built!

***Pat. No. 2,011,552**

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Without obligation on my part, please send me (check below):
- ☐ A copy of the new Farm Guide Book.
- ☐ Information about the Firestone Farm Tire Payment Plan.
- ☐ Full details of the Firestone Tire Changeover Plan.
- ☐ Please demonstrate Firestone Ground Grip Tires with my own tractor on my own farm.

Make and model of tractor.....
Please demonstrate on.....(date)
Name.....
R. F. D. or Street Number.....
Town.....
County.....State..... G-2

MORE TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED WITH FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRES THAN ANY OTHER MAKE

Listen to the Voice of Firestone with Richard Crooks, Margaret Speaks and the Firestone Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Alfred Wallenstein, Monday evenings, over Nationwide N. B. C. Red Network

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Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

THE 74TH ANNUAL session of the National Grange will be held in New York State. This was the decision just reached during a ten days' meeting of the executive committee held at Washington, D. C., and is in response to an invitation extended at the Peoria session by State Master Raymond Cooper, which was later confirmed by vote of the New York State Grange at its Syracuse session in December. The exact location of the convention will be determined later, with choice apparently to be made between Syracuse and Rochester.

The 1918 session of the National Grange was held at Syracuse and that of 1930 at Rochester, with its great class of 11,125 candidates for the Seventh Degree. Every possible effort will be made by the new State Master, William J. Rich, and his associates in the Empire State to round up a class of equal dimensions for the session of next November. The dates are November 13-21.

At the conference of deputies and other workers held at Syracuse, January 18, announcement of the decision of the National Grange to come to New York for its next session was received with great enthusiasm and immediate steps will be taken to plan the necessary details of entertainment.

* * *

CONNECTICUT State Grange has a new Master, as the result of the decision of Edgar L. Tucker to retire at the close of his two-year term. The new Master is Sherman K. Ives of Morris, who has been overseer of the State Grange the past two years and has a long line of prominent Grange ancestry. His maternal grandfather was one of the early masters of the Connecticut State Grange and it was largely due to his tireless efforts that the organization was kept alive in Connecticut during the depression period of the early 80's.

* * *

CLOSELY FOLLOWING his recent initiation into the subordinate Grange at Dover, Mass., Governor Leverett Saltonstall attended the annual session of the Massachusetts State Grange at Pittsfield and received his sixth degree in the Order. Furthermore, Governor Saltonstall requested the privilege of being one of the marching candidates in the class of 402 initiates. His request was heartily granted and the tall, dignified figure of the Massachusetts chief executive led the group of marchers on the floor. Following the degree, Governor Saltonstall gave an earnest 30-minute address, in which he paid high tribute to the Grange as "one of the sanest groups in present-day American life."

* * *

THE GRANGE in Maine is sponsoring a constitutional amendment to prohibit the diversion of all motor taxes and gas revenue from other than highway uses, the recent State Grange session having passed a vote to tackle this undertaking. Considerable legislation has been put on the statute books of Maine in recent years, aimed at the same result, but these efforts have proved unavailing and the widespread diversion of motor funds still goes on. The fight over the proposed constitutional amendment will be a hot one **and**

(*Continued on Page* **11**)

Organized Farmers Fight Farm Credit Change

THE ORGANIZED farmers of America are surely up in arms over the transfer of Farm Credit from its former independent status to the complete control of the Department of Agriculture.

NATIONALLY

At its recent annual meeting in Washington, the National Cooperative Council, representing most of the great cooperatives of America, reelected its veteran President, John D. Miller, that old fighting war horse for organized agriculture, and then passed a resolution strongly opposing the transfer of the Farm Credit Administration to the Department of Agriculture.

"We regret," said the Cooperative Council's resolution, "the change in policy which has terminated the independent status of the Farm Credit Administration."

Already reported in these columns were the strong resolutions or statements by both national and state Granges, urging Congress to restore Farm Credit under an independent Board so as to preserve its efficiency and remove it from the dangers of political control.

Meeting in Washington in January, the Executive Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation adopted the following resolution, which could not be stronger:

"For twenty-five years, farmers have struggled to build up a sound, effective, permanent and independent farm credit system, including the Federal Land Banks, the Intermediate Credit Banks, the Banks for Cooperatives, and the Production Credit System. The ultimate objective, we believe, can best be achieved by placing complete administrative responsibility in the hands of a Board of Governors, as an independent government agency, members to be appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate, with terms of members so staggered as to insure continuity of administration. The Federation will aggressively support legislation directed toward this objective."

IN NEW JERSEY

Both the Grange and the Farm Bureau of New Jersey have lined up against the change, and will work to have Congress restore the independence of Farm Credit.

IN NEW YORK

In New York, in addition to the Grange (whose new Master has made a statement opposing the change), the following state-wide organizations at recent annual meetings passed strong resolutions urging Congress to remove the Farm Credit Administration from the Department of Agriculture and put it back on an independent basis: New York State Farm Bureau Federation, New York State Horticultural Society, Empire State Potato Growers Association, New York State Agricultural Society.

One of the strongest resolutions on this subject was passed by the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, and because it sets forth the reasons why farmers and their organizations are so aroused over this Farm Credit situation, we are printing it entire:

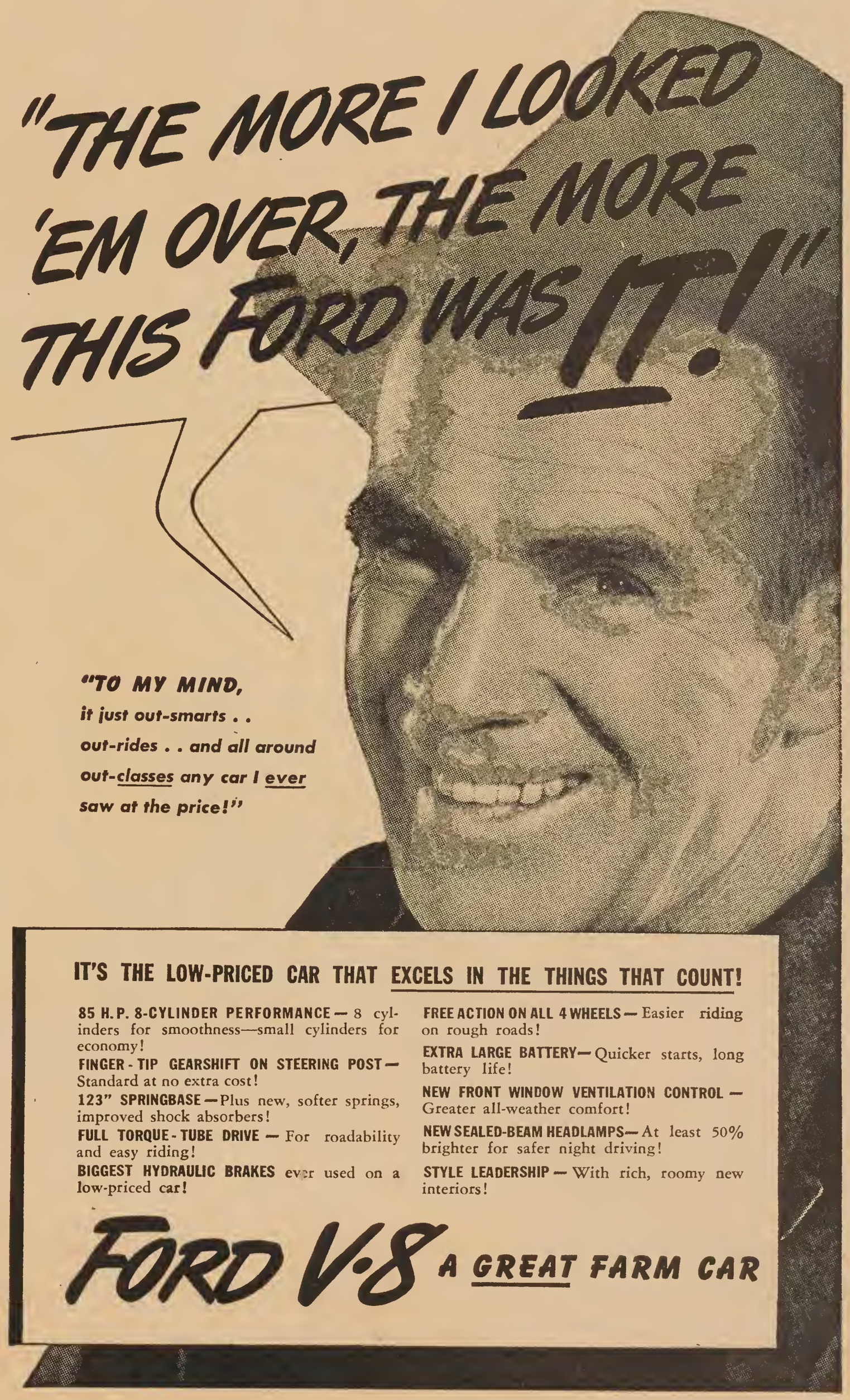
"BE IT RESOLVED, That the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations strongly urge The Congress of the United States to enact during the coming session, legislation to reestablish the Farm Credit Administration as an independent cooperative lending agency of agriculture under the jurisdiction of a well qualified board, with the terms of membership so staggered as to insure continuity of administration over a period of years, to the end that:

1. The $130,000,000 of capital stock now held by farmers in this nation may be preserved together with the accumulated reserves which are rightfully the property of the stockholders.
2. The cooperative features of the Farm Credit Administration may be continued and expanded.
3. That agriculture may have its own cooperatively owned and financed farm credit system without permanent direct subsidy from the federal treasury.
4. That efficiency may be maintained in making sound agricultural loans.
5. That agriculture may be assured of a loaning agency, free from political control.
6. That agriculture may have its own independent loaning agency, comparable to that now available to business and industry through the Federal Loan Agency.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That we strongly urge continuation of the Federal Farm Mortgage Credit Corporation, the enabling legislation of which expires in February 1940, in view of the fact that many farmers still need this form of farm credit.

BE IT STILL FURTHER RESOLVED, That we emphasize strongly that agricultural loans to poor credit risks, who are worthy of rehabilitation should be provided for, through a liberalization of the Farm Security Administration rather than jeopardizing the Farm Credit Administration through unsound loans.

(Signed) NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE BOARD OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS.
New York State Grange
Dairymen's League Cooperative Assn.
New York State Federation of Home Bureaus
New York State Horticultural Society
New York State Vegetable Growers Assn.
Grange League Federation Exchange
New York State Farm Bureau Federation. *Fred H. Sexauer, Chairman, Auburn, N. Y.*
E. S. Foster, Secretary, Ithaca, N. Y.



THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York

Communists Active in Dairy Sections

WHEN the C.I.O. and the Communist Party tried to get a stranglehold on California farmers, those farmers rose up in their might, organized, and successfully resisted the radicals.

Realizing that they could make little or no progress against strongly organized farmers of the West Coast, the Communists turned to the milk farmers in the East last summer after the courts had thrown the milk marketing agreements out, and when farmers were further afflicted by a severe drought.

Lenin, former Communist leader of Russia, said:

"Our task is to utilize every manifestation of discontent, to collect and utilize every grain of every rudimentary protest."

At a radical meeting on the West Coast, in a discussion of the best methods of attacking American institutions, the following statement was made:

"We cannot get people with us by attacking, but we can do it by getting them with us on these minimum programs such as milk distribution, etc."

Knowing that they cannot get far by approaching farmers directly, the Communists and C.I.O. leaders are getting others to do their dirty work. These Communists and labor leaders, and their local tools and stooges, distribute circulars containing absurd misstatements, and try to build up discontent in the farmer's mind. They criticize farmers' constructive organizations and their leaders, and wherever they dare they work directly or indirectly against the present milk marketing agreement.

Some of the milk dealers fit right into this destructive program. Any farmer should look over carefully any so-called farm leader or organization which has proved to have any affiliations or relationships with un-American, destructive "isms". Rest assured that their purpose, no matter how much they may talk about the distressed dairy farmer, is to use him and the troubles of milk marketing, to further their own evil activities and aims to destroy our democratic government.

You think these various warnings you hear from time to time about radicalism and Communism are absurd? Listen! No man in the United States is better informed about the activities of these "isms" than J. Edgar Hoover, head of the United States G-Men. Mr. Hoover, who recently uncovered the radicals in the Christian Front who were plotting to overthrow the United States government, said:

"It only required 23 men to overthrow the Russian government and to set up Communism."

IT CAN HAPPEN HERE!

Nominate an A.A. Foundation Director

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is owned lock, stock and barrel, as the old-timers used to say, by its readers through the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST FOUNDATION. The Foundation uses the profits from the publication, above those necessary to publish the best farm paper, for loan funds for farm boys and girls in colleges of agriculture and home economics in the northeastern States where *American Agriculturist* circulates.

One member of the Board of Directors of this Foundation is elected each year. The annual meeting of the Foundation will be held in Ithaca on February 15, when annual reports will be made, officers elected, and a director elected to the Board from New England. The first New England director on this Foundation was Mr. Arthur Packard, President of the State Farm Bureau Association of Vermont. Directors are not permitted under the by-laws of the Foundation to succeed themselves, so Mr. Arthur Deering, dean of the Maine State College of Agriculture, was elected to succeed Mr. Packard. Dean Deering's term is now expiring, and we shall be glad to have nominations from our New England readers for director to succeed Dean Deering on the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST FOUNDATION. This is *your* paper. Write your suggestions immediately to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST FOUNDATION, Ithaca, New York, and give a brief biography of the man or woman you nominate.

Business and Fun for Your Evenings

LAST issue I suggested that the farm family—Dad, Mother, sons, daughters, and the hired man—resolve themselves into a farm and home Board of Directors or Board of Planners. Suggested for the first meeting of the Board of Planners were some of the spring problems of handling the land, the rotation, what crops to plant, varieties, etc. Letters already indicate that many are following this suggestion to pass the evenings with fun and profit in an interesting and worthwhile game.

Now let us devote several evenings to sessions of this family Board of Planners on the family garden. The first session can be short, because all you need to do is to arrange to get material. Appoint some member of the Board to look through the columns of *American Agriculturist* and write for several seed catalogs. Ask somebody else on the Board to write to your State College of Agriculture for a good bulletin on garden vegetables, and another one on flowers. Delegate somebody else to look through issues of *American Agriculturist* and other publications, and assemble all the garden material he can find.

When this material comes, you are ready for another session of your Board, and for discussions of the various problems that arise. You will think of many. Here are just a few.

Garden Problems that Arise

1. Why Have a Garden? Here's a chance for a debate. Speaking for the affirmative, remember that a vegetable garden not only saves purchasing supplies at retail prices, but in many cases the vegetables are better than you can buy.

2. Is Your Garden Spot Large Enough? If it is a farm garden, there is no need of putting the rows so close together that they cannot be worked with horse and machinery. Save all the hand work you possibly can. Land is cheap.

3. Fertilizer. Read the article on the opposite page about farm manure in the garden. Don't be afraid to use commercial fertilizer also, but remember that it must be put on carefully so as not to burn the seed.

4. What Will You Plant? In addition to the old standbys, I have a lot of fun each year experimenting with new varieties. Once in awhile I get something that has the old ones beat all to pieces.

5. Succession. It is possible so to plan a garden as to have some vegetables from early in the season until frost. Sweet corn is a good example.

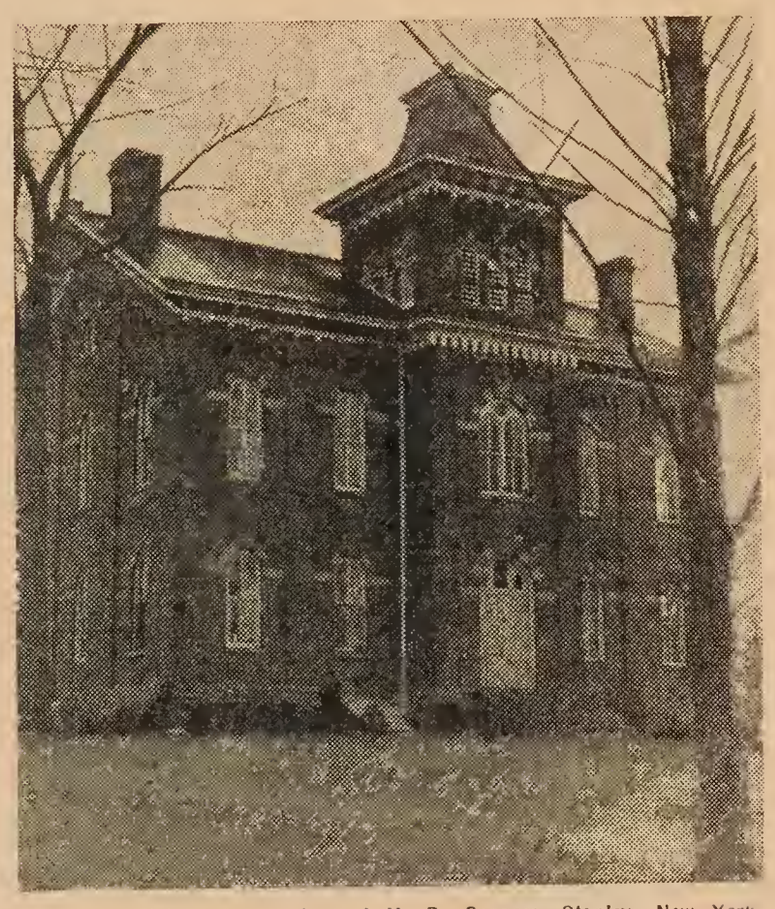
6. Perennial Vegetables. Examples are pie plant, asparagus. Every farm ought to have an asparagus bed.

7. Small Fruits. What a lot of good living there is in a succession of berries from the earliest strawberries until the blackberry season is gone! Berries are possible and practical on every farm. They are fun to grow and grand to eat.

Flower Garden. In all your planning for a *living,* don't forget to plan to *live,* also, by adding beauty.

The whole Board of Planners should cooperate with Mother and the girls to get a lot of both perennial and annual flowers going. Most seed catalogs contain descriptions of both vegetables and flowers. You may think it strange, but there are few men, no matter how tired and busy they are with the regular farm work, who don't soon become interested in flowers as a hobby after they have worked with them for awhile.

Write me about meetings of your Board. We will pay $1 for every letter that we can find room to publish.



—Picture by courtesy of M. D. Connors, Stanley, New York.

Farm groups, like individuals, need a home. Granges have long recognized this by building Grange halls all over the land. One of their latest moves in this direction is to take advantage of abandoned schoolhouses like this one at Rushville, Yates County, New York. Rushville Grange recently purchased this high school building, built some 65 years ago, and has converted and remodelled it into a modern Grange hall.

"Winter's fog will freeze the dog."
Old country saying.

Eastman's Chestnut

TO ILLUSTRATE the lack of commonsense in many of the schemes now being proposed to help farmers, Mr. Halsey Knapp, Director of the New York State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, tells this story:

A farmer borrowed a large kettle in which to boil water at hog-killing time. He cracked it, and then returned it to the owner without saying anything about the damage. The owner sued him, so the borrower set up this defense:

1. He did not borrow the kettle.
2. The kettle was cracked when he got it.
3. It was whole when he returned it.

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How We Made Our Garden



DROUGHT-PROOF

by Mabel G. Feint



Nothing makes a garaen grow like barnyard manure. Nothing conserves moisture better. Weeds are no problem if they are destroyed at the right time.

FOLLOWING the dryest garden season since weather records were kept, we will be wise to assume that we will have others like it for a time and plan our gardening accordingly. Next to a system of irrigation, I believe the use of lots of stable manure is the best protection against dry weather. It chanced that my own garden was given an extra heavy application of it last winter. To that fact I attribute the even better than usual garden we enjoyed last summer. Almost nothing but the late planting of sweet corn suffered from drought, and that not badly.

Some are afraid to use manure for fear of increasing the weed crop. This is a mistake, for the weeds are always with us anyway. Weeds are no problem if the hoe is used at the strategic time to stir the top soil after each rain or when the new sprouting weeds are tender and cover the ground like a delicate moss.

Some gardens have been run with good success for years without manure by using plenty of fertilizer. But last year baked them dry, and there was little or no vegetable harvest from them. The plants just shriveled up and died. There was too little humus in the soil to hold the moisture so necessary to plant growth.

One little lady of my acquaintance, who lives alone and whose hobby is gardening, brought her garden through the drought in splendid shape. When she saw that the drought was something more than we had coped with before, she had several extra wheelbarrow loads of manure dumped about her garden. This she spread along the rows, pulling it close to the plants that seemed wilted and stunted. The results were amazing. They sprang into lusty growth at once.

We like to spread the manure in early winter, and plow it under in early spring as a matter of convenience. Fall plowing is even better as the soil seems to hold water better. I couldn't say how much we apply, but it's a good heavy application, repeated every year.

Professor A. J. Pratt of the State College at Cornell advises 20 tons to the acre. More easily understood, this is about 1 lb. to the square foot.

To prevent too much leaf growth at the expense of fruiting or root crop formation, we also follow his advice to apply, broadcast, 16 per cent superphosphate at the rate of 2½ lbs. per 100 square feet. This insures a heavy set of fruit, even on the most temperamental pepper plants.

With this sound basis for a good garden, one can hardly fail. In fact, I don't know of any other way to have such year 'round satisfaction in a hobby, given a little bit of cash, some good seed catalog and a spirit of adventure.

There's a world of pleasure and added profit in trying new ideas and varieties new to your locality. When at all in doubt about the dependability of the newer things, I always plant plenty of the old standbys too. For instance, I had a lot of fun growing Bermuda onions last year and presenting them to my gardenless friends, along with a basket of spinach, early beets, lettuce, cucumbers, and the like. I bought my little Bermuda plantlets, but this year, in February or early March, I mean to sow a flat of Bermuda seed and grow my own transplants.

I set them out about 3 or 4 inches apart, and in rows a foot apart. Despite the drought they were so large they crowded each other out of line in the row and were very tender and delicious. We are still eating them, our favorite way of serving being to cut quite thick slices, separate into rings, dip in a flour-egg-milk batter, and fry crisply in deep fat.

Besides the Bermudas, I had a few rows of seed onions. At the side of the garden, where they are not plowed out, I have a long row of the new giant winter onions that are left there the year 'round to yield quantities of delicious, tender, early young onions. There is also always a row of the old-fashioned "potato" or multiplier onions, set in the fall for early spring growth. These should all be pulled, separated, and reset each year. Don't forget to give these liberal amounts of manure, along with the rest of the garden. Then there's the fall-sown bed of lettuce, radishes, spinach and beets for early spring growth.

But I want to tell of the more adventurous things, like the panful of peanuts the children and the whole family so enjoyed this fall from a couple of 5-cent packages of early small seed peanuts offered by a northern firm. Three times that amount of peanuts bought at the store wouldn't have been the fun these were! And this was a year of terrible drought!

Then there were the two varieties of watermelons, Northern Sweets and Honey Cream, which gave us all we could eat until into December. And the early Lake Champlain cantaloupes that were ready for the table in August; and other varieties, including the intriguing long, yellow Banana Melon.

We enjoyed the "sweet potato" squash, an early yellow-meated squash for individual servings, baked. They made the loveliest gourds, too, to add to our gourd collection for table decorations and for gifts. Because we don't like too sprawlly plants, we will try "bush" varieties of summer squash, lima beans, and so on this year.

Another thing that yielded dividends was the improved California Wonder Pepper, not so large as its parent, but earlier and thicker of meat. We are enjoying for sandwich fillings the dozen cans of "pimentoes" I put up from it, and still have thick-meated, fresh red peppers to use in salads. They yield long and abundantly.

FIRES *and* *Insurance*



Next to sickness and death, the destruction of a home by fire is the worst calamity that can befall a family. A little care in fire prevention methods can save a lifetime of heartaches. —Photo by Ewing Galloway.

THE countryside around Tully and Homer in Central New York seems to be having its share of fires this winter. A man lost a barn full of cattle. Not long after this on Sunday evening, just as we were starting to pop corn, the phone rang. The boss answered it. He said: "There's a fire up the road, either in the mill or house. I didn't understand which." So he grabs the fire extinguisher, and I gather up the milk pails. We hop into the car, and are the first ones at the fire.

The upstairs is all smoke. The boss goes up with the extinguisher, and I fill the buckets at the pump. But we can't get near enough to the blaze to do any good. The fire trucks from Homer and Tully arrive. Hose is unwound and put in the creek. Flares are put on the highway. Ladders are put up against the house. Windows are smashed in, and the pumps start pumping water.

In the meantime everybody is carrying out furniture, stoves, groceries, bedding and what not, and piling it up around in snowbanks. The State Trooper arrives to take charge of the traffic jam. Cars are lined up a half mile north and south.

The pumps continue to squirt water all over, some going down my neck. It is a cold night and icicles three feet long form on the eaves. The paper and plaster fall off on the inside. Finally the fire is out.

The house is a mess. The windows upstairs are broken out. The floors are flooded with water, and the interior upstairs is badly burned.

Well, I learned that you can't put out a fire with a pail of water and a fire extinguisher unless you are Johnny-on-the-spot, and few people are.

This fire was caused by a defective chimney. Other causes are carelessness with matches or cigarette stubs, upset lamps and lanterns, hot coals in ashes, defective wiring, and fire traps.

The only safe way is to keep your fire insurance up to date and use all possible care to avoid having a fire.

—*R. W., New York.*

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"Yes, sir, I say: Look for Uncle Sam on the bag! Always ask for ARCADIAN NITRATE, *the American* SODA! Buy everything from homefolks!"

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"I'll Meet You *at the* WAKE"

By ED. W. MITCHELL

TALKING to some old time apple growers the other day I was reminded of the story of the two Irishmen who went to a "wake" a little befuddled from too much good Irish whiskey. One of them was not acquainted with the deceased and had only gone along to keep his friend company. As they knelt by the coffin in the darkened room he whispered to his conductor, "I never knew your friend, Casey, but I will remark he had a wonderful set of teeth."

Apple growers are looking on life these days in a dark, gloomy atmosphere, but as we look back over the trail, was it so much better and easier 25 or 35 years ago? I do not want to stick my neck out too far and go back beyond that.

Thirty years ago the only spray materials available were bordeaux, lime sulfur (mostly homemade), and arsenate of lead. Few knew much about using them and I think 90% or better used a hand pump to make the applications. I remember that one man, hired to push the pump, jumped off the rig and ran away when he found out he was using poison!

Now, we have so many materials to choose from, that one has to be a chemical engineer and a graduate pathologist and entomologist to know what to choose and how best to use it, and an M. E. degree to run the rig.

In those good old days we knelt at the pile of apples heaped under a tree or laid on straw on the barn floor and picked out the "platers" and then carefully stove-piped the rest into the center of the barrel to be pressed 'till the juice squirted out. Some different, that, from our modern graders and methods of packing and handling.

I recall we loaded 15 or 20 barrels on a wagon and spent about half a day taking that little jag to some distant car or boat. Now a truck backs up to the barn and runs off to market or storage with a half a carload.

Then we waited for a buyer to come along and make us an offer, or took a chance and shipped on commission. Information at the farm as to market outlook and conditions was mighty meager. Today we have the best marketing information in the world, and at least some opportunity to go to market either as individuals or co-operating groups.

No industry that has overcome as many handicaps and made so much progress in the last quarter of a century is going to lie down and die like a cold sheep just because a few years turn out badly. We have everything we can ask for to work with on the job that is set for us to do; knowledge, tools and freedom of opportunity. What more can a man ask for and still claim credit for success?

Certainly we have a lot of chores that need attention. We must develop and promote the use of apples in by-products. We must devise ways and means of keeping culls off the market. We must find some scheme to collect funds for advertising and promotion so that each beneficiary pays his fair share of the bill. We must see to it that our product is presented to the consumers in the best and most appealing way.

These things I suspect are more difficult of accomplishment than killing bugs and blights, but they are not impossible. The main requirement for fulfillment is for all apple growers to pull together, and I am still young enough to think that is a remote possibility. Certainly enough growers in enough localities have done enough to show the way and point out the possibilities. I look for a repetition of the strong movement toward cooperation that we experienced during the last World War when times got too tough for one man to fight and figure out his problems alone. I hope so.

Keeping Apples Longer

By ROBERT EASTMAN.

HOW would you like to be able to keep that bowl of fruit on the living room table filled with your favorite Northeastern apples the whole year long? Healthful fruit every day in the year instead of just "in season" is the goal of workers in the New York State College of Agriculture's Pomology Department.

They call it "modified atmosphere cold storage". These scientists have hit upon the idea not only of keeping the fruit cold but of regulating the amount of different gases in the air around the fruit.

The aim of all this work is to slow up those processes of change which make fruit inedible. Apples, or any other fruits, are living organisms and, just as we do, they breathe in oxygen while they give off carbon dioxide, consuming their own sugars and starches in the process. If you let that carbon dioxide get away, the changes will continue. But if that gas accumulates, it seems to slow up those chemical actions which make the fruit unfit to use. In the past, growers slowed down those processes by keeping the fruit cold. Now they not only keep it cold but let the gas gather to help the cold.

One of the problems these workers faced was the question of how cold to keep the fruit and what balance they should keep between the amounts of the different gases in the air. In the experiments carried on over the past two years, a temperature of 40° F. combined with an "air" made up of five per cent carbon dioxide, two per cent oxygen, and the balance nitrogen seemed to give the best results.

Not only will this work lengthen the marketing time for the fruit grower but it may be less expensive than ordinary cold storage since the fruit does not have to be kept so cold. The gas costs nothing since the fruit gives it off. Probably when practical equipment is worked out for the average grower, there will be the added cost of installation of proper equipment for regulating the temperature and the amount of gas.

Research on this problem has been under the direction of capable Dr. R. M. Smock, of the Pomology Department of the New York State College of Agriculture. Collaborating with Dr. Smock is competent Archie Van Doren.

The practical results, after this work leaves the experimental stage, will be the conquering of brown storage rot; apples that can be stored for two or three months longer than in ordinary cold storage; and fruit that will remain marketable two or three times as long when removed from the storage. That means thousands of dollars extra for northeastern fruit growers as well as an apple for you and me to munch any time we want.



The Victory of Faith

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, at the southwest tip of New York state, was part of the wild frontier for a generation after America won its independence. In 1797, the whole western end of New York — 3½ million acres — changed hands for 30¢ an acre.

Today, however, a strip of that land, 50 miles long by three to four miles wide, is known the world over as the Chautauqua grape belt. Lake Erie moderates its climate. Nature gave it fertile soil. Man's faith and his own hard work made it a garden of vineyards. Every year it grows most of the native American grapes.

Elijah Fay planted the first grapes at Portland, Chautauqua County, in 1818; and by the middle 1800's most of his neighbors were giving up grain and cattle to plant vineyards and orchards. Business boomed. This strip of Lake Erie shore was also the gateway to the plains, and settlers heading west or commerce coming east all passed through Chautauqua's front yard. Hardy pioneers struggled to pay for this land, and for their rich rewards they gave thanks to the Good Provider.

The Chautauqua grape crop was 80,000 tons in 1900, and nearly all of it went to market as fresh fruit. About that time a grape juice factory opened at Westfield; and lucky it did, because since then less and less of the crop has been wanted as table grapes.

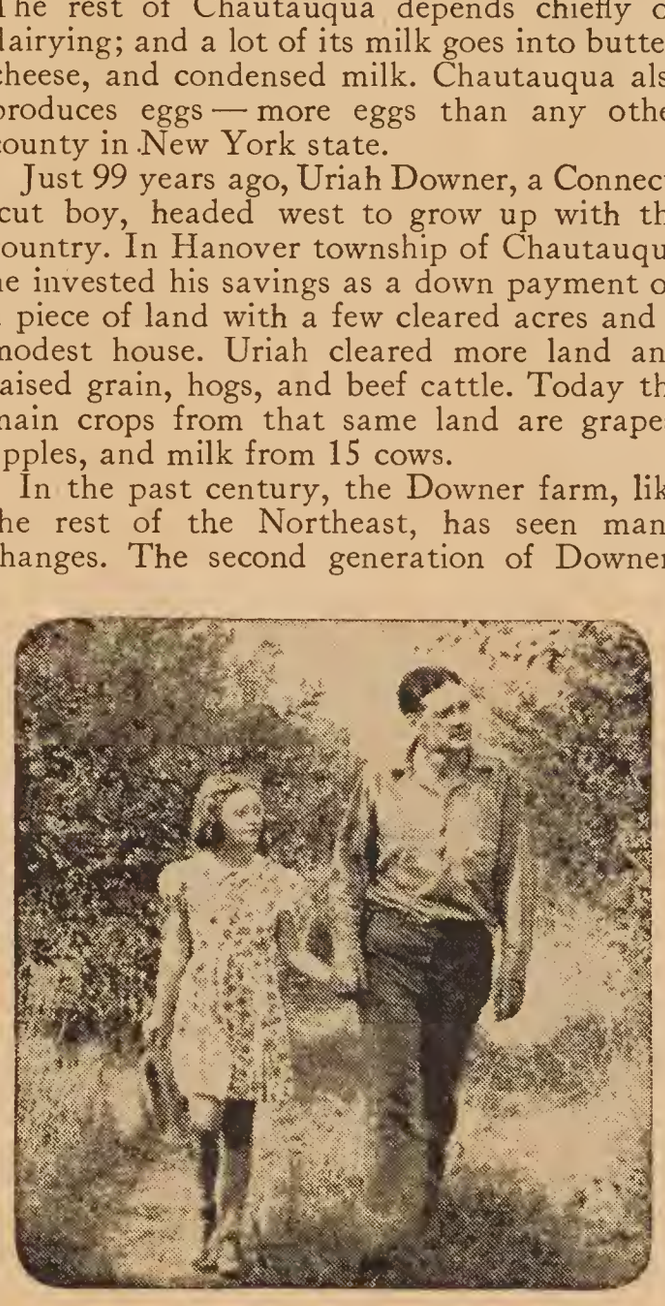
Not every farm in the grape belt now grows grapes alone. Tomatoes and berries and other fruit help to piece out when grapes are cheap. The rest of Chautauqua depends chiefly on dairying; and a lot of its milk goes into butter, cheese, and condensed milk. Chautauqua also produces eggs — more eggs than any other county in New York state.

Just 99 years ago, Uriah Downer, a Connecticut boy, headed west to grow up with the country. In Hanover township of Chautauqua he invested his savings as a down payment on a piece of land with a few cleared acres and a modest house. Uriah cleared more land and raised grain, hogs, and beef cattle. Today the main crops from that same land are grapes, apples, and milk from 15 cows.

In the past century, the Downer farm, like the rest of the Northeast, has seen many changes. The second generation of Downers were charter members in the Hanover Farmers' Club, and for 62 years that club has helped Hanover farmers to help themselves. Through all the changes, the home that offered comfort and cheer to Uriah Downer and his family still offers comfort and cheer to the 3rd, the 4th, and the 5th generations of Uriah's kin — to Walter Downer, to his son Lee, and to Lee's young family.

Struggles that faced the settlers are things of the past, but Chautauqua County farming is still a man's job . . . it takes hard work and enduring faith. Faith . . . in the goodness of nature, in the kindness of man, and in the reward for work well done. Chautauqua County is still a good place to live . . . the Northeast is a good place to farm.

* * *



Hand in hand, Lee Downer and his daughter Janice, of the 4th and 5th generations, carry on the family tradition in the Chautauqua grape belt.

Another in a series of advertisements which are

An Expression of Confidence
In Northeastern Agriculture

* * *

Half the farmers of the Northeast own their places free and clear. Some 30,000 of the others are using a type of mortgage that gives them the greatest degree of safety — a Land Bank mortgage. It requires but small payments in any one year, gives a man a long time to pay out if he needs it, and bears a low rate of interest. Full details are given in a folder, "Farm Mortgage Loans through the Federal Land Bank." You may have a copy, free.

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The Northeast is a Good Place to Farm



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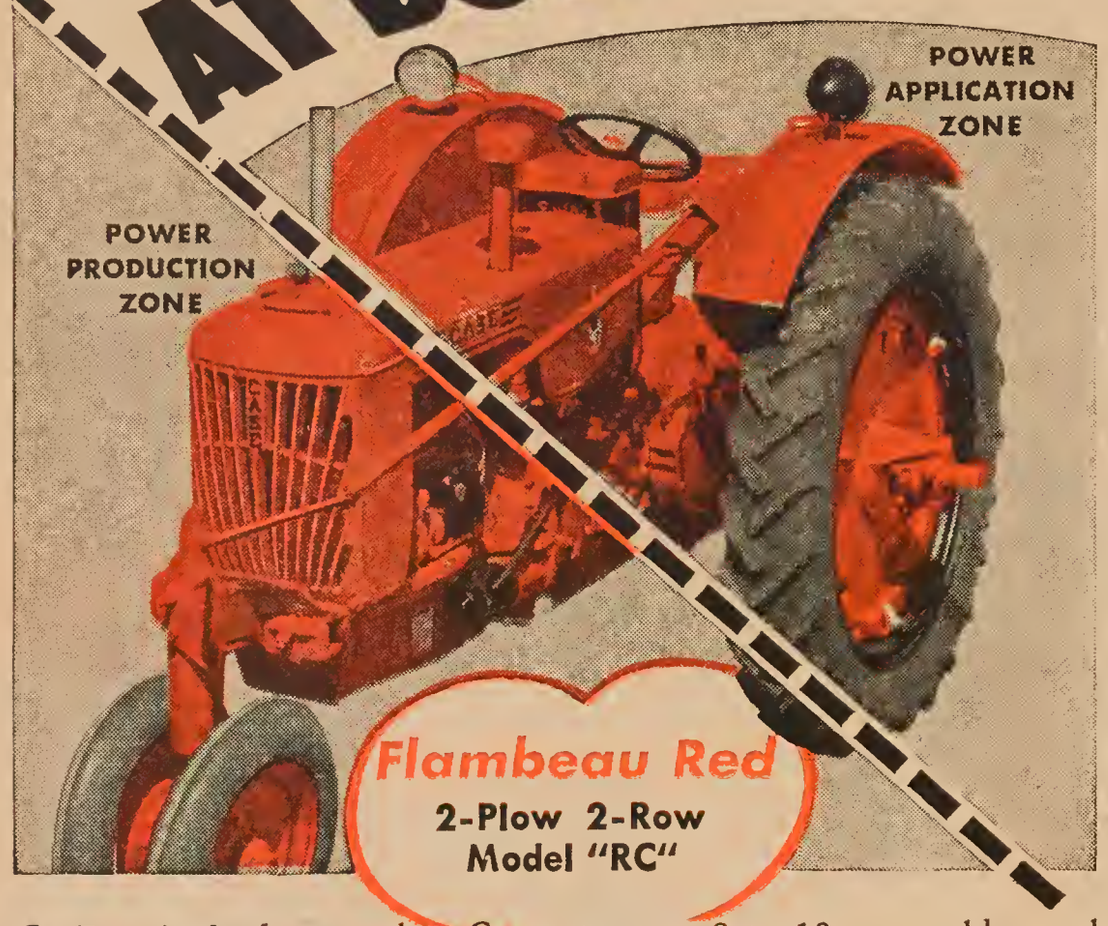
New 3-plow Model D



The 2-plow Model R

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GET ECONOMY AT BOTH ENDS



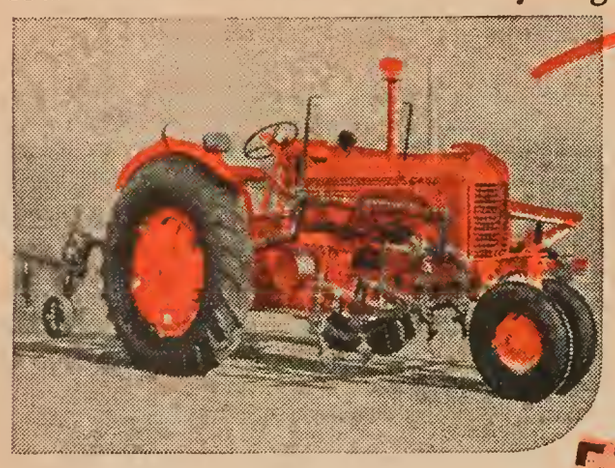
Everybody knows that Case tractors are famous for economy in the power production zone—fuel economy at actual farm work, plus economy of upkeep. Now new Fuel-Miser carburetion makes fuel go still further.

But if you want complete economy . . . lowest cost per acre of work . . . look into the things that make the big difference in tractor costs—the hourly or yearly cost of ownership and upkeep. Look back of the flywheel into the power application zone, where parts cost real money . . . where wear or damage calls for a major operation.

In Case tractors you get the famous Power-Saving Transmission, which has proved itself a money-saving transmission, too. It has conquered wear so completely that cost records covering more than four million hours of work by tractors 8 to 10 years old reveal TOTAL upkeep averaging only about a penny an hour.

Every gear tooth and bearing works at moderate speeds and pressures. This makes it easy to have continuous-film lubrication that renders wear almost impossible. Bevel gears ahead of the transmission and differential ahead of the axle carry only a fraction of the load there would be with ordinary design.

Go to your nearby Case dealer; see for yourself the secrets of this amazing endurance in the power application zone. See how the clutch never needs greasing because it is continuously oiled by pressure from the engine . . . how its power plates are cushioned and well-nigh wear-proofed with oil mist . . . how it is completely sealed against destructive dust.



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Quotes experiment station findings, tells how to figure tractor costs in practical farming. Sent free if you use the coupon.

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CASE

A Brief New England Journey

(*Continued from Page* 1)

America as set up on the Pittsfield Common one summer day in 1809.

Coming down from Peru we drove eastward, but we avoided Boston, because a big city is a very poor place to go when on pleasure bent. At Framingham we picked up Daughter Margaret and went to Plymouth, because I think that this seaward-looking bluff where the Pilgrims landed may fairly be deemed the most worthy and possibly the most famous of American historical shrines. The Puritan contributed to America the finest citizenship this country ever knew, although I am not sure but that the Quaker at his best should be included in that high fellowship.

I have long had a curiosity to visit Cape Cod and to gratify it we drove the whole length of the Cape to the very jumping-off place at the tip. As everybody remembers, the Cape is shaped almost exactly like a fish hook and it is surprisingly long. Boston is one hundred and forty miles from the end of the Cape and only a very little further from the New York State line. Geologists say that Cape Cod is to be regarded as only an eastern extension of Long Island. As a matter of fact, the two regions are not as much alike as I had expected, although there are parts of the Cape where a Long Islander would feel very much at home. I suppose cranberry growing is far and away the best known agriculture. Three states—Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin—produce most of the fruit which traditionally goes with roast turkey, and the Cape is the most highly specialized of these before-named regions. A good deal of the country is overrun with wild grapes — not the little, sour, seedy, purple-juiced "River Bank Grapes" familiar in most of the territory where *American Agriculturist* goes, but the Fox Grape, which may have berries as large as the Concord and may be red, black or white in color. Some vines produce fruit which while thick-skinned and with tough pulp are pleasantly sweet and fairly good eating.

Almost at the end of the Cape or exactly where the barb of the fish hook would be, is Provincetown, an ancient settlement which I suppose is as colorful and unusual as any village in New England. By virtue of lying on the inner curve of the hook, it has a harbor protected from the sweeping gales of the Atlantic. The village has thirty-eight hundred inhabitants in winter and it is almost literally a two-street town. The main street, "Commercial Street", which follows the water-front, is only twenty-two feet wide and is of necessity a one-way street. Closely paralleling it is Bradford Street and the two are connected by a number of alleyways, each with the notice, "Private Way. Proceed at your own risk." So it is that traffic must circulate around the town in a clockwise direction.

A very large percentage of the population are Portuguese — a racial stock very uncommon in America. When the Pilgrim Ship, the Mayflower, came she lay at anchor at Provincetown for a month, while an exploring party scouted up and down the coast deciding upon a suitable spot to establish the permanent settlement. An imposing monument has been erected to commemorate this sojourn. We drove to the very tip of the Cape or at least as far as an automobile may go. The last several miles is practically desert, made up of drifting white sand with nothing but some hardy bushes growing out of it.

But for me the real high spot of our little journey was Marshfield and the home and grave of Daniel Webster. I have always felt that we folks of Lawyersville had a sort of indirect connection with Daniel Webster by virtue of the fact that he had a college mate—a Dartmouth graduate, one Jedediah Miller, who was for more than a half century a country lawyer and Squire in our community. Moreover he lived directly across the road from us and so was our nearest neighbor.

We usually think of Webster as an orator and statesman and United States Senator for Massachusetts, but he was also most renowned in his private practice as a Counsellor-at-Law, and in an age when a dollar was a large sum of money and when attorneys' fees were only a small fraction of those prevailing today, his great reputation brought him earnings running to thirty thousand dollars a year.

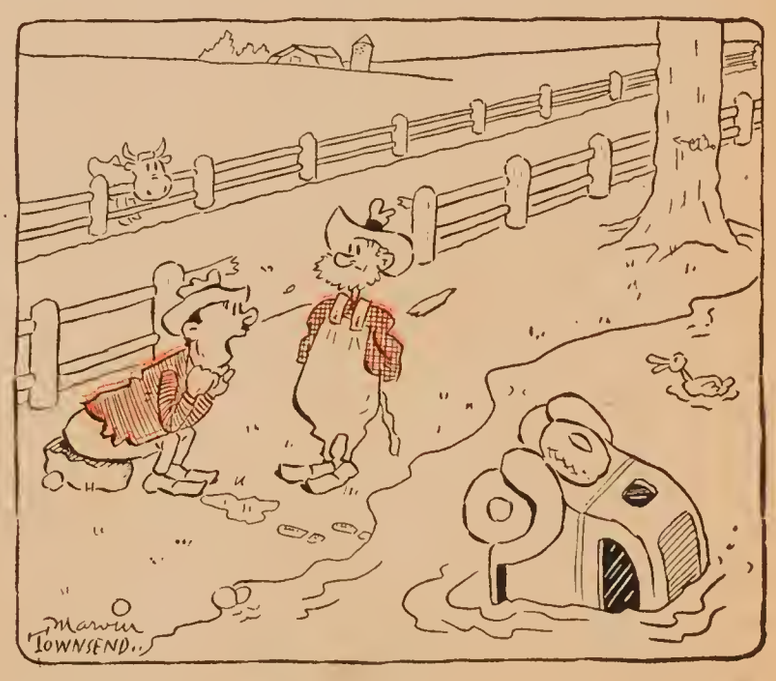
Webster was New Hampshire born, but for the last twenty years of his life his home was near Marshfield, about forty miles south of Boston, and there he had an estate of a thousand or more acres where he found pleasure and relaxation in playing at farming.

Marshfield village is only a tiny hamlet. The Congregational Church where the great man devoutly worshipped fronts on the Common. The Church is very old but is still kept white and beautiful with fresh paint. On each side of the church and stretching far to the rear is a very old populous cemetery, but there is another and much smaller graveyard occupying a little hill top near the old home and there Webster lies buried.

The family plot is a large one and is surrounded by a high iron fence with a locked gate. Among the burial monuments I noted that of a son, Col. Fletcher Webster, who died in the Civil War, having been killed in action while leading his company at the Second Battle of Bull Run. The great statesman himself is entombed with utter simplicity. There is a little rounded mound of earth three or four feet in height and on top of this a low slab such as might properly stand above a Quaker's grave and on it the name, DANIEL WEBSTER, and nothing more. Perhaps those who set the slab realized that he had reared for himself a far more imperishable monument than any tomb of bronze.

It was an October day when I stood there and in my thinking I went back to that other October day eighty-seven years before when they had buried him.

(*Continued on Page* 25)



"It's not so much the car I'm worried about, but my wife's in it!"

STALLIONS *of the Year*

New York State Draft Horse Club Makes Selection on Basis of Winning Get-of-Sire Classes.

By MORTON ADAMS,
Secretary, New York State Draft Horse Club.

THE VALUE of a given draft stallion in New York State has, up until 1939, been largely a matter of the owner's and the prospective user's opinion. This was changed somewhat last year in at least four counties in New York State. The officers and directors of the New York State Draft Horse Club realized that, to promote the breeding of good draft horses, they would have to assist in bringing to the attention of mare owners, the stallions that were siring the best foals.

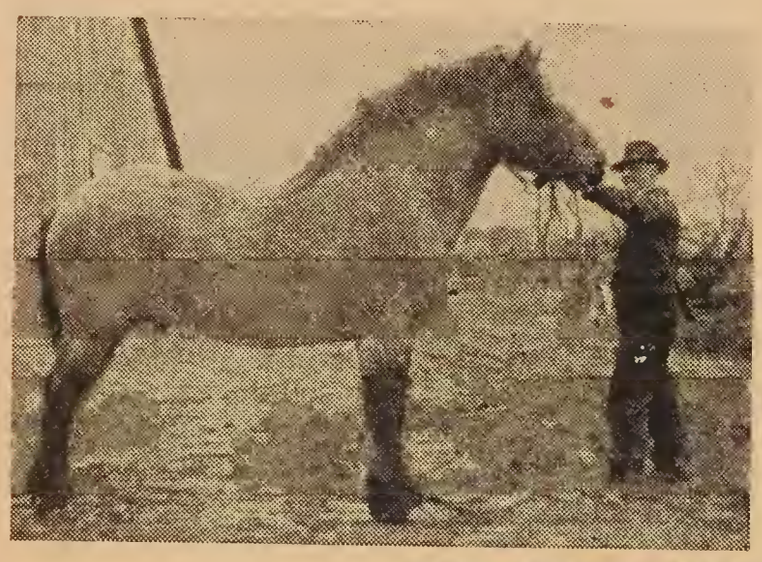
Working on a limited budget, the directors hit upon the idea of giving silver loving cups at three county fairs each year to the owner of the purebred registered, and enrolled stallion whose offspring won the get-of-sire class. This cup was to become the permanent possession of the man who won it three times, not necessarily in succession.

From a survey of the County Fairs in New York State it was determined that St. Lawrence and Schoharie had the two largest draft horse shows and that the Onondaga Draft Horse Club was sponsoring their first county show. These three were designated to have the Draft Horse Club Trophy in 1939.

The first show was the Onondaga County Horse Field Day in early August. Morton Adams of Sodus was the judge and he placed the get of the Belgian Stallion Cornell's Gay-Boy 18902, owned and exhibited by Dr. Richard M. Sears of Cazenovia, first in a class of six gets-of-sires which included three animals each.

Two weeks later at the St. Lawrence County Fair at Gouverneur, through the excellent work of Fair Secretary Bligh Dodds and Horse Superintendent Russell Cary, 134 horses were shown before Judge Robert M. Watt of Ithaca. A class of 12 gets-of-sire competed for the club trophy with George McLear of Hammond, owner of the Belgian Stallion, Duke DeCorbais 5226, receiving the cup on this stallion's get.

Late in September the Percheron breeders rallied at the Schoharie County Fair at Cobleskill and won the trophy. Mr. Watt was the judge. The winner was F. M. Holmes & Sons of Cobleskill on 3 horses, get of the purebred Percheron Stallion Brookside Prince 207198.



(Above): Cornell's Gay-Boy 18902, sire of the Trophy winners at the Onondaga Horse Field Day. Owned by Dr. Richard M. Sears, Cazenovia.



(Right): Duke DeCorbias 5226, First Prize aged Stallion at the St. Lawrence County Fair and sire of the Winning Get-of-Sire. Owner, George McLear of Hammond, at halter accepting the New York State Draft Horse Club Trophy from Club President Dr. Richard M. Sears, Cazenovia.

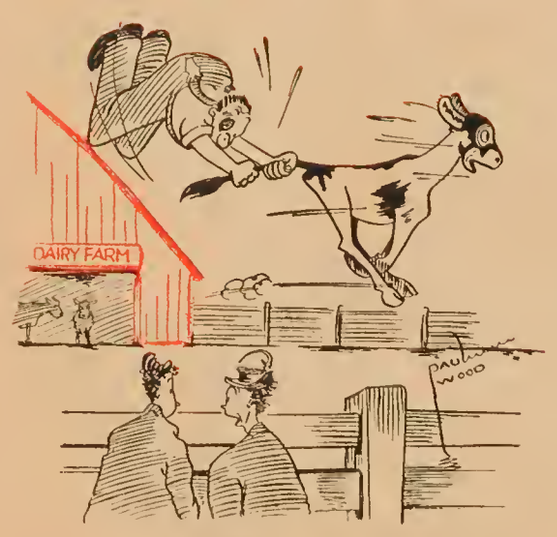
It is the plan of the "Club" to continue this awarding of trophies again in 1940 with three other counties to be selected.

During horse day at the 1940 Farm and Home Week at Cornell University the New York State Draft Horse Club will honor the County Club which has done the most during 1939 to foster improved horse breeding in their county. Following the luncheon on Friday of Farm and Home Week a silver loving cup will be presented to the President of the club winning the county club contest.

This contest is divided into 10 parts for which credit is given for activity of the local club. These include: 1. Publicity; 2. County Fair activity; 3. State Fair activity; 4. Local horse breeding promotional work; 5. Club membership; 6. Number of foals; 7. Type of County Fair premium list; 8. Most Improvement in County Fair premium lists; 9. Percentage of purebred stallions in the county; 10. 4-H Club activity.

The counties now having horse clubs include St. Lawrence, Tioga, Onondaga, Schoharie and Wayne.

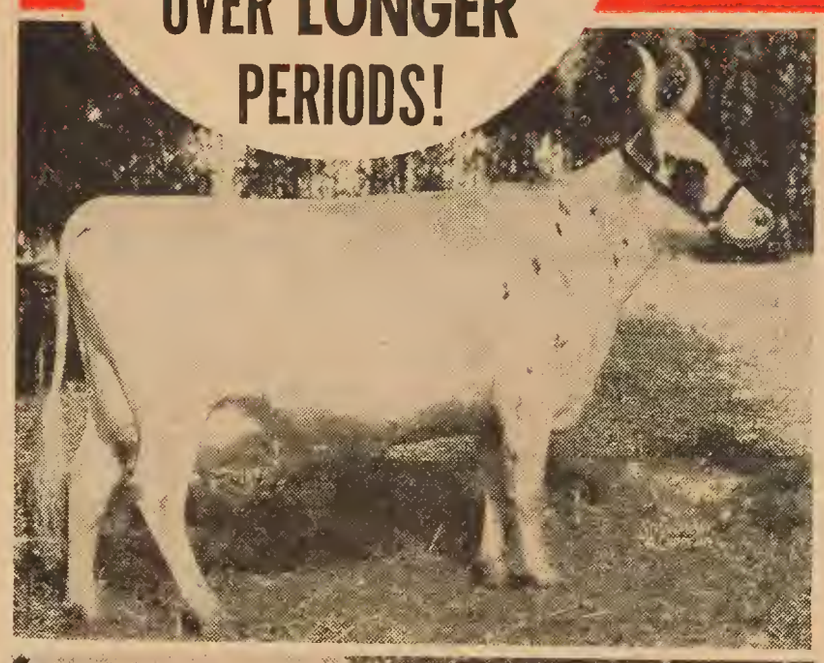
The officers of the New York State Draft Horse Club are: President, Dr. R. M. Sears; Vice-President, Arthur Horton, Johnson City; Sec.-Treas., Morton Adams, Sodus; Directors, Mrs. Max Dreyfus, Brewster; Donald W. Taylor, DeKalb Junction, and Robert M. Watt, Ithaca.



"Such cruelty, Miss Twiddle; the man should be ashamed!"

HIGH MILK PRODUCTION Maintained OVER LONGER PERIODS!

This Famous AYRSHIRE HERD makes high 3-Year Record on BEACON Test Cow RATION



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Photo shows part of Iroquois Herd at Cooperstown, New York. This herd uses Beacon Rations exclusively.

The proof of a dairy ration is in the results you get over a long period. And that goes for Beacon Test Cow Ration. Introduced in 1936, this ration has proved that it not only helps secure maximum production, but it also helps *maintain* high production during the entire lactation period.

Iroquois Herd, of Cooperstown, New York—with George Jackson as herdsman—has proved it. Mr. Jackson was one of *many* progressive dairymen to put his herd on Beacon Test Cow Ration 3 years ago.

During this period, his herd has made the following outstanding record:

Year	Milk lbs.	Fat lbs.	Test %	No. of Cows
1936-7	10,436	425.03	4.07	26
1937-8	9,738	412.46	4.24	21
1938-9	10,671	450.33	4.22	26

All but one animal in present milking herd has been bred on the farm.

The reason that Beacon Test Cow Ration helped Mr. Jackson, and many other dairymen, to reach new highs in milk production over longer periods is because it was developed especially for this purpose. Many different formulas were studied in different herds for a number of years before Beacon Test Cow Ration was put on the market.

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Send for Free Catalogue Today !

If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners and Florists Wholesale Price List.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC., 41 Moreton Farm, Rochester, N.Y.

Reliable Mail-order Seedsmen since 1880.

1940 CATALOGUE *now ready*



TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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FACTORY PRICES make the SHAW DU-ALL the lowest priced, complete, QUALITY tractor. Two types: 4-wheel all-purpose tractor that does deep plowing; other heavy work 5 & 8 H.P. models; 2-wheel Garden Tractor in 2, 3, 4, 5 H.P. models. Both types have auto-type gear shift, air-cooled engines, other fine SHAW features. Use low cost fuels. WRITE for FREE Catalog, Factory Prices, 10-DAY TRIAL Offer.

Address Nearest Office

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WALKING PLOWS

Walking Plows— Chilled and Steel Moldboards 5 sizes 3 Left-Hand.

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Harrows— Spring Tooth—Spike Tooth and Disc

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Land Rollers— Two or Three Section 24" 8 ft. & 9 ft. and Two Section 26" 8 ft.

POTATO PLANTER

Potato Planter— New Model One or Two Row.

LIME SOWERS

Lime Sowers— 1 Horse 6 Bushels, 2 Horse 8 Bushels, 2 Horse 10 Bushels.

See Your Dealer or Write

LE ROY PLOW COMPANY,
LE ROY, NEW YORK, U. S. A.



Unloading canning factory peas at a viner near Prattsburg, Steuben County, N. Y.

Crop-Growing Hints

"Starter" for Transplants

VEGETABLE growers are definitely interested in the use of so-called "starter solutions" of fertilizer used in the water applied when transplanting vegetables. Careful tests have shown that plant food applied in this way gives the plants a big boost and that the crop is increased far more than by applying an equal amount of fertilizer in other ways.

One starter solution frequently used is made by dissolving 2½ lbs. of ammophos and 1¼ lbs. of nitrate of potash in each fifty gallons of water. These chemicals can be purchased ready mixed in these proportions.

Good results have been shown where such a solution is used, even though a complete fertilizer is also applied quite close to newly set plants. It has been predicted that the use of this starter solution will become quite universal among growers of cabbage, tomatoes and similar crops within a relatively short time.

* * *

Look to Your Meadows

In areas which suffered from dry weather last summer, the condition of meadows for next year's hay crop is a question and a serious one. If emergency hay seedings were put in last fall, it is important to cover those seedings with a good coat of manure this winter. Incidentally, no method of handling manure has ever been found that will result in less loss of plant food than drawing from the barn each day and spreading it on the field.

After the new seeding is covered, old meadows deserve consideration next, even to the point of robbing the corn crop of manure commonly put there.

It has also been stated that where a hay crop is likely to be short, the cheapest way to buy hay is fertilizer in the form of a readily available nitrogen carrier applied to the meadow early in the spring.

* * *

For the Farm Woodlot

The weather we have been having recently is not conducive to spring plans. Nevertheless, spring is not far away. The inclusion of reforesting in the Agricultural Conservation Program will certainly turn the thoughts of many farmers toward planting a few trees. For 1940 there is an additional conservation allowance of $30.00 for planting trees at the rate of at least 1,000 per acre. This will allow the planting of approximately four acres.

In New York State trees are available from the Conservation Department, Albany, N. Y.; and if you are planning to set any, we suggest that you get an order blank from the Department and put in your order now. You do not need to pay for them until shortly before they are shipped, some time in April or early May.

By the way, if you want a good farm woodlot, fence out the cows.

* * *

Inoculate Legumes

Ten years ago the quality of commercial legume inoculants varied greatly; some were good and some were useless. Since most states have been requiring some official testing of these inoculants, the situation has been greatly improved; and you can now buy any one of a dozen inoculants with confidence. Not only that, but the production of these commercial inoculants has more than doubled in the last ten years, while at the same time prices have been reduced considerably.

Tests have shown that inoculating legume seed greatly increases the crop where the inoculating bacteria are not present in the soil, and usually gives a profitable increase even though they are present. The cost is small, and the use of inoculants with all legumes is good insurance.

* * *

"The Sower Went Forth"

The use of poor seed is a handicap which no amount of fertilizer or care can correct. In general, state laws require the tagging of seed with certain information to guide the purchaser. Usually these laws do not prohibit the sale of poor seed; it is up to the purchaser to read the tag and draw his own conclusions. Common information given includes the variety name, the percentage of weed seeds, the germination test and the date it was made.

An evangelist for better seed is M. T. Munn of the New York State Agri-



"Look at the funny shadows we make. That one looks like old funny-face, the game warden."

A $100 HANDFUL
Yet Costs Only 50c
NITRAGIN INOCULATION
A fifty cent can of NITRAGIN frequently brings extra profits of $100 or more from extra yields and extra quality in the crop. NITRAGIN inoculation increases yields, makes richer feed and builds up the soil. It is the oldest, most widely known inoculant . . . used by farmers for 40 years. Seed dealers sell it.
FREE New Book!!
Tells of opportunities with alfalfa, clover, soy beans and other legumes—for cash, feed and soil building crops.
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3808 N. Booth St. Milwaukee, Wis.
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DEPENDABLE NURSERY STOCK
Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Berry Plants, Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens and Rose Bushes
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APPLE, PEACH, GRAPES, RASPBERRIES
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Send for Price List. Let us tell you more about our hardy, thrifty, fibrous-rooted trees and plants, guaranteed True to Name.
PRODUCTS YOU CAN PLANT WITH CONFIDENCE.
THE WILSON NURSERIES
Thomas Marks & Son
Wilson - New York
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1940 Catalog Now Ready
36 pages honest descriptions, actual photographs of high quality Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, bred and grown by us. Write for your copy today.
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ALSO CROWN DRILLS AND REPAIRS
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CROWN MFG CO., Box 67, PHELPS, N. Y.

CALL ON FARMERS!
Receive cash commission weekly selling high quality Growmore Seeds. Many fine territories open. Full or part time. No investment necessary.
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cultural Experiment Station at Geneva. Under his direction last year over 13,000 seed samples were received and tested, representing seed offered for sale or used on farms in the Empire State.

From his experience Mr. Munn says: "If you do not know seeds—then know your seedsman." In many cases seedsmen go beyond legal requirements to protect the buyer, and one of the best protections a buyer can use is to buy from seedsmen who have built up a reputation for square dealing.

* * *

Drugs for New Plant Varieties

The use of a drug called colchicine to produce changes in plants, resulting in new strains or new varieties of farm crops, is a thrilling story. The process is technical and of interest to farmers only through the results that may be secured. Already there have been produced in the flower world marigolds of greatly increased size; also a barley with grains about twice normal size; and medicinal herbs with odor much stronger than normal.

It is impossible to predict the benefits that may come to agriculture from this new method of plant improvement, but the possibilities are startling.

Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from Page* 2)

all the energies of the Grange will be thrown into its accomplishment.

* * *

VERMONT'S State Master Henry A. Stoddard recently made quite an installation record when he installed simultaneously at Randolph the officers of seven subordinate Granges. A large hall was made available, beautifully decorated, and Grange officers and members came from a wide area to witness the ceremony, which was greatly enhanced by impressive tableaux and musical accessories. Mrs. Stoddard assisted her husband in the unique ceremony and the subordinate Granges whose officers were thus installed were West Randolph, Roxbury, Brookfield, Rochester, Bethel, East Bethel and North Randolph. Three of the new masters installed were women.

* * *

IN MASSACHUSETTS a group of state-wide officers' conferences is now in progress, which started January 29 and will continue until late in February. The State Master, Lecturer and Secretary attend all these meetings and preside over sectional conferences of their respective subordinates.

* * *

CENTRAL POMONA in Connecticut has done remarkably fine work of late, through its various subordinates, in the collection of handmade dolls, scrap books and toys, which in total made a sizable collection—all turned over as Christmas gifts for the crippled children in the Shriners' Hospital at Springfield, Mass. No one will ever know how much joy was brought to the little shut-ins through this Grange ministry, and it is right along the line of the great work done in Connecticut Granges the past year in the collection of used tinfoil, whose proceeds all went toward the support of the Shriners' Hospital.

* * *

THE HOME AND COMMUNITY Welfare committee of West Baldwin Grange in Maine has recently done a fine piece of community service by purchasing several First Aid kits and placing one of these in each of the public schools within its jurisdiction. In many other directions the Granges of Maine are cooperating with the schools, and in consequence a fine spirit of interest in the children's welfare has been promoted.



Don't let your apple trees develop these nitrogen-starvation symptoms

TERMINAL GROWTH of young trees will show yellowish-green leaves and reddish petioles. *Leaves* small and reddish. Current *stem and twig growth* short and slender. *Roots* slender and yellowish.

Turn Hungry Trees into Profitable Trees with Urea Nitrogen

Fruit trees require liberal applications of nitrogen. In many areas and under many conditions, they also need phosphoric acid and potash. If they don't get the right amounts of plant food, they soon develop starvation symptoms and become unprofitable.

Keep trees healthy and productive with the help of urea. Whether applied in "URAMON" (42% Urea Nitrogen) or in mixed fertilizers, UREA is an excellent form of nitrogen for fruit trees. It is completely available, leaching resistant and leaves no harmful residues. *Urea nitrogen* not only helps keep trees healthy, strong and productive . . . it also rebuilds rundown trees that show signs of nitrogen starvation. Write for fruit tree leaflet. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Ammonia Department, Wilmington, Delaware.

• • •

DU PONT ON THE AIR—*Listen to "The Cavalcade of America" every Tuesday, 9 p.m., E.S.T. over N.B.C. Networks.*

DU PONT UREA NITROGEN
"URAMON" Fertilizer Compound (42% Urea Nitrogen) Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Urea-Ammonia Liquor (45% Nitrogen)
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SEED OATS!
SENSATION—One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent, with large, white meaty grains weighing 40 lbs. per measured bu. of the highest quality. You should by all means give them a trial. Also Hybrid Seed Corn, Red Clover, Alfalfa, Alsike, Sweet Clover, Timothy, Barley, Soybeans, Etc. Write for samples and circular.
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EARN $25 to $100 WEEKLY
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TURNING clean, deep furrows—hour after hour and season after season—is tough work! It calls for a plow that can take it. That's one reason McCormick-Deering is the top choice of experienced farmers throughout the country. Here's a plow a man can be proud of! From safety spring-hitch to rear wheel, McCormick-Deering Plows have rugged quality built into every inch and ounce.

But stamina isn't the whole story. International Harvester offers new *high-speed* plows which are correctly designed to reduce *dirt resistance*. Friction and side draft are cut to a minimum.

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Wood is the proven—best material for silos and curing silage. *All* wood silos aren't alike. Only the Unadilla has the patented lock dowelling that ties the entire silo into a *Juice-Tight,* wind-proof, enduring structure. With fair care it will outlast any other silo.

For grass silage as well as corn, it is most important to *Save the Juice* which contains valuable, body-building mineral food.

Write Today for Catalog and our early-order discounts. Unadilla Silo Co., Box B, Unadilla, N.Y.

Agents Wanted — Open Territory



UNADILLA SILOS

FARMS FOR SALE

86-ACRE COMBINATION DAIRY, POULTRY AND BOARDING HOUSE FARM. Bordering on Cayuga Lake and concrete highway. 60 acres loamy tillage easily operated, balance pasture and wood. 8-room dwelling located on high elevation overlooking the lake. 62 ft. and 48 ft. barns, concrete stable for 16 head, other buildings. $3800. Free circular and information on long-term financing.
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GOOD LIVING, SECURITY, COMFORT
Equipped farm bargains, catalog free.
STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

CANADA LANDS — Free Information.
New Homes—good soil—water. CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, Dept. W, 335 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.

Milk Market News

December Price---Problem of Overproduction

PRODUCERS in the New York metropolitan milk marketing area were paid a base price of $2.16 for December milk. This was for milk testing 3.5 per cent butterfat at the 201-210 mile zone from New York City.

Volume of milk for December was about 36,500,000 pounds greater than it was for November, and over 58,000,000 pounds greater than it was in December the year before. This increased production resulted in a decrease in the percentage of milk in Class I, which accounts for a drop of 12 cents in the price of December milk as compared with that for November.

This increase in production because of better milk prices is worrying all thinking dairymen. No marketing plan will keep prices up when there is far more fluid milk than can be sold. Farmers are keeping even their poor cows, and are feeding more and giving better care to all their stock. The average price received by farmers for milk cows in 1939 was the highest since 1930.

Speaking on this subject of milk marketing at the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society on January 17, Governor Lehman said:

"The future of our entire agriculture many depend upon the solution of this question of voluntary regulation of milk production through cooperative effort."

Commissioner Holton V. Noyes, at the same meeting, emphasized the need of "the application of the best cooperative thought to the question of controlling production."

That is right. Cooperative effort is the way to control production. But how? The milk marketing agreement is really a surplus plan. It always operates just like it did with the December price. If there is too much milk in Class I, it goes into the lower priced classes, and farmers get a lower price. The trouble is that most farmers don't realize this. Everyone has a personal responsibility not to increase production beyond his usual average.

All agree that something has got to be done to keep fluid milk production within bounds. What is your suggestion?

* * *

Amendments Would Insure Better Spring Milk Prices

IN ORDER to do everything possible to guard against the big slump in milk prices next spring when the large surplus comes, the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency of Syracuse has petitioned the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture for three new amendments to the marketing agreements. These are:

AMENDMENT NO. I

This asks for a provision which would make possible a rise in price of Class I or fluid milk effective May 1. Under the present milk marketing Order, the price for May would figure at $2 a hundred, or a little over, for fluid milk. The change would be made by repealing the present butter schedule as a basis of figuring the Class I price and putting it on the basis of evaporated milk price. Because evaporated milk sells higher than butter, this would ensure a higher Class I price.

The Bargaining Agency is also asking to have the marketing agreements include a provision against any possible decline in Class I price below $2.49 per hundredweight, before April 1, 1941. This would keep the milk prices up even though there might be an extensive decline in general commodity prices due to the ending of the war.

AMENDMENT NO. II

This amendment, if approved, would so price skim milk as to add about 28c per hundredweight to all milk manufactured into cream and butter products.

AMENDMENT NO. III

This would provide for weekly payments by dealers to the Market Administrator to accumulate funds against the final monthly payments. This would prevent dealers from using farmers' money for price-cutting, and would also make doubly sure the paying of their monthly pool prices.

If the Order is continued, and if these amendments are approved, there will not be any such decline in prices as farmers experienced last year.

The continuance of this sound and constructive marketing program depends upon the support it receives from the dairymen themselves, and their refusal to be led astray by crackpots, some dealers, and would-be farm leaders with Communist support and leanings.

* * *

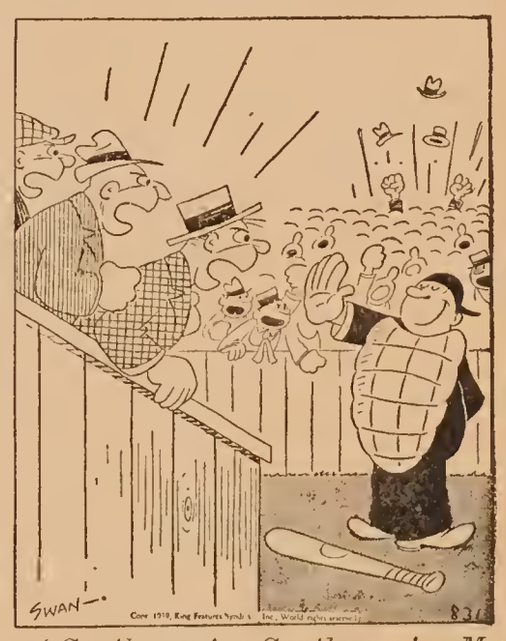
Dairymen Oppose Changes in Milk Grades

THE whole milk industry again has been upset by the announcement by the Board of Health in New York City that after September I Grade A milk will be abolished. This was followed a few days later by a speech on the subject of milk grades by New York City's bombastic Mayor LaGuardia, trying to make capital with milk consumers by claiming that Grade B milk is just as good as Grade A, and that the elimination of Grade A would save consumers millions of dollars annually.

Grade A milk for New York City is produced by some 5,000 dairymen from scrupulously inspected Grade A herds on special Grade A farms, with special equipment. It contains more butterfat, less bacteria, is more frequently checked, and is processed in separate Grade A plants. When delivered to the consumer it is sealed with an over-all cap, and is delivered in faster time than Grade B.

Grade B milk is a safe, high quality milk, but produced under less restrictions and at a lower cost of production than Grade A.

Both of these grades were set up by



"Gentlemen! Gentlemen! My name's SMITH, the umpire — not LYNCH!"

the city Health authorities themselves, certainly not by the farmers. But after they have been set up and thousands of farmers have spent large sums for special equipment, it is unfair to farmers to destroy this additional income amounting to some $3,500,000 a year.

The elimination of Grade A is of equal importance to Grade B producers, because it will no doubt be the policy of the health authorities to put many of the same restrictions on the production of Grade B as is now required for Grade A. *In fact, the announcement comes at the same time as another announcement of the city Board of Health setting up new regulations for Grade B.* For example, these new regulations require that the sides and ends of trucks used in transporting milk cans shall be at least 6 inches higher than the tops of the covers. Charles H. Baldwin, of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, in a statement, wonders whether the Mayor of New York ever tried to lift a hundred pound can of milk over the side of a truck to the loading platform at a milk station. *Under this new regulation he would in some cases have to lift it as high as his head.* Many farmers haul their own milk in the same car which they use to drive to church. One of the new truck regulations would force these farmers either to buy a new car or hire a hauler whose machine has been made to comply with the new rules.

New regulations also will require farmers to keep their milk at lower temperature. That means more cost.

It would look as if the Mayor wants to eliminate Grade A milk, impose additional regulations and costs on farmers, and at the same time provide consumers with a higher grade of milk at the Grade B price.

Ever since farmers have been producing milk for the cities, the consumers, represented by the health authorities and by politicians, have continued to place more and more regulations on the production of milk. In the same breath the city politicians complain bitterly and start investigation after investigation on the high costs of milk. These regulations in many instances have been impractical to the point of foolishness, and they have been enforced too many times by young city inspectors who knew little and cared less about actual practical dairying and milk production.

Farmers have always been willing to conform to any reasonable regulation. Of course they want to produce good milk. *But the consumer must expect that more and more regulations mean more and more cost on the milk.*

Fortunately, farmers are better organized than they used to be, and the Mayor can rest assured that he is not going to get away with taking millions of dollars out of dairymen's income and greatly increasing their costs, without a fight.

* * *

NEW YORK MILK PRICES WITH COMPARISONS

	Dec. 1939	Dec. 1938	Dec. 1910-14	Nov. 1939
MILK, Grade B, 3.7% 201-210 mile zone:				
Dairymen's League, per cwt.*	$2.19	$2.03	$1.91	$2.30
Sheffield Farms, per cwt.	2.23	2.065	1.95	2.35
Average, per cwt.	2.21	2.05	1.93	2.325
Index, 1910-14=100†	123	114	100	129
40 basic commodities Index, 1910-14=100	118.8‡	106.6	100.0	116.8
BUTTER:				
New York, 92 score	30c	28c	35c	30c
Index, 1910-14=100	86	80	100	88
DAIRY RATION AT UTICA:				
Wholesale price per ton	$31.73	$26.66	$29.00	$30.19
Index, 1910-14=100	109	92	100	105
Pounds feed equal in price to 100 lbs. milk	139	154	133	154

* Net pool return without special location or upstate city differentials.
† Adjusted for change in seasonal variation of price.
‡ Preliminary.

—LELAND SPENCER,
Dept. of Agr. Econ. & Farm Mgt.
N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

League Holds Series of Large Meetings

SPEAKING at a large meeting of dairymen at Ithaca, New York, on January 24, Fred H. Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, said:

"If we are to obtain a living price for milk we must have the power and strength that thousands of farmers bound together in confidence, loyalty, and commonsense, possess. We must have a plan based upon the experience of years in dealing with this marketing problem, and we must have legislation soundly conceived and adequately administered.

"The Federal-State marketing agreements," said Mr. Sexauer, "have worked beyond the expectations of Washington and Albany, and far beyond the expectation of distributors. For the first time the distributors found themselves where they could not throw their losses back on the farmers. They waged a long and costly legal battle to destroy these marketing agreements, a battle that was not concluded until the United States Supreme Court ruled in favor of dairymen. ****

"No man's opinion can become the dominating viewpoint of an organization such as the Dairymen's League," continued Mr. Sexauer. "No small group can control it. The viewpoint of this organization must be the viewpoint of the majority of its membership. The composite thinking and opinion of the 30,000 farm families become the thinking and opinion of the League itself."

The meeting at Ithaca was one of 24 meetings held recently in the 24 League districts of the New York milk shed. Both members of the organization and other dairymen were invited. The average attendance at these 24 meetings has run from 300 to 1200 dairymen, so that a total of nearly 15,000 farmers have come together to discuss dairy problems and to study the Federal-State marketing agreements, to which they again gave almost unanimous approval.

Following these general district meetings of the League, there will be a series of local meetings, so that everyone will have an opportunity to understand what the Federal-State marketing agreements are doing for them.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

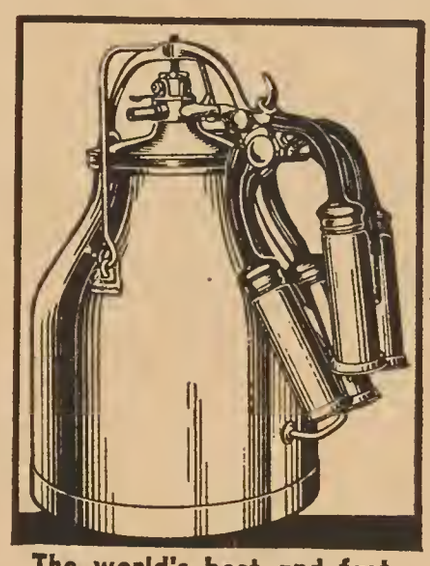
Cattle Sales

Feb. 13	114th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
March 4-6	Nittany Meadows Guernsey Sale, State College, Pa.
Mar. 14	115th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Mar. 18-19	Nittany Meadows Guernsey Dispersal, State College, Pa.
Mar. 25	Entire Holstein Dispersal (Mifflin Co.). Granville, Pa.
April 10	116th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Apr. 15	Capitol Holstein Sale, Harrisburg, Pa.
April 24	Connecticut Guernsey Breeders Ass'n. Annual Sale, Durham, Conn.
May 9-10	117th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
May 13	The Royal Guernsey Sale, Harrisburg, Pa.
May 13	Eastern States Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Sale, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
May 20	Stephen W. Blodgett Holstein Dispersal Sale, Fishkill, N. Y.
May 25	Thatch Meadow Farm Guernsey Dispersal, St. James, L. I., New York.
May 28	The Eastern Guernsey Sale, Doylestown, Pennsylvania.
June 1	New York Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Geneva, N. Y.
June 4	St. Lawrence Valley Ayrshire Club Sale, Gouverneur, N. Y.
June 19	118th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.

Coming Events

Feb. 8	Annual Luncheon and Meeting of Massachusetts Guernsey Breeders Ass'n., Hotel Somerset, Boston.
Feb. 12-17	Farm & Home Week, Cornell.
Feb. 14-16	New Hampshire Poultry Growers' Ass'n. Chick & Egg Show, State Armory, Manchester, N. H.
Feb. 15	Annual Master Farmer Banquet, Willard Straight, Cornell.
Feb. 27-28	Eastern States Farmers' Exchange Annual Meeting, Springfield, Mass.
Feb. 27-March 1	Mohawk Valley Baby Chick & Egg Show, Jonathan Levi Plant, Erie Blvd., Schenectady, N. Y.
Feb. 28-March 2	Annual Country Life Program, State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I., New York.
March 7-8	Annual Meeting of Northeastern Dairy Conference, Providence, R. I.
April 20	Connecticut Beekeepers Ass'n., State Capitol, Hartford, 10:00 A. M.
May 8	Ayrshire Breeders Ass'n. 65th Annual Meeting, Providence, Rhode Island.

The Only Milker With Which BOTH Cow and User are COMPLETELY SATISFIED!



The world's best and fastest milker. Has many new features and improvements.

The New DE LAVAL MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY MILKER

THAT'S the simple but important fact. Now that a perfect milker is obtainable, why be satisfied with anything less?

The new De Laval Magnetic Speedway costs but little more than other milkers and will save the cost difference many times over while you are paying for it.

Why not see your De Laval Dealer or mail coupon to nearest De Laval office shown below?

De Laval Milkers and Separators are sold on such liberal monthly installments that they pay for themselves while being used.

LOWER PRICES on De Laval Separators

At the reduced prices for which De Laval Separators are now being sold they represent the greatest value in separator history.

De Laval World's Standard Series Separators
The best De Laval Separators ever made — skim closer, run easier, last longer. Can be cleaned in 5 minutes. Made in 4 sizes; hand or electric drives.

Junior Series
Wonderful, low priced, smaller capacity, quality separators. Ideal for small herd owner. Five sizes, with or without stand.



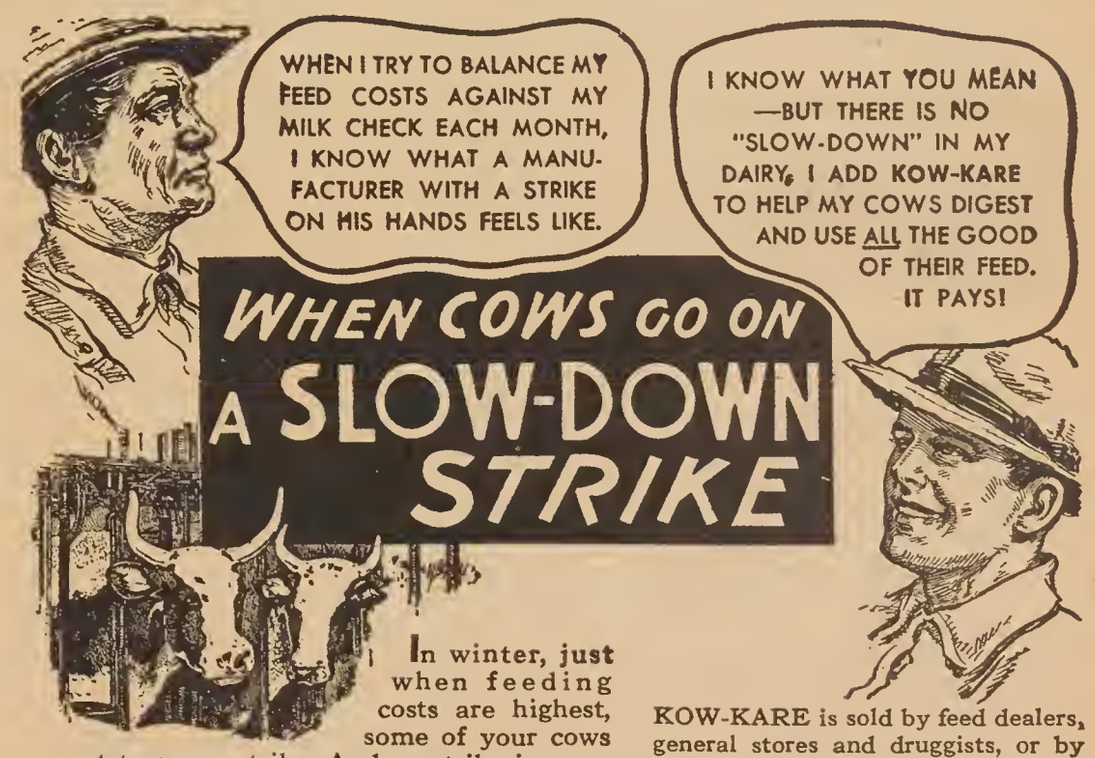


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IT NOW COSTS LESS TO BUY THE BEST

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 1-4.
New York, 165 Broadway
Chicago, 427 Randolph St.
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Please send me, without obligation, full information on { Milker ☐ Separator ☐ check which
Name .....
Town .....
State.....RFD.....No. Cows....

WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF SEPARATORS AND MILKERS



In winter, just when feeding costs are highest, some of your cows are apt to go on strike. And no strike is more ruinous to profits than sluggish milk yield . . . because the slow-down usually forecasts costly health troubles ahead. Fact is, most cows on winter feed have a grievance. Lack of fresh air, sunlight, exercise and succulent pasturage, puts an unfair burden on digestion and assimilation. To keep up production and maintain resistance to disease, medicinal support for the overworked organs is common-sense insurance.

Add KOW-KARE to the Feed

KOW-KARE is *not* a feed; it is a feed supplement designed to promote more efficient conversion of the rich, dry winter grains and roughage. It is a scientific compound of iron, iodine and carefully chosen medicinal herbs and roots known to medicine as Tonic, Stomachic, Carminative, Laxative, Alterative, Stimulant and Mineral Replacement. Thousands of cow owners find it is good business to mix KOW-KARE with the feed throughout the winter and before and during calving.

KOW-KARE is sold by feed dealers, general stores and druggists, or by mail postpaid for $1.25 (large) or 65¢ (medium). Full directions on package. Write today for *Free* 32-page treatise on cow ailments, "Home Help for Dairy Cows."



DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
DEPT. 12. LYNDONVILLE, VT.

"The Federal-State Milk Marketing order is working satisfactorily . . ."

GOVERNOR LEHMAN



Said the State's Chief Executive: "The Federal-State Milk Marketing order, strengthened by United States Supreme Court approval, is working satisfactorily." In short, Governor Lehman tells the farmers:

"You are doing a good job running the dairy business."

Good, But Not Enough » » »

In our quarter-century battle for A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK, we have fought for—and secured—rights for all dairy farmers in the milkshed. We have legally kept surplus milk from breaking the fluid market. We have secured the right of farm organizations to work together in protecting their industry. We have promoted happiness and well being in thousands of dairy homes.

But » » » We must jealously guard this machine which the Federal and State order has given us—and which the Governor says is working satisfactorily. We must be on the alert against enemy SNIPERS who would weaken the order or create dissension among our own ranks. We must examine every attack against the order and determine for ourselves if it merely hides a plot to weaken the order. We must be suspicious of all those who say: "I could pay you more if it were not for the order" The answer to that is, "Oh, yeah! Well, *why didn't you* pay us more when there was *no* order?"

Today farmers and farm organizations are not likely to be fooled by propaganda or resistance. We are well on our way to solving the milk problem. Let's hold fast to what we have. Let's do whatever we can to help strengthen all cooperatives. Let's help in every way we can to build more unity among farmers and closer working relation among legitimate cooperatives. For it has been the leadership of legitimate farm cooperatives which has won the farmer his present rights. And it will be the leadership of those cooperatives which will resist all effort to take away these rights or weaken the farmer's position.

The Dairymen's League pledges its wholehearted effort to help keep the Federal and State orders working in the interest of all dairy farmers, and we welcome the growing support from business men throughout the state.

Published by the

THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

■ *Congress Begins to Economize*

SOMETHING new in Washington is the current Congressional economy drive. Both House and Senate appropriations committees are using the axe on President Roosevelt's budget estimates for next fiscal year, which total $8,424,000,000. First saving voted by House was cut of $94,500,000 in sum asked for Independent Offices Supply Bill, which if confirmed by Senate, will leave high and dry without funds three agencies established by President — National Resources Planning Board, Office of Government Reports, and Council of Personal Administration.

Next, House appropriations cut 7 millions from budget estimates for Defense Deficiency Bill. Senate committee slashed the bill another 13 millions. More cuts are expected, as Congress has to choose between economizing or raising new taxes in election year, or increasing national debt limit above 45 billions.

SLANT: It will come hard for the New Deal to have to stop spending, after having spent since 1932 more than half as much money as all the previous administrations in the 150 years since George Washington took office.

■ *Unfair Labor Ruling Against Farmers*

FEDERAL Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco has backed up an unfair National Labor Relations Board ruling against a California citrus growers' cooperative. According to ruling, persons engaged in processing farm products in factories *off the farms where the products are grown* are industrial employes, instead of farm workers. In this particular case, it didn't make any difference to Labor Board, or to the Court, that the factory was a cooperative one owned by a group of California farmers, and that the grading and packing done in it was merely a centralization of work formerly done on their individual farms.

SLANT: This ruling means that a cooperative plant, processing a perishable product like canned peas, might have a strike on its hands, supported by government, at a time when it would ruin every farmer growing peas for it. When National Labor Relations Act was passed, Congress exempted farm labor, but left it to Labor Board to define "farm labor". Since then, labor unions have sought to get a hold on agriculture wherever possible, and have been upheld by Labor Board. Remember what happened to Cooperative G.L.F. Bean Growers' Association, at Batavia, N. Y., a year ago last summer? This California case is the same thing all over again, and proves that there must be no let up in the fight to get clarifying amendments to the Labor Act, which will prevent such unfair rulings in the future.

■ *Plotters Caught by G-Men*

SEVENTEEN men, with average age of 29 years, were arraigned recently in a New York City court, charged by federal G-Men with a plot to overthrow U. S. government and to set up dictatorship on Hitler model. Their first aims were said to be a campaign of terror against Jews, and bombing of two New York newspapers, the Jewish Daily Forward and the Communist Party's Daily Worker. Then, when more members could be recruited, they planned to blast bridges, seize power plants, docks, railway terminals and Federal Reserve Bank, after which the government was to have been seized.

The plotters, most of whom are U. S. citizens, were charged with having laid up a store of ammunition, some of it stolen from New York National Guard units. One of ringleaders, William Gerald Bishop, is said to have been born in Austria, and to have entered U. S. illegally, after being three times deported from Belgium and Holland.

SLANT: "It took only 23 men to overthrow Russia," remarked G-man J. Edgar Hoover, on hearing the plot pooh-poohed by some people who apparently thought that 17 misguided young men couldn't do much damage to a great country like the United States. We think that Mr. Hoover is thinking straight, and that the country should appreciate the fine work the Federal Bureau of Investigation is doing in rounding up trouble-makers.

Dies Committee Continued

Last week, House of Representatives voted 345 to 21 to continue work of Dies Committee, which has also been active in putting a finger on persons engaged in un-American activities.

■ *A Great Statesman Has Gone*

SENATOR BORAH, who died in Washington on January 20 at the age of 74, was nationally and internationally known as the most famous senator of his time, and justly so. His enemies classed him as an "aginner," or "the great oppositionist" His friends often called him "The Lion of Idaho." If he was an "aginner", he opposed only the things that he thought were wrong. He was a deadly foe of monopoly, and the leader in America against entanglement in European affairs. A Republican, but thoroughly independent, he never put party or personal gain above what he thought was right.

SLANT: Americans who believe in maintaining the principles that made this country what it is have lost a great friend and leader with the death of Borah. His last speech—and he was one of the best speakers of his time —was on the Bill of Rights (see box on this page).

■ *Britain Too High-Handed*

TO STRONG protest from our State Department, British replied recently that they are going to continue to stop and search our mails on the seas.

SLANT: Such high-handed proceedings remind Americans, who remember their history, of the War of 1812. America declared war then because of Great Britain's insistance on stopping and searching, and sometimes seizing, United States vessels and property. Americans are, in general, sympathetic toward British in their present war against agression, but that sympathy largely vanishes when British themselves practice agression. When some of us get too sympathetic and think that United States should get in the war, we need to remember that Britain took the lead in repudiating her war debts to us, and that she and France gave America little or no credit for helping to win the World War.

■ *War News*

BELGIUM and Holland had another severe scare during fortnight, as heavy concentrations of German troops along their borders led to more rumors that Hitler was planning to make them a stepping stone to a big attack on France and Britain. Almost complete mobilization and evacuation of Belgium villages on German border were ordered, but so far Germany has made no further move in that direction.

Finland's Resistance Holds

Russian forces last week continued their violent attacks on the Karelian Isthmus and along Finland's southeastern frontier, but were reported to have been repeatedly repulsed with heavy losses by the Finns. They were also forced to retreat in Finnish Lapland sector, where temperatures dropped so low that special alcohol thermometers had to be used to record them (mercury freezes at 38° below zero). Finland's ability to hold out after her comparatively small army and supply of munitions is exhausted, and after she loses her two best allies —General Winter and Spring thaw— will depend on whether she can get outside help. President Roosevelt has proposed to Congress a Finnish loan, but there is considerable Congressional opposition to it because of fear that such a policy might drag us into war, and also because Congress is hard up.

Set-Back for Japan

On Jan. 26, Japanese-American trade treaty was allowed to expire, in accordance with six-months' notice which United States served on Japan last summer because of her violation of American rights in China. United States has refused Japan's request for new treaty unless she has a change of heart. While trade may go on as usual, it can now be cut off at a moment's notice, should there be any new interference by Japan with American rights. As this country is Japan's chief source of vital products at present, and also her best silk customer, this would mean economic disaster for the Japs.

■ *"Comrade" Browder Convicted*

LAST WEEK a former candidate for the Presidency of the United States, Communist Earl Browder, got four years — but not in the White House. Browder received a sentence of four years in a Federal penitentiary and a fine of $2,000 after being convicted of using an American passport fraudulently obtained. Evidence showed that he had traveled four times on passports obtained by false statements.

Although convicted, Browder was allowed to leave the court on $7,500 bail, pending his appeal for a new trial. Meantime, New York City Communists are busy pushing Browder as a candidate for the House of Representatives in the 14th Congressional District.

A Sacred Document

IN HIS LAST SPEECH, made just before his death, Senator William E. Borah, America's greatest senator of recent times, quoted a traveller here from a European dictator country, as saying that before any progress could be made in breaking down American institutions, a way must be found to discredit the American Bill of Rights. Then Borah continued:

"I have said that this Bill of Rights is a sacred document. If human liberty is sacred, this document is sacred!"

To show you how right Borah was, and to refresh your memory, read the following summary of the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights. Bear in mind that the makers of the Constitution has seen so much trouble from the oppression of kings and bad governments, that they were not satisfied even with the Constitution itself, and they added this Bill of Rights to make doubly sure. Are we citizens of America today just as sure that we are doing everything we can to preserve these Rights? Here they are in shortened form:

1. Absolute freedom of religion, speech, and the press, with the right to gather at meetings and to petition.

II. Right to keep and bear arms.

III. No quartering of soldiers in times of peace in homes without consent of owner, nor in time of war except in a manner to be prescribed by law.

IV. Right of people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures.

V. Protection of persons and their property.

No person shall be held for capital or otherwise infamous crime without presentment of indictment of a grand jury nor otherwise be put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor compelled to be a witness against himself, nor deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

VI. Rights of Persons accused of crime.

Persons accused of crime shall enjoy right to speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed. He shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, confronted with witnesses against him, and have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

VII. Right of Trial by Jury in Suits at Common Law.

Where value in controversy shall not exceed $20, right of trial by jury shall be preserved.

VIII. Provides protection against excessive bail and punishments.

IX. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people. (The United States has no power to do anything except what you, the people, give it. *Don't give too much*).

This is the Bill of Rights. Senator Borah said it is sacred. Let us keep it so!



From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

New York Agricultural Society Meets

"WE RECOMMEND that no material changes be made by the Legislature in the Rogers-Allen Act, and that the principles of such act which permit cooperation between dairymen to maintain orderly marketing of their products be the established policy of the state." So declared the New York State Agricultural Society at its 108th annual meeting in Albany.

The society "heartily commended" officials who have aided in carrying out policies authorized by the act and advocated "cooperative effort by farmers in the solution of farm problems."

Halsey B. Knapp, director of the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, L. I., was reelected president.

Vice-Presidents include Leigh Kirkland, Fredonia; Van C. Whittemore, Canton; E. J. Walrath, Evans Mills; Harry Bull, Campbell Hall; Walter G. Emerick, Watervleit; Lawrence Howard, Kinderhook; George E. Bates, Albany; Earl B. Clark, North Norwich, and H. L. Creel, Homer.

Perley M. Eastman and Webster J. Birdsall, both of Albany, were re-elected secretary and treasurer, respectively. Mrs. H. M. Wagenblass of Warsaw was named to the executive committee. Members who carry over are Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., Lawyersville; H. M. Stanley, Skaneateles; H. P. King, Trumansburg; and Oscar F. Kinney, North Chatham.

Ask Better Market Reports

The society called attention to effect of budgetary cuts in reducing market news service last year and by resolution urged that this important service be expanded rather than curtailed.

Continuance of milk publicity was favored.

A resolution adopted and directed to be sent to the mayor and health commissioner of New York City urged continuance of two grades of milk. It recited that producers of Grade A milk had incurred large investments, and that Grade B producers will be placed under additional expense if they are forced to produce one grade.

A recommendation was made by the resolutions committee that the next annual meeting of the society devote itself to analysis of the methods, facilities and needs of marketing New York State farm produce. It was suggested that better marketing offers a most profitable field for exploration because of the proximity of the great consuming centers.

"A stagnant or backward agriculture is a liability to the state," recited a resolution urging that adequate funds be provided for continuance and expansion of a sound program of research. It said that many of agriculture's problems have been solved by research, and that the need continues for uninterrupted research at the various state colleges and experiment stations.

Because the state colleges, experiment stations, secondary schools of agriculture, as well as all vocational agricultural activities in schools of the state are under direct control of the Board of Regents, the society requested the Legislature to give agriculture representation on the board.

The report of a special committee, which was approved, urged that funds be provided for a historical pageant of agriculture to celebrate the centennial of the State Fair.

Century Farms Listed

At the annual dinner Governor Lehman presented Century Farmer citations to families which had been on the same farms for a century or more. Citations went to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Barber, Westport; Wynter Burdick, Greenwich; John L. Lounsbury, Barton; Howard H. Utter, Geneva; the Vernon Wells and the Kenneth Wells families, Suffolk County, L. I.

* * *

Horticultural Society President Sends Strong Message to Kingston Meeting

From his sickbed, J. Wessel TenBroeck, Jr., of Hudson, president of the New York State Horticultural Society, addressed one of the most forceful messages which has been received by the society in a long time. It was read at the Kingston meeting by Vice-President Theodore Oxholm of Esopus.

Discussing the problems facing the growers, TenBroeck said: "There has been a tendency to 'let George do it.' This places too great a responsibility upon the relatively few men who head farm organizations, who, after all, are not seers and whose judgment may not be perfect. Their ability to do good depends upon the strength of their organization and the influence which is brought to bear for or against certain policies."

TenBroeck deplored the tendency upon the part of the state to limit funds for research and education and for proper interpretation of the results of research. "If such a policy is continued," he said, "New York State Agriculture soon will be extinguished."

He said the subject of legislation is a delicate one because it requires clear thinking to separate the good from the bad. "Too many laws have been passed which on the surface seemed desirable, or at least harmless," he said, "but which have later proved boomerangs. Some have been turned to uses for which at their inception they were not intended. Again too many laws have been initiated by individuals purporting to benefit fruit growers, which the large majority of growers neither wanted nor approved.

"Requests for appropriations for research and education have been ignored on the basis of economy, while other appropriations have passed without a quibble."

TenBroeck in outlining a basis for successful marketing said that the solution of this problem lies primarily with the growers themselves. He urged support for the New York and New England Apple Institute, "which has done more for northeastern apple growers than many of them realize."

* * *

To Standardize Apple Box

One of the matters of serious debate before apple growers is the need to standardize the apple box and other packages. There are so many kinds of boxes now in use that both buyers and sellers at times appear confused. There are instances where sales have been made conditional upon use of a certain kind of box, and shippers either had to rebox or lose the sale. The State Horticultural Society has requested that this be a first matter of consideration by the Joint Fruit Committee which it has set up in conjunction with the State Farm Bureau Federation.

Herman Kappel of Covert Orchards, who has made a study of the subject, was requested by the society to present his information to the committee at its first meeting, presumably during Farm and Home Week.

* * *

Rochester Milk Price $2.43

Equalized price for the first month under the state milk marketing order for the Rochester market was announced at $2.45, less two cents for administration. L. L. Clough, administrator, said that dealers generally had filed their reports promptly and that the order was working fairly smoothly in its first month.

The $2.43 represents a considerable advance to most dairymen over November checks. The order went into effect Dec. 1. Prices paid by the various cooperatives in the market for November milk ranged from around $2 to $2.25.

* * *

Milk Production Control

One phase of the milk problem was touched upon by Commissioner H. V. Noyes before the State Agricultural Society in a review of statistics of his department for the past three decades. In 1909, total income of New York farmers from dairying was 78 million dollars and income from all other farm products was 208 millions. Indications are that total farm income for 1939 will figure about 312 millions, he said, about evenly divided between dairy products on one hand and all other farm products on the other.

The commissioner said this points to the need of diversifying farm income as much as possible, although in many instances it is difficult to offer specific advice.

Governor Lehman told the society that the time had come when farmers must take some action cooperatively to see that the production of milk does not become so great that it will destroy the benefits now being obtained under a program of orderly marketing.

Master Farmer Judges Meet

The Annual Meeting of the New York State Master Farmer Judges was held at the DeWitt Clinton Hotel in Albany on January 16. At that time four new Master Farmers were chosen to be honored, with their wives, at the Master Farmer Banquet at Willard Straight Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., on February 15 of Farm and Home Week. Governor Herbert H. Lehman will make the awards.

At the same meeting in Albany, eight farm boys and girls were selected as winners of *American Agriculturist* Achievement Awards, which will also be presented at the Master Farmer Banquet.

Nominations are now in order for Master Farmers for 1940. All that is necessary is to drop a letter or post card to *American Agriculturist,* P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Master Farmers are chosen for outstanding success in farming. However, in addition to being a successful farmer, it is necessary to have an outstanding record for community service. This honor is seldom given to men who are less than fifty years old.

Hereford Breeders to Meet at Farmers' Week, Feb. 13

A group of Hereford breeders are meeting at Ithaca on February 13. This is Beef Cattle Day at Farm and Home Week—a day when all good beef cattle men like to get together and discuss their problems of feeding, breeding and marketing.

A banquet is again being held at noon under the auspices of the New York State beef cattle breed societies, at which many interesting speakers will be heard. At 4 o'clock that afternoon the Hereford breeders have called a meeting to discuss a proposed sale of Hereford breeding stock, to be held in late May or early June. At this writing Cornell University have already set aside three fine Hereford animals which will be offered to the public at auction. The Gage Stock Farms of Delanson, N. Y., have selected 10 Polled Herefords which are going to be consigned to this sale. It is also expected that W. J. Hamilton of Jamesville, N. Y., and Walter W. Fisk of Wolcott, N. Y., will have large entries, as well as many other breeders.

The President of the New York Hereford Breeders Association urges that all Hereford breeders in the state who are interested attend this meeting and avail themselves of this opportunity of meeting their fellow breeders and expressing their views.

A. M. Loomis

A. M. Loomis, for many years Washington representative of several dairy and agricultural organizations, died in Washington on January 3.

Until he resigned on January 1 because of ill health, Mr. Loomis was Secretary of the National Dairy Union. He played an important part in enactment of legislation designed to control importation into this country of foreign fats and oils.

Master Farmers *for* 1939

Name	*Address*	*County*
Fred Handy	Lancaster	Erie
Aaron Putnam	Bath	Steuben
George Shultes	West Berne	Albany
Alexander Speirs	Slate Hill	Orange

Winners of American Agriculturist Achievement Award

JUVENILE GRANGERS

Beverly Sisson	Sherburne	Chenango
John Huntley	Canton	St. Lawrence

4-H CLUB MEMBERS

Louise Mullen	Stafford	Genesee
Allison Arlen	Eden	Erie

FUTURE FARMERS

Lawrence Diver	Akron	Erie
Meade Palmer	Brookfield	Madison

FARM BOY SCOUTS

Alan Van Winkle	Camden	Oneida
Kenyon Parsons	Sharon Springs	Schoharie

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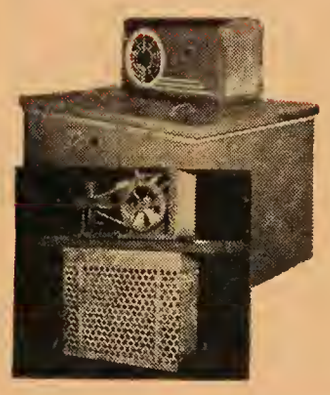


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The Market Barometer

Storage Holdings of Apples

Out-of-storage movement of apples for December totaled 4,806,000 bushels according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, compared to 4,249,000 bushels last December and a five-year average for the month of 4,220,000 bushels. Storage holdings on hand January 1 were 384,000 bushels less than a year ago and 1,076,000 bushels below the five-year average.

Following are the cold storage holdings by states:

	Jan. 1, 1940 Tot. Bushels	Jan. 1, 1939 Tot. Bushels
Vermont	135,000	58,000
Connecticut	342,000	277,000
Massachusetts	954,000	445,000
New York	5,604,000	4,483,000
New Jersey	641,000	866,000
Pennsylvania	1,319,000	1,425,000
Ohio	603,000	354,000
Illinois	723,000	677,000
Michigan	875,000	856,000
Virginia	2,915,000	2,735,000
West Virginia	393,000	350,000
Washington	8,161,000	9,804,000
Oregon	594,000	874,000
California	1,057,000	1,672,000
United States	26,182,000	26,566,000

Relief buying of apples is continuing in several areas. Total relief purchases up to January 13 amounted to 5,835 cars, which was 18 per cent of the total movement by rail to that date.

The Potato Situation in Up-state New York

Up-state New York cities have been good potato markets for the last two weeks of January. Potatoes packed under the State trade mark in pecks have been wholesaling at from 30 to 32c. Other pecked potatoes have been wholesaling at 25c to 27c depending on grade and quality. State trade mark potatoes must pass the federal inspection and show less than 4% defects. They must also be no smaller than 2 inches in diameter and none larger than 14 ounces. Apparently the consuming public is willing to pay more for the extra quality and grade.

U. S. No. 1 Smooth Rurals have been bringing around $1.40 to $1.50 on most of the wholesale markets with somewhat less than this paid in some shipping sections. Brushed Katahdins and similar varieties graded 2-inch minimum have been bringing from $1.60 to $1.70 to the wholesale market. Here again appearance is a factor in the price of bulk potatoes as in pecks.

Severe cold weather is keeping shipments to a minimum which has had a good effect on the price. Frost damage is frequently reported even on potatoes supposed to be carefully handled.

The stocks-on-hand report issued by the USDA each January will probably be released late in January. This may have a bearing on whether or not the potato market strengthens. Indications are that prices will be good for the next month at least

Cold Hits Southern Vegetables

Cold weather in southern states, January 18 to 21, caused severe damage to early vegetables. In LOUISIANA, leafy vegetables were severely damaged and young plants were almost a total loss. In MISSISSIPPI, cabbage plants in the fields were killed, but only a small acreage had been transplanted at the time of the freeze. It is stated that the freeze will not affect the final acreage of tomatoes and cabbage in that state. In ALABAMA, cabbage was damaged severely but may not be an entire loss.

In FLORIDA, cabbage was frozen in the northern part of the state. In TEXAS, beets and cabbage in some areas were damaged some, but there was little damage reported to spinach, onions and carrots. Seventy-five per cent of the tomatoes in the lower Rio Grande Valley were reported killed, but most of the acreage will be replanted. Early potatoes there were slightly damaged.

Cold weather will very probably hold back shipments of early onions from the South and strengthen the market for the old crop. Onion prices have strengthened considerably already.

Milk Production Up

The New York daily milk production per dairy has been running about 12 pounds above a year ago, although for the first few days of January the average upward trend was more gradual than a year ago.

Estimates of cold storage holdings of butter on January 13 showed 41,731,000 pounds, as compared to 122,500,000 pounds a year ago.

For the first 11 months of 1939 U. S. production of American cheese was estimated at 492,935,000 lbs., which is a decrease of 7 per cent as compared to the same period in 1938. Compared with the U. S. decrease of 7 per cent, the New York State production of American cheese declined 21 per cent as compared to the first 11 months of 1938.

Onion Stocks Up

Onion stocks in the hands of growers and dealers on January 1, 1940 were 19 per cent larger than on January 1, 1939, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service. A total of 4,077,000 sacks (100 lbs.) is indicated to have been on hand January 1, 1940, compared with 3,419,000 sacks a year earlier. For the 10-year period, 1929-38, holdings on January 1 averaged 3,029,000 sacks.

Total disappearance of the 1939 production to January 1, 1940, was unusually heavy, but not heavy enough to offset the greatly increased production and as a result holdings were the highest on record.

Eastern States.—Holdings, in hundred pound sacks, in Massachusetts and in important competing eastern states are:

	1940	1939	1938
Massachusetts	30,000	73,000	96,000
New York	1,105,000	681,000	720,000
Pennsylvania	3,000	6,000	7,000
Ohio	96,000	69,000	88,000
Michigan	687,000	826,000	599,000
U. S.	4,077,000	3,419,000	3,115,000

Egg Consumption Up

Government report on cold storage holdings of eggs on January 1 was 533,000 cases, 231,000 more than a year ago. During January there was an active demand for storage eggs which, it is estimated, cut holdings to 316,000 cases about the middle of the month. Holdings the first of the year were a little heavier than had been estimated, but combined holdings of case eggs and frozen eggs were only slightly above holdings on January 1 a year ago and were somewhat below the five-year average.

Recent figures show an up-swing in the consumption of eggs, largely as a result of lower retail prices. If egg prices do not go up too high or too rapidly, consumption should continue good.

The second stabilizing factor has been the weather. Continued cold always cuts production, and the past two weeks have been no exception.

Better prices brought a halt to government purchases of eggs in the Northeast about the middle of January, and resumption of purchases by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation will doubtless depend on the market level.

The egg-feed ratio, as reported by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets was 9.2 on January 19, showing little change for the past month. A year ago it was 7.3 and two years ago 7.7.

On January 19 top wholesale price for white eggs in New York City was 24½c and a year ago it was 22c.

New York Central Railroad Changes Live Stock Tariffs to Meet New Conditions

To meet truck competition and to make it easier for the live stock shipper to get the benefits of railroad service, the New York Central Railroad has made some interesting changes in its live stock tariffs for New York State points.

First, they have simplified their tariffs by putting all classes of live stock under one classification instead of having different minima and rates for each different class of live stock.

Second, they are now offering graduated minimum weights so that a shipper does not have to assemble much more than a large truck load and still be able to ship by rail. Whereas, formerly he had to load 22,000 pounds of cattle in a car or pay freight on weight which he did not ship, now he can load as low as 10,000 pounds.

The rates, also, are adjusted so that shipment by rail is far more economical than by any other means. For instance, the distance from Watertown to Boston by rail is 386 miles and the rate on a maximum carload is only 38c per cwt. In other words, it costs less than 1c to have a thousand pound steer carried one mile and only $3.80 to have it transported all the way from Watertown, N. Y., to Boston, Mass.

The processors of meat hope that these new rates will result in more movement by rail. They have found that stock brought in by trucks over long distances are more likely to be bruised, thus causing hidden losses. Those interested in the humane treatment of animals are likewise interested in the success of these adjustments in rail tariffs.

National Cherry Week

New York State cherry growers and consumers are making plans for National Cherry Week, to be observed throughout the United States February 15 to 22. Cale C. Scutt of Newark, N. Y., is chairman of a committee that sponsors local and state cherry pie-baking contests. The winner will compete in Chicago on February 22 in the national contest with winners from all principal cherry growing states. Other members of the New York State committee include: Wilson Rood, Westfield; Irving Beal, Sodus; Milton Hallauer, Webster; Fred Miller, Holley; Earl Howell, Newfane, and H. H. Barmard, Geneva.

Mark E. Luckman of Sodus, N. Y., chairman of the National Committee, points out that cherry dishes have long been popular during February because of the association with George Washington's birthday.



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Ralph E. Lewis, Mooers, New York

"Sun's Lone Cedar Star" 4-H Ayrshire Bull, dropped in February.

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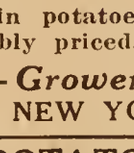
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By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

"EAT MORE PORK" is the slogan every retailer, distributor, processor, and farmer will be broadcasting for the next thirty days, or such a matter. It is justifiable from every angle, although I still cannot understand the situation. With all the talk of subsidies to protect our farmers against the world price, we have hogs selling in Canada at 9c a pound, and in this country at 6c. What has happened to our export trade, and why?

* * *

Wool continues in a very strong position, but already I am beginning to hear reports of bids of 30c, 32c, etc., for farm wools. This is one year that I do hope the wool producer will keep himself well posted and not break his own market, in spite of all sorts of pressures which are going to be brought to bear on him. We do not produce nearly as much wool as we consume in this country; therefore, we are in the position of a deficiency country on wool, which is just the reverse of our hog situation. With world conditions and world demand for wool, we cannot anticipate heavy imports and there is no justification at all for any lower wool prices. If anything, wool will be even higher than it is now, and inasmuch as it is not a perishable commodity, unless you are bid between 40c and 45c for your wool, which is its present value on the farm, simply do not sell it. There is no danger of it piling up as a surplus.

* * *

Horses are again beginning to move, but as yet there has been no real upturn in their value. $150 to $200 will buy a really good young horse; and good, usable horses are selling between $100 and $125. Horses should increase in value from about three years of age, until they are eight. Mares can many times replace themselves. The horse gets its power from crude, unprepared sources, and he repairs his own mechanism. He is also adjustable to small or large loads, and he supplies manure in a form unequalled as a soil builder. It is estimated that at least 45 million acres of crop land that previously fed horses is now turned to growing crops for other purposes, or pasture land for other classes of livestock. Wonder how many of us have thought of this when talking of "farm crop surpluses and prices"?

* * *

A really good money-making farmer friend of mine set me to thinking, and I hope what he said will have the same effect on you. This is what he said: "There is no permanent remedy for 3c hogs like 3c hogs."

* * *

Have you tried your electric fence mechanism as a rat control around your corn crib, grain bins, etc.?

Northeastern Breeders Favor Calfhood Vaccination

BROADER PLANS for a Bang's control program in the North Atlantic States were advocated at a recent meeting at Springfield, Mass. Session was under auspices of the Animal Health Committee of the American Society of Animal Production, of which C. L. Clevenger, Mount Hope Farm, Williamstown, Mass., is chairman.

The conference unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"1. That whereas this group believes in the continuation of the present test and slaughter program for those who elect to follow it, we also recognize that due to various reasons, including its high cost to breeders and to the government, we appreciate its limitations, and advocate that careful consideration be given to putting into effect a supplementary control plan.

"2. That inasmuch as calfhood vaccination is proving a satisfactory and convenient means of Bang's control under practical herd conditions, providing protection against infection at the lowest cost to both the government and the breeder, we advocate that it be given official recognition by the Department of Agriculture of each of the North Atlantic states.

"3. (a) That a plan be established in each state for certifying or accrediting herds in which Bang's disease is under control, and in which calfhood vaccination is being systematically practiced under state supervision.

"(b) That it is recommended that all calves be vaccinated between the ages of 5 and 8 months.

"(c) That each animal as vaccinated shall be properly identified and reported to the state official in charge of this work.

"(d) That consideration be given to exempting from the official report of the blood test those vaccinated animals that are under 20 months of age.

"(e) That no vaccine shall be used or offered for sale unless approved by the proper state or federal official; all vaccine shall be applied by an approved veterinarian, who shall have a state permit to do this work.

"(f) That certificates of accreditation shall carry a statement that calfhood vaccination has been practiced in the herd, giving the date it was started.

"(g) That each state proceed to take steps to permit the entry of cattle from herds in other states that are so certified.

"(h) That uniform requirements for certifying herds containing vaccinated animals be adopted by all states.

"4. That nothing herein suggested shall be construed as being in any way opposed to any state-federal control program."

Considerable discussion concerning the present lack of uniformity in shipping regulations followed, with the result that the body asked the chairman to appoint a committee consisting of a member from each state for the purpose of conferring with state officials concerning the establishment of more uniform interstate shipping regulations.

Chairman Clevenger appointed the following group, each of which was requested to select a committee in his own state, consisting of representatives of each breed:

MAINE: W. Harold Shaw, Sanford; NEW HAMPSHIRE: W. A. Baker, Exeter; VERMONT: A. P. Bigelow, Middlesex; MASSACHUSETTS: James DeNormandie, Lincoln, and John G. Ellis, Lee; CONNECTICUT: Ernest F. Doane, Litchfield; RHODE ISLAND: Walter A. Cook, East Greenwich; NEW YORK: W. Dorr McLaury, Portlandville; PENNSYLVANIA: G. A. Burdick, Wrightsville; NEW JERSEY: Arthur Danks, Allamuchy; MARYLAND: Paul B. Misner, Catonsville.

Following the introduction of the subject of the need for uniform antigen, Doctor E. A. Crossman reported that the Bureau of Animal Industry is now producing a standard antigen which is in use in all states.

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including the complete dispersal of the well-known
Roger H. Cross herd, Fayetteville, N. Y.
Herd is Bang Approved. Cattle are eligible to go into any state. In addition to a nice lot of heavy milking cows and heifers, there will be about 12 yearlings and heifer calves. The sale is featured by fresh and close springers along with a few ready for service bulls.
Send for details and catalog.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Manager, MEXICO, N. Y.

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CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,
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STAZDRY is fast becoming a favorite litter for baby chicks, not only because it absorbs moisture readily, but also because it never cakes down hard. Air circulates through it and, as a result, it stays drier over longer periods. It is light in color and comparatively dustless.

STAZDRY comes in compact, easy-to-handle 100 lb. bales, yet it covers a surprisingly large area of floor space, and is very economical to use. Manured Stazdry makes an exceptionally good fertilizer. Get Stazdry from your local feed dealer.

Stazdry IS EXCELLENT *for* CHICKENS HORSES COWS, GOATS *and* DOGS

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Bl. or Buff Leg., Anconas	7.50	13.50	3.00
Bar. White or Buff Rocks	7.50	9.50	7.00
W. Wy., N. Hamps, R. I. Reds	7.50	9.50	7.00
Red-Rk. or Rk.-Red Crosses	7.50	9.50	7.50
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Grade A Chicks—From Our Breeding		Supply	Flocks
White or Black Leghorns	$10.00	$15.00	$3.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00	11.00	7.50
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Heavy Ckls.—our choice—when available			6.00
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100% del. Cash or COD. Sexed Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)	Hanson or English 100	500	1000
	$12.00	$60.00	$120
St. Run White Leghorns	6.50	30.00	60
Barred or Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	65

Heavy Mixed—$6.-100. Leghorn Cockerels—$2.50-100. Breeders Bloodtested. PP. Order direct. Write for Cir.
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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Let's Take Stock

By J. C. HUTTAR

I'VE GOT a lot of things on my mind regarding this poultry situation and I'm just a little troubled about picking out only the most important things. I guess the way to start is to state the situation itself. While I shall try to stick entirely to known facts, I know myself well enough to realize that I'll probably be sneaking in an opinion here and there. The facts I'm not afraid of, as I believe we'll check on them; but you had better watch me on the opinions and check them more carefully with what you know.



J. C. Huttar

Here goes!

Since about the first week in December when egg prices dropped so low and feed prices were comparatively high, the business of producing eggs for market has been a losing one. I'm writing this on January 22, 1940. Egg prices have advanced 2½c a dozen on the large size and 5¼c a dozen on the mediums from the lows which they hit sometime in the last six weeks. Feed prices in the meantime have not advanced any higher than they were early in December.

It is MY OPINION that flocks which are laying over 50% and a good share of the large size are about breaking even at this writing. It is further MY OPINION that present prices on eggs will hold or advance for a while as long as cold weather continues, but when it gets milder we still have so many hens in the country that too many eggs will pour into the market and prices will again slide.

Hens and Hatching

The government reports for the last three months of 1939 showed much heavier selling off of fowls (layers) than in the same time in 1938. But this selling was slowed up at the end of the year by the low price of poultry. Therefore, we still have more hens than we had a year ago but the increase is not as great as it was three months ago. It is MY OPINION that some more have to go to market to cut the egg supply down to present day demand.

Last Monday and Tuesday I was in Chicago as a member of the National Poultry Planning Committee. For three months this committee has been working on a plan to develop a consumer education campaign to increase the demand for eggs. It is ready to be worked out now and I'll tell you more about it in another article.

On this committee is Reese V. Hicks, executive secretary of the International Baby Chick Association. A large proportion of the hatcheries and breeders of this country belong to that association and send him reports on their orders for baby chicks, hatchings, etc.

I asked Reese what he knew about the 1940 hatch. He said that early orders according to his reports are running 30% to 80% below last year, the heaviest cut being on the Pacific Coast.

That looks more favorable for egg prices later in the year but it is still too early to give this as a fact. We'll watch later reports.

So what?

Well, at this point I can't resist giving MY OPINION of what this all means to me. You draw your own conclusions.

I still stick to the story I told in this column in the Fall.

Flocks must be of good breeding and must be kept culled down closely to be profitable in 1940.

Further, however, the situation is going to continue to change in the next four months. I don't know which way. So watch it closely.

New York Egg Quotations

For about six months a joint committee of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council and the Northeastern Federation of Eggs and Poultry Cooperatives have worked on specifications of a grade that could be used in trading on the N. Y. Mercantile Exchange and which would represent the better packs of Nearby large eggs.

They submitted these specifications to the Exchange in November and last week it was adopted with a few changes. The changes were not too important from a quality, color or cleanliness point of view.

Now get this. So far only one lot of eggs out of all that were offered for Exchange inspection and sale has passed inspection and made the grade. The one lot that passed had to be candled and most of the blood spots and cracks removed, otherwise it would have been rejected too.

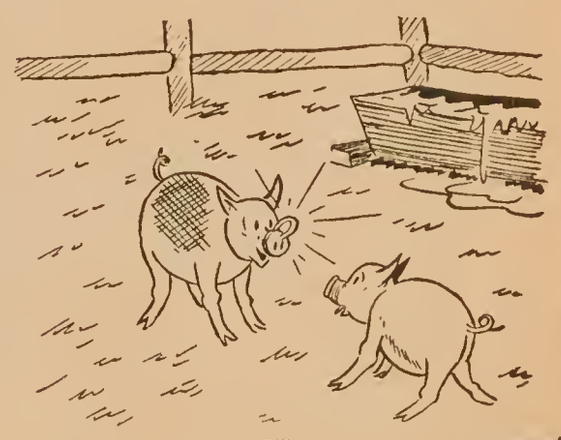
I talked to the Exchange inspectors this morning and asked them why all the lots were turned down. The answer was that there were four common reasons:

1. Too many blood spots (not candled).
2. Too many cracks (poor packing).
3. Too many tints (breeding and producer grading).
4. Too many dirties (poor producer marketing).

I give you this information for two reasons. First, I think the Northeastern committee did a good job and are on the right track. I don't believe the premium system under which most Nearbys are now sold gets producers the best returns. In this system the price of fine eggs is based on the demand and supply of a lower grade and the two don't often go together. Secondly, it brings out the weakness in the marketing of Nearby eggs. You might say "Our eggs are all right, the Exchange is wrong in their grade requirements". But I tell you, that while the present requirements may need some small changes, they are very nearly in line with what the buyers of the best eggs are asking and paying for.

So, you ask, "What's the answer?"

Look up at the four reasons why Nearby eggs failed to make the grade. The blood spot angle may need some adjusting, but the other three things are your baby and mine. Let's do something about it.



"How do you like my engagement ring, dearie?"

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Your Questions Answered

Winter Culling

Is it advisable to sell hens that stop laying during winter, or should they be kept on the supposition that they will start up soon?

This is always a difficult question to answer. Apparently the best poultrymen have come to look upon culling as a continuous operation rather than something to be done once a year. If a poultryman knew *why* a particular hen stopped laying, he would know better what to do with her. If it is a slump due to drop in weight, the bird may be brought back into production in a relatively short time; while if the slump is due to poor health or the fact that the bird is just naturally a poor producer, the best thing to do is to dispose of her.

* * *

Egg Quality

Does green feed produce eggs with lower interior quality?

No. Tests have shown that the height of the albumen, the percentage of firm white, and the yolk index (three ways of measuring interior quality) were the same whether green feed was fed or not fed. Of course, *color of yolk* is affected to the disadvantage of those who send eggs to the New York market.

* * *

I have been told that chicks should be purchased early, but I do not have a particularly warm place to keep them and am uncertain as to what time I should buy them.

There is no question but that egg prices in the different seasons of the year have changed from what they were ten or fifteen years ago. The peak of prices comes in the fall rather than in the winter, and there is less difference between summer and winter prices than there once was. The result is that early-hatched chicks become producers early enough so that their eggs will get the high prices.

If you are going to continue in the poultry business, it seems to me that you should improve your chick brooding facilities so that you can begin buying or hatching early in the season. Some poultrymen now hatch chicks for the producing flock the year around so that they have pullets beginning to lay in practically every month of the year.

* * *

What is the meaning of the term "pedigree hatching"?

This means that the ancestors, both male and female, of a particular bird are known for several generations. It is a rather complicated process and consists of leg banding breeders, keeping a record of matings, labeling eggs, and, as hatching time approaches, putting the eggs in wire boxes or cloth bags until the chicks can be leg banded. It has been shown that pedigree breeding is one of the best methods of "breeding up" a flock for higher production.

* * *

Hatchability

How long can I keep eggs for hatching and still get good hatchability?

Always put eggs in the incubator as soon after they are laid as possible. The general rule is that they should not be over two weeks old. Some poultrymen put the limit at ten days. Factors other than length of keeping affect hatchability. Early in the season great care should be taken to see that the eggs do not get chilled, and of course the feeding of the breeding stock is very important.

* * *

I try to feed my hens a little grain frequently during the day in order to encourage them to exercise, but almost always as I go in the house I find quite a number of hens on the roost with their heads drawn down between their shoulders. What can I do to get them to exercise?

Obviously these hens are not in the best of health. You didn't mention it, but I suspect that your house is damp, and some of the hens may be in the first stages of a cold. If my surmise is correct, the most important thing to do is to check over your ventilation system. If your litter is damp, you are getting too little change of air. A good way to get the information you need on ventilation is to drop a post card to the Mailing Room, College of Agri-

(*Continued on Page* 24)

Cornell Wins Poultry Honors



Cornell University won second place team honors, as well as high individual awards, in the 22nd annual Eastern Intercollegiate Poultry Judging Contest, held at Rutgers University, Jan. 12. Standing (left to right) are Robert Pinco, who was second high man in the individual scoring contest; Dr. G. O. Hall, coach, and Robert Guzewich, alternate. Kneeling are Clement Haimowitz, J. C. Scholes, assistant coach, and Marlin S. Prentice. Awards were made by Howard C. Pierce, national poultry buyer for the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, at a dinner given contestants by the A & P. Announcement of the appointment of Dr. Hall as general chairman for next year's contest was also made at the dinner. The Ithaca team was nosed out of first place by Pennsylvania State College, which won the Grand Championship Cup for the second consecutive year. West Virginia placed third.

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White and Brown Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
R. I. Reds, B. W. & Bf. Rocks, Red-Rock Cross, Wy. Wyand.	7.00	35.00	70.00
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NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	8.00	10.00	8.00
B. & W. MINORCAS	7.00	13.00	2.50
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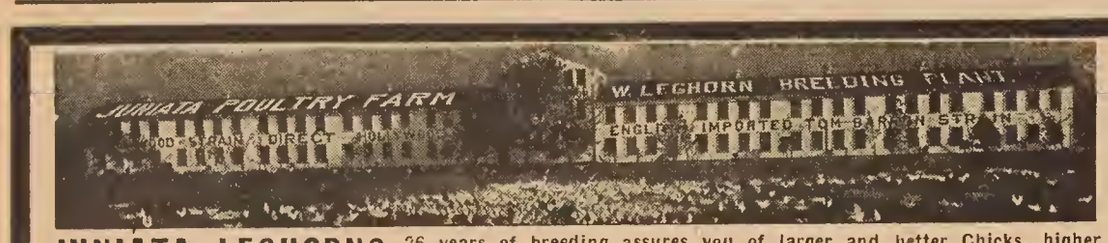
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N. H. Reds and Red-Rocks Cross	8.00	40.00	80.00
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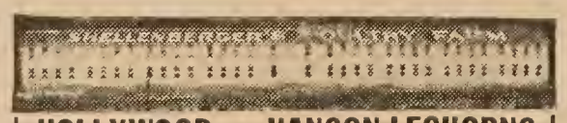
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Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
N. H. Reds & Red-Rock Cross	7.50	37.50	75.
Ll. Mixed $6.-100; Rock-Red Cross	8.00	40.00	80.

Postpaid. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Antigen method. Hatches Mon. & Thursdays. Write for Free Catalog, giving full details on our Breeders.
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HOLLYWOOD or HANSON LEGHORNS
Day Old unsexed Chicks, Day Old Sexed Pullets. Day old Cockerels. Write for Catalog and Prices.
C. M. SHELLENBERGER, Box 37, Richfield, Pa.

(*Continued from Page* 23)

culture, Ithaca, New York, for their bulletin No. 315. It may be, too, that you have some pullets of low vitality that will never be profitable, in which case the best thing to do is to dispose of them now.

Capons

A subscriber wants information about caponizing and capons. A good source of information is Farmer's Bulletin No. 849. Readers can get this by sending 5c in coin to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

With some study and practice, any poultryman can learn to do a good job of caponizing, although if there is someone in the neighborhood who has had some experience, it would be advisable to hire the work done.

There is a demand for capons, particularly for Thanksgiving and Christmas. The operation should be performed from eight to nine months before marketing, and is usually done when the birds are eight to ten weeks old.

Chilling Hurts Eggs

All during the summer months we talk about protecting eggs from heat. In the winter we talk about protecting them from cold. When eggs are chilled, it causes a serious drop in their market quality. Therefore, it is important to gather them frequently, to store them in a cool (but not a cold) place, and to protect them while they are being sent to market. Chilling thins out the whites, which affects their candling quality and practically insures that they cannot top the market.

The Inside of a Hen

Every poultryman should be able to "post-mortem" a hen. To do this, the first essential is to know the normal appearance of the internal organs of a hen. With this information, it is comparatively easy to recognize abnormal conditions.

Most state veterinary colleges have a man skilled in poultry diseases to whom sick birds can be sent for a post-mortem and diagnosis. This, of course, is the accurate way to determine what is wrong and to get recommendations as to what to do to prevent further losses.

Trends in Poultry Keeping

Over a period of years several poultry trends are of interest to northeastern egg producers.

Numbers.—Over a period of years there has been a decrease in the number of hens on U. S. farms. On January 1, 1938, the number was 475,000,000; in 1933 it was 444,000,000; and in 1939 it was 431,000,000. It is expected that the January 1, 1940, census will show some increase over last year's figures.

More Poultry in Northeast. — While total hen population is trending downward, northeastern hen numbers have increased. In 1930 Northeastern and Middle Atlantic States had about 10 per cent of all hens in the country. On January 1 a year ago the North Atlantic States had 5 per cent more hens than the average for 1928-37, while the entire United States hen population was 5 per cent less than the five-year average.

Egg Production. — Hens are laying more eggs. From 1927 to 1936 average production per hen was 92 eggs. In 1937 it had jumped to 100 eggs, and

New Matings for 1940

For 1940 we are announcing two new matings which round out our offering of chicks so that we have a chick for every need.

Send for our new free catalog which describes our Breeding Control mating of "SUPER" chicks, our old reliable SUSQUEHANNA STRAIN mating, on which we have built our reputation, and our lower priced economy STERLING QUALITY mating. Prices start at $8.95 for incubator run chicks, $2.95 for sexed males, $13.95 for pullets. Sexed pullets and cockerels are offered in all three matings. Our sexed chicks are guaranteed 95% accurate and are sexed by a world famous sexer.

All chicks blood tested by the long tube agglutination test in State laboratory your guarantee against disease.

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Ask about our POULTRYMEN'S BUDGET PLAN for purchase of chicks on time payments. This plan will help you finance your chicks, equipment and feed.

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.. $12. PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100



Special Prices On Large Orders

All eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

I SPECIALIZE: ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

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OFFICIALLY TUBE TESTED.
10,000 BREEDERS — 7 POPULAR BREEDS — $10

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BARRED ROCKS — N. H. REDS
WHITE GIANTS — RED-ROCK CROSS
R. I. REDS

DUCKS 20c - POULTS 45c

95% livability guaranteed for two weeks. Sexed Pullets $15. Warner Elec. Brooders. Free Catalog.

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SAVE on EMPIRE STATE CHICKS

SEXED PULLETS $11.90 UP PER 100

MALES $3.90 PER 100 UP

LOW BARGAIN PRICES on extra rugged, healthy chicks from old New England Stock. Rich in the direct bloodline breeding of some of New England's most famous contest winning strains. Many generations 200-300 egg breeding of great, big New England eggs. Our finest quality chicks attain a high standard. 180 to 220-egg flock averages under general farm conditions prove unusual production ability—Breeders' profits of $1 to $2 per bird prove their unusually dependable earning power. Real New Hampshires, big Leghorns, Barred & WhiteRocks, R. I. Reds; also popular crossbreeds. Chicks as hatched or sex-guaranteed day old pullets and cockerels. Liberal guarantees. BIG DISCOUNTS on early orders. Big FREE CATALOG tells all—write today.

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Large Eng. W. Legh. Plts. 95% guar.	$13.00	$65.00	$130.
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Bar. & W. Rox, W. Wyand. & R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
Spec. N. H. Reds & Rock-Red Cross.	9.00	45.00	90.
Red-Rock Cross $8.-100; Ll. Mixed	$6.50-100;		100%

live del. Postpaid. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Antigen Method. Write for Free Catalog with actual Photo of Poultry Farm & Hatchery.

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Harold Swimline, East Pembroke, N. Y., reports that his Redbird Farm birds weighed 2¾ lbs. at 8 weeks. Others report a majority weighing 3 lbs. or better at 10 weeks.

Pullets in 50% Production of 24-oz. to 0oz. Eggs at 6 Mos.

F. J. Eisenberg, Athol, N. Y., writes: "You might be interested to learn that the pullets I bought from you last spring started laying at four months and nine days, and ran as high as 84% at seven months."

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ROCK-RED CROSS—For tip-top BARRED Broilers.
BARRED-ROCKS—Bred to REDBIRD Standards.
REO-ROCKS "Sex-Linked" — 95% True to Sex.
SEXEO CHICKS IN ALL MATINGS.

Write today for Illustrated Folder and Price List.

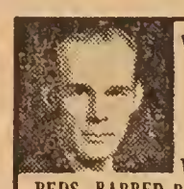
REDBIRD FARM, Route 11 Wrentham, Mass.

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The steady demand for BRENTWOOD chicks has resulted in largely increased capacity, new equipment and 15,000 of our own breeders right here on the farm. Entire flock 100% B.W.D. clean —one of largest state accredited flocks in the East. Quick feathering, low mortality, great layers. Excellent Crossbreds. Money back satisfaction guarantee. Write for new catalog—tells all.

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MELVIN MOUL, Owner
Box A, EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.



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WHITE LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS, N.H. REDS, BARRED ROCKS, CROSS-BREDS, SEX. PULLETS

Every breeder individually selected for size, vigor, and egg production and bloodtested for pullorum (B.W.D.). Average weight of hatching eggs is 25 to 28 ounces per dozen.

We Guarantee 100% Satisfaction—Van Duzer chicks are individually examined and inspected before shipping. They reach you stroog and sturdy, ready to grow. Satisfaction guaranteed to the extent of the origional purchase price of the chicks to 30 days after hatching.

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CHRISTIE'S New Hampshires Burst Forth Full of **SPIZZERINKTUM**



35,000 BREEDING BIRDS

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Leghorns, New Hampshires, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Crossbreds, Sexed Pullets, Hatched from Pullorum Clean Breeders. Guarantee protects you. Early Order Discount. Write for Catalog and Prices.
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Sturdy, fast growing, large egg chicks from Mapes bloodtested breeders. All breeding males are R.O.P. pedigreed.

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Red-Rock pullets — All-round production birds. Red-Rock cockerels are excellent and profitable broiler birds.

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WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

in 1938, 106 eggs were laid per bird. Also hens are laying more eggs in the fall and slightly fewer in the spring—a tendency which is quite marked in the Northeast.

Bigger Flocks.—In 1930 New England States had 591 flocks of over 1,000 hens. In 1935 there were 1,053 flocks over 1,000 birds, and the tendency to larger flocks seems to be continuing.

Breeds.—Figures show some tendency to shift to heavier breeds. This has increased the supply of brown eggs, particularly in New England, and has also increased poultry and meat supplies.

Other trends that are worth watching include increase in sexing of baby chicks, increase in number of baby chick hatcheries in the Northeast, the probability of a new live poultry terminal in New York City, and a continued increase in numbers of turkeys.

A Brief New England Journey

(*Continued from Page* 8)

Under a tree in front of his house he lay in his open coffin. He wore his blue coat with brass buttons and one arm was lying across his breast. The day was mild and hazy and the autumn sunshine lay full and warm on his face. And in that lonely place and in a time when means of transportation were slow and difficult, there was gathered a company that filled the farmhouse yard and flowed far into the surrounding fields. In all its history New England had never known at a funeral such an immeasurable company.

It has been the misfortune of some once famous men to outlive their fame and to go out of the world comparatively unnoticed. It was Webster's happy fortune to pass at the very zenith of his reputation. When he died, in the City of Boston and in remote Massachusetts hamlets and on windswept hilltop farms men said to one another that the lamp of New England had gone out. John Fiske, destined to be the historian of those times, was a boy of ten years when Webster died and he writes that he, boylike, wondered if the sun would rise next morning now that the greatest of men had passed from earth.

He died as he had lived, unafraid and unashamed. When he felt that the end was near, he summoned his faithful black body-servant, William, and bade him go down to the cove where his shallop lay and light the ship's lantern and hang it at the mast head and run up the flag saying, "I want to keep my light burning and my flag flying until I die." In his final hours he fought his great battles over again and babbled of many things and his last words were "I still live." So passed the statesman and orator who, as no other man of our history, had the power by the beauty of his phraseology and the magic of his voice to charm and persuade and enthuse men. Like almost all really great national leaders he dreamed of the Presidency of the United States. Once it seemed almost within his grasp and then illogically it passed him by. To a degree which few men have ever attained, he passionately loved and believed in our Republic. He was perhaps the last of that illustrious line of public men whose genius lent such luster to the early years of our country, and when he died he left no successor.

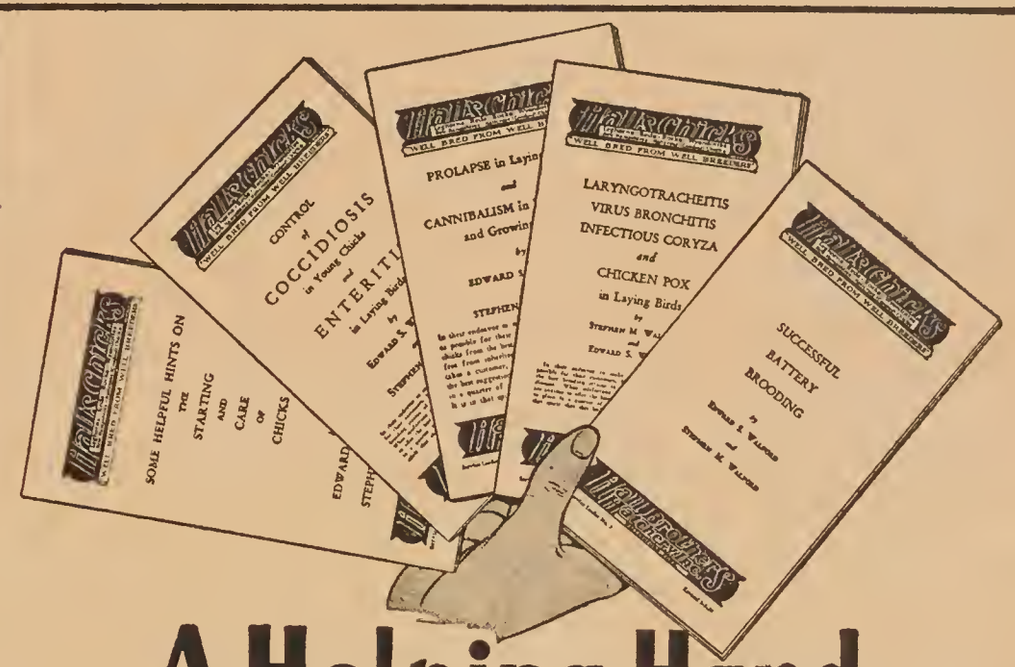
Hall's Chicks

Leghorns ~ Reds ~ Rocks ~ Wyandottes
New Hampshires ~ Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested, within the preceding calendar year

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"



A Helping Hand

We have 5 Service Leaflets which have saved many dollars for many poultrymen. We will send any of these without charge or obligation to anyone (whether or not they have ever bought Hall's Chicks) who asks for them.

"In publishing these leaflets and making them available to poultrymen, you are performing

A Real Service to the Poultry Industry"

says W. F. Sullivan of the New England Homestead.

These leaflets contain a wealth of the latest information to help poultrymen avoid or minimize losses from the more common causes. They are not written by scientists; they are written by real poultrymen who have a scientific background and training, but who can put down in everyday language the best and latest information, in easily understandable form. These men are working all the time with eggs, chicks, breeders. They are practical men who know their stuff. These 5 Leaflets are:

No. 1. Helpful Hints on the Starting and Care of Chicks.
No. 2. Coccidiosis and Enteritis.
No. 3. Prolapse and Cannibalism.
No. 4. Laryngotracheitis; Bronchitis; Coryza, Pox.
No. 7. Successful Battery Brooding.

Please request these, or any of them, by number as listed; remember, they are

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regardless of whether you have ever bought Hall's Chicks, or whether you ever will buy Hall's Chicks.

American Poultry Journal says
"A set of 'Service Leaflets' published by you just came to my desk and I'm impressed by the wealth of information they contain."

Poultry Tribune says
"It is our opinion that these represent a great constructive service and reflect the vision of your outstanding institution."

Poultry Item says
"I want to say a word about your Service Leaflets. The subjects are not only carefully chosen, but the treatment is so sound and without bias that I feel you deserve a great deal of credit for supplying your customers and friends with a service of this kind."

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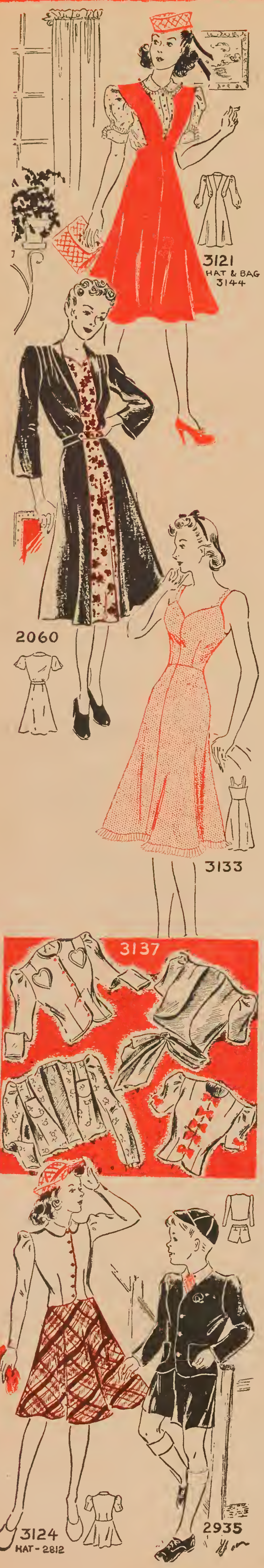
CLEMENTS "MAINE-BREO" CHICKS make exceptionally heavy layers as well as fine meat birds. Our Maine-U. S. pullorum clean chicks, famous for quick feathering, early production and excellent livability, will return you a handsome long-time profit. Hundreds of customers have proven this truth—"Bred to Lay—Sure to Pay." Our catalog describes our White and Barred Rocks, Reds, and Clem-Cross baby pullets, and cockerels. Sexed pullets in all breeds available. Send Postal today.

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BABY AND STARTED CHICKS—Blood Tested and U. S. Approved flocks. Hatches each Wednesday throughout year. Leading Commercial Breeds. Registered Cocker Spaniels. Circular and prices
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Pilch's Sexed Chicks— New England's pioneer specialist in sex separated chicks. 95% accuracy guaranteed. Cheterosis Chick quality controlled with 8000 Pullorum Clean Breeders on our own 110 acre farm. Satisfied customers purchased ¾ million chicks last year. Reds, Rocks, Crosses, Sex-Linked. Write for catalog and 1940 prices.
CHESTER PILCH, Box 25, FEEDING HILLS, MASS.



"Making Over"

by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

MAKING OVER has a thrill all its own; a well done job is its own reward. Before actually starting to make over a garment it should be examined to see if it is strong enough or can be made attractive enough to warrant the trouble and time it will take. Furthermore, the final garment should be becoming and should fit in with the rest of the wardrobe.

As a rule, adults' clothing cuts to advantage for younger members of the family. Yet one's own clothes may be altered and brought up to date by such simple treatment as fitting in at the waist, good pressing and adding a new neck or sleeve finish.

A friend had a two-year old dress made over. The skirt was shortened and fitted more closely around the hips, while the waist was fitted around the armholes to bring the sleeves well up on the shoulders; darts were put at the waistline to distribute fullness in the new manner. A new neck finish completed the alterations which converted an obviously outmoded dress into one which can go anywhere.

A one-piece dress may have darts at each side of back or front; also it may have the side seams ripped open and refitted to curve in more at the waistline, in order to give it a new look. In doing this however, baste and try on before stitching, for it may roll up at the waistline if pulled in too much at the sides.

Fortunately, present styles use combinations of fabric to a great extent, either in self or contrasting color combinations in plain, figured, striped or plaid materials. This is particularly fortunate because of difficulty in matching a plain color. Before starting to make over a garment, first examine every part of it. Hold it up to the light to see better the worn places, and pull the material between the hands to see if it is still strong enough to be useful.

If it meets these tests then rip or cut apart at the seam lines. Cutting is quicker and is possible if a child's garment is being made from that of an adult. Especially in ripping silks, pull the threads first on one side then on the other to avoid tearing. A razor blade handled cautiously to avoid weakening seams, can be used to rip woolen materials.

If the material was not put away clean, it should be washed or dry cleaned thoroughly but carefully to prevent shrinking or running of colors. It is wise to test a sample first if the material is to be washed. If the materials are faded, redyeing may do wonders to freshen them. However, the right dye for wool or for cotton should be used and directions followed absolutely. Press on the wrong side, using a thick pressing cloth for woolens, a thinner one for silks.

If a coat is being relined, the old lining makes the best pattern. In the case of other make-overs, a reliable pattern is the best guide even though it may have to be adapted a bit to the materials. In selecting the patterns, the size and shape of pieces in the old garment should be considered. If piecing has to be done, the joining should make a decorative seam if possible. As with any dressmaking job, plenty of pressing makes all the difference in the appearance of the finished product. The pattern numbers shown here have been selected because they are so easily adapted to making over.

Take jackets, for instance those shown as pattern collection No. 3137. In your collection of old clothes there may be dresses with good skirts, but absolutely hopeless bodices. There may be others which may be converted into new skirts and by adding new material for a jacket, a new outfit is evolved. Or there may be gay silks, velvets, corduroys, flannels, piques or figured cottons — any one of these would jazz up an old or new frock, besides adding just the right weight oftentimes for changeable weather. Silk or satin jackets in the dusty pastel colors are lovely with black dinner or evening dresses.

That old college blazer in gay stripes would feel very much at home as a spring or summer jacket if recut by a new pattern. Fire-engine red and dusty gray are popular color combinations; red, white and blue, also popular, would satisfy the most patriotic.

Even for the smaller folks, sizes 6 to 14, jackets are the rage today. Here again there is a wide range of choice, combining different plain colors, or plain with plaids or figures, woolens with silks or cottons. Pattern No. 3124 was chosen for these reasons. Perk up this outfit with a cute hat, like No. 2812, made to match either jacket or skirt or perhaps cut down from your own old felt or velvet.

Jumper dress No. 3121 makes attractive use of the good parts of silk or wool dresses, while the guimpe can utilize remnants or good parts from old figured dresses. In the smaller sizes even the good parts of old blouses could be used.

Every woman knows that accessories are almost as important as the main part of the costume. A saucy hat and bag to match will bring any makeover out of the doldrums. Just note the effect of hat and bag No. 3144.

The present vogue for ruffles may apply just as well to that slip made from last year's dress which was showing wear under the arms and looked faded across the shoulders. The ruffles may match or be in striking contrast. A light slip may be made from a large nightie no longer used. Anyway, the pattern is No. 3133.

Occasionally a dress shrinks or the individual adds weight. Furthermore, every spring redingotes in one form or other catch public fancy. No. 2060 is ideal for meeting just such a situation. It lives up to all the requirements of style and yet opens up many possibilities for combining different fabrics, both old and new, in a highly becoming manner.

In any lot of old clothes there must be some of Dad's suits worn at the elbows or other places. Or from mother's wardrobe there may be wool jersey, flannel, small patterned tweed, velveteen or heavier cottons. Suit pattern No. 2935 may be made with jacket and pants to match, or with matching blouse and pants and harmonizing or contrasting jacket.

Winter Garden

By Julia Lounsbery Wallace.

Like gaunt, uneasy souls the bare trees sway,
Moaning their sorrows by the garden wall,
Guarding the graveyard of the summer flowers
Now folded deep in winter's gloomy pall.

Under these lead gray skies we would despair,
Finding no words for grief with tongue or pen,
Did we not know that sun and wind and shower
Will come with Spring and make them rise again.

PATTERNS

JUMPER DRESS, No. 3121, blouse included, sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 2⅞ yards of 39-inch material for the jumper; 1⅝ yards for the blouse.

HAT AND BAG SET No. 3144, matching Scotch hat and bag to accent a coat and dress. One size, adaptable to any headsize.

SIMULATED REDINGOTE FROCK No. 2060.—For dress grown too tight, simply slash up the front and add a strip of gay print. Sizes 36 to 50. Size 36 requires 1⅝ yards of 39-inch print fabric for panel; 3⅜ yards for dress.

SLIM WAISTED SLIP No. 3133 goes well under the small waisted frocks of this season. Sizes 14 to 44. Size 36 requires 2¼ yards of 39-inch material.

BOLEROS AND BLOUSES No. 3137 team with skirts or accent dresses in a practical, smart manner. Sizes 14 to 42. Size 36 requires 1¾ yards of 39-inch material for long sleeved jacket; 1⅝ yards for long sleeved bolero; 1⅜ yards for short sleeved bolero and sash.

JACKET SUIT No. 3124 appeals to the young fry as well as to the grownups. Match or mix fabrics and wear together or with other outfits. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8 requires 1 yard of 39-inch material for jacket; 1⅛ yard for skirt; ½ yard of 35-inch for bodice top.

BRIMMED HAT No. 2812 can be made from leftover pieces. Patterns come in sizes 19, 20, 20½, 21 and 21¼ inch headsize.

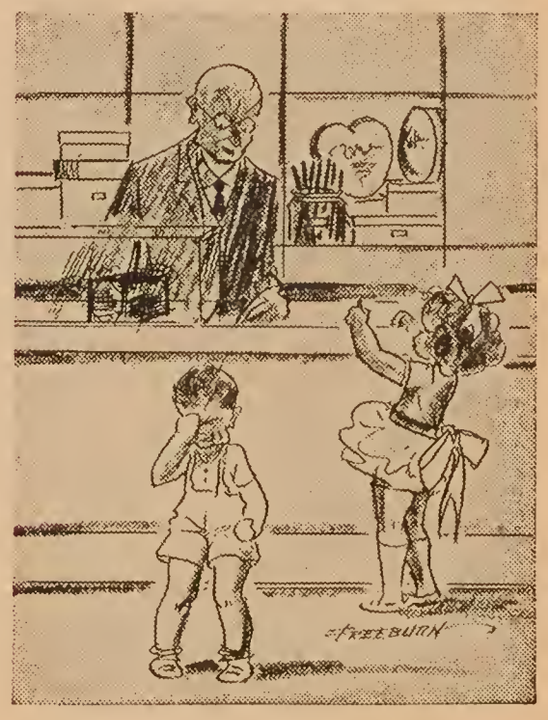
LITTLE BOY'S SUIT No. 2935 is Eton style, collarless, easy to make, includes jacket, trousers and cap. Sizes 4 to 10. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yards of 54 inch material for all three pieces.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Fashion Catalog.

An Easy Valentine Decoration

Cut canned cranberry sauce in slices ¼ inch thick. With a sharp knife or cookie cutter, shape to resemble hearts. Use on top of open-faced cottage cheese sandwich or to add color to a salad such as cabbage and apple with sour cream dressing.

Another sandwich suggestion good for any time of the year is to combine 2 parts of cranberry sauce with 1 part peanut butter and blend well. This is a good filling for sandwiches or to spread on crackers for immediate use.



"He hates licorice, so give me a stick of it."

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Keeping Houseplants Happy

USUALLY houseplants manage to survive the first part of winter fairly well. It is the latter half that shows whether or not they are happy. But their needs are really fairly simple. First of all, they should have a sunny location; second, they should not be too warm. They should have enough water to keep from wilting; and finally they should have regular doses of plant food. Since most houses are too warm and dry, the best place for plants is the cool and sunny corner of the room. To correct the dryness, use a mat of moist material in a saucer under each flower pot. Sphagnum moss, especially manufactured plant mats, blotting paper, or old newspapers may be used for this purpose.

Most houseplant specialists recommend feeding the plants about twice a month. For this purpose use a "gardener's weak tea", made by dissolving well rotted barnyard manure in water or instead dissolve a teaspoonful of any kind of complete chemical fertilizer in a quart of water. If plant tablets are used, the manufacturer's recommendations should be followed exactly.

Since plants breathe through their leaves, it is important to keep them free from dust. As good a way as any is to put the plants in the sink or bathtub and spray them under pressure with warm water. If the plant is too large to do this, simply wipe off the leaves with a damp cloth. Rubbing oil on leaves seals the pores and therefore is very bad for the plant.

Washing the plants also removes many of the insects which trouble houseplants. For small plants this spray may be obtained by pressing a finger over the end of the faucet and holding the plant under the spray. Use your judgment as to how strong and how warm the spray should be.

However, the most dependable method of controlling the "bugs" is to spray or wash the plant with a mixture of ¼th teaspoon nicotine sulphate in one quart of water to which a little soap has been added. A small spray gun like those used for mosquitoes, may be used, placing the plant in the sink or tub. For mealy bugs and scales, hand washing with a soft cloth or sponge is better than spraying. A little tobacco dust sprinkled on the surface of the soil helps to check plant lice. If there are only a few mealy bugs present, touching them lightly with a camel's hair brush, dipped in equal amounts of denatured alcohol and lukewarm water, will finish them.

Can You Write a Good One-Act Play?



—Photo by W. H. Stainton, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE PICTURE above shows a scene from "Nothing Doing", the one-act play by Grace Smith Beers of Lanesboro, Mass., which won first prize in the amateur play contest conducted last year by *American Agriculturist*. Cornell University Dramatic Club recently produced this play, along with the two plays which won second and third prizes in our contest.

This year, *American Agriculturist* is again offering cash prizes (1st, $15.00; 2nd, $10.00; 3rd, $5.00) for the best amateur one-act plays submitted to us by June 1st. Aim of the contest is to stimulate interest in writing rural life plays, and everyone who has an interesting idea for a play of rural or local historical interest is urged to take part. Plays should consist of one act, requiring about 30 minutes to play; stage setting should be simple enough for an amateur group to set up. As to kind of play, it may be a tragedy or comedy, or a jolly or ridiculous farce, *but it should have a rural background and may be historical or modern.*

Plays should be submitted on plain paper, about 8½ x 11 size; they may be either typewritten or handwritten, but must be legible. Mail flat, in large envelop, to Amateur Play Editor, *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than June 1, 1940. Judges will be same as in last year's contest, and they repeat their offer of assistance to any writer submitting a workable idea for a play. So if you think you have a good idea for a rural life play, let us hear from you.

Incidentally, Cornell University Theatre now has a collection of good one-act, rural life plays, including winners in our last year's contest, which it will furnish royalty free to community groups. Anyone interested should write to Robert Gard, care of Cornell University Theatre, Ithaca, N. Y.

Aunt Janet's *Favorite Recipe*

WINTER time calls for special attention to salads. Being among the protective foods, salads are worth the extra effort to make them and you will be surprised to find out how good the following unusual salad is:

Winter Salad

Grate raw rutabaga and place in cheesecloth to squeeze out some of the juice before combining with an equal amount of chopped celery. Mix with French dressing or mayonnaise thinned with vinegar and serve on lettuce leaves or on a bed of shredded white cabbage.

Grated raw carrot is equally good instead of the rutabaga.

DIRECT FROM PLANTATION TO YOU

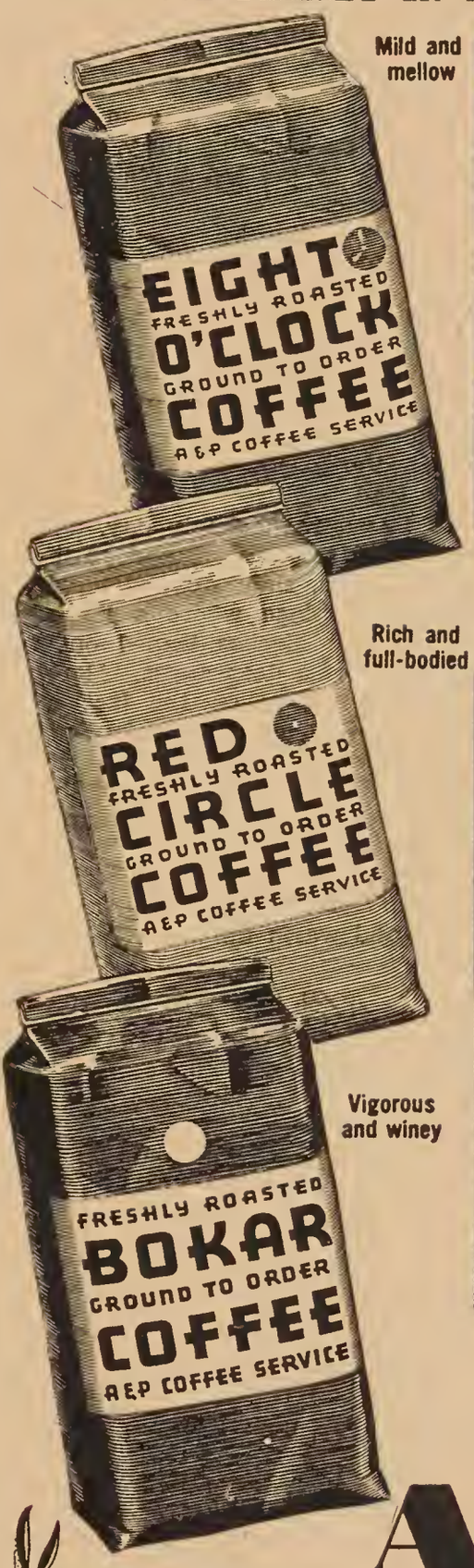
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"1800 *and* FROZE TO DEATH"

By C. A. STEPHENS

"WHAT SHALL we have for Thanksgiving dinner?" was a question which distressed more than one household that year. Indeed, it was often a question what to have for dinner, supper or breakfast on any day. For that was the strangely unpropitious, unproductive season of 1816, quaintly known in local annals as "1800 and Froze to Death."

Nothing grew, nothing ripened properly. Winter lingered even in the lap of May. As late as the middle of June there was a heavy snowstorm in New England. Frosts occurred every fortnight of the season. The seed potatoes, corn and beans, when planted, either rotted in the ground or came up to be killed by the frosts. The cold continued through July and August. A little barley, still less wheat and rye, a few oats, in favorable situations, were the only cereals harvested, and these were much pinched in the kernel.

Actual starvation threatened hundreds of farmers' families as this singular summer and autumn advanced. The corn crop, then the main staple of the East, was wholly cut off. Two and three dollars a bushel—equal to ten dollars today—were paid for corn that year—by those who had the money to purchase it.

Moreover, there appeared to be little or no game in the forest; many roving bears were seen, and wolves were bold. All wild animals, indeed, behaved abnormally, as if they, too, felt that nature was out of joint.

The dreary, fruitless autumn drew on; and Thanksgiving day bade fair to be such a hollow mockery that in several states the governors did not issue proclamations.

In the neighborhood where my grandparents lived, at a schoolhouse meeting on November 21st our nearest neighbor, Jonas Edwards, made a motion "that the people of the place keep the 28th of the month as Thanksgiving day—the best they could."

The motion prevailed; and then the poor housewives began to ask the question, "What shall we have for Thanksgiving dinner?" At our house it is still remembered that one of my young great-uncles cried in reply, "Oh, if we could only have a good big johnny-cake!"

And it was either that very night, or the night after that the exciting news came of the arrival of a shipload of corn at Bath and Brunswick.

At Brunswick, and other towns near the coast of Maine, where the people were interested in maritime ventures, it had become known that a surplus of corn was raised in Cuba, and could be purchased at a fair price. An old schooner, commanded by one Capt. John Simmons, was fitted out to sail for a cargo of the precious cereal. For three months not a word was heard from schooner or skipper.

Captain Simmons had purchased corn, however, and loaded his crazy old craft full to the deck with it. Heavy weather and head winds held him back on his voyage home. But it got in at last, early in November, with three thousand bushels of this West Indian corn.

A great hunger for corn-cake swept through that part of the state; and in our own little neighborhood a searching canvass of the resources of the five log farmhouses followed. As a result of it, young Jonathan Edwards and my then equally youthful Great-Uncle Nathaniel set off the next day to drive to Brunswick with a span of old white horses, hitched in a farm wagon without springs, carrying four rather poor sheep, four bushels of barley, and fifteen pounds of wool, which they hoped to exchange for five bushels of that precious corn. On top of it all there were three large bagfuls of hay for the horses. The boys also took an ax and an old flint-lock; for much of the way was then through forest.

It was a long day's drive for horses in poor condition, but they reached Brunswick that night. There, however, they found the cargo of corn so nearly sold out, or bartered away, that they were able to get but three bushels to bring home.

The next morning they started for home, lightly loaded with their dearly bought corn. Their route lay along the Androscoggin River, and they had got as far on their way as the present factory town of Auburn, when they had an adventure which resulted in very materially increasing the weight of their load.

It was a raw, cloudy day, and had begun "to spit snow"; and as it drew toward noon, they stopped beside the road at a place where a large pine and several birches leaned out from the brink of a deep gorge. Here they fed their horses on the last of the three bagfuls of hay, but had nothing to cook or eat in the way of food themselves. The weather was chilly, and my young Great-Uncle Nathaniel said to Jonathan:

"If you will get some dry birch bark, I will flash the pan. We will kindle a fire and warm up."

Jonathan brought the bark, and meanwhile Nathaniel drew the charge from the old "Queen's arm," then ignited some powder in the pan with the flintlock, and started a blaze going.

Jonathan had gathered up a large armful of dry branches, and turned to the fire, when they both heard a strange sound, like a deep grunt, not far away, followed by sharp crashes of the brush down in the basin.

"What's that?" Nathaniel exclaimed. "It's a bear, I guess," and he snatched up the empty gun to reload it. Jonathan, too, threw down his armful of boughs and turned to get the ax.

Before they could do either, the strange grunts and crashes came nearer, and a moment later a pair of broad antlers and huge black head appeared, coming up from the gorge.

At sight of the snorting beast, Jonathan turned suddenly. "It's a moose, Nat!" he cried. "A big bull moose! Shoot him! Shoot him!"

Nat was making frantic efforts, but the gun was not reloaded. Recharging an old "Queen's arm" was a work of time.

Fortunately for the boys, the attention of the moose was fully fixed on the horses. With another furious snort, it gained the top of the bank and bounded toward where they stood hitched, chewing their hay.

The tired white horses looked up suddenly from their hay, and perceiving this black apparition of the forest, snorted and tugged at their halters.

With a frightful bellow, half-squeal, half roar, the moose rose twelve feet tall on his hind legs, and rushed at the one hitched nearest. The horse broke its halter, ran headlong against its mate, recoiled, bumped into a tree trunk, and then, — the trees standing thick in front of it — backed over the bank and went out of sight down the bluff, the moose bounding after it, still bellowing hoarsely.

The other horse had also broken its halter and ran off, while the two boys stood amazed and alarmed at this tremendous exhibition of animal ferocity.

"Nat! Nat! He will kill that horse!" Jonathan exclaimed, and they both ran to look over the bank. Horse and moose were now down near the water, where the river ran deep and swift under the steep bank, the horse trying vainly to escape through the tangled alder brush, the moose savagely pursuing.

The sight roused the boys to save their horse. Ax in hand, Jonathan ran and slid down the bluff side, catching hold of trees and bushes as he did so, to keep from going quite into the river. Nat followed him, with the gun which he had hastily primed. Both horse and moose were now thrashing amidst the alder clumps.

"Shoot him, shoot him!" Jonathan shouted. "Why don't you fire? Oh, let me have that gun!"

Both animals were now tearing along the brink of the deep stream, stumbling headlong one second, up the next, plunging on. As often as Nat tried to steady himself on the steep side of the bluff for a shot, either the horse was in the way or both animals were wholly concealed by the bushes. Nat could not shoot with certainty, and Jonathan grew wild over the delay.

"Shoot him yourself, then!" Nat retorted, panting.

Jonathan snatched the gun and dashed forward, Nat picking up the ax and following after. On they ran for several hundred yards, barely keeping pace with the animals. Jonathan experienced quite as much difficulty in getting a shot as Nat had done.

At last he aimed and snapped—and the gun did not go off.

Nat now dashed past Jonathan, and running on, attempted to head the horse off at a little gully down the bank, to which they had now come. It was a brushy place. He fell headlong into it himself, and rolled down, still grasping hard at the ax. He was close upon the horse now, within a few yards of the water, and looking up, he saw the moose's head among the alder brush. The creature appeared to be staring at him, and regaining his feet, much excited, Nat threw the ax with all his strength at the moose's head.

By chance, rather than skill, the poll of the ax struck the animal just above its eyes, at the root of its antlers. It staggered, holding its head to one side a moment, as if half-stunned or in pain. Then, recovering, it snorted, and with a bound through the

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR leads a hectic life, he's havin' trouble with his wife, he says that woman talks too much, and so he's got himself in Dutch by tellin' her right to her face that he'd like silence round that place. Of course, she had to tell him then just what she thinks of all us men, and just how fine this world would be if we could all be sent to sea. She had a lot of things to say, she told him that she wouldn't stay and clean up after him no more when he tracks up her kitchen floor with muddy boots, and blast his hide, why don't he take 'em off outside? She said there wasn't any use of havin' his tobacco juice all splattered round the big gobboon, and if he didn't quit right soon and turn him over a new leaf, she'd show him who was boss-in-chief.

He didn't git no sympathy a-tellin' tales of woe to me, I've lived with my Mirandy Jane for many years, and I refrain from settlin' someone else's fight, for I am busy day and night a-keepin' peace on my own place, so I won't git caught off'n base by buttin' in on neighbor's row, he'll have to settle it somehow. But I could tell him if I would, to keep his wife afeelin' good by tellin' her how nice she looks and how, from out a world of cooks there ain't another one whose pie just hits the spot and makes a guy feel thankful that thruout his life, his meals are cooked by such a wife. The way to settle fam'ly fights is not to stand up for your rights, but just to say to that there girl you married, that you love each curl, and just to prove it to her, that you'll pay to git her a new hat. There ain't no woman can resist a hat, it's better than a fist to bring back peace to any home, so if you don't believe this pome, just try it out and you will see, how quick it makes her smile, by gee.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Sunny Day

Because the sun was kind today,
My work has gone so swift!
Little tasks it splashed with laughter,
And to the big ones gave a lift.

It sparkled in the dishes,
Made rainbows in the foam,
And poked in every corner
Of my placid little home.

I found a sunbeam in the upper hall
And chased it down the stair.
Later, in my sewing room,
I found it lingering there.

Happier much our journey
Down our household road
When sunshine lights the highway,
And laughter lifts the load.

—Anna M. Allen,
R. 1, Elmer, New Jersey.

Tasty Meat Dishes

EVERY COOK wants to know how to utilize inexpensive meats in tasty and appealing dishes; also, new ways of using left-overs. Our new Home Service Bulletin No. 7, entitled *Chopped Meat Recipes,* contains five pages of delicious, easy recipes. Some call for raw hamburger, and others for diced meat either raw or cooked, salt or fresh. Besides American meat dishes, there are several delectable ones from foreign lands. For a copy of this new bulletin, which has been prepared by Mrs. Huckett, write to *American Agriculturist,* Home Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Be sure to enclose 3c to cover mimeographing and mailing costs.

brush, jumped into the stream, and either swam or waded across to the low, sandy bank on the other side. There it stood, still shaking its head.

Jonathan had caught up with Nat by this time, and they both stood watching the moose for some moments, hoping that the mad animal had now had enough of the fracas and would go his way. The horse was in the brush of the little gully, sticking fast there, or tired out by its exertions; and they now began considering how they could best extricate it and get it back up the bluff.

Just then, however, their other horse neighed long and shrill from the top of the bank, calling to its mate. The frightened horse beside them neighed back in reply.

These equine salutations produced an unexpected result. Another hoarse snort and a splash of the water was the response from across the stream.

"He's coming again!" exclaimed Jonathan.

"Have you got the powder-horn, Nat? Give it to me, quick, if you've got it!" Nathaniel had had the powder-horn up on the bank but had dropped it there, or lost it out of his pocket in his scramble down the bluff.

There was no time to search for it. The moose was plunging through the narrow stream, and a moment later sprang ashore and came bounding up the gully, toward the horse.

The boys shouted to frighten him off. The crazy creature appeared neither to hear nor heed. Jonathan hastily took refuge behind a rock; Nat jumped to cover of a tree trunk.

"Oh, if we could only find that powder-horn somewhere!" Jonathan exclaimed.

Again the place resounded to a frightful medley of squeals, bellowings and crashes in the brush. This time Jonathan had caught up the ax, and approaching the furious melee of whirling hoofs and gnashing teeth from one side, attempted to get in a blow. In their wild movements the enraged animals nearly ran over him, but he struck and stumbled.

The blow missed the moose's head, but fell on the animal's fore leg, just below the knee, and broke the bone. The moose reared, and wheeling on its hind legs, plunged down the gully, falling partly into the river.

A dozen times it now struggled to get up, almost succeeding, but fell back each time. With the ardor of battle still glowing in him, Jonathan rushed forward with the ax, and finally managed to deal the moose a death-blow. With a knife they then bled it, and stood by, triumphant.

"We've muttoned him! We've muttoned him!" Nat shouted. "But I never had such a fight as that before!"

The horse, as it proved, was not seriously injured; but they were obliged to cut away the alder brush in the gully to get the animal back up the bluff, and were occupied for fully an hour doing so.

The body of the moose was a huge one; it must have weighed fully fourteen hundred pounds. The boys could no more have moved it than they could move a mountain. Moreover, it was now beginning to snow fine and fast.

Jonathan had a fairly good knife, however, and by using the ax, they succeeded in rudely butchering the carcass and dismembering it. Even then the quarters were so heavy that their full strength was required to drag them up the bluff and load them into the wagon. The head with the broad, branching antlers, was all they could lift to the top of their now bulky load.

The task had taken till past four o'clock of that stormy November afternoon. Twilight was upon them, the wintry twilight of a snow storm, before they made a start; and it was long past midnight when they finally plodded home.

There were corn-cake and moose venison for Thanksgiving dinner.

Equilibrium

By WILLA BAKER.

If I should have no sadness in my life,
  I would forget the poetry that lies
In aged faces, crippled hands, and nights
  That speak of loneliness in starlit skies.

But if I knew no happiness at all,
  The beauty of the rising sun would be
But nothing in a life of endless time,
  Where blackness left no room for poetry.



This house at Norway, Maine, was for many years the home of the late Dr. C. A. Stephens. Stories written by Dr. Stephens have been appearing in American Agriculturist for several years, and were originally printed in the old Youth's Companion.



MAYBE you remember, back last fall, when folks were asking if the railroads were in shape to handle an emergency increase in traffic.

Well, here's the answer.

Between August and October we had the biggest increase in traffic ever recorded in so short a stretch of time.

Did we handle it? Snappy's the word. That increase was handled without congestion, delay or a hitch of any kind.

The fact is — when the railroads loaded the peak movement of 861,000 cars in the week ending October 21, there was still a daily average of 64,299 surplus cars in good order and ready for duty.

And remember that the railroads that did this job have been through ten years of tough sledding.

All this shows that railroad men know their business. It proves again that the railroads have the capacity and the ability to handle their job.

Above all, it spotlights the fact that the railroads deserve the square deal they ask for — a fair break in legislation and regulation — and the opportunity to earn a living.

This isn't the first peak load the railroads have been called on to handle. It won't be the last. They ought to have a fair chance to keep themselves ready for any emergency.

What's needed now is a national policy of equal treatment for all forms of transportation.



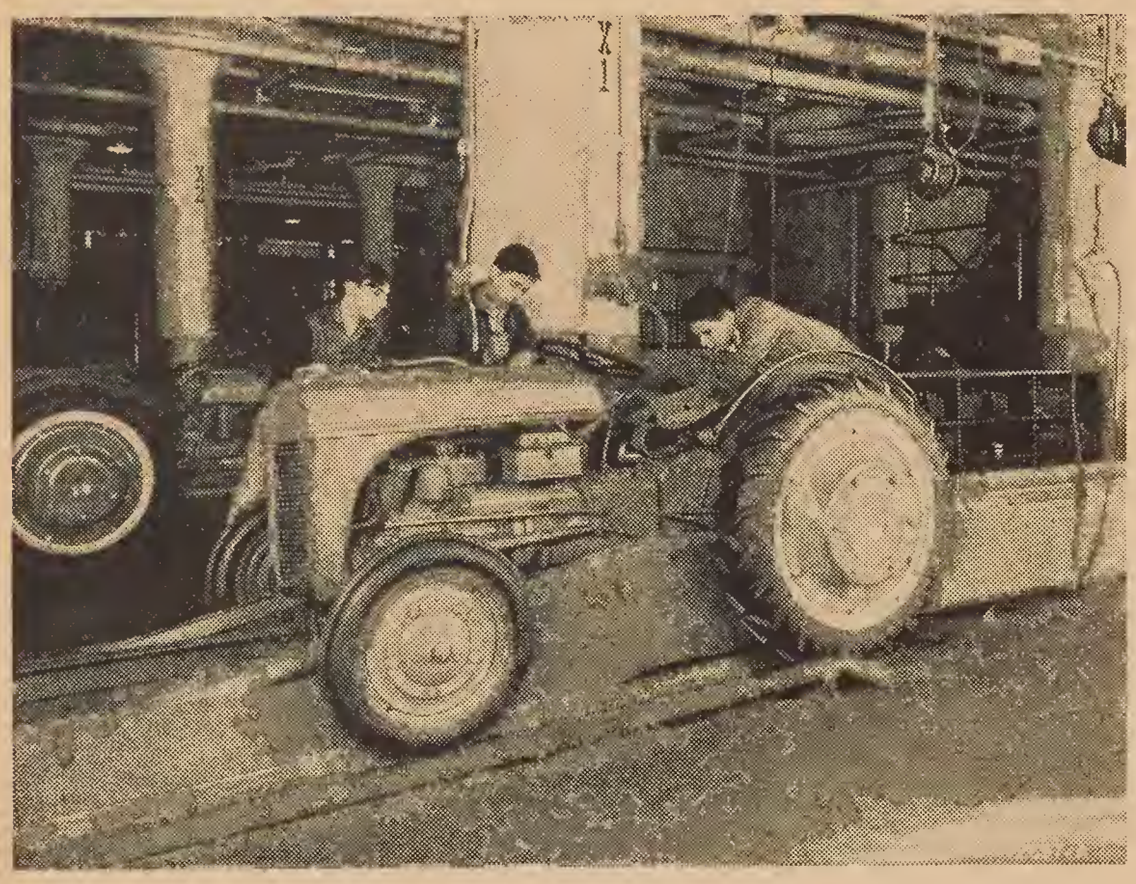
"See America" FOR $90

Start from your home town now on a Grand Circle Tour of the United States—east coast, west coast, border to border—go by one route, return by another—liberal stopovers—for $90 railroad fare in coaches—$135 in Pullmans (plus $45 for one or two passengers in a lower berth). Get the full facts from your ticket agent about the greatest travel bargain in history!

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With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

Ford Tractor Production Speeded



FORD TRACTOR PRODUCTION SPEEDED. — Famous "B" building at the Ford Motor Company Rouge plant in Dearborn, Mich., is humming with activity these days as production of the new Ford tractors and Ferguson wheel-less hydraulically controlled implements is speeded. Production is now running at the rate of 150 tractors a day. Photo shows a new tractor coming off the final assembly line. As soon as final inspection and adjustments can be made and an implement attached the tractor will be ready for shipment.

No farmer can have too much information about fertilizer. Recent years have seen important developments in new products and new methods of application. The Ammonia Department of E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS CO., Wilmington, Delaware, has recently published a booklet called "Good Fertilizers Are Resistant to Leaching." Also available at this time is another excellent leaflet called "Uramon for Fruit Trees" which the Du Pont Company offers free of charge to readers of *American Agriculturist.*

A post card addressed to the above company will bring you copies by return mail.

* * *

Seldom has a new venture aroused such universal interest as the quick freezing of fruits and vegetables. THE ESCO CABINET CO. of Westchester, Pa., will be glad to send you a four-page folder called "Fresh Meats, Fruits and Vegetables the Year Around" if you will drop them a post card.

* * *

Just off the press, the 1940 Harris Seed Catalog is the sixtieth issued by JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC., Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y. The issuing of a mail order seed catalog every year for 60 years by a firm owned by the same family and operating the same seed farm is an unusual record and speaks well for the quality of their product. This year's catalog follows the same conservative lines as its predecessors, which have always been noted for completeness and accuracy of description and really worthwhile information. Anyone who grows vegetables or flowers should have a copy of this catalog for reference.

* * *

One of the necessary pieces of equipment on a farm is a good calendar with readable figures. HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, Box 59, Wallingford, Connecticut, have such a calendar they would be glad to send you on request. It is not only a calendar, but has provision for a daily listing of receipts and expenses, plus some excellent boiled-down farm information which you will find helpful.

* * *

Advertisers in recent issues of *American Agriculturist* are offering booklets and catalogs that you will find interesting and helpful. For example, it is about time to begin gardening on paper. Lay in a supply of postcards, look up the January 20 issue, and refer to the seed advertisements on Pages 8, 12 and 13.

Dairymen will be interested in the following booklets: "Proper Dairy Management", offered by the Beacon Milling Company, Cayuga, New York.

"Proved Plans that Build Barn Profits", Starline Inc., Dept. K, Albany, New York.

"Information About Mastitis", offered by Nears Food Company, Dept. 1039-F, Binghamton, New York.

A booklet on feeding dairy cows, offered by Tioga Mills, Dept. AA 140, Waverly, New York.

Article on Bovine Mastitis available without cost from Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, New Jersey.

"Things to Know About Certified Better Fence," Pittsburgh Steel Company, 1613 Grant Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., and catalogs and information offered by various silo manufacturers.

* * *

FOR HOMEMAKERS

Every housewife likes to try new recipes. Use the coupon on Page 27 of the January 20 issue and get a free package of Maca Yeast, and a recipe booklet from the Northwestern Yeast Company, 1750 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

* * *

"QUIZ" CONTEST FOR FARMERS

Conducted by the BRIGGS & STRATTON CORP. of Milwaukee exclusively for farm people was a "Quiz" Contest, winners of which have just been announced. The New York State winner was Mrs. Edward Hotaling, Jr., of Merrickville; and the prize was $100.00 to apply on the purchase of a washing machine powered by a Briggs & Stratton 4-cycle gasoline motor.

Other northeastern state winners were: Mildred Bryant of Mansfield, Pa.; Wallace Virden of Elmer, N. J.; Faith Dutton of Harbeson, Dela.; Mrs. Joe Craver of Kitzmiller, Md.; Mrs. Eva Betterley of Rockville, Conn.; Robert Wells of East Fairfield, Vt.; William Weston of Wilton, N. H.; and Mrs. Ida Wilbur of Franklin, Maine.

Five grand prizes were awarded, and the 53 prizes offered were valued at $6,500.

The "Quiz" Contest was part of an effort to bring to farm homes without electricity the same modern conveniences and comforts that city people enjoy.



Flowers bloom the year 'round in California, and sidewalk flower stands dot the street corners. Folks who go on American Agriculturist's Western Tour (Feb. 24-March 18) will also have a chance to see plump Montana cattle grazing at an elevation of nearly 5,000 ft.; spring flowers in British Columbia; crops up and being cultivated in the Pacific Northwest; orange, olive, and date orchards in California; and the operation of important Pacific Coast industries.

Are You Coming With Us ?

We'll See the Pacific Northwest—Canada—California—Yosemite Park—Big Trees—All of Pacific Coast—Old Mexico—New Orleans

ON FEBRUARY 24 — just about three weeks from now — our *American Agriculturist* party will be leaving this wintry east for the spring-like climate of the Pacific Northwest and California's golden sunshine. Time is so short now that we again urge all who are planning to go with us to make their reservations as soon as possible, in order that no one will be disappointed when the time comes to leave. Last year, we had to turn away some folks at the last minute, just because we did not have room for them. Remember that if anything should happen later to prevent your going, your money will be refunded; so you have nothing to lose by making your reservation now.

This year, as in former years, nothing has been overlooked for the complete enjoyment and comfort of those who go with us, and the memory of the places we'll visit will linger long. This time we will see *all* of the Pacific Coast, from British Columbia to the southern end of California, and at much less cost than a person could do it alone. Each day will bring something new and thrilling. First, the train journey from East to West aboard the Northern Pacific's "North Coast Limited", carrying us through Minnesota's 10,000 lakes region, North Dakota's farming and ranching lands, and across the Great Divide — days made memorable by congenial friends, comfortable sleeping and daytime accommodations, marvelous meals, and courteous service.

Reaching the blue Pacific, our first stop will be at the beautiful city of Seattle, where we will spend two days. While there, a high spot will be the boat trip across Puget Sound to the quaint old English city of Victoria on Vancouver Island. Pleasant days will follow visiting important West Coast cities and the countryside around them, filled with much of both scenic and agricultural interest. There, against backgrounds of lofty, snow-capped peaks, one sees the valleys blooming with roses, and crops up and being cultivated. Then down the coast to sunny California, to the Golden Gate, Mission Dolores, Yosemite and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, Los Angeles, Hollywood, San Diego; famous Riverside Mission Inn in the heart of the orange empire; and on to El Paso, Texas, and Juarez, Mexico, with a 24-hour stop on our way home in the South's most fascinating old city, New Orleans.

We have heard from several persons this week who went on our last year's West coast tour. Among them, Miss Ethel Roberts, of Kennebunk, Maine, writes:

"Thanks for sending me your illustrated itinerary. The faces of those in the group picture of last year's party look like old friends to my sister and me. We are trying to get our brother to go with you this year; also I have a friend here who is interested in your tour. I get so excited every time I read over the itinerary. Makes me wish I could go again this time. Last year's tour was as nearly perfect as possible."

We know that you will feel the same way about this year's trip if you come with us. Make up your mind now to do so if you possibly can, and persuade some of your good friends to come along also. The cost of our "all-expense" ticket for this wonderful three-weeks' vacation is approximately $325, and that includes every necessary expense, even tips. You will not have a single care on the trip—our representative will be along, and he will look after *everything.*

Some of you have written to ask about what clothes to take, how much baggage, etc. You will need heavy clothing when leaving and returning home, but while in California and the southland, the weather will be mild, so take along a lighter coat or suit also.

One or two bags or suitcases per person should be enough to take, as our stops at hotels on the coast are long enough to permit getting special laundry and pressing service.

We will be gone from Feb. 24 to March 18 — just the right time of the year to miss Old Man Winter's meanest weather. If you have not sent for a copy of our attractive illustrated Tour Itinerary, write us for one today. Just send a postcard addressed to E. R. Eastman, Editor, *American Agriculturist,* Ithaca, N. Y. This itinerary gives full details of where we will go, names of famous hotels we will stop at, general information regarding the journey, exact cost from your nearest point of departure, as well as pictures of interesting and magnificent sights to be seen. Enclosed with the itinerary is a reservation blank, so that all you have to do to make your reservation is to fill it out and mail it with a deposit of $5.00 (per person) to Mr. Eastman. Don't delay! Time is short!

For Quick Cough Relief, Mix This Remedy at Home

No Cooking. No Work. Real Saving.

Here's an old home remedy your mother probably used, but, for real results, it is still one of the most effective and dependable for coughs due to colds. Once tried, you'll swear by it.

It's no trouble. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup water for a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—a child could do it.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of truly splendid cough medicine, and gives you about four times as much for your money. It keeps perfectly, tastes fine, and lasts a family a long time.

And you'll say it's really amazing for quick action. You can feel it take hold promptly. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Thus it makes breathing easy and lets you get restful sleep.

Pinex is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if not pleased in every way.

Is Your Rupture HERE?



Why continue to suffer with rupture? Stop your worries and fears. Send for the facts about my perfected truss invention—the Brooks Appliance for reducible rupture—with the automatic AIR-CUSHION support that **gives Nature a chance to close the opening** Thousands bought by doctors for themselves and patients.

Sent on Trial—Made-to-measure, individual fitting for man, woman or child. Low-priced, sanitary, durable. No obnoxious springs or hard pads; no metal girdle to rust. Safe and comfortable. Helps Nature get results. Not sold through stores—beware of imitations. Write today for full information sent free in plain sealed envelope.

BROOKS APPLIANCE CO. 501-B State St. Marshall, Mich.

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WEAR THEM
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BE SATISFIED or get your money back any time within your 90 day trial. Customers in United States and Canada report SATISFACTION by My Method founded on 30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. WRITE TODAY for FREE Booklet and Material.

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EVERY ROOM HAS PRIVATE BATH and at least 3 large windows.

Single As Low As	Double As Low As
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Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with our agent or direct to the office.

North American Accident Ins. Co.
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Personal Problems

Help Him Overcome Handicap

Dear Lucile: Would I be doing a wise thing to marry a boy whose family has a very bad reputation in the community? He is a very fine young man who is well-thought-of by everybody . . . . worked his way through high school, played on the football team and is everything a boy should be. He works in a drug store in town now, is not making a big salary but we could get along on it if we lived with his folks.

His father has been mixed up in some shady deals; one of his sisters has been the talk of the country and he has an older brother who has been arrested for drunkenness times without number. His mother is well-thought-of, but she is not really accepted in our "best society". People just sort of pity her.

I love this boy very much, and know we would be happy together. But I am afraid to marry him and move into his home People would then start classing me with them; and wouldn't our children, if we have any, be born under a handicap?

What do you advise me to do?—*Afraid of Talk.*

Your problem is a big one, but first and foremost, I want to vote against your turning the boy down because of conditions which he cannot help. It would be cruel for you to give him such a slap, and would probably take all the heart out of him.

Would it be at all possible for him to go to a new location and establish himself, so that you could start life together where the influence of his family would not reach? That would be the best solution. Failing that, if you would wait until he is making enough to set up a home of your own, apart from his parents, I think you could make a place for yourselves in the minds of people in the community and the stigma attached to the name of his folks would not affect you.

Or, perhaps, you could marry and live at your home for awhile . . . . show people that you and your family accept him for his true worth, regardless of his unsavory relatives. That should breed still greater respect for him in the minds of others.

* * *

Stop Inviting Them

Dear Lucile: What can I do in a case like this:

My husband and I live in the same town with a former sweetheart of mine, who married one of my girl friends after I turned him down. We have a little girl; they have no children. They often come to our house for an evening, sometimes invited, sometimes they just drop in. This man is crazy about my little girl. His wife does not like this . . . . and my husband makes things very unpleasant for me after they leave, telling me that this man is still in love with me, and that he just makes over our little girl because she is mine.

I don't know whether this is true or not, Lucile; I have never encouraged him in any way, as I love my husband very much, and I invite them to our home merely through friendship, as we were all friends before our romances got mixed up. What should I do . . . . quit inviting them? Or be unfriendly to them when they drop in of their own accord? —*Bewildered.*

If it makes trouble for almost all concerned (with the possible exception of the man, and likely his wife makes pointed remarks to him after a visit) it seems that it might be better for you to cease inviting them to your home. Do it gradually, so that it will not be so noticeable. If he notices it, explain to him your reasons. When they drop in without invitation, you must, of course, be friendly. Assure your husband that he has nothing to worry about . . . . although this may not help much. Men are so often jealous of old suitors, even though they were victors in the race.

* * *

Ask the Preacher

During a marriage ceremony just when do the bride and groom exchange rings? —*Engaged.*

The minister will instruct you ahead of time on such points. It is well, even though you do not plan to have a big wedding, to visit him before the ceremony and have him give you a few pointers. Things are likely to go more smoothly.

Dance Etiquette

Can you give me some pointers about taking a girl to a dance? If she checks her coat in a separate cloakroom from mine, should I go with her to get it; otherwise she might not have money to pay the attendant. Also, should I introduce her to other boys to dance with, or dance all dances with her? Should I thank her for each dance? Is it ever polite for a boy to suggest sitting out a dance, if he's tired and his feet hurt? —*Uneasy.*

The separate cloakroom for men and women presents a slight problem. Girls usually carry along a bit of small change, so if she indicates a desire to go for her own things, you may feel free of responsibility. Otherwise, you may take her check and claim her things.

If the girl is in a strange crowd, it is more courteous to introduce her to a few of your best friends to dance with, even though she may be your "steady". Unless you particularly want to, you are not obligated to dance every dance with her so long as you see she is taken care of. In the case where you take the girl to the dance and devote most of the evening dancing with her, it is not necessary to thank her for each individual number. A boy needs to be tactful in suggesting that a dance be sat out; you can make it an excuse to buy refreshments, to visit with a group of friends who may be sitting out, or to just enjoy the conversation of your girl. You would never, of course, say that you were tired or that your feet hurt unless you knew the girl very well.

How To Relieve Misery of Your CHEST COLD



Massage throat, chest, *and back* with plenty of Vicks VapoRub at bedtime. Then spread a thick layer on chest and cover with a warmed cloth.

VapoRub's *double* action brings *double* relief. It acts as a poultice to penetrate the surface skin; and its soothing medicinal vapors are breathed direct to the irritated air passages.

Try it, to loosen phlegm—to clear air passages—check tendency to cough—and also to relieve the tightness and soreness of chest muscles.

VICKS VAPORUB

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



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1. KEEP VITALITY up and late hours won't get you down. Drink a big glass of fresh, cool, nourishing milk before you go to bed. Get the ALKALINE REACTION while you sleep, and you'll sing under the shower every morning.

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3. FOIL COLDS! A glass of milk a day will help you keep cold infections at bay. Milk builds energy, gives you cold-fighting VITAMIN A. Start right now and drink a big glass of fresh milk every day.



4. BEAUTY that won't come off is built from the inside out. If you, too, long for a fresh, clear complexion, drink fresh milk. Milk is rich in CALCIUM that skin specialists recommend. Drink it daily.

HAVE YOU *your* copy of this handsome FREE booklet containing money-saving new recipes, interesting, helpful facts? Send the coupon *today,* discover how to eat better for less.

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Albany, N. Y., Dept. LL-1.

Please send me the booklet, "Milk—the Way to Health and Beauty," FREE and postpaid:

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PLEASE PRINT PLAINLY

THE STATE OF NEW YORK SAYS:
Look better, Feel better DRINK FRESH MILK

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

AS WE approach the 1940 Presidential election the issues to be voted upon are gradually emerging. This is the way it should be. ***It is the democratic process at work.***

Not Partisan Politics

My policy of keeping free of partisan politics will continue — but I do not consider ***issues*** politics at least until they are espoused by political parties. I shall therefore, from time to time, speak of issues which seem to me to be clear and worthy of consideration by the readers of this page. My object will be to get you thinking, ***not to sell you.***

Future Course

The 1929 price break and the hard times which followed it resulted in private citizens delegating to the government a perfectly tremendous amount of authority for planning and managing the affairs of this country.

One issue and a big one in the coming election is whether or not you and I want to continue these grants of authority.

To be specific, do we want to continue ***any*** Secretary of Agriculture in command of the tremendous powers over farming which the present Secretary of Agriculture now exercises?

* * *

Poultry — 1940

Without intending to do it, *but simply by reporting the fact* that the returns on our poultry at Sunnygables in 1939 were very unsatisfactory, I seem to have stirred up quite a tempest. The letters have been pouring in.

Typical of the letters I have received is one from John V. Pearson of Greenville, New York. Following are some excerpts from Mr. Pearson's letter:

"During these New Deal years of grain manipulations to create higher prices for the farmer, the poultryman has evidently been left completely out of the picture..... I take it that the New Dealers have overlooked the poultry industry as a vote source.

"Bear in mind that I am not unaware of the fact that the government has helped. It has stepped in at various egg markets and purchased eggs, but only at times when the market price was practically down to cost of production. I admit that flock population is greater this fall, but with all this publicity about the increase in employment and better business conditions I am at a loss for an answer to the present downward trend of egg prices.

"If there was something wrong with the management of my flock, such as the lack of good production, I would not spend my time writing this letter. I would instead be out in the flock trying by some means to increase its production. Instead, the conditions we poultrymen have to cope with are really beyond our control."





As the years pile up at Sunnygables we get more and more pleasure out of the accumulation of pictures we take of our livestock and farm operations. For example, in the fall of 1936 we bought the two colts shown above with the idea of growing them out into a useful farm team. They were pretty thin and rough at the time, as the picture shows, and were not perfect mates. As the seasons have passed, these colts, now named Silver and Gold, have stuck around the farm and last summer they were put into hard work. This winter they are still growing and gradually building up the good, hard flesh which Jake likes to take a year or two to put on the colts he breaks and drives for us.

There is nothing fancy about Silver and Gold, but there is the experience with them which makes farming a most satisfactory way of living, as well as a means (when it isn't too dry or something else doesn't come up) of making a living.

* * *

Horned Heifers

It is our practice on our farms to run all the livestock loose we can. In fact, we have found no way of caring for livestock in the winter which compares in efficiency with allowing it to run loose in pens which most of the time are open to the outside.

Under this system of management as I have previously indicated, we have come to believe that one feeding a day is practically just as good as more, so far as getting growth and condition on the livestock are concerned and, of course, the plan saves a lot of labor. When it comes to water for livestock housed in this way we really prefer it to be some distance away so that once a day at least the animals will take a good long walk to it. For water, nothing beats a good live spring which will not freeze over even in the coldest weather. We are fortunate in having two or three of these springs at Sunnygables in a protected piece of woods. How animals love to drink from them!

It is our observation that bedding is a most important factor in housing loose livestock. As I make my nightly inspections of our barns I have noticed this winter that on the days when we bed down our pen of fifty Hereford yearling heifers with fresh straw I will sometimes find all of these heifers lying down by ten o'clock at night *and a considerable percentage of them stretched flat on their sides.* As the bedding gets damp and dirty I find fewer heifers lying down and none at all stretched out.

I am very sure from our own experience that there are a good many farmers going into the loose housing of livestock in the Northeast who are going to be disappointed in the results, simply because they are not in a position to keep their pens covered with dry bedding.

About the only trouble we have with the loose housing of cattle comes with dairy heifers. Beef heifers—even the horned Herefords—never give us any trouble, but every once in a while a Guernsey or Holstein heifer will come along which gets very mean. Handling such animals is a problem without resorting to dehorning.

When we see a boss showing up in a pen we first try, if possible, to shift her into a group of larger animals so she will get a good trimming. But this doesn't always work. Sometimes the heifer to be disciplined cleans up and then we have a really mean animal to handle.

Hank has tried wiring such heifer's horns together. One time we tried knobs on them, but as yet—short of dehorning—we haven't solved the problem of controlling them. This problem, by the way, is especially fresh in our minds right now because the other night a Guernsey heifer in a bunch of two year olds went on a rampage and pretty well cut to pieces one of her pen mates.

I wonder if anyone has solved the problem of the mean horned heifer in a bunch of loose livestock?

* * *

Hitler, the Hog

From time to time I have reported here on outstanding characters which have developed in the animal world at Sunnygables. If you have been a constant reader of this page you may remember Mamma, the Dorset ewe, and Sunnygables Somersault, the bucking pony, and other animals, which have distinguished themselves enough by conduct, either regular or irregular, so that I have told about them here.

Now, a new one has come along. He is Red the Boar. Red is supposed to be just a two-year old purebred Duroc, but he is fast developing such a Dictator complex that we have decided to call him from now on, "Hitler the Hog".

Up to the present time, despite the fact that the local veterinarian gave him some pills, which put him to sleep, and sawed off his tusks, Red has cleaned up pretty well at Sunnygables, his latest stunt being to boost a 1500-pound brood mare clean over a rail fence. At present we are searching our inventory for some animal on the farm which will wade in and teach this Hitler of the animal world a lesson.

At present the best bet seems to be Jim the Jackass. If it were legal to solicit bets through the mail I might invite the readers of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff to pick the winner and back their opinions.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Sad Comedy

Some sharpers missed their calling—they are born comedians. For example the Eureka Agency of New Orleans put the following advertisement in several papers:

WHY DIE? SPEND 24c AND LIVE

16 Chemical Elements which wear out, keep humans living; replace 'em by eating 3 items grocers sell at 1c each. I'll name 'em.

Those who sent in money received the following:

"Who eats an Egg, Orange and Carrot, all raw, per diem, gets the 16 Chemical Elements it takes to keep a Human alive. Thanx. Come again soon and stay longer, sez The Eureka Agency."

The Post Office Department recently issued a fraud order, denying this firm the use of the mails.

Other concerns against which fraud orders were issued are: Samuel E. Edmunds of Charleroi, Penna., who advertised a diabetic treatment which, upon analysis was found to contain a well-known saline laxative. The Anatone Company which advertised a product claimed to overcome all kinds of constipation. Analysis proved the product to be a cathartic which might be harmful and in some cases, dangerous. The Biochemistry Company of New York City advertised a product which was supposed to grow hair quickly and permanently on the heads of all bald users.

* * *

Unordered

The unordered merchandise nuisance seems to run in cycles and right now it appears to be on the up-trend. The surest way to stop the nuisance is to make it unprofitable. If you receive merchandise you did not order, you are under no obligation to accept it or to return it to the company and if any argument comes up you are within your rights to demand payment for storage. Some sending of unordered merchandise is done under the guise of charity but it is my guess the only charity involved is to the promoter. If everyone knew their rights and exercised them, the amount of unordered merchandise sent through the mails would decrease rapidly.

* * *

Stock Promoters Stalled

For some time there have been inquiries about the value of stock in Lewis American Airways of Denver. Recently two stock promoters, Pratt and Derringer, plead guilty to charges of using the mails to defraud, in violation of the Securities Act at Denver, Colorado. Charges are a result of their activities in promoting the sale of stock in Lewis American Airways.

* * *

Friendly But Costly

"Several years ago I signed a note with a man. He never paid anything on it. The bank continues to send me a new note to sign when the note comes due. What can I do to get my name off that note?"

I am afraid the answer is *nothing*—if you refuse to sign, the bank can demand payment from the man who gave the note and if they cannot collect from him, they can demand payment from you and take legal action to force payment if necessary. Many persons feel that it is unwise to act as cosigner to a note. Doing so is a nice friendly gesture but it is likely to cost you money. Banks do not require cosigners on a note unless they are doubtful of the ability of the first signer to pay.

* * *

Missing

Mr. Albert W. Kingsland has been missing from his home in Rutland, Vermont, since December 13. Following is a description of Mr. Kingsland: age, 65; height, 5' 8"; weight, 140; light, sandy hair, sparse on top; slightly hard of hearing; wears shell-rimmed spectacles; false dentures; uses good grammar in a rather deep voice; dressed in old clothes and having, possibly, a small Masonic pin in the lapel of coat.

If anyone knows where Mr. Kingsland is, his family would very much appreciate the information. Send it to this office, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and we will forward it to them.

* * *

We would like to communicate with Mr. John Rich, farmhand, who was working in Cortland County last year. If any of our readers know where Mr. Rich is now located, we would appreciate the information.

Let Us Help You

The following bulletins have been prepared by *American Agriculturist's* Home Editor, Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, and they are available to any reader without cost other than 3c *each* to cover mailing and mimeographing costs:

☐ No. 3—**Apple Recipes.** This bulletin contains many unusual apple recipes that will appeal to your family.

☐ No. 4—**Protective Foods.** Tells what foods help to keep you and your family in good health, and contains a week's supply of sample menus showing how easy it is to plan healthful meals.

☐ No. 5—**School Lunches.** Has lots of suggestions for keeping the children's lunch boxes filled with healthful, appetizing, easy-to-prepare lunches.

☐ No. 6—**Home Canning and Curing of Meats.** Tells how to stock your shelves with delicious, ready-to-serve, "home grown" meats. Directions are easy to follow.

☐ No. 7—**Chopped Meat Recipes.** Contains 5 pages of recipes for tasty, economical meat dishes. A big help in solving problem of what to do with left-overs, as well as helping with the job of cooking inexpensive meats in an appealing way.

How to order these bulletins: Check the ones you want, include three cents for *each one* desired, and return this coupon to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-H, Ithaca, N. Y. Be sure to give **your name and address, and write plainly.**



$25.00 Weekly Benefit

Specified Sickness and Accidents

Men and women accepted — ages 15-69 at $10.00 a year. No medical examinations. Policy pays on specified sickness and accidents. *Write for full details*

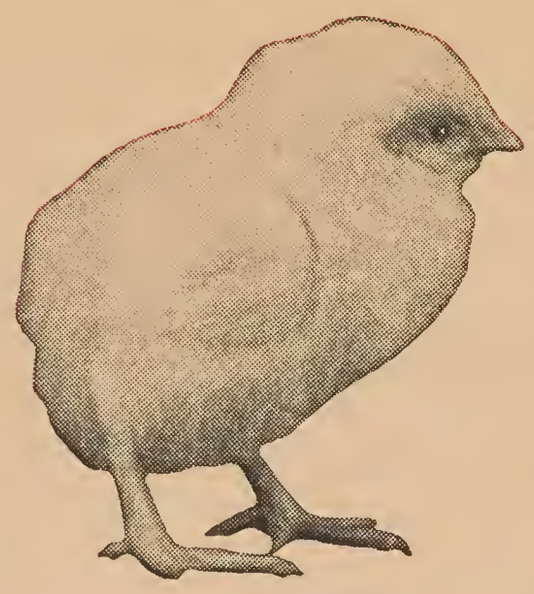
North American Accident Insurance Co.
Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Family Received This Check


Claim No. R-109476 New York Check No.
North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street Chicago
Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant
December 4 1939
Pay to the order of Huldah Foster Clark, Administratrix of the $ 1000.00
Estate of Glenn C. Clark, deceased
One Thousand and no/100 - - -

THE G.L.F. PAGE

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



1. Get Good Chicks

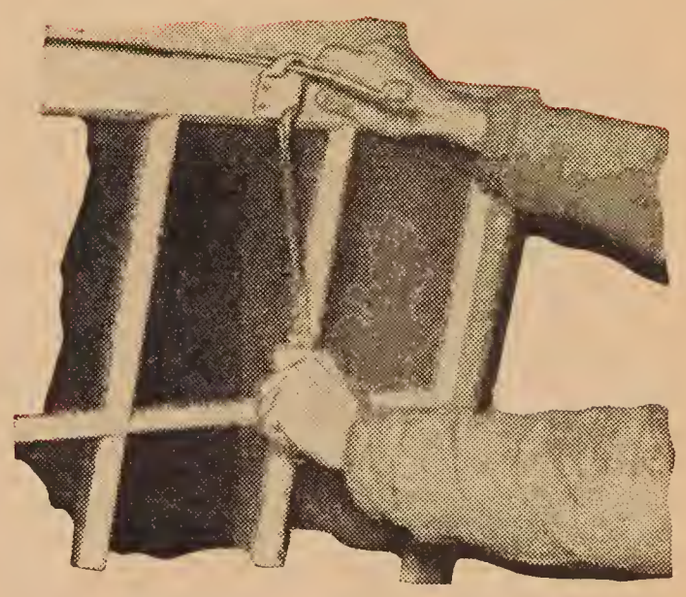
The ability to lay 100 eggs or 250 eggs a year is born in the chick. Once you have the chicks you can't improve on them—you can only manage them to get the most out of their inherited ability.

START CHICKS RIGHT

How to Get Chicks Off to a Good Start..Told in Pictures

★

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. ITHACA, N.Y.



6. Watch Ventilation

Give the chicks plenty of fresh air. Try to have three sides of the brooder house air-tight, and ventilate by opening and closing the windows in front of the house. Cold drafts, overheating, or chilling are harmful to chicks.



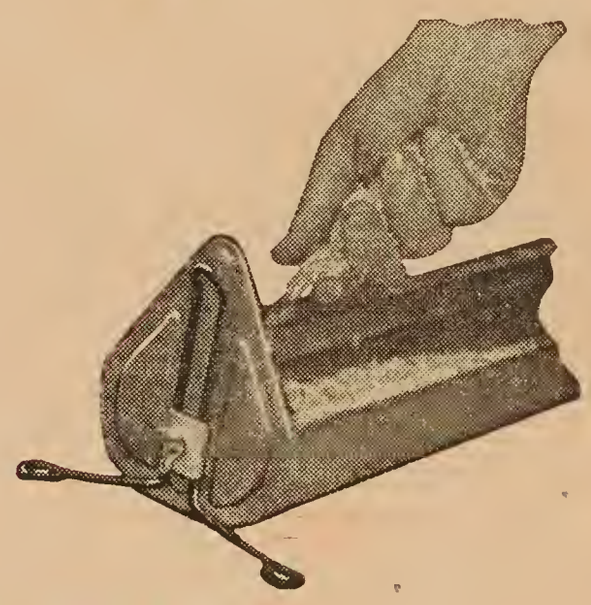
2. Have House Clean and Warm

Sweep thoroughly, brush and disinfect walls. Scrub and disinfect feeders and fountains. Put down fresh litter. Let brooder stove run a day or two before chicks arrive.



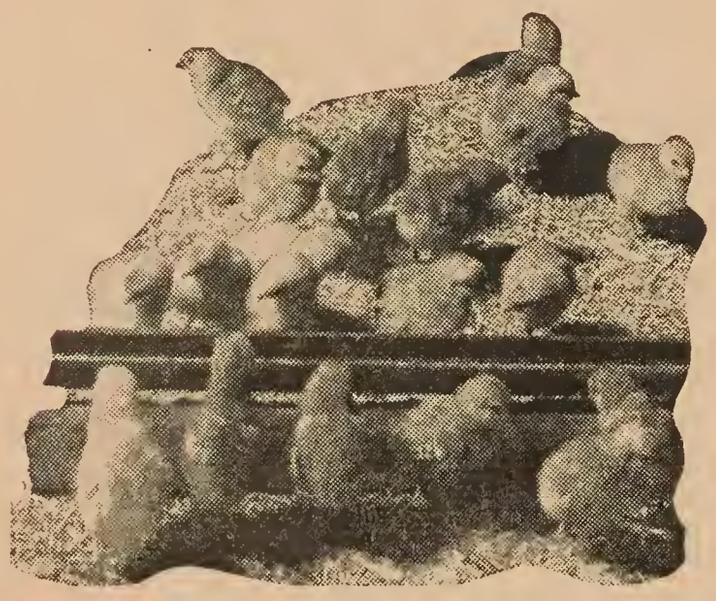
4. Have Feed and Water Ready

Feed and water should be warm and ready for the chicks when they go into the brooder house. G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash is balanced and complete. The chicks need no other feed until they are 4 to 6 weeks old.



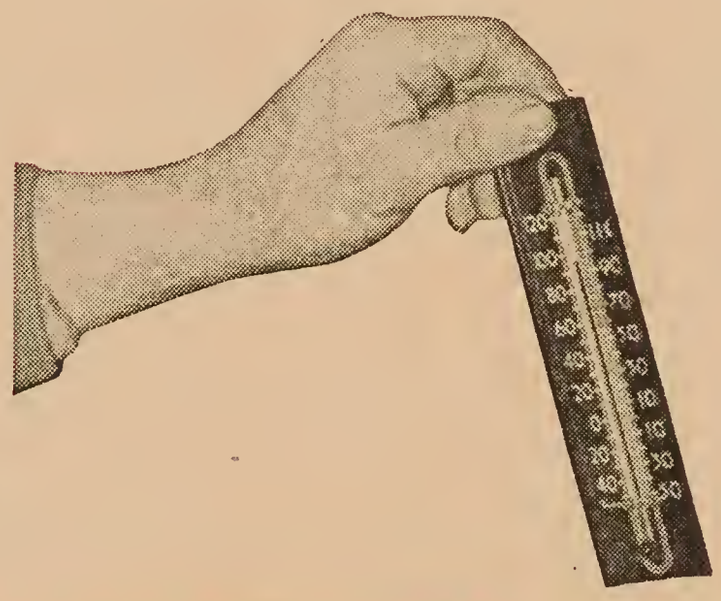
7. When to Feed Grain

At four to six weeks start feeding a little G.L.F. Chick or Intermediate Scratch and some grit. Gradually increase the amount until at 12 weeks the chicks are eating half mash and half grain.



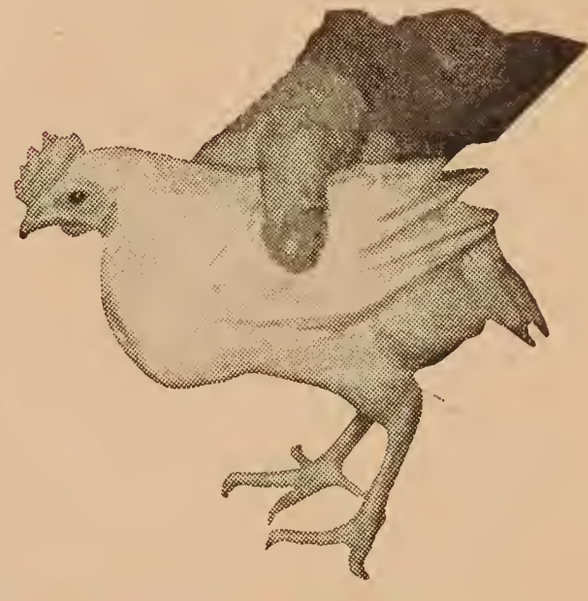
3. Avoid Crowding

Figure at least one square foot of floor space for each three chicks—400 chicks in a 10'x14' house. Allow enough hopper space so half the chicks can eat at once—a 4-foot hopper for each 100 chicks.



5. Correct Temperature Important

Temperature at outside edge of hover should be 95° at start. Drop temperature about 5° a week. Chicks should be able to run out for feed and exercise, then back under the hover to get warm.



8. More Space as Chicks Grow

Chicks need more space as they get bigger. At four to six weeks separate the cockerels, thus giving the pullets twice as much room. If you have sexed chicks, put half of them in another house.

FEBRUARY 17, 1940



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00

THREE YEARS FOR $2.00

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

MORE OF "Living" LESS OF STRAIN *and* STRESS

By J. H. Frandsen



You are not really living unless you take some of the strain and stress out of life by play and recreation.

IT WAS BACK in the late 80's, the year when this country had its first flu epidemic —Spanish Lagrippe I think they called it then. We children were all young and in our most impressionable years. Many exciting things confronted us from time to time, some of which gave mother her opportunity to teach us the need for self-discipline and help us to acquire the proper perspective of events as they affected our young lives. The epidemic gave her at least one good opportunity, still vivid in my memory.

This particular autumn father was confined to bed with a knee injury and the extra burden naturally fell to mother. There were many acres of corn to pick, milking, and many other chores to be done not only once but twice a day. Mother's mainstay for this work on the large farm was a young "Newcomer". He was a good worker but temperamental. His thoughts were either soaring in the clouds or touching the depths of despondency; if the latter, it was up to mother to do something about it. Usually she was equal to the occasion, but there came an evening when I saw her common sense put to an exacting test.

For several days the hired man had complained of a toothache—no ordinary toothache this—but "the kind that kills people", he said. Perhaps it was bad for I remember that it did not yield to the usual home remedies on which most folks at that time relied. So it was decided that he take half a day off from corn picking to go to the doctor. The town had no dentists in those days.

At the supper table we children naturally were "all ears" to hear what had happened at the doctor's. Imagine our consternation as the following tale unfolded.

To mother's question—had he finally had nerve enough to have the tooth out?—his reply was that he had gone to town fully intending to have the tooth pulled. In fact, he had gotten almost to the doctor's office when he met several persons who told him that the Lagrippe was coming to town. It was almost there. It would miss no one and most people would die from this terrible disease. He hadn't waited to hear more, but dashed for the team and wagon and drove homewards as fast as the horses would go. Out here we were at least that much farther from the awful germs which they told him were in flying pursuit—millions of them. If one had to die anyway, why go through the extra pain of having a tooth pulled?

To mother's second question — had he brought the groceries as she had asked him to?—he replied, "Groceries! Who will care for groceries? We are all going to be sick! No need for groceries!"

Well, we children lost our appetite for supper as we listened to this story. Mother, at first non-plussed, soon regained her usual composure and when it was her turn to speak, she began by telling us of the folly of being too gullible, too emotional, and of running away from disagreeable tasks. She told us of the joy and satisfaction we would feel in occasionally choosing to do a piece of work which we most disliked — and doing it well. She pointed out that "blue" days, days of hard work, and sickness might come to every one but that somehow in well ordered society, crops must be planted and harvested, children cared for, and other tasks done, that each must do his part willingly and cheerfully, and trust in God for the outcome.

This bit of wholesome philosophy has stood most of us in good stead as the years have gone by, and I feel sure the young man profited by it as much as we. Incidentally, in due time we had our tussle with the then strange disease—all except that temperamental young man. In spite of his fear he entirely escaped it, and eventually he even had the tooth out.

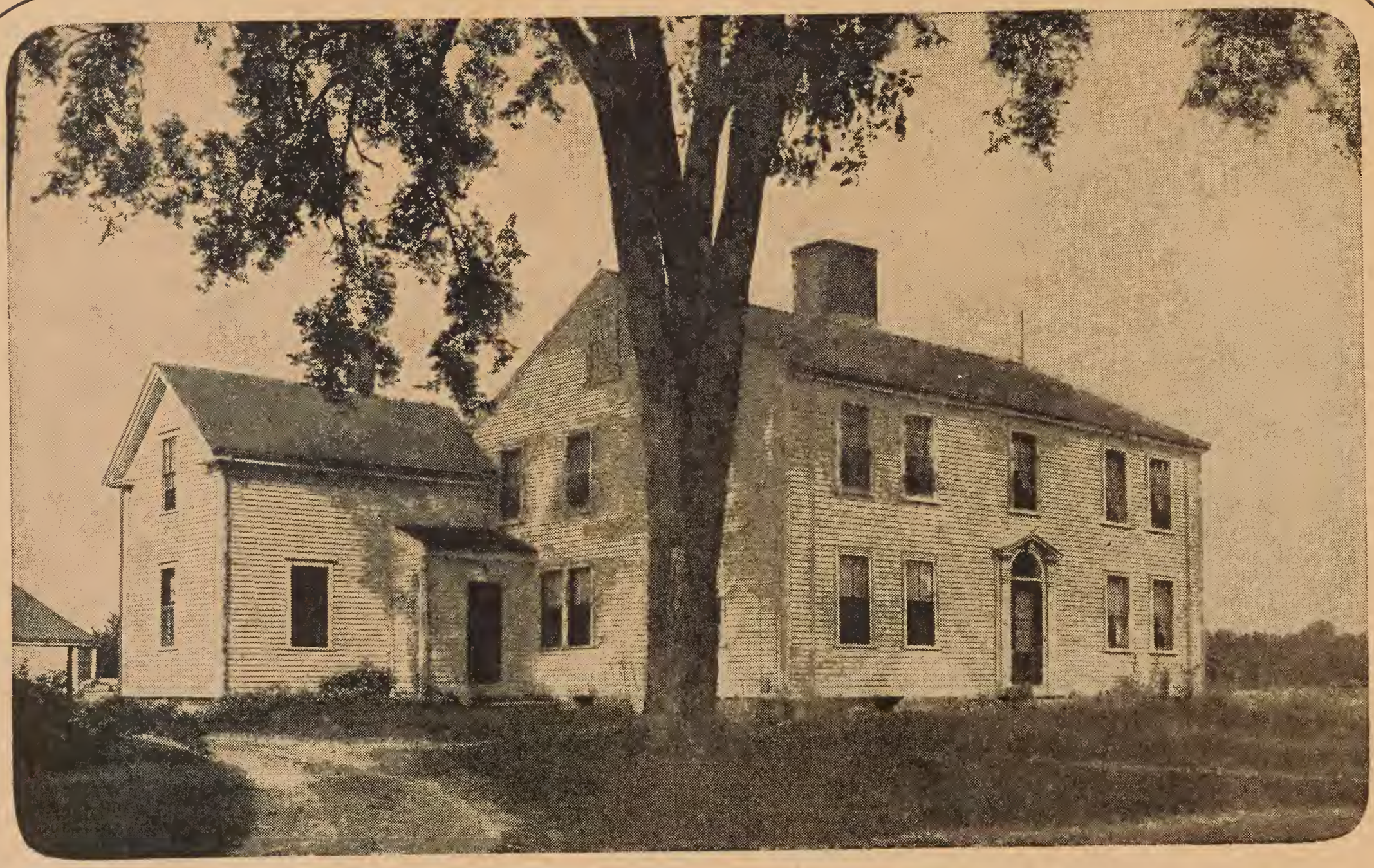
By experience we have learned that "come what may the show must go on". To accomplish any thing much worth while we must not become too absorbed in or excited about problems beyond our control, be it war, politics, or what not. Rather we should strive to steer a common-sense course and develop such a philosophy of living as will bring cheer and comfort to those around us and maximum strength, efficiency, and cheerfulness to ourselves. Such a philosophy stresses the simple things of life, which in this age seem often to have been forgotten. This brings to mind the following rules for sane and simple living which I have seen published somewhere:

1. Learn to keep your wants simple and to like what doesn't cost much.

2. Learn to like plain wholesome foods and plain service.

3. Learn to like trees, (*Turn to Page* **27**)

A TRACTOR FOR EVERY PURPOSE, SEE PAGE 5.



Land that makes Men Free



Layton and Howard Hayward are the 10th generation of Haywards on this farm — a chain unbroken for three centuries. The present home was built in the late 1700's.

In bleak December of 1620 the Mayflower Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, half-starved and poorly clad. Of 102, only 51 lived until spring. But for 20 acres of Indian corn they grew the next summer, famine would have finished the rest . . . but for their bravery and fair dealings, hostile savages would have taken their scalps. Their courage, their faith, their stubborn determination built the first permanent white settlement in New England . . . a new land of freedom.

Plymouth was 15 years old and a colony of perhaps 300 souls when the good ship Hercules dropped anchor a few rods off Plymouth Rock. Among its passengers was Thomas Hayward, a farmer and an Englishman. Like those he joined at Plymouth, he risked an unknown world to bring up his boys in simple reverence, in a land of new opportunity.

Thomas and two other men — a preacher and a miller — bought a tract 20 miles west of Plymouth. For a piece 14 miles square they paid Massasoit 7 coats, 9 hatchets, 8 hoes, 20 knives, 4 moose skins, and 10½ yards of cloth. Just east of what is now the square in West Bridgewater they built their cabins. Theirs was the first settlement in the interior of the Old Plymouth Colony.

For Thomas and his boys, grain was wealth and corn was the equal of money. Out of the wilderness they carved a home. Out of the land they lived. Like the rest of Plymouth Colony, the Bridgewater settlers were independent in faith, and unfailing in worship. As was their right and their task, they set up a government; and the pattern they set is still the model of democracy.

The first Hayward lived to see the passing of good Chief Massasoit, and the coming of warlike Philip. Thomas and five generations of his kin had to fight for their freedom . . . first with the Indians, then with the French, then with the Mother Country.

Thomas' land — now 100 acres — is tilled today by the tenth generation of Haywards. As it has been most of the time in the past, it is free and clear. Its soil is as fertile as ever. Where Thomas grew Indian corn, the present generation grows silage corn. Where he kept cattle for meat, they keep cattle for milk, and retail it to the neighbors. Close to Boston, Plymouth County's milk, eggs, and vegetables today bring premium prices.

Through three centuries, ten generations of Haywards have held with clear, cool purpose to the simple rules of live and let live. Thrift, perseverance and hard work still point their way to freedom and success. After three centuries their farm in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, is still the land that makes men free . . . America is still the best place in the world to live . . . the Northeast is still a good place to farm.

* * *

Another in a series of advertisements which are

An Expression of Confidence
In Northeastern Agriculture

* * *

Famed for its industry and commerce, the Northeast is also an intense farming area. Small in size, it has a dense population. Half the farms of New England, New York and New Jersey are owned free and clear. Of the others, some 30,000 are using Federal Land Bank mortgage credit. Facts and figures on the Northeast are given in a bulletin entitled "The Northeast is a Good Place to Farm." Details on Land Bank mortgages are given in a folder called "Farm Mortgage Loans through the Federal Land Bank." You may have a copy of either or both.

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK
OF SPRINGFIELD
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Serving New England . . . New York . . . New Jersey

The Northeast is a Good Place to Farm

For the Home Fruit Gardener

Setting Strawberries

When strawberry plants are purchased, the sooner they are put in the ground the better, assuming of course that conditions are reasonably favorable. One practice that helps is to put the roots in water for some time—perhaps over night.

Particularly if the weather is at all warm, strawberry plants should not be left packaged for any length of time as they may heat. For a relatively short period, a satisfactory way of handling is to take off the top of the crate or package and loosen the plants but still keep the roots covered with the packing material. If they cannot be set out the day after they are received, heel them in by digging a v-shaped trench. Open the bundles, spread the plants out in a thin layer with the buds just even with the surface of the ground, and then firm the soil against the roots. Be sure the plants are well watered.

When setting, it is important to get the plants in the ground at the same depth as they were in the original seed bed. You will have a heavy loss of plants if you set them either too deep or too shallow. Put them out in rows about 4 ft. apart and from 15″ to 24″ apart in the row.

* * *

The Newburgh Raspberry

One of the most promising new raspberry varieties is the Newburgh, developed at the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station. The fruit is large and unusually firm, and the variety is not troubled with mosaic. The Newburgh ripens four or five days earlier than Latham or Cuthbert.

The canes are of medium height, but fruiting laterals are rather long. The canes branch freely the first year, but tend to outgrow the habit as they grow older. The Newburgh is recommended for trial both for shipping and main crop variety. It is not particularly desirable for jam, and some other varieties are better for canning.

* * *

Spring Pruning for Raspberries

If red raspberries are not pruned, the patch will soon develop into a mass of suckers with little or no production of fruit. Common practice is to cut out the old canes after the harvesting season. Then in the spring after severe weather has passed, the fruiting canes are cut back to a height of 4 or 5 feet, depending somewhat on the vigor of the canes. The ideal is to cut the canes back just enough so they will remain erect with their load of fruit.

Branches are usually cut back to about 10″. Severe heading back of side branches has several disadvantages. The crop is reduced, but the size of the berries on the remaining branches is not increased. Also remember that fruit on the laterals of severely pruned canes ripens somewhat later than on moderately pruned canes. During the growing season the new shoots should not be headed back.

* * *

Cross Pollination for Pears

Practically all varieties of pears are self-sterile or nearly so, and in order to get good crops must be pollinated by pollen from some other variety. Two important commercial varieties—Bartlett and Seckel—are inter-sterile; that is, they do not pollinize each other satisfactorily. In planting these varieties, use some other varieties for cross-pollination; or if you have bearing trees of Bartlett or Seckel in solid blocks, some can be top-worked with Bosc, Kieffer, Anjou or Clapp Favorite.

* * *

Controlling Black Knot

Black knot is a serious disease of plums, prunes, and sometimes cherries and winter is an excellent time to start a campaign against this disease. Before growth starts, remove all of the knots by cutting at least 4″ below the base of the swelling. It is possible to make cuts closer during the winter than it is after growth starts. Burn all of the knots pruned off immediately as otherwise they may spread the disease. Where knots are found on large branches, cut out the knotted tissue for ½″ beyond the boundary of the knot. It is not necessary to go very deep into the limb.

Some time about the last of May, look the trees over again and remove all knots that were missed in the first pruning.

The second step of control is to spray just as the buds are breaking out, either with a 1-8 lime sulphur spray, or with a 6-12-100 Bordeaux oil emulsion spray containing 3 per cent of lubricating oil. On prunes the Bordeaux oil emulsion spray also controls red mites, which is an advantage.

* * *

Storage Scald of Apples

Storage scald is one of the most common troubles affecting stored apples and is particularly severe on R. I. Greenings, Rome Beauties, Cortlands and Baldwins. It has been found that storage scalding can be controlled by putting about half a pound of shredded paper impregnated with mineral oil into each container. Naturally this adds to the cost of storage but is good insurance against losses from storage scald.

In general, storage scald is more troublesome when apples are picked before they are fully mature, where apples are thinned heavily, and, in the case of most varieties where nitrogen has been applied to excess. In most orchards, however, the problem is to apply enough nitrogen rather than to worry about the possibility of using too much.



*"I never thought I'd see the time we could just pick up and leave **without havin' to pack!**"*

Now! BETTER FENCE backed by Pittsburgh's CERTIFICATE OF SPECIFIED QUALITY

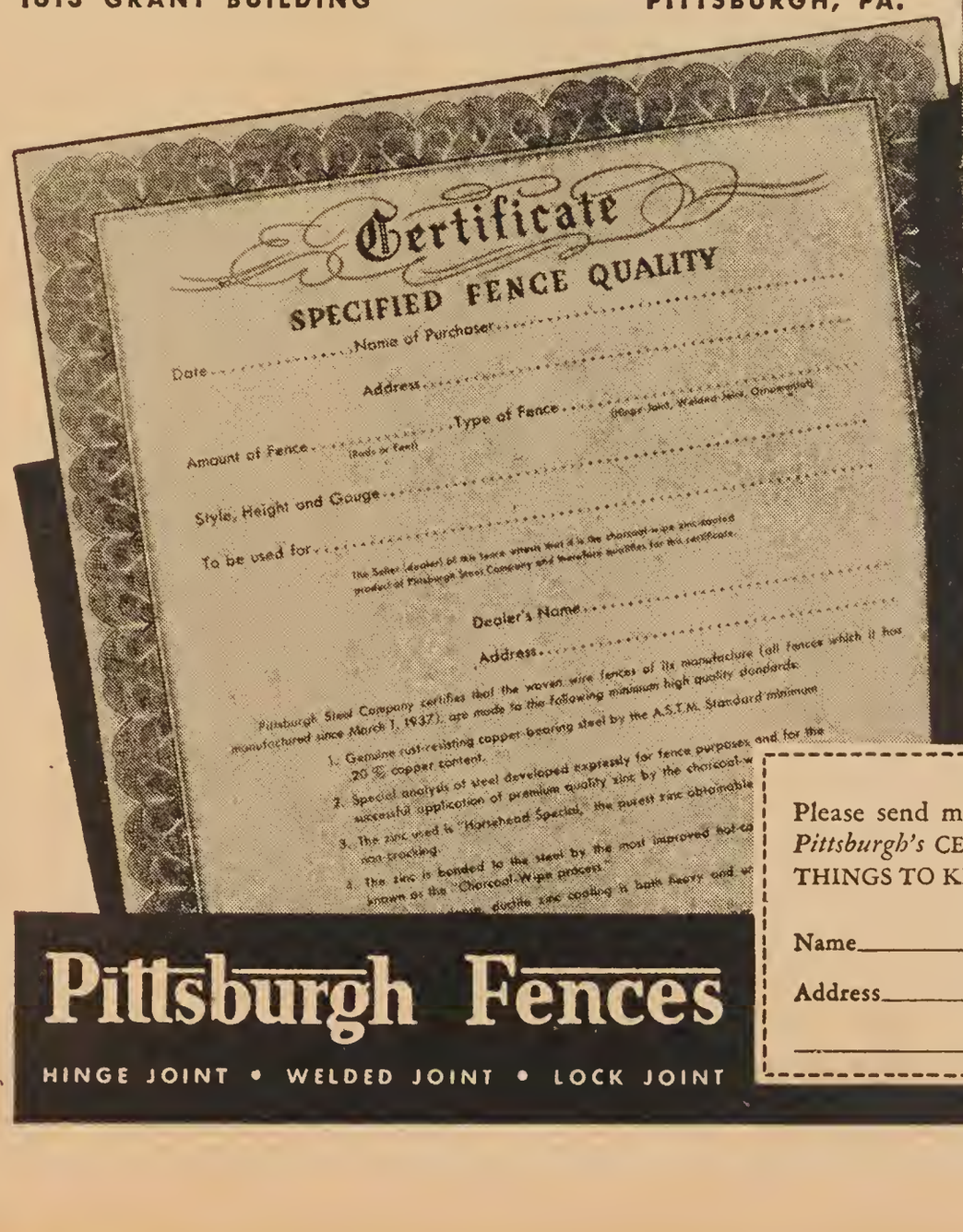
Don't *guess* about your fence purchases any longer! *Know* what you are buying—insist on *Pittsburgh's* CERTIFIED QUALITY Fences and Close Mesh Fence Fabrics. *Only* then can you be sure of getting fences made to the following minimum high quality standards:

- **Genuine copper-bearing steel of special analysis for fence purposes.**
- **Coated with the purest, ductile, non-cracking zinc available, for longest life.**
- **Zinc perfectly bonded to steel by the hot-coating charcoal-wipe process.**
- **A *premium* zinc coating, not only heavy but also uniform, demonstrated by laboratory tests.**

The resulting fences are as brilliant in performance as they are in appearance. You can have the advantages of these definitely *better* fences at ordinary fence cost. The Certificate of Specified Quality assures *plus* values for you! Write today for your specimen copy of the certificate; then make sure your fence dealer gives you this quality of fences.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY
1613 GRANT BUILDING PITTSBURGH, PA.

Farm and Poultry Fences in hinge-joint, welded-joint and lock-joint types; close-mesh welded fence fabric; superb designs of lawn fence; industrial fences. The most complete line of fences on the market.





Pittsburgh Fences
HINGE JOINT • WELDED JOINT • LOCK JOINT

Please send me, without obligation, specimen copy of *Pittsburgh's* CERTIFICATE OF SPECIFIED QUALITY and THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT CERTIFIED BETTER FENCE.

Name_____

Address_____

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

When you buy the land you buy the stones;
When you buy the meat you buy the bones.
—Old Country Saying.

Public is Aroused About Taxes

ONE OF THE most discouraging set of facts showing what government spending and taxation are doing to all of us has been brought out by Samuel Crowther, famous author and business analyst. Mr. Crowther was hired by a New Hampshire State Commission, which was created to promote the wealth and income of the State. Mr. Crowther found:

1. That the Federal Government spent $15,352,000 in New Hampshire in one year (1936) more than it collected. But the State's share of the Federal debt gained $18,000,000 in one year, so that the State had a deficit in the matter of Federal gifts, and what is usually considered a gift was just more debt.

2. That the indirect or hidden taxes in New Hampshire were greater than the direct taxes. They laid a burden of 10.8c on every consumer's dollar, while the direct taxes amounted to only 7.1c. Therefore, Federal, State, and local taxes in New Hampshire amounted to a total of 17.9c on every dollar.

Mr. Crowther concluded that the cash income received by the people as individuals is being redistributed by taxation, but the redistribution is downward. Both lower and higher income groups are sinking.

The same or a worse tax situation prevails in every State, and farmers have more taxes to pay and less to pay with than anybody else. For nearly 20 years I have been calling the attention of *American Agriculturist* readers to the increasing danger from constantly growing taxes. At last the people are getting awake. There is a rising tide of public indignation against government spending, and I hope it keeps on rising until the orgy of government spending of recent years is summarily stopped.

In this necessary program of reducing taxes, it will take great judgment and wisdom to do it fairly and without making a bad matter worse. For example, in New York State tax reduction groups are doing a grand job in arousing the public and in insisting with Albany officials that there must be no increase in taxes. If, however, any large reduction in the State budget is taken out of direct State aid for schools and roads, farm taxes will be increased rather than decreased, because then the localities will have to pay what the State doesn't.

On the other hand, school and road officials are charged with the responsibility of cutting their own budgets. If they don't do it, others will do it for them, and maybe unwisely.

We have reached the place in this tax business where our whole economic welfare is at stake. There must be no new appropriations, no new taxes, and every public job now under way should be closely studied to see if it cannot be cut out or cut down without greatly impairing efficiency.

What's in a Name?

THERE'S a dollar in it for you if you find your own name and address in *American Agriculturist* according to the rules of our new game. Listen! Scattered through this issue of *American Agriculturist,* and at least for a time through future issues, are names and addresses of A. A. subscribers, picked at random from our circulation lists. Look through both the advertising and editorial columns carefully, and if you can find your own name and address (or if your friends find it for you), write us not later than one week after date of issue, giving the page number and date of copy of *American Agriculturist* in which your name and address occurred, and we will send you $1.00. The name and address must stand alone and have no connection with any article, report of meeting, or advertisement.

The purpose of this new game is to make some fun for you, and possibly to get you to read *American Agriculturist* more carefully. Remember that to collect the $1.00, you must let us hear from you not later than one week after the date of the issue of *American Agriculturist* in which you find your name. Address letters to *American Agriculturist,* Department N, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

Plastics and the Farm Market

INTO MY OFFICE a spell ago came one of those men who are doing so much to promote the real progress of mankind — a research scientist, Dr. D. C. Carpenter of the Geneva, New York, Experiment Station staff.

He proceeded to cover the top of my desk with various and sundry colorful articles of all shapes, sizes and descriptions, all made from plastics, those new materials which many people believe are due to work wonders in our economic life. Plastics are made from casein, cellulose, and from synthetic combinations.

Already articles from plastics are in common use. From them come dishes of various kinds, camera cases, transparent windows for cars and airplanes, buttons, buckles, penholders, beautiful costume jewelry, and dozens of other articles. Dr. Carpenter showed me a plastic thread, fine and soft as silk, and defied me to break it. From this thread the DuPont Company are making women's stockings, said to be difficult to wear out. What a break for women, some of whom go without the necessities of life to keep themselves in silk stockings!



Workers in the factory at Bainbridge making buttons out of plastics from casein in skim milk.

At Bainbridge, New York, a factory is doing a sizeable business in plastic buttons and other products, made from casein from skim milk. It is said that could a shorter and cheaper process be found, skim milk would be worth $3 a hundred, and there would be plenty of demand for it for plastic manufacturing. Think what that would be worth to the dairy industry! Dairymen wouldn't care whether they sold fluid milk or manufactured it.

There are similar possibilities for taking up other farm surpluses by plastics. The trouble is, not all the problems have been solved. More research is needed. Plastic manufacture, particularly from skim milk, is still too expensive. It takes too long to harden the casein plastic before it can be used. Many plastics are too brittle, and break on the least provocation. Others have a disagreeable odor. All these and other problems must and can be overcome. That is where the research men come in.

Instead of spending billions on questionable schemes to help agriculture, the real way for government to help is by more support of scientists to find new ways to use farm surpluses. Skim milk for plastics is a good example.

OUR PLATFORM

1. STAY OUT OF WAR.
2. BETTER PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS.
3. LOWER FARM TAXES.
4. A GOOD LIVING FOR EVERY FARM FAMILY.
5. MORE FUN ON THE FARM.

Cold Weather for Pruning

IT MAKES a fruit grower shiver even to think of doing any pruning this winter. But there are sure to be some warmer spells before spring opens up, and anyway, maybe you don't have to prune this year.

Experienced growers say that orchards which were well pruned last year, and had a heavy crop last summer, need not be pruned this winter, especially if the indications are that the crop will be light this coming fall. This will not only save time and work and the shivers, but pruning is one way of thinning the crop preceding the heavy or "on" year.

However, if the orchard looks like a big crop for 1940, probably better get out the old pruning tools and watch for a mild spell. And that applies especially to peaches and cherries, which need careful pruning every year.

Eastman's Chestnut

THERE is a story going the rounds about Irv Ingalls, advertising manager of *American Agriculturist.* It seems that when Irv was younger, he went to call on a girl friend. They had been sitting in the swing in the moonlight alone. No word broke the stillness for half an hour until—

"Suppose you had money," she said, "what would you do?"

Irv threw out his chest, in all the glory of young manhood. "I'd travel!"

He felt her warm, young hand slide into his. When he looked up, she had gone. In his hand was a nickel!

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A TRACTOR *for Every Purpose*

LAST SUMMER I was visiting with a boy, some 12 years of age, in the farm neighborhood where I live in the summer time. All day long he had been driving a tractor hitched to a big harrow. I said to him:

"Aren't you awfully tired?"

"No," said he, "it's fun!"

I could not help but contrast his feelings toward that job with the way I used to feel after I had been driving a poor farm team hitched to a drag. I cannot remember any more tiresome or monotonous job than walking on soft ground urging a tired team along for a ten-hour day. Because for so many years I did work with and worry about horses, I have been glad to see better and more efficient power come to the farms in the form of trucks and tractors.

On those farms where there is plenty of hay and where the farmer can raise grain easily and cheaply, there is still a place left for horses. There are also some men who hate machinery, who have no ability to make small repairs, and who like horses. Such men should still drive them. On the other side of this picture, however, are the thousands of mechanically-minded boys and men, now in the great majority, who would soon grow tired and sick of the farm game were it not for their interest in mechanics. Machinery has increased the interest in farm work a hundredfold. If you are past fifty years old and don't believe me, just recall those weary hours you spent as a boy turning the grindstone, or using every spare hour on the end of a cross-cut saw in the wintertime, or those long hours hoeing potatoes by hand.

Those who find fault with tractors are often those who don't use them with judgment. The same applies to the automobile. The trouble is not with the automobile or tractor but with the drivers. Ride over this farm country any time, winter or summer, and see the tractors that are left outdoors from one month's end to another. How many men there are, also, who will climb upon a tractor and drive it, without any attention to oil or grease, until it stops dead with a burned-out bearing. How many will let little unusual warning noises go, something that probably could be easily repaired if the man would take the time to stop and look over his machine. Men make the mistake of trying to do too much with tractors also. Just because a farmer has the power to do it, why should he turn his whole farm over, thereby increasing the surplus and probably not his profit? Tractors are not to blame for errors in human judgment.

When tractors first came they were rather heavy and large for eastern farms, or for work on hills. But now there is a tractor for every farm and for almost every farm job.

In his "History of the People of the United States," McMaster, the great historian, said.

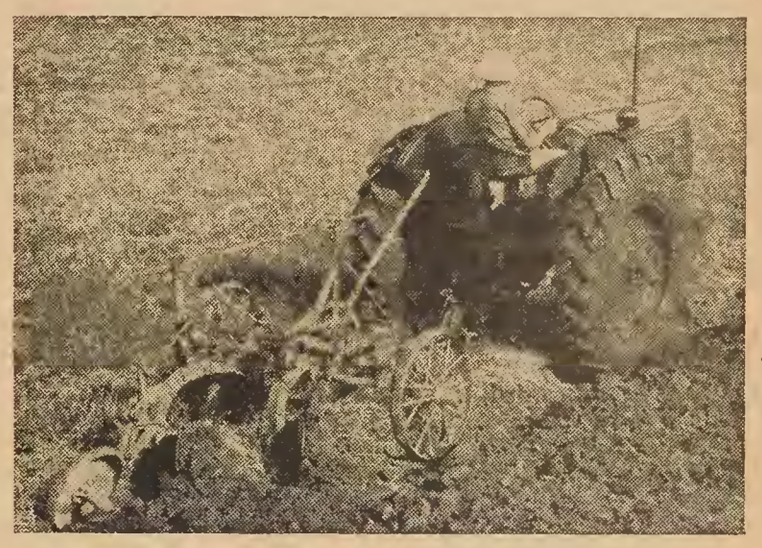
"The Massachusetts farmer who witnessed the Revolution cleared his land with a wooden bull plow, hauled by oxen, sowed his grain broadcast, and when it was ripe cut it with a scythe and threshed it out on his barn floor with a flail. The poor whites in Virginia in 1790 lived in log huts, with the chinks stuffed with clay. The walls had no plaster, the windows had no glass, the furniture was such as they themselves had made. Their grain was threshed by driving horses over it in the open field. When they ground it, they used a rude pestle and mortar or placed it in the hollow of a stone and beat it with another."

I like to think of the change in the standard of life of our people that has taken place in the comparatively brief period since those times described by McMaster, a change which has been due chiefly to machinery and to the development and application of better power to run it.

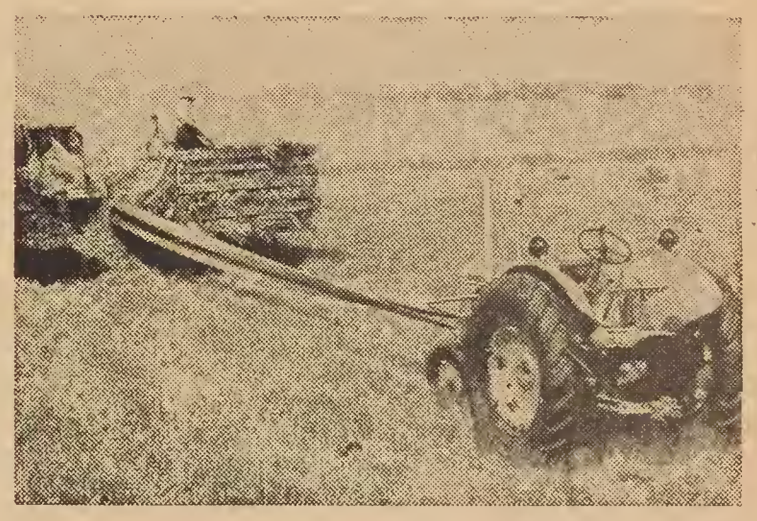
E. R. EASTMAN.



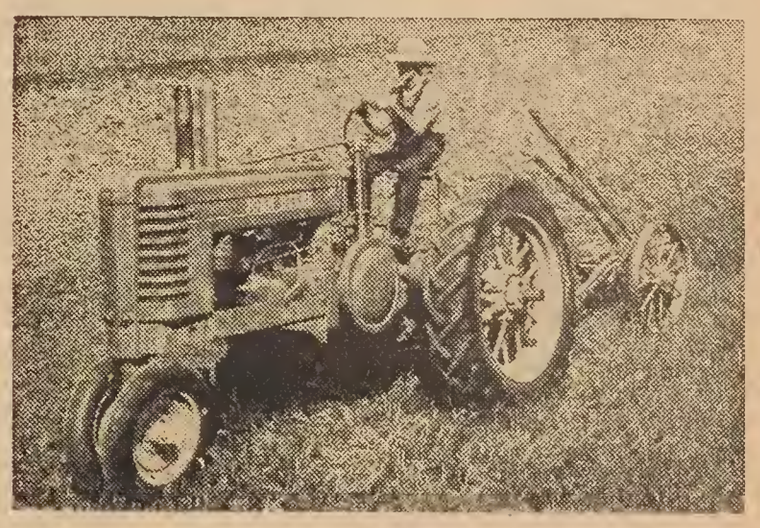
One of the newest developments in farm machinery is a small tractor designed to pull one plow bottom or to do other work commonly done by a two-horse team. This one is an Allis-Chalmers.



The Oliver Row Crop 70 pulling a double bottom 16 inch plow through oat stubble.



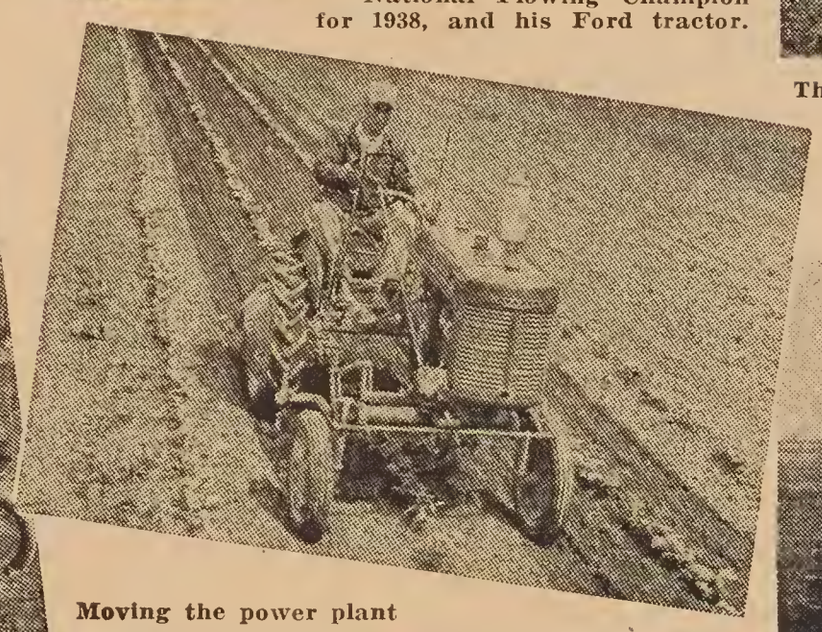
Where stationary power is needed, a tractor like this Case "Flambeau" will do all you can ask of any power unit.



This John Deere tractor will haul two plow bottoms all day without a let-up.

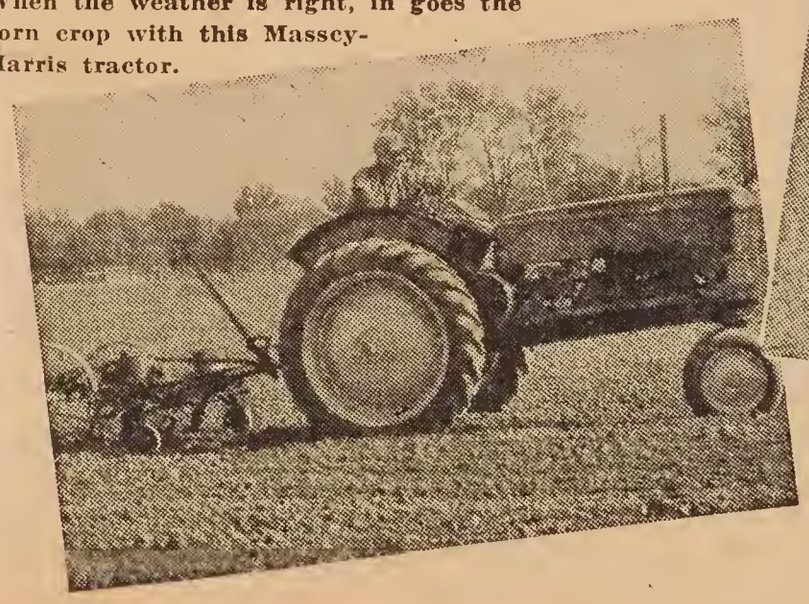


Paul Stiefbold, National Plowing Champion for 1938, and his Ford tractor.



Moving the power plant to one side gives the operator of an I. H. C. Farmall a chance to see where he is going.

When the weather is right, in goes the corn crop with this Massey-Harris tractor.



(BELOW): Planting 35 acres of vegetables a day with a Caterpillar tractor on the farm of Walter Langdon, of Malone, N. Y.





"I NEED BIGGER MOUTHFULS"

ANIMALS grazing on scant pasture can't be expected to bring you the greatest profits of which they are capable. Pasture is a crop and should be treated as such. Good management will include the use of high potash fertilizers to increase the yields of clovers, lengthen the grazing period, and reduce barn feeding costs.

Most pasture soils are low in fertility. Fertilizer analyses in the 1:1:1 and 1:2:2 ratios, applied in amounts to supply 25-50 lbs. of nitrogen and 50 lbs. each of phosphoric acid and potash, are recommended. Consult your county agent or experiment station about the plant-food needs of your soils. See your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer. You will be surprised how little extra it costs to apply a complete fertilizer.



Write us for *free* booklet "The Cow and Her Pasture."

More Potash means More Profit

AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE, INC.
INVESTMENT BUILDING WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHILEAN NITRATE OF SODA
the natural nitrate for your crops

FOR BETTER YIELD and better quality use Chilean Nitrate of Soda for your crops. It is the natural nitrate fertilizer — the only natural nitrate in the world.

Chilean Nitrate is guaranteed 16% nitrogen. It also contains, in natural blend, small amounts of other plant food elements — protective elements such as iron, manganese, magnesium, boron, iodine, calcium, potash, zinc, copper and many more. These protective elements act much like vitamins in their effect on your crops.

Use Natural Chilean Nitrate. It is well suited to your crops, your soil, your climate. No price increase this entire season, and there is plenty for everybody's needs.

NATURAL
CHILEAN NITRATE OF SODA

Better Potato Stands

By FORD S. PRINCE,
New Hampshire College of Agriculture

COUNTS of potato stands at digging indicate that plants are spaced much farther apart in the row than they were supposed to be, judging by the way the planter was set to drop the seed pieces.

These counts, made in fields of men making the New Hampshire 300 bushel potato club, showed that plants in all fields averaged slightly more than 15 inches apart while planters had been set to drop the seed at 11 inches. Yields of growers whose plants stood 15 inches or less in the row were 413 bushels, while those whose plants were more than 15 inches made but 347 bushels per acre, a gain of 66 bushels for the shorter spacing.

It may not always be possible to produce even stands of potatoes. Furthermore, soils vary with respect to the correct spacing of plants in the row. But with the data cited as a background, it seems advisable for a farmer to bend his energies toward securing a good stand of potatoes, at somewhere near the optimum point for the soil of his farm.

Faulty seed cutting, especially with a mechanical cutter, often causes the trouble. If such a cutter is used, the knives should be adjusted so that uniform sized seed pieces will be secured. Unless care is exercised with a mechanical cutter slivers of potatoes, many of them without eyes, will be sliced off and these, instead of good seed pieces, will be dropped. Hand cutting is the more certain method because each potato can be looked over and the proper number of eyes cut with each seed piece. Hand cutting takes more time, of course, but it does give the grower an alternative.

Setting the planter for closer spacing is another method of getting better stands. If a grower's stands have not been satisfactory with a twelve inch setting, he should reduce the spacing to adjust for the possibility of skips in the stand or for too great distances between plants. The latter method will result in using more seed per acre which in many cases is desirable.

The modern planter places the fertilizer in the soil in bands on either side and on a level with the seed piece, supposedly far enough away from the seed pieces to avoid fertilizer burn. Even with fairly good placement, burn will sometimes occur, especially if the soil is dry at planting time. Under this condition the grower should attempt to get the fertilizer an inch or so below the seed piece level and as far away from the seed piece as the fertilizer tubes will allow, thus avoiding burn due to any lateral diffusion of the soluble fertilizer salts.

Such precautions as these should result in better potato stands, better yields per acre, more economy in operations and greater profits. A poor stand takes just as much fertilizer and spray material as well as labor except handling the extra potatoes that are produced by a perfect stand.

Picker planters are now used in great numbers, while those farmers who use "assisted feed" planters just wouldn't have a picker type on the farm. Many growers use mechanical seed cutters while others have tossed them up attic or still cut the old fashioned way. Too often the machine is blamed when it is really the operator that is at fault.

Market News by Radio

Following is the schedule of New York State radio stations giving market reports as furnished by the Market News Service of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets:

WEAF, New York City, 660 K.C., 12:50 P. M. daily except Saturday—New York City market on butter, poultry, eggs, rabbits, calves and hay.

WOR, Newark, 710 K.C., 6:30 A. M. daily—Crop prospects and market news on fruits and vegetables in northeastern states.

WFAS, White Plains, 1210 K.C., 11:30 A. M. daily except Saturday—New York City market on butter, poultry, eggs, rabbits, calves and hay.

WGNY, Newburg, 1220 K.C., 8:45 A.M. daily—Report on Newburgh and Poughkeepsie markets on fruits, vegetables and miscellaneous farm produce.

WABY, Albany, 1370 K.C., 11:40 A.M. daily—Albany market on fruits, vegetables and eggs, and a brief summary of the New York City fruit and vegetable market.

WGY, Schenectady, 790 K.C., 12:30 P. M. daily—Albany and New York City markets on fruits and vegetables. 5:45 P. M. daily except Saturday—New York City egg market and poultry, butter, cheese and miscellaneous produce.

WFBL, Syracuse, 1360 K.C., 6:20 A. M. daily—Broadcast direct from Central New York Regional Market.

WSYR, Syracuse, 570 K. C., 1:15 P.M. daily except Saturday, Tuesday 1:30 P. M.—Syracuse Regional Market on fruits, vegetables and miscellaneous produce, and also brief summary of Rochester and New York markets.

WHAM, Rochester, 1150 K.C., 7:30 A. M. daily—Special potato and peach reports, shipping-point information, and during winter months report on Rochester Public Market.

WSAY, Rochester, 1210 K.C., 12:50 P. M. Saturday—Summary of conditions on Rochester Public Farmers Market.

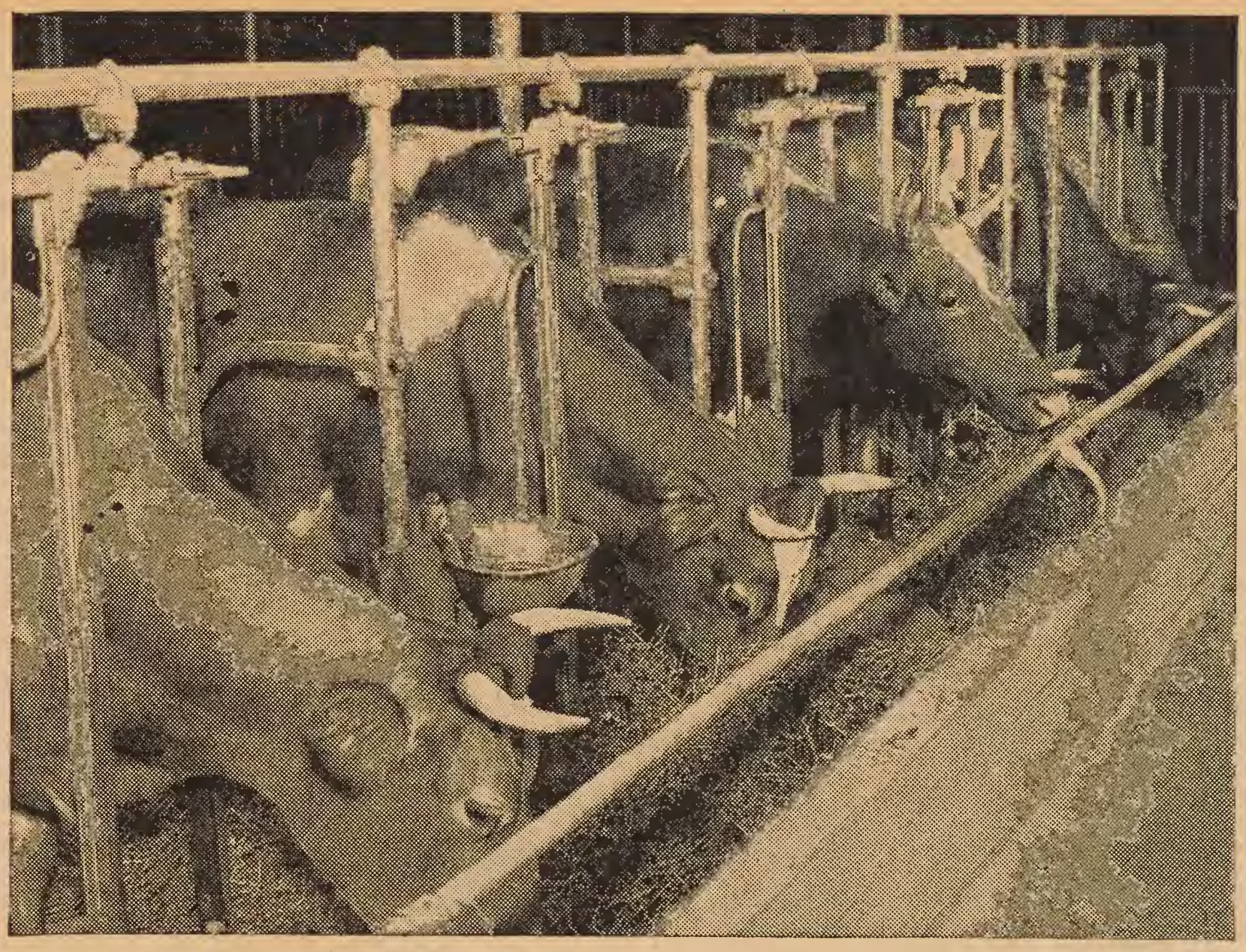
WHEC, Rochester, 1430 K.C., between 4:15 and 5:00 P. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—Price reports on fruits, vegetables and farm produce on Rochester market.

WKBW, Buffalo, 1480 K.C., 11:45 A. M. daily except Saturday. — Buffalo wholesale market report, including dairy products, eggs, poultry, fruits and vegetables.

WBEN, Buffalo, 900 K.C., 1:00 P. M. daily—Report on Buffalo wholesale market, including dairy products, fruits and vegetables.



"We're ruined, Pa! I ain't been able to get anything but oil out of it all day."



MILK WANTED!

Increased Demand at Higher Prices Opens Up a Two-way Opportunity for Making Dairy Dollars in 1940

IF ANYONE had dared, a year ago, to predict the change that twelve months would bring in the dairy business, he would have been laughed to scorn. A year ago, we could see little but gloom. Today, the dairy outlook is decidedly bright and sunny.

Not only are milk prices back to money-making levels, but the increased demand promises to keep them up. American consumers have more money to spend. They spent more money this past Christmas season than in any Christmas season for several years. They are buying more milk and other dairy products today than they could afford a year ago. Last year's huge storage stocks of butter, cheese, and dried milk have already been reduced to less than normal.

Probably not since 1929 have dairy farmers had such an opportunity to make money. While they still have problems over base and surplus quantities, the average or composite price is decidedly on the right side of the profit line. The situation is one that warrants an immediate return to the principles of sound dairying that were allowed to lapse (in many barns) during the gloom days.

One of these principles is GOOD FEEDING. Not feeding for a few months of high production at the expense of the cow's body—but feeding for the double purpose of getting high production and MAINTAINING the cow's body for CONTINUED high production through her whole milking period. And that's where Purina Cow Chow has proved its worth, over "lesser" feeds, year after year after year.

Whether you want a supplementary feed to balance your grain, or a complete feed to go straight from the bag to the manger, there's a Cow Chow to fit your needs (see below). Every one of them is a better feed today than it was in the "good old days of '29" that show promise of returning. Let Cow Chow help YOU to cash in on TODAY'S money-making opportunity.

PURINA MILLS
Buffalo, N. Y. St. Louis, Mo.

Feed
PURINA COW CHOW
16% OR 20% FOR STRAIGHT FEEDING
24% OR 34% TO BALANCE YOUR GRAIN





SALUTE THYSELF!

"By all means use some times to be alone. Salute thyself: see what thy soul doth wear . . ."
—GEORGE HERBERT

AT THE beginning of each year I set myself a goal, and for the year 1940 the above quotation has given me my dominant thought. Did you ever take time out to sit down with yourself alone to check over the path you have come and where you are going? I have tried to do it with myself this year, and it is a most interesting procedure.

After all, I know myself better than anyone else knows ME. I may be able to fool others, but I can't fool myself. So, at the beginning of a year I check myself through pretty thoroughly, recalling past failures and successes, and putting down in black and white just exactly how I made out in other goals I set in past years. As I review Myself I see possibilities in "Me" which have never been reached.

Looking Myself squarely in the eye, I ask a few pointed questions. How about the year just past, and the year before that, and even the year before that? Before I go forward into the year ahead, it is pretty important that I correct weaknesses and consolidate victories in the last campaign.

In the years past, how many things have I started that I never did finish? This is no casual glance back, but an earnest effort to see what kind of a fellow I was in past years and how much I have grown up to the present.

■ ■ ■

FOR INSTANCE, back in the year 1937 my goal was to turn Liabilities into Assets. That year I promised myself to do this very thing. I promised to balance my personal ledger in a four-square way. First, I would "Stand Tall." Can I salute my today's posture? Have I lost ground or gained ground? And how about the next program, "Think Tall," and the next, "Smile Tall," and the next, "Live Tall"?

These are not just trite expressions. They have a deep significance for me and for you also. In our determination to develop a balanced life, what progress have we made since 1937? We may have done but little to change Liabilities into Assets back in 1937, but what are we going to do about it right now in 1940?

Four-Square living through the years has proven itself fundamentally right. It works. There is no guess to it. There's no standing still in this rapidly moving game of life.

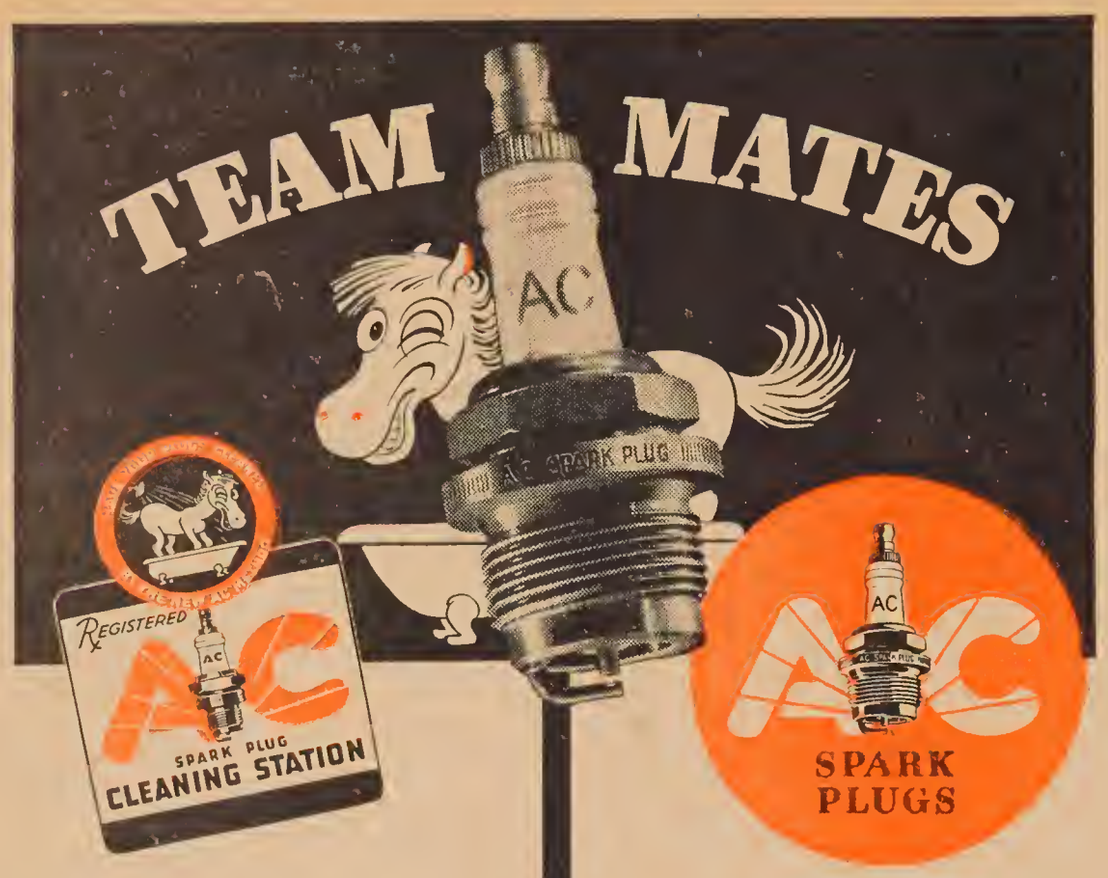
How much stock do you take in Yourself? Would you honestly buy any stock in Yourself? How much confidence do you have in the future? Are you in the mediocre class that never takes inventories? Only as you turn Liabilities into Assets do you make gains.

I'm anxious for you to reap the benefit of today's tremendous opportunities. I want to *Dare* you more today than I have ever Dared you in my life. *Daringly* enter the days ahead in search of High Adventure. When we Stand Tall, Think Tall, Smile Tall, and Live Tall, we send Liabilities to the wind.

■ ■ ■

NINETEEN FORTY is marching on. Are you marching along with it? Are you doing anything about improving your health? — *Stand Tall*. Have you a study and reading program? — if so, you *Think Tall*. How about making an effort to add a few new friends? — then *Smile Tall*. But most of all, our religion and our character lift us to the greatest heights and cause us to *Live Tall*.

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More cars and trucks are factory-equipped with AC Spark Plugs than with any other brand. This has been true for years. Of the cars built in the last ten years which are still in use, 55% were originally AC equipped. The spark plugs that satisfy the men who build cars and trucks are safe for you to buy, and sure to, satisfy you, too. They are also easy to get, because automotive retailers of every kind, everywhere, stock and sell AC Quality Spark Plugs.

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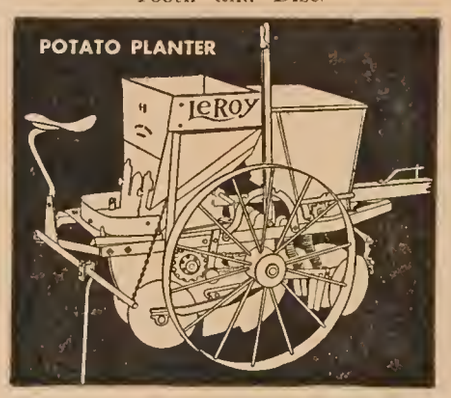
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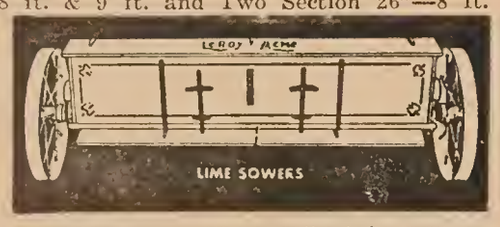
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Better Returns from Your FERTILIZER DOLLAR

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The story on this page is a summary of a talk given by Dr. Richard Bradfield at the meeting of the vegetable and potato growers at Ithaca. Dr. Bradfield came recently from Ohio to Department of Agronomy at the College of Agriculture at Ithaca. As farmers of the state come to know him better, we predict that his advice and counsel will be widely sought.*

EVERY MAN who buys fertilizer wants to get the highest possible returns from every dollar spent. As compared to the time of the outbreak of World War No. 1, this country now has a much better supply of fertilizer materials. Then most of our nitrogen was secured from nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and organic by-products. Nitrogen averaged to cost about $2.85 a unit. (A unit is 1 per cent of a ton; in other words, 20 lbs. of nitrogen.) Since that time great progress has been made in fixing nitrogen from the air for use as fertilizer. If the time should ever become necessary, it is probable that the fertilizer needs of this country could be met in that way. At present the cost of nitrogen is about $1.34 a unit, which is somewhere near half the cost 25 years ago.

Before the World War we imported most of our potash from Central Europe. Now this country provides three-quarters of the potash we need, and we have supplies which, if necessary, can meet all demands. At present, potash is still coming to this country from France. The cost of potash is now over 25 per cent below pre-war costs.

This country has a good share of the world's supply of phosphate rock, and without considering relatively new deposits discovered in the West, the supply in southeastern states is adequate for our fertilizer needs for 1,000 years.

Fewer Analyses

In recent years farmers have been using more mixed fertilizer. Twenty-five years ago there was little or no effort toward standardization of analyses and the large number of fertilizer analyses offered to farmers was confusing and unnecessary. Now colleges of agriculture and manufacturers have agreed that eleven fertilizer ratios are all that we need, and there has been a definite trend toward fewer analyses offered for sale, thereby permitting a very definite saving in manufacture.

Along with the trend toward fewer analyses, a ton of fertilizer averages to contain more plant food than it once did. It is generally agreed that a fertilizer should contain not less than 20 per cent of plant food (for example a 5-10-5). Most mixed fertilizers now sold meet this requirement and many exceed it.

Freight charges on a ton of low analysis fertilizer are just as high as they are on concentrated fertilizer. Besides that, why not save our backs? If we can get the same plant food in one ton that we formerly bought in two, there is just so much less lifting to be done.

A 5-10-5 fertilizer and a 10-20-10 fertilizer have the same ratio of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash; but it is possible to save about 25 per cent in cost when the more concentrated fertilizer is manufactured and sold. Experiments have shown that in most cases equally good results are secured from 1,000 lbs. of 10-20-10 as from a ton of 5-10-5. In a very few cases less concentrated fertilizers may contain some minor elements that will help the growth of plants where they are needed, but this applics in only a few cases and usually these minor elements can be added in a more economical way.

How to Apply Fertilizer

Experiments have shown that best results are secured by applying the fertilizer as close to the seed as can be done without injury to it. The usual recommendation is to put the fertilizer in bands at each side of the seed, about 2" from it and slightly below it. The fertilizer manufacturer goes through rather extensive manufacturing processes to make the plant food in the fertilizer more available. When the fertilizer is mixed all through the top layer of the soil, it tends slowly to be changed back to its original, less available forms. Keeping the fertilizer close to the seed slows up this process, the plants are able to use a greater percentage of the fertilizer and you get more returns per dollar spent.

Soil is more than just a lifeless mixture of various chemical elements. It has been shown that a cubic inch of good soil will contain as many bacteria as the entire human population of the country. Soils contain many particles so small that they cannot be seen under the highest powered microscope. As nearly as we can figure, the combined surface of all of the particles in a cubic inch of ordinary soil is equal to about an acre.

Preventing Losses

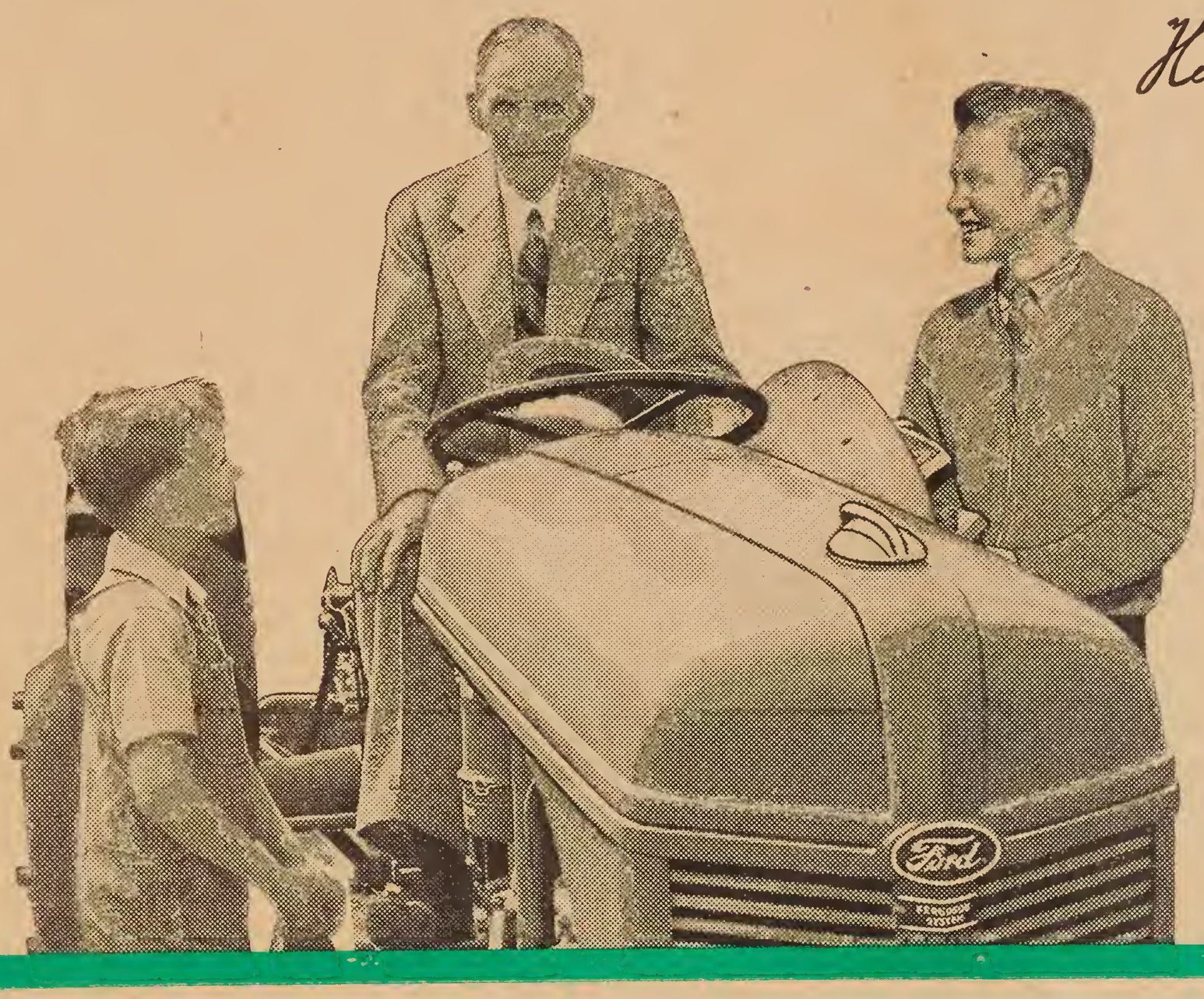
One source of losses in fertilizers, particularly of nitrogen, is leaching. The principal way to retard this loss is to have plants growing on the soil during the entire growing season. It has been shown that there is almost no leaching of nitrogen at any time when grass or a cover crop is growing on the soil. There is little leaching loss of phosphorus or potash at any time.

Another way to get the most from your fertilizer dollar is to use the fertilizer analysis best suited to your soil and to the crop you grow. It would be very helpful if there were some quick and easy way of determining the best analysis to use under your particular conditions, but as yet it appears that field tests, while they may be slow, are the surest and best method of determining what fertilizer to use. Where fields need lime it is important to supply this lack in order to get the best results from commercial fertilizers.



"I told you to step back quick, when you planted a hill of our corn!"

"Let's Give Youth a *Farm* Opportunity"



Henry Ford at the wheel of the new Ford Tractor

YOUTH hears a great deal more about opportunity in the *city* than on the *land.*

For years Henry Ford has been finding ways to improve farm opportunities. He has found new uses in industry for farm products. He has pioneered a policy of back-to-the-land for industry as well as for youth.

Now he is ready with the means to accomplish still more. The Ford tractor with Ferguson system which Henry Ford introduces, provides a chance for men to get somewhere in farming.

For youth, in particular, it is opportunity.

A boy can easily master the new machinery, so light and simple are all the controls. He can start it, steer it, change from one implement to another. It takes one minute, for instance, to attach the row-crop cultivator.

With its four wheels it steers easier than an automobile in soft-plowed ground. Even a boy can operate it under many conditions where men and horses work only with the greatest difficulty.

Its adaptability in rock-filled fields, in fence corners, and narrow places, in soft sandy soil, is something that has to be seen to be fully believed.

There are steep hills where no tractor has ever been, but boys will plow and cultivate them without fear. The Ferguson principle gives the tractor a degree of safety never seen on the farm before.

This same principle of linkage and hydraulic control of implement keeps the plow working at an even depth in hard-baked ground, in tough sod, and across uneven fields.

A boy can set the depth control with two fingers, or raise and lower the implements just as easily.

It's a sight worth seeing to watch a farmer's boy cultivating two rows at a time and never minding the shovels. The rear-mounted cultivator is as flexible as your wrist, and works entirely without watching. Just sit and steer.

Farmers can get rid of their horses now, if they feel like it, and be free of the extra work of feeding and looking after them. The Ford tractor with Ferguson system is so adaptable it more than takes the place of animal power on practically all farms, both large and small.

Universal flexibility makes it a tractor for everyone to use. The unique principles of its design enable almost any farm boy to do a man's share of what used to be the "heavy work." Boys are the ones who will take charge of the new system because they can master it so quickly, easily, and safely.

Plowing two 14-inch furrows across the field with a lightweight, effortless tractor controlled by fingertip touch is something that adds zest to farming. It means shorter hours. More time to attend to other things. A chance to get ahead. *And to the farm youth, that's opportunity.*

• • •

● The Ford tractor with Ferguson system is sold and distributed by the Ferguson-Sherman Manufacturing Corporation. Accept our invitation to *see* and *operate* the tractor. You must see it to appreciate it. Write for the name of your nearest dealer. Address: Department FY, Ferguson-Sherman Manufacturing Corporation, Dearborn, Michigan.

Ford Tractor
FERGUSON SYSTEM
WHEEL-LESS IMPLEMENTS

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Alfalfa, timothy and the clovers (except alsike) are plentiful this year. Prices generally are low. Thousands have been waiting for just such conditions—Dibble *Quality at ordinary prices*—to get started with Dibble Seeds. This will be a Dibble year! Dibble Seeds, as always, are ALL northern grown, hardy, acclimated, and of KNOWN origin!

Choice Seed Oats are in demand. Crop short. Dibble quality excellent! Same with *Good Seed Potatoes.* Prices should advance. Protect yourself with Dibble Potatoes at present low prices.

Take advantage of our knowledge of farm seeds, based on years of intensive testing and proving on our 1000 acre experimental farm. You can't lose with our "10-day-any-test-you-want" guarantee behind every bushel we sell.

DIBBLE'S HEAVYWEIGHT OATS—Most productive American Oat. 40-42 lbs. per bushel. Also Cornellian and Lenioc Oats are excellent quality and value!

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How to Get Hay *from* Poor Seedings

OWNERS of farms in areas that were hit by dry weather last summer are faced with the problem of managing new seedings in a way that will provide the most hay. John Barron of the Agronomy Department at Cornell makes some suggestions that should prove helpful.

With new seedings the situation may not be as bad as it first appears. If the land was adequately limed and phosphated when seeded and if the field has a 30 to 40 per cent stand, a good application of farm manure may bring a good crop. In other cases, whether or not manure is added, but assuming failure was due to weather and not to lack of fertility or lime, it may be worth while to sow extra seed. Use your regular seeding mixture and sow from ½ to ⅔ the usual rate early enough so that freezing and thawing will cover up the seed.

When this is done, plan to cut the hay early in June. At that time it will consist of plants from last year's seeding and probably some weeds. If cut early, this will make good feed. Cutting early will allow the seed planted this spring to grow rapidly, and about the middle of August there will be another crop made up of second growth of plants seeded last year and the new growth of the seed put in this spring. The two cuttings together should result in a fair yield of hay.

SWEET CLOVER

Another possible procedure where lime and superphosphate have been added liberally is to sow biennial sweet clover. One way is to sow from 10 to 20 pounds per acre of non-scarified sweet clover any time up to March 20 so it will be covered by freezing and thawing; or if you prefer, you can sow after March 20, using scarified seed. Here again the hay should be cut not later than June 15, thus giving the sweet clover a chance to grow rapidly. About the middle of August the field can be cut again, at which time the growth will be largely sweet clover. Then a year from next summer you should get a good growth of sweet clover, which you can either pasture early in the season, cut as hay before the plants get too woody, or put into the silo. Another possibility is to plow the sweet clover under just before you plant your 1941 corn crop. Sweet clover is a biennial, and of course the field will have to be plowed at the end of the 1941 season.

NEW PASTURE MIXTURES

The seed mixtures for pastures for New York State have been modified. The old Cornell pasture mixture has not been changed, and is now called "Cornell Pasture Mixture No. 1." The hay-pasture mixture of last year is now listed as "Cornell General Purpose Mixture No. 2." A new mixture, called "Cornell Utility Mixture No. 3", is listed for the first time. It is better adapted for poorer soils than either of the other two. These mixtures can be purchased ready mixed from some seedsmen.

Five other seed mixtures for various situations are recommended, including one for poultry ranges. These mixtures are not available from seed houses, and anyone using them will have to buy the seed and mix them.

If you plan to sow a pasture mixture, get copies of the recommended seedings for 1940. By studying the recommendations, you will be able to pick out the mixture that will get the best results on your farm. A copy of the list of mixtures and recommendations can be secured from the Agronomy Department, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.; or if you will drop us a card, we will see that you get one.

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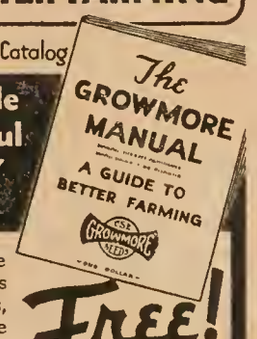
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Southern Crops Freeze

Prices Trend Upward

WHILE first reports of any disaster are likely to be overstated, there is no doubt but that millions of dollars of damage has been done by unseasonably cold weather to early crops in southern states. Although Northeastern farmers are naturally sympathetic to their brothers in the South, they would hardly be human not to consider the possible effect on prices of farm products in this area.

Already the prices of onions and cabbage have jumped. Potato markets have shown some strengthening, although price increases have not been as rapid. Naturally, every farmer would like to sell at the peak, and in this regard we have one caution. In the past when a similar situation has occurred, an occasional farmer has held too long. Sometimes when the peak is reached and prices start to go down, they toboggan with extreme rapidity. Watch the market, but don't hold too long.

So far as early cabbage is concerned, practically all sections in Florida show severe damage, but we have heard no estimate as to the amount of damage. In Texas the guess has been made that the cabbage crop will be decreased 25 per cent. Shipments of cabbage from Texas during February will be reduced, but it is expected that a considerable amount of this crop will arrive from Texas during March. In Alabama the temperature in some areas dropped to 14 degrees, but a considerable acreage of cabbage will doubtless be replanted.

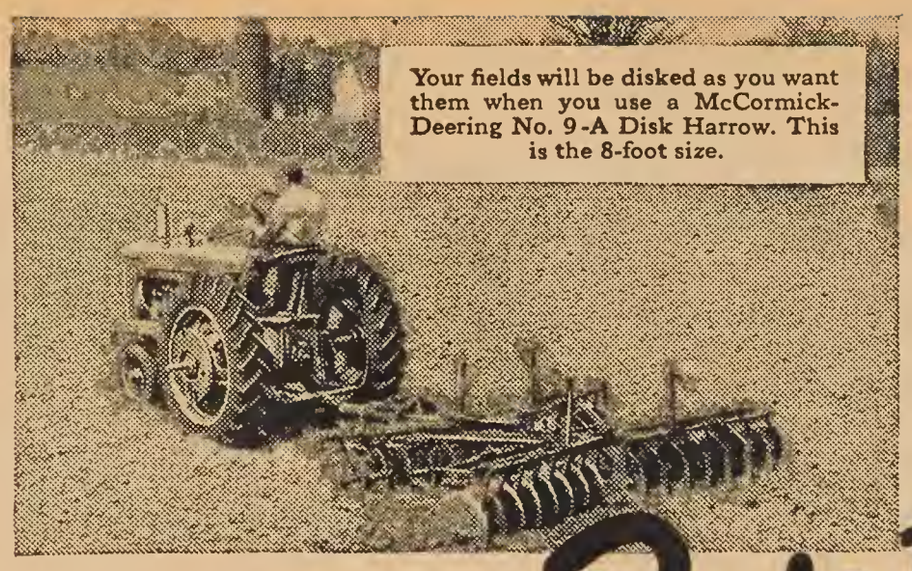
The Texas onion crop was damaged, and heavy losses are expected in some areas. However, because snow in other areas gave protection and because the temperature moderated slowly, the damage to Bermuda onions in the Laredo and Winter Garden sections has not been as serious as the low temperature might indicate. Early potatoes in the Hasting section of Florida were not yet up, and probably escaped damage; but around Miami the crop which would have been ready for harvest by the middle of February was entirely destroyed. Recent shipments of potatoes from Florida have been coming from the Everglades section, but more than half of that crop has already been marketed. Consequently, it seems certain that shipments of early potatoes from Florida will be considerably lighter than normal.

Considerable damage was also done to citrus fruits both in Florida and Texas, although the amount of the loss has not yet been carefully estimated. In Florida a temporary embargo has been placed on shipping citrus fruits to prevent the putting of frozen fruits on the market. There was no damage to the California citrus crop.

A good many early vegetables in the South were a total loss. The prices of fresh vegetables immediately turned upward, but in many cases there is practically no supply of fresh vegetables available.

In addition to increases already mentioned for onions and cabbage, there have been some advances in prices for carrots and some improvement in prices for apples.

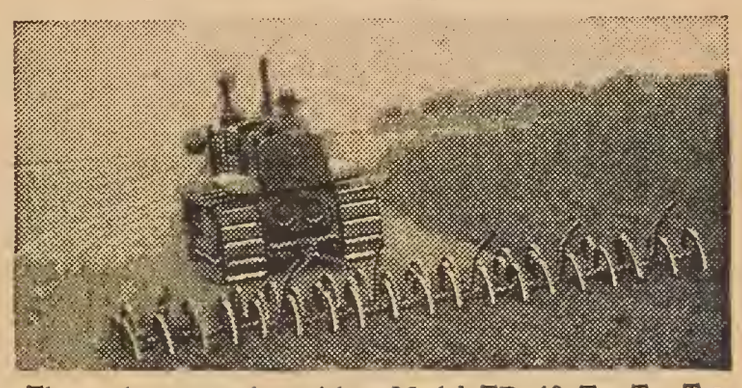
The acreage of vegetable crops has increased rapidly during the past 12 years in the United States. Vegetables for manufacture increased from 992,210 acres in 1928 to 1,563,870 in 1937, and dropped to 1,105,280 in 1939. On the other hand, vegetables for market increased from 1,220,840 in 1928 to 1,746,360 in 1939. These figures cover 22 of the principal truck crops.



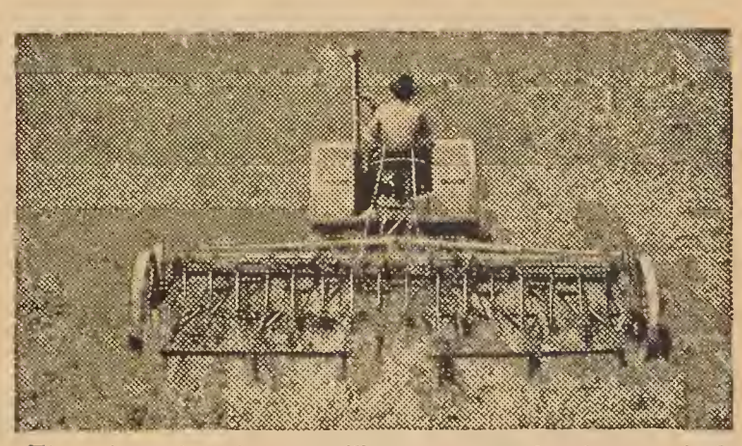
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MY PARTNER— *The Holstein Cow*

By HARRY PETZOLD,
A Tioga County, N. Y., Dairyman.

I WAS born and raised on a farm in Chemung County, N. Y. Ever since I can remember I have had a love for good livestock and an appreciation of the opportunity to live in the country. Farming in itself has never offered great returns. My early ambitions and desires were not for the accumulation of wealth, but rather to attain a better farm home such as I admired as a boy. I had an equal longing to own quality livestock like those that were the pride of their owners. The farm is no place for the person who wishes to make a lot of money.

Like many starting out in business, I could not have a big herd. When I started out twenty-eight years ago, I started with grade animals and gradually worked into purebreds.

One of the first problems of a dairyman, in addition to maintaining the registration of his purebred animals in the herd books of the Breed Association, is continually to improve them for superior dairy quality in type and production. I was first faced with the problem of a herd sire. From the very beginning I have used purebred sires registered in the Breed Association. If I expected the daughters of my foundation cows to be better than their dams, I must select a sire whose dam produced more than any of the cows in my herd. This required the selection of a sire from cows of actual known production.

As in the development of any business, it is necessary to keep abreast of the times. During my farming career I have been faced with many farm problems. Some of these brought disastrous results and considerable expense to myself. Through these experiences I found that the State College of Agriculture had already solved many of these problems without expense to the farmers throughout the country. By taking advantage of the college experiments, especially through our local Farm Bureau, I have secured a great deal of information whereby I have avoided many expensive mistakes. A farmer cannot afford to experiment too much.

As my dairy developed from grades to purebreds, there also developed a strong pride of ownership. I first showed animals at the Owego Fair eighteen years ago. As a result of such showing, one sets a standard of merit that cannot be visualized by keeping the animals at home. Through these experiences of measuring our success in actual competition with other breeders, the herd developed until the animals seemed to be of sufficient merit to take to the State Fair. This State Fair showing was started in a modest way by exhibiting one or two animals. At the present time the herd has been fairly successful in competition, not only at the State Fair at Syracuse, but in a rather extensive circuit over New York State, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Along with the pride in developing and owning animals that are a credit to the community, your Breed Association, and the state, there is that pride of developing a home and seeing your boys and girls take their places in competition with men and women in other lines of business. Eleven or twelve years ago my boys started showing 4-H heifers at the State Fair. This created a splendid and healthy interest on their part in developing good type livestock. It gave them an ideal that has already worked to their advantage in starting herds of their own.

It has been my experience that animals of best type have usually been the best producers. This means that there is a definite relationship between type and production.

Similar interest developed from recording animals, in competition with the rest of the world, through production records. Two years previous to starting the showing of cattle, I started the testing of animals for production through supervision of the State College of Agriculture and under the direction of the National Holstein-Friesian Association. This testing for production, like the showing of cattle, gives one a sense of competition and a pride of accomplishment that makes the breeding of Holstein cattle a most thrilling game. It has aided very materially in the development of the kind of cattle for which other people were willing to pay better prices. It is these prices that contribute to the development of a satisfactory home life.

In order to carry on any farm undertaking most people, like myself, have had their problems of financing farm operations. This financing is of utmost importance. It has been my experience that a definite program of agriculture as previously mentioned, a goal in mind, ambition to succeed and superior cattle have been material aids in any financing operation that I have undertaken. Farmers should make use of their local banks and their Production Credit Association. Any well-managed farm business on a good sound basis will be able to get the necessary funds.

My experiences in the past, as well as the present, lead me to believe that there are still plenty of opportunities to make a good living in agriculture. We now have farm conveniences equal

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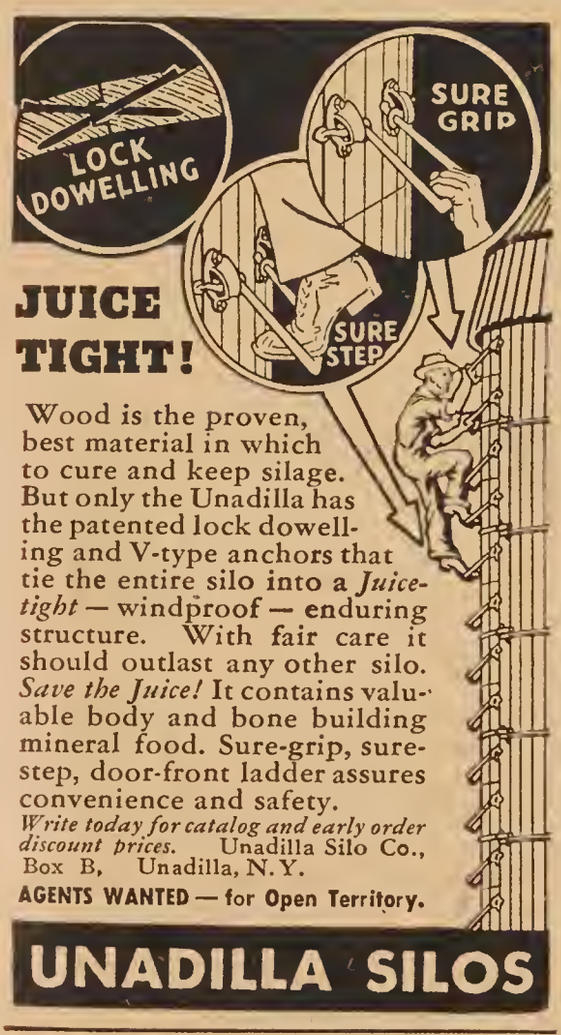
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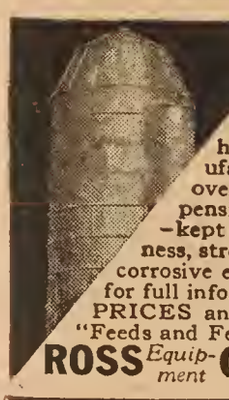
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By Will B. Thompson.

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The saga of proud sires whose names I meet
In everything that tells long-proved worth . . . .
That cairn of stones upon the windward hill?
Old Seth, my grandad, built it after dearth
Of rain was past. My new plow reaches still
The grove of alders, glistening, full of life,
My father loved and never would cut down;
Each stone, deep bedded, whispers beauty rife;
Each leaf sings June; and yonder road to town,
Valley and rock-ribbed slope where dogwoods grow,
Seem dearer still for graves . . . beneath the snow.

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Ladino thrives best on moist lowland areas—those normally too wet for best corn or alfalfa, yet sufficiently drained to prevent standing water or undue puncturing by animal feet. According to Mr. Donaldson, sufficient moisture in the topsoil during midseason periods is especially needed due to its shallowroot and surface feeding runners, the same as for native pasture strains. It seldom thrives on the drier soils. Moreover to produce heavily, it must be fed liberally and with moderate liming of acid soils, the same as for red clover.—*Walter E. Piper.*

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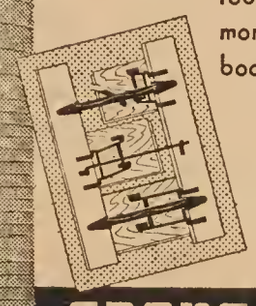
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Guard it Well, for it means Your Livelihood!

SOON—very soon—the furrows ploughed by the farm leaders of today will bend over the hill and be lost in the shadows of Yesterday. You young men and women of today—members of 4-H Clubs and other juvenile organizations—must take over the guardianship of the land and its future.

You must market that greatest of all money crops—the milk produced on the farms of the New York Milk Shed. And you must carry the burdens and solve the perplexing problems that have made your fathers old before their time—the burdens and problems of the age-old fight for a LIVING PRICE FOR MILK.

And now since that job is just ahead of you, it is the time to study the problem and plan toward its solution. Now is the time to learn the truth about the milk problem . . . the time to separate the wheat from the chaff . . . and to carry on the battle that your fathers waged before you. Now is the time to gird yourselves for a successful outcome that will insure a higher standard of living for you and for all farmers' sons and daughters in this state.

Now, also, is the time for we older farmers, who have waged this battle for the past 25 years, to realize that our only chance for continued success lies in the hands of the young people in our homes. It is up to us—while we are yet able—to see that they are blessed with the home advantages which only A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK can secure for them. It is up to us to see that none of our gains are taken, or wheedled, away from us. It is the job for the older and wiser heads among us to see that the cunning schemes of the chiseling dealers are never permitted to divide our ranks and thus weaken the structure which we have so patiently built up.

The Dairymen's League, which has long battled for the LEGAL rights of farmers . . . which has struggled unceasingly to secure A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK . . . has always recognized in these benefits the way to higher living standards on the farm. The way to greater opportunity and happier lives for our children and grandchildren. We will fight to the last to defend and maintain all that we have won for them—and for all farmers' children. And we ask in return merely that they carry on the banner when it drops from our hands—the banner that is inscribed with our war-cry, "A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK."

Published by the

THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

Farm Bill Feels the Axe

NO EXCEPTION to Congress' new economy rule is farm relief bill. As passed by House of Representatives, it calls for expenditures of $722,000,000 (not counting permanent automatic appropriations). This was cut of $67,000,000 below President Roosevelt's budget. Cut included a $25,000,000 proposal for loans to tenant farmers. Bill is now before Senate, where farm cuts may be restored.

SLANT: Those behind scenes in Washington say that economy move is mostly a play to the grandstand, that eventually many cuts in appropriations will be restored, and that most that can be hoped for is that Congress won't go beyond President's original budget. However, Congressmen do seem to be at last waking up to rising indignation of public against reckless government spending.

Fewer Foreclosures

FORECLOSURES on Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner Loans, according to Governor A. G. Black of the Farm Credit Administration, dropped more than 50 per cent during last quarter of 1939.

"Since 1933," said Governor Black, "number of Federal Land Bank foreclosures has been consistently smaller in proportion than for any other leading classes of creditors."

Signed by President Roosevelt is law authorizing Land Bank Commissioner loans until June 1, 1942. These loans supplement those made by Federal Land Banks, and enable farmers to purchase farms and re-finance farm debts.

According to Governor Black, there are now 440,000 American farmers with Land Bank Commissioner Loans amounting to more than $690,000,000.

A Tax That Teaches

UNITED STATES Supreme Court says New York City has right to impose sales tax on merchandise from sources outside the city.

For going on eight years, New York City consumers have paid sales tax of 2c on every dollar of price of all commodities bought, except food. There are sales taxes in 23 states, and two cities—New York and New Orleans.

SLANT: There should be no new taxes of any kind, but if any is added, a sales tax is the best answer. It is right out in the open where everybody knows what it is, is paid by everybody, and it makes you mad every time you pay it. Hence, it teaches non-thinking citizens what taxes really mean.

Not Agreed On Trade Pacts

TESTIFYING recently before House ways and means committee in Washington, National Grange Master Louis J. Taber said that reciprocal trade program has hurt agriculture, and warned that if trade agreements act is renewed on June 12 (date it expires), it will necessitate another billion dollars for farm relief.

"After experimenting with trade pacts for six years," Mr. Taber declared, "American farm prices are 22 per cent below parity and imports of agricultural products have hurt American farmers."

President Ed O'Neal of American Farm Bureau Federation, on other hand, told committee that trade program has benefitted farmers by encouraging exports of farm products. He also said that it has put more money in pockets of consumers, thus increasing demand for farm products here at home.

Dairymen and livestock growers are lined up with National Grange as opposed to trade pacts. For pacts are growers of apples and pears, exports of which fruits were greatly increased by the program. In a letter to house ways and means committee, Secretary R. G. Phillips, of International Apple Growers Association, reported that sales to Great Britain had increased 25 per cent. Since war broke out, however, apple sales to Britain have dropped, and sales of guns taken their place. Keeping "the doctor away" is now less important for British than keeping the Germans away.

"Condemned to Death"

LAST FORTNIGHT in Europe was marked by continued success of Finland's fighting forces against Russian troops, and by more Finnish appeals for desperately needed outside aid in way of guns and airplanes. "If we do not get help," said one Finn, "we are condemned to death." Crisis in Finnish-Russian war is expected to come after the severe cold and Spring thaw are over—two factors which aid the Finns.

Swedish volunteers have been swelling Finland's army, and as we go to press there are reports that 4000 Danish volunteers are on their way to help. Also, 50 carloads of Italian-made warplanes are being shipped to Finland by way of France. Training in France is a Polish army, and several hundred Polish fliers are said to be offering their services to Finland.

Though sympathy for heroic little Finland is strong in this country, it doesn't look as though it will get the kind of help it needs from us. Money may be made available through Export-Import Bank which would let Finland buy surplus farm products from us, such as wheat, but no guns—and guns and planes are what they want.

You Can't Change the Weather

"EVERYONE talks about the weather," said Mark Twain, "but no one has yet succeeded in doing anything about it."

If men could change the weather, there would certainly have been changes this winter, worst in many a long year. Reaching deep into our own South, even into Florida, hard freeze destroyed thousands of dollars worth of fruits and vegetables. All over the land, transportation was delayed, and many deaths and injuries resulted directly or indirectly from cold and snow. One visitor to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, reported temperatures below zero, frozen water pipes, householders having to go blocks for a pail of water, and firewood and blankets at a premium.

In Europe, cold weather was your friend or enemy, according to side you were on. It has been helping the Finns, used to sub-zero temperatures, to pile up victories against Russians. In Germany, frozen rivers tied up coal and other shipments. In England, temperatures were so low that they were not even reported by the press.

It is reliably reported that the groundhog did not see his shadow on Feb. 2, Candlemas Day. Therefore, according to old belief, Spring will be here within six weeks. It will be welcome!

Farm Shorts

ANOTHER UNION LABOR THREAT

"Get union drivers for your trucks within next 24 hours or stay home," was recent ultimatum delivered to farmers in New Sharon, N. J. In that town, 200 farm trucks, owned and operated by swinemen and their families, are used to collect garbage in nearby cities. With pork at its present price, these farmers couldn't see their way clear to hire union labor, let alone pay a $25 initiation fee and union dues of $3 a month. So they got busy, called a meeting of their local livestock association, and with the help of the Farm Bureau and Grange organized a committee to see New Jersey's Governor Moore. Result was the labor union organizers are laying off for the present.

SLANT: Only constant vigilance of farmers and combined forces of all farm organizations can defeat these repeated vicious attempts of labor unions to force their yoke on agriculture.

FARM PRICES UP

Department of Agriculture reports that local market prices for most farm products averaged higher in mid-January than in December, with index of prices received by farmers up to 99 per cent of 1910-1914 average.

WOODLOT OWNERS COOPERATE

Organized one year ago was Tioga Woodland Owners' Cooperative for purpose of getting a better return for their timber. Co-op now has 60 members, who pay 50 cents per 1000 feet for scaling and bookkeeping charges. Marking of trees for market is done by a trained tree marker, who uses a paint gun instead of an axe, and whose pay is 50c per 1,000 board feet. In Co-op's first year, members got $1,143 for logs sold.

What these Tioga County, (N. Y.) farmers are doing can be done anywhere in Northeast, says Prof. J. A. Cope of Cornell, extension forester for the State, provided that these two essentials are present in a locality: (1) a progressive owner of a wood-using industry; and (2) a permanent supply of merchantable timber. Woodlot management, points out Prof. Cope, doubles growth rate from that of average unmanaged woods, makes for better and better trees, and more than doubles annual return from woodlands over the years.

HOW DRY WE ARE

Still with us is severest and longest drought in American history. During fall months, only five states had normal rainfall, and from New England to West Coast come reports of crop injury and dry wells. So serious is continued drought that it threatens fall sown grains. Wheat outlook is reported worst in history. December condition of winter wheat crop stood at 58 per cent of normal, lowest ever. (Previous lowest figure was 68.9 per cent of normal.)

WHAT ABOUT THE DIESEL D2 FOR THE DAIRY FARMER?

How much does the D2 save?

Owners report that the 3-4 plow, 5-speed "Caterpillar" Diesel D2 Traetor saves 60% to 80% *on fuel expense alone*—eompared to spark-ignition traetor power. That's $175.00 per year for the average owner!

What about pulling power?

Broad traeks and proper balanee give the Diesel D2 positive traetion to turn 80%, and more, of its heavy-duty engine power into drawbar pull. Slip-freedom means a bonus of power to do more and better work *on time.*

Who has proved these Diesels?

Farmers and other power users by the tens of thousands! Many "Caterpillar" Diesels have saved their price on fuel expense alone, and are still going strong. Only "Caterpillar" ean build 35 years of progressive experienee into traek-type traetors!

CATERPILLAR

DIESEL ENGINES
TERRACERS
TRACK-TYPE TRACTORS

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO.,
Dept. E-102, Peoria, Illinois
Gentlemen: I want to find out whether I should own a "Caterpillar" track-type Tractor.

I farm.....acres. My power is.....
☐ How can I obtain, by mail, a competent survey of my equipment needs, without obligation?

*Name*_____

*R. F. D.*_____ *Town*_____

*County*_____ *State*_____

Bringing the Farm Census Up to Date

ENUMERATORS for the United States Census Bureau will visit every one of the 7 million farms in America during April. On this 100th anniversary of the Census of Agriculture, they will present a new set of questions to American farmers, designed to produce information of maximum usefulness.

To do this, a new system of regionalizing the questionnaires has been adopted. This method will make it possible to obtain facts on production of all crops which are important at present, or which give promise of being important in the future.

The country has been divided into nine regions and the States included in this region are Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The Farm and Ranch schedules have been planned not only to take stock of acreage and harvest; they are aimed at finding answers to some of the troublesome economic problems which face farmers.

A Real Job

Next comes the tremendous task of securing answers to the schedule from every farmer in the United States, ranging from those who produce eggs and garden truck to the value of $250 or more in suburban places, to the vast ranches with thousands of acres of public and private range. Collection of the reports of several millions of farms, beginning in April 1940, will fall to the lot of 50,000 to 60,000 enumerators, who will at the same time take a count of the people in the farm areas.

As rapidly as the figures for counties, and later for States, are tabulated, the results will be made public, for statistics are like hens' eggs, best when fresh. Compiling and publishing the complete results of the Agriculture Census will take 1400 clerks nearly 3 years' time in the Washington office of the Census Bureau.

The greeting of the census taker when he comes around is quite likely to be "I am the Census Enumerator. Will you please give me your name?", for that is Number 1 on the schedule. After that question is answered the farmer need not hesitate to give him what seems to be rather personal information, in addition to that concerning actual farming operations. The individual schedule is given a code number as soon as it reaches the Census Bureau and thereafter travels through the office routine as number so-and-so.

Will Show Changes

Every farmer will be asked age, color, and ownership or tenancy. Perhaps the farmer may wonder what use will be made of these facts by the world at large. Figures relating to age groups on the farm were first published in the Census of 1910, and in 1930 over half of the farm operators were found to be over 45 years of age. This item of age, combined with color and tenure, has a bearing upon changing farm conditions — for one thing, it may show whether the younger element is taking over as owner or tenant. It also shows the rise or fall of owner-operated farms. In 1935, slightly over 57 per cent of the farms were run by owners.

The tenure classifications include full owner, part owner, manager, cash tenant, share-cash tenant, cropper, share tenant, and other tenant. Of the eight tenures listed on the schedule, some, such as croppers, are common only in the South.

In 1940, of the total acres in each farm, six land use classifications will be applied to all farms. Thus will be shown acres devoted to crops, whether harvested or a failure; pasture land; land lying idle or fallow; woodland; and all other land in the way of farmyards, feed lots, and waste land. Without a knowledge of land uses, especially that available for crops, it would be difficult to determine the potential crop resources of the country. In 1890 the farm land was classified only as improved and unimproved.

New Crops

The Bureau must be on the alert to take notice of any new grain, cereal, or forage plant which is coming into quantity production. Crop changes sometimes come about almost unnoticed, but they have a very definite effect on the planting program and even on the type of farming in many sections. Thus, numerous crops appear on the 1940 schedule that were total strangers to the farm a decade or two ago.

In the early days, clover and timothy were the old standbys for hay, but today they have keen competition from alfalfa and lespedeza. The use of forage crops for hay and silage for stock feed has grown apace in recent years.

In the first Census of Agriculture, taken one hundred years ago, the yield was given only for the big six of "cereal grain" crops — Indian corn, wheat, barley, oats, rye, and buckwheat. Since that time, not only have the methods of farming changed materially, but new crops better adapted to local conditions have become firmly established. Some of the new crops have foreign names indicating the country of their origin.

More Fruits and Vegetables

Adequate space on the schedule is given to fruits, nuts, and vegetables, which are taking on the importance of major crops. Since the American family has come to expect year-round supplies of the leading vegetables, growing supplies for the canneries runs into big money. Nearly a score of vegetables are separately listed with space for acreage and value, and as many more are suggested to be reported when found by the enumerator.

In addition to a report on production, the inquiry on orchard fruits provides for the enumeration of "trees of bearing age" and "trees not of bearing age" to better determine the districts in which future production will show the greatest increase. Besides the usual small fruits or berries, the enumerators will report loganberries, boysenberries, and youngberries and will show separately wild and tame blueberries and red and black raspberries, in the appropriate regions.

Under the heading of "Livestock and livestock products," on the schedule, appear horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, goats and poultry. For the first time there will be an inquiry relating to fur farms, asking the number of silver fox and mink females on hand and the number of pelts taken in 1939. In view of the growing importance of herds of goats kept for dairy purposes, the enumerator will report on the number of goats milked.

Other inquiries to be made concern mortgage debt, taxes, and amount of farm income. Items on the schedule which reflect living conditions on the farm include days of labor performed for pay elsewhere than on the operator's farm; the number of days' work at non-farm jobs; cash expenditure for feed, for purchasing farm implements, automobiles, motor trucks, building materials and equipment, fertilizer, gasoline, and so forth; sales during 1939 of crops, livestock, and livestock products; number of cows milked during the year; amount of wool clipped during the year; production of butter and eggs; and the type of public road on which the farm is located.

Farm Accounts Help

As more and more farmers turn to a simple system of bookkeeping to keep track of their business, it becomes easier for them to supply accurate figures for the farm census. In any case, the enumerator is an understanding fellow citizen ready and anxious to help, so that he can obtain answers and get on to the next farm. He is paid on the basis of the number of schedules he fills out. He will appreciate a friendly greeting and the cooperation of all the farmers, and above all, prompt and accurate replies to his questions.

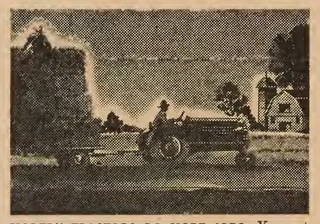
In addition to agriculture, the Sixteenth Decennial Census in 1940 will cover population, employment, occupations, income, education, housing, business, manufactures, natural resources, and irrigation and drainage.

A little time spent reviewing the questions to be asked by census enumerators will aid you in answering these questions quickly and accurately. You can get copies of the questions by dropping a post card to the Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.; or if you prefer, drop a card to American Agriculturist, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, New York, and we will see that a copy is sent to you.

Plan a Farm Shop

It is hard to make worthwhile repairs on farm equipment without a room which can be heated and lighted so as to work in bad weather and in which the proper tools and supplies can be stored for handy use. If you do not have such a shop, plan on arranging it at once so as to get the equipment in shape before spring work opens. Good bulletins on the farm shop and on the construction and repair of farm equipment can be secured from the United States Department of Agriculture and from the different agricultural experiment stations, and many manufacturers of farm equipment and tools have helpful literature. There are also many texts which will be invaluable for the farm repair man. Write to your agricultural college or to us for bulletins and suggestions on farm shops and on special problems in machinery repairs.





MODERN TRACTORS DO MORE JOBS. You get more out of your investment when you buy a modern high compression model. That's because it has the extra power and the necessary flexibility to do all of your jobs faster and better, both in the field and on the belt.

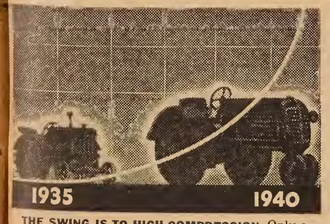
HERE ARE THE NEW FEATURES AVAILABLE ON AN UP-TO-DATE MODERN TRACTOR

1. HIGH COMPRESSION ENGINE, which develops extra power to pull more implements, and to travel in higher gear. Designed to use good-grade gasoline, high compression engines are sparing of oil, and start easily.

2. RUBBER TIRES give greater comfort and greater speed—make the tractor a year-round machine for more and better jobs.

3. SELF-STARTER, with all it means in greater safety; starting as convenient and quick as with your automobile. And there's a big saving in fuel.

4. COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE... comfortable seat, conveniently located controls, easy accessibility for servicing, simplified and faster arrangements for mounting tools.



THE SWING IS TO HIGH COMPRESSION. Only a few years ago high compression tractors made their first commercial appearance. Today 29 out of 35 models offered by the ten leading manufacturers of farm tractors are of the high compression type.



There are two ways to figure the age and value of any tractor. One is by the number of years it has been running. The other is to ask, "How old is this tractor from the standpoint of design and engineering?"

If you consider purchasing a tractor this spring, be sure to check into its engine design. Is it a modern, high compression machine? Or is it a low compression machine designed to use low-grade fuels and therefore unable to take advantage of good, modern gasoline?

Practically every engine manufacturer today has accepted the fact that increasing compression is the best means of getting more power and greater economy. That's why the modern tractor engine is built on the same basic principles as your car or truck engine . . . with high compression. It is designed to use good-grade gasoline in order to develop the maximum usable horsepower. It will start easily. It is sparing of oil. And it will give you true economy because it has the flexibility and the speed to do a good job of power farming.

Remember, that because high compression engines utilize good fuels, they are highly flexible in operation and can be better adjusted to the load and speed requirements of each particular farming job . . . such as cultivating, plowing, feed grinding and many other types of work.

Farmers everywhere have been quick to recognize these advantages of modern, high compression tractors. Today by far the majority of the models offered by farm tractor manufacturers are of the high compression type. Be sure *your* next tractor is a high compression machine that will stay modern in performance and basic design for years to come. *Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y., manufacturer of anti-knock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline.*

GET MORE HORSEPOWER AT LESS COST THROUGH

HIGH COMPRESSION



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Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

HOLSTEIN

Mallary Farm Holsteins
Choice young bulls of service age, from dams with good A.R. and D.H.I.A. records, offered at farmers' prices. These bulls are sired by Osborndale Sir Bess Pietje Ormsby No. 744199, whose five nearest dams average 1017 lbs. fat, 3.9 per cent, and Osborndale Sir Joash Inka, No. 729026, whose dam produced 923 lbs. fat, 3.8%, in class B. Our herd numbers over 100 head. 1939 D.H.I.A. average 419 lbs. fat.
ACCREDITED AND NEGATIVE.
H. T. STEVENS, *Mgr.* Bradford, Vt.

BULL CALVES ON FREE LEASE FOR 3½ YEARS to 5½ yrs. from Proven Holstein Sire, King Bessie Ormsby Boast, No. 593854. Registered calves offered to D.H.I.A. members, unregistered calves to non-members out of record cows. Full information on request.
Maynard L. Smith, R. 1, Elmira, N. Y.

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. Tested Holstein and Guernseys in Carload Lots. Ninety Day Retest Guaranteed.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

"Invincible"
Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires.
Orchard Hill Stock Farm, M. R. Kiock, Fort Plain, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS Highest herd aver. in N. Y. State and 10th in U. S. for herds tested for five or more years as listed in Volume 10 Red Book. Bulls of serviceable age for sale; also a few females.
S. H. BABCOCK,
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FOR SALE: TEN REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS, FRESH; A FEW CALVES BRED FOR PRODUCTION AND BUTTERFAT; ONE TWO-YEAR-OLD BULL. 2 YEARLING BULLS FOR SALE OR RENT. ACCREDITED & BLOODTESTED.
THOMAS J. LONERGAN, Homer, N. Y.

GUERNSEY

Tarbell Farms GUERNSEYS
ACCREDITED—340 HEAD—NEGATIVE APPRDVED.
Bulls from Proved Sires and High Record Dams.
Also a few choice A.R. cows and well bred heifers.
Visitors always welcome.
Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

On Free Lease Baby sons of Monie's Major of Elmwood, 214348, No. 1 D.H.I.A. Guernsey sire in U. S. A. Out of good Guernsey cows with D.H.I.A. records. For 30 days will waive D.H.I.A. membership requirement. Any careful dairyman accepted.
T. E. Milliman Hayfields Churchville, N.Y.

JERSEY

Altamont Jersey Farms, Altamont, Albany Co., N.Y.
Established last spring by Mr. Perley A. Dutton, importer and constructive Jersey breeder for more than 25 years, has within the past few months, supplied Herd Sires to Jersey breeders in Albany, Broome, Columbia, Delaware, Essex, Herkimer and Otsego Counties, as well as groups of cows to accompany some of the bulls — all satisfied patrons.
Imported and high grade Commercial cattle, T.B. and Bangs tested, at prices commensurate with quality.
Visitors always welcome at ALTAMONT JERSEY FARMS, 15 miles from Albany, 10 miles from Schenectady on Route 146. Phone 2301.

AYRSHIRE

PRODUCTION BRED AYRSHIRES
Last Herd Test Average, 11,611 Lbs. M, 462 Lbs. F.
3 YOUNG BULLS READY FOR SERVICE.
CHOICE BULL CALVES — FOR SALE AT FARMERS' PRICES.
95 HEAD ACCREDITED FOR T.B. AND BANGS.
Inquiries invited — Visitors welcome.
A. J. TARR
R. 3, WATERLOO, NEW YORK

Purebred Ayrshires Fresh cows—Springers, 150 head of all ages. Young stock of both sexes. Week old heifer calves eligible for registry, $15.00 F.O.B. Accredited—Negative.
Meadowcroft Farms, Granby, Mass.

DAIRY CATTLE

Choice Dairy Cattle Michigan, Ohio, and New York State Holsteins and Guernseys. T.B. and Bloodtested — Carload lots or less.
MEADOWBROOK STOCK FARMS
BLAIRSTOWN, N. J. GEO. SIPEL, JR.

CHOICE YOUNG STOCK
at farmers' prices bred for high test. The daughters of our senior herd sire averaged 4.71% in December, 4.86% in January and 4.78% in February.
Cold Spring Farm, Mooers, New York

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BROWN SWISS

Brown Swiss Bull Calves
sired by Laura Marcel's Herzog 40482. His dam and Sire's Dam have 13 records averaging 572 lbs. fat, 4.4%. All records 2x daily milking. Dams have good D.H.I.A. and show records and are by a Son of Minnie W. 633 lbs. fat, 4.5% in 305 days 2x day milking.
PEBBLEBROOK STOCK FARM,
Dean & Sons, Sherman, N. Y.

BROWN SWISS: A few excellent bulls and five heifers, out of Nevard of Bowerhome, our proven World's Fair bull, and Doreen's Swiss College Boy of Lee's Hill, full brother to Grand Champion at N. Y. State Fair and Eastern States. Accredited, Approved, 14 years D.H.I.A.
FOREST FARMS, Monroe County, WEBSTER, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULL CALVES AND YOUNG BULLS UP TO SERVICEABLE AGE.
Priced from $50.00 to $150.00 according to age and finish. Guaranteed Breeders.
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ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Two Young Aberdeen-Angus Bulls
READY FOR SERVICE.
REGISTERED — APPROVED HERD.
JAMES S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS FOR SALE
3 Double Registered Polled heifers, 7 Heifers.
All Bred to registered Hereford bull Woodburn Mixer, weighs over one ton, for which we paid one thousand dollars. Heifers will calve after March 15, 1940. 5 Heifer calves same breeding dropped by above Heifers in early summer. All pure blood out of registered Sire. Golden opportunity to get started with some very good commercial stock, New York State bred and acclimated. T.B. and Bangs tested.
Holcomb Hereford Farms Robert Gereraux, Mgr. BUELL ROAD. HOLCOMB, N. Y.

For Sale: REG. HEREFORDS
W.H.R. SUPER DOMINO 14TH, 4 YRS. OLD.
OTHER BULLS AT ALL TIMES.
ROAD'S END,
CHERRY PLAIN, RENSS. COUNTY, NEW YORK.

HEREFORD BULLS
We have a surplus of proven sires and they are priced to sell. Particulars furnished on request.
WEST ACRES FARMS,
P.O. STEPHENTOWN, N. Y. NEW LEBANON, N.Y.

HORSES

PERCHERON AND BELGIAN **STALLIONS and MARES**
ALSO ALL CLASSES OF HORSES, TRUCK OR CARLOAD.
HARRY M. NESBITT, KENT, N. Y.

MATCHED PAIR BELGIAN COLTS,
SORREL WHITE MANES AND TAIL.
WELL GROWN — $190 FOR PAIR.
KENNETH NOBLE, LINWOOD, N. Y. Livingston County.

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED PERCHERON BELGIAN AND SUFFOLK STALLIONS AND MARES.
If you or your community are in need of a top stallion. Let us hear from you.
LEON R. DYGERT, Springville, N. Y.

For Sale: Horses or Dairy Cows
BY THE HEAD OR CAR LOAD.
WRITE OR WIRE YOUR WANTS.
CARL H. GRAY, Phone H. 63, West Liberty, O.

65 Head Horses
Including 30 mares in foal, also yearlings and 2 year olds. Several matched pairs. Registered Belgian Stallion, 6 yrs. old, weighing a ton, and one 3 year old weighing 1850. All horses are acclimated and guaranteed. You probably saw some of these horses at the fair last fall. Come and see them as they are priced to sell.
E. A. NOBLE, Phone 501Y23 Stanley, N.Y. SENECA CASTLE, N. Y.

Draft Horses For Sale
40 head well broke Ohio horses.
EMIL BUROKER, West Liberty, Ohio.

P-O-N-I-E-S
ALL SIZES OF CHILDREN'S PONIES.
REASONABLY PRICED—FULLY GUARANTEED.
Torreya Pony Farm, Clinton Corners. New York.

JACKS

JACKS
Raise Mules, Guaranteed Breeders.

Krekler's Jack Farm,
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WANTED: Young married man qualified to operate apple and pear orchard, Columbia County. Permanent place if you have ambition to develop new marketing methods and packaging. Must come on partnership basis, contributing half money or some of time. **American Agriculturist** Box 514-D, Ithaca, N. Y.

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DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

LIVESTOCK:—Should it be increased or decreased on Northeastern farms this next year, probably a war year, with its usual commodity price rise?

Cash crops will almost surely be increased, and prospectively, the price structure will justify some increase, but already the ratio between farm livestock and farm production is way off balance, particularly in our sections. Therefore, this increase will only intensify an already bad situation. If it does it at a profit, you will say, "Why worry?" The worry is that we have just been through ten mighty tough years, all because we got out of adjustment.

Livestock farming generally suffered less losses and came back quicker than any other type of farming. In fact, we have had some very profitable years in this last decade. There never can be anything safer than making little, young, thin, animals, into large, mature, fat animals, and nothing can hurt you less when a war situation is over than a barn full of rough feed and a pasture full of livestock.

Figures show prospective increases in livestock of practically every class except sheep, but these figures are easy to get, as compared with increases in cash crop acreages for the next few years, labor costs, power costs, etc. Am wondering if that is not the reason we hear more about "livestock figures and cycles" than we do any other farm figures including prospective weather. Think twice before plowing too long and deep at the cost of livestock pasture and forage crops. Don't repeat the aftermath of war.

* * *

On livestock tours in a number of states in the past month, the outstanding feature has been its adaptability to the conditions under which it was being fed. Here in New York State, dry weather everywhere, or the severest of droughts in some sections, made rough feeds scarce and high, but with comparatively low-costing grains, molasses and straw, hay ensilage, corn cob meal, corn silage, corn fodder, and even bean pods, livestock of all classes is getting a satisfactory ration and is doing as well, or better than most years. In the Mid-West, with worlds of corn, they are grinding hay and straw, are using flax chaff and other salvage lighteners in their rations, and are producing just as good gains and their livestock is also doing wonderfully well. You cannot do these things with cash crops.

* * *

After all, livestock is generally sold, not only on its fat and finish, but by its general appearance. In other words, the human equation enters in, and the eye of the buyer is a very important factor. A lamb which has its tail docked short appears to be much thicker in the hind quarters, is always cleaner, and if it is docked when it is ten to fifteen days old (which is the proper time), the weight of that tail is practically nothing. Then why should we ask the lamb to support a big, long, tail, which has no value to anyone, and is a disadvantage to the lamb, when it could, with the same amount of feed, be producing that much fat or meat, where it will do some good, and where it will have value?

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

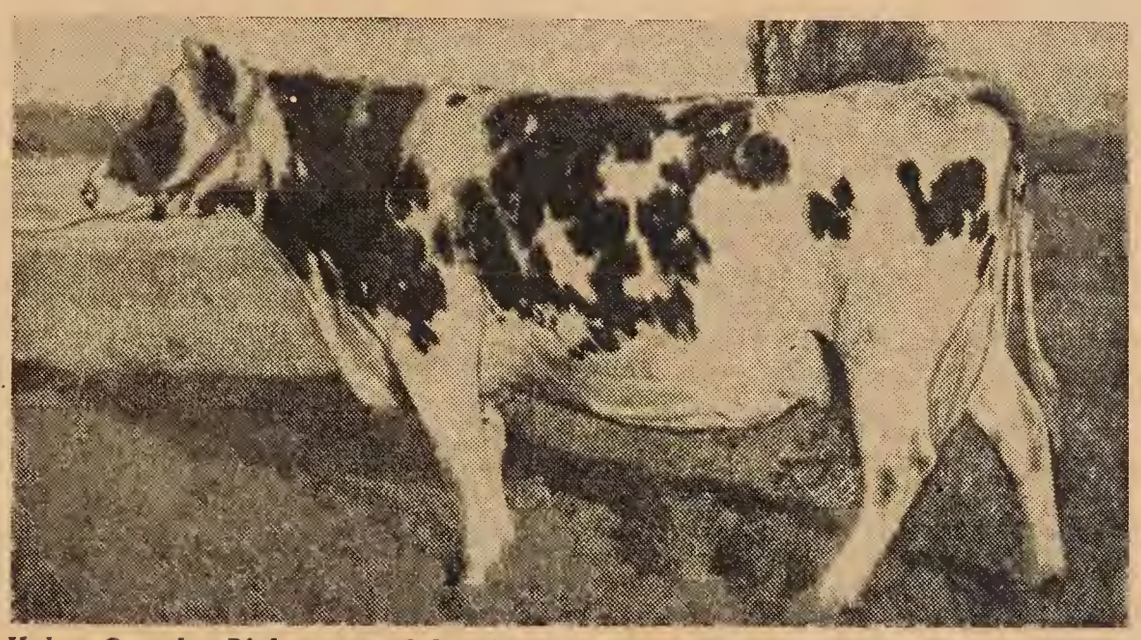
March 4-6	Nittany Meadows Guernsey Sale, State College, Pa.
Mar. 14	115th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
March 16	Chester County Jersey Cattle Club's 5th Consignment Sale, Coatesville, Pa.
Mar. 18-19	Nittany Meadows Guernsey Dispersal, State College, Pa.
Mar. 25	Entire Holstein Dispersal (Mifflin Co.). Granville, Pa.
March 30	Annual Ohio Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Ohio State Fairgrounds, Columbus.
April 10	116th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Apr. 15	Capitol Holstein Sale, Harrisburg, Pa.
April 24	Connecticut Guernsey Breeders Ass'n. Annual Sale, Durham, Conn.
May 9-10	117th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
May 13	The Royal Guernsey Sale, Harrisburg, Pa.
May 13	Eastern States Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Sale, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
May 20	Stephen W. Blodgett Holstein Dispersal Sale, Fishkill, N. Y.
May 24	Frederick County Holstein Breeders' Sale, Fairgrounds, Frederick, Md.
May 25	Jersey Sale of George H. Deuble and George M. Gray, Canton, Ohio.
May 25	Thatch Meadow Farm Guernsey Dispersal, St. James, L. I., New York.
May 28	The Eastern Guernsey Sale, Doylestown, Pennsylvania.
June 1	New York Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Geneva, N. Y.
June 4	St. Lawrence Valley Ayrshire Club Sale, Gouverneur, N. Y.
June 8	New England Milking Shorthorn Annual Consignmet Sale, Eastern States Exposition Grounds, Springfield, Mass.
June 19	118th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.

Coming Events

Feb. 23	Annual Winter Meeting of Connecticut Sheep Breeders' Ass'n., Hotel Garde, Hartford, 11:00 A. M.
Feb. 27-28	Eastern States Farmers' Exchange Annual Meeting, Springfield, Mass.
Feb. 27-March 1	Mohawk Valley Baby Chick & Egg Show, Jonathan Levi Plant, Erie Blvd., Schenectady, N. Y.
Feb. 28-March 2	Annual Country Life Program, State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I., New York.
Mar. 7-8	Northeastern Dairy Conference, Providence-Biltmore Hotel, Providence, R. I.
Mar. 11-16	New England Spring Flower Show, Mechanics Bldg., Boston, Mass.
April 20	Connecticut Beekeepers Ass'n., State Capitol, Hartford, 10:00 A. M.
May 8	Ayrshire Breeders Ass'n. 65th Annual Meeting, Providence, Rhode Island.
May 23	Annual Meeting Maryland Holstein-Friesian Ass'n., Francis Scott Key Hotel, Frederick, Md.

Bulletin on Electric Fences

Some excellent suggestions on the value and use of electric fences are given in Bulletin 261 — The Electric Fence and Pasture Management, — published by the University of Maine, Orono, Maine.



Kelco Ormsby Piebe, owned by Arling Cobb of Whitesville, N. Y. This cow recently completed a world's record in Class B by producing 31,105 lbs. of milk. Fat production of 1,161.6 lbs. was second in Class B. This cow, which is now six years old, was milked three times a day.



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No hired man is so versatile as electricity. It will sterilize soil, furnish power for irrigation, heat the greenhouse, and by illuminating the greenhouse, will increase the rate of plant growth. The GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY of Schenectady, N. Y., has assembled pictured information in a booklet called "Electricity and Plant Growth." If you would like a copy, drop them a post card.

* * *

USE MORE MILK

When folks talk about increased milk consumption it is the city family they usually have in mind. Milk is just as necessary in the farm diet, and there are always new ways in which it can be used. A postcard to the Bureau of Milk Publicity, Department JJ-1, at Albany, New York, will bring you a booklet on "Milk, the Way to Health and Beauty."

* * *

POULTRYMEN

Of course you will be wanting to put in your orders for baby chicks soon. Advertisers in the baby chick columns of *American Agriculturist* are always glad to send catalogs and answer questions.

* * *

PLENTY OF POTASH

Farmers need have no fear about the supply of potash for commercial fertilizer during the current season. This word comes from the American Potash Institute, Washington, D. C. Since the last World War available deposits of potash have been located in several Western states. Some of these deposits have already been developed into producing potash. These deposits are capable of further expansion to a point where it is believed they can take care of all American needs.

* * *

ELECTRIC POWER

With the recent dedication of the Washington Electric Cooperative, with headquarters at East Montpelier, Vermont, Governor Aiken officially started the CATERPILLAR deisel power electric generator set. The Washington Electric Cooperative is a farmers' cooperative, organized to provide electric services to its members at cost.

* * *

FARM MORTGAGE LOANS

The FEDERAL LAND BANK for this district has made remarkable progress in recent years. Mail frequently brings requests for information about mortgage loans, questions which are best answered in a folder called "Farm Mortgage Loans Through the Federal Land Bank." If you live in New York, New England or New Jersey, drop a post card to the Federal Land Bank, Springfield, Mass., for your copy.

* * *

STORES BOOST APPLES

Three leading chain store groups have accepted and agreed to a recommendation by a growers' organization that they purchase apples at not less than a minimum price basis which the growers have determined necessary to prevent loss.

The New York and New England Apple Institute pointed out to the large buyers that purchases less than cost would have a tendency to demoralize the market.

The buyers on their part agreed to a plan to purchase apples by grade and variety and pay not less than a minimum price which would be fair to both purchaser and seller. Parties to the agreement so far are *First National Stores, Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company and Economy Stores.*

* * *

MOTION PICTURES

The GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, Schenectady, N. Y., has just issued a new catalog of motion pictures. These, some of which are silent and some with sound, are for the use of organized groups such as churches, business groups and farm organizations. There is no charge for their use except for a small fee to cover shipping.

The catalog lists various points of distribution, those in the Northeast being: 1 River Road, Schenectady; 140 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; and 1405 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa. If you have a movie projector, you will be interested in getting this catalog.

* * *

SOIL FACTS

Everyone who prepares the soil, fertilizers it and plants a crop, wants to get the best possible results from time and money spent. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY, Carteret, N. J., has a book called "Get the Most Out of Your Soil" which you will enjoy reading. It is well illustrated, the information has been carefully checked, and it is written for the man who grows the crop.

* * *



(Above): Leslie Hubbard of HUBBARD FARMS, Walpole, N. H., and Lancaster, Pa., and his prize-winning chicks at the recent Pennsylvania Farm Products Show. Mr. Hubbard won the Sweepstakes prize awarded for the highest average score for the best three entries in the Show. In addition to the gold medal for the Sweepstakes, Hubbard Farms won a silver medal for the highest scoring entry of New Hampshire chicks and a silver medal for the highest scoring entry of cross-bred chicks.

* * *

TREATING SEED

Almost before you know it, it will be planting time again. One of the jobs that our grandfathers didn't worry about was seed treatment, but in these days it is important and in some cases essential. The BAYER-SEMESAN COMPANY, Du Pont Building, Wilmington, Delaware, have just sent us a list of booklets they have on seed treatment. They are: Semesan, a Practical and Effective Disinfectant for Flower Seeds and Bulbs; Semesan, a Disinfectant for Vegetable Seeds; Making Your Grain Acreage Pay; Dipping Seed Potatoes for Better Yields and Profits; More Profit from Corn the *Easy* Way; and Seed Treating Chart.

Any or all of these will be sent to any subscriber who requests them.

* * *

FREE BULLETINS

Here are some helpful bulletins being offered currently by our advertisers:

"The Farm Guide Book"—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

"Farm Seed Facts"—Edward F. Dibble, Seedgrower, Box C, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

"Plant Legumes to Prosper"—The Nitragin Co., 3808 N. Booth St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

"Home Help for Dairy Cows"—Dairy Association Co., Dept. 12, Lyndonville, Vermont.

5 booklets on care and troubles of baby chicks—Hall Brothers Hatchery, Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

John H. Walton, R. 3, Palmyra, N. Y.

Baby Chick's First Week

THE first week is a critical stage in the life of any baby chick. Pulling them through this period in a healthy, vigorous condition does not solve all the problems of chick raising, but at least after the first week is over a poultryman can feel that he is on the way toward producing a healthy flock of pullets.

The tendency to hatch chicks earlier in the season has increased the problem of chilling. A tight house is essential as no brooder stove can keep a brooder house warm if cracks allow wintry winds to gain entrance.

The first step is to get the chicks into the house without allowing them to be chilled. Picking them up at the station or post office and bringing them home in a closed, heated car, plus speed and caution in getting them into the brooder house should handle this angle. Incidentally, have the brooder stove going at least two days before the chicks arrive.

Drinking water for young chicks should be warm. This point is sometimes overlooked, but it is easy to realize that drinking water close to the freezing point will quickly chill anything as small as a baby chick.

The Chicks Will Tell You

The ideal in heating is to have it plenty warm around the hover, but to have the rest of the house cool enough so the chicks will not be overheated. Until the chicks learn the source of warmth, it is advisable to keep them close to the stove with a fence of wire or roofing. The usual requirement is to have the temperature at the edge of the heater and 1" from the floor at from 90° to 95° F. By the end of the first week the temperature can be lowered to from 80° to 85°, and thereafter the temperature is commonly reduced about 5° a week for five or six weeks or until the stove is no longer necessary. Once chicks are started, they will tell you far more about temperature than a thermometer. If they crowd to the stove, they are too cold; if they seek the corners of the room, they are too hot.

Some poultrymen favor the two-room idea of brooding chickens. One room, of course, contains the scource of heat; while the adjoining room, at a considerably cooler temperature, allows the chicks to escape from the heat while at the same time they can get back to the warm place if they become chilly.

One of the most common errors in keeping chicks is to attempt to keep too many in a given place. Experience

(*Continued on Page* 22)



A handy grain chute on the farm of Warren Hawley of Batavia, New York. Grain is hoisted into the top floor of this multiple-story house and comes down the chute to replace the grain as it is fed.



Kills LICE

● Apply a few drops on roost with cap brush, then smear. Fumes pass upward through the feathers of roosting fowls and destroy lice.

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Choice above Heavy Breeds Plts. 95% Guaranteed	12.40	14.40	16.40
Ckls. 95% Guaranteed	9.40	10.40	12.40
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For Lots of 1,000 or more, deduct 50c per 100. For Lots of less than 100, add 3c per chick.

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Thousand Island Turkeys White Holland Baby beef type, poults and eggs. Write HENRY TURKEY FARM, Carter Street, La Fargeville, N. Y. Phone 2101.

Keeping Hens in Cages

A talk presented at a NEPPCO Poultry School

By A. TRIPPITELLI

BATTERIES have a very definite place in the poultry industry of today, but *only* when the plant is properly located. It must be situated within easy reach of the consuming public, not only to capitalize on the potential interest of the public, but to develop a year-round profitable market for broilers and fowl.

We cannot blame the system for failures we have often witnessed, which have turned a lot of people against batteries. These failures were not in vain. They have been a laboratory that has taught us what to do and what not to do. They have helped drive home to us the importance of clean, fresh air for growth and production, and changes in feeding that have applied to floor birds as well.

Sound But Specialized

Today the battery system is a sound proposition, but it is also a highly specialized branch of the poultry business and requires operators well adapted and well trained. We must remember that although we have a veritable egg factory, we are dealing with live flesh and blood put under a terrific handicap to accomplish a gigantic job. Birds in a cage 12" x 14" are deprived of muscular exercise, hence become soft and have less resistance to disease and succumb easier to mismanagement than their sisters on the floor.

Since birds in batteries are so helplessly dependent on the operator, it is easy to understand their immediate response to good or bad management. I have followed closely the management on battery plants where everything seemed perfect, the birds in pink of condition, yet production was poor. A change of personnel working under exactly the same management produced miracles in production within a few days.

Details Important

The same sensitivity of the birds towards the operator applies to other factors such as light, air and feed. The proper adjustments and diffusion and intensity of lights increased production 20% and over, and made good producers of birds that would have been culled out. The installation of forced draft ventilation on several plants increased production from 10% to 30%. Feed enters into the picture very prominently. Formulas were compounded overnight. On two of the largest and earliest plants where these formulas were used the droppings were so loose they dripped like water from one floor of the battery to the next. It is easy to imagine the condition of the battery and the birds after several months of this condition. Again the system was blamed. Other exponents believed that what was good as feed for floor birds was good for the battery. This was a little slower death. Symptoms varied from rickets and overfatness to emaciation due to fatty degeneration of the liver or often a typical nephritis (inflammation of kidneys). The birds without exercise can not burn up cracked corn and corn meal as the floor birds do. Vitamins and minerals had to be readjusted for battery birds.

Disease is ever the important bug-a-boo. Contrary to early opinion, birds in cages are susceptible to the most serious of the diseases and parasites, as are floor birds, with a new one already established. However, the odds are in favor of the cage birds, for prevention is much easier, but the cure more difficult. Laryngotracheitis is the most common disease. Vaccination for Laryngotracheitis must be done as the chicks are moved from the chick batteries at 4 to 5 weeks. At an outbreak of this disease the vaccination must start at the first vulnerable point of the circle and on to the last layer.

Diagnose Troubles Early

Chicken pox is common but not as virulent and most cases show it in a diphtheretic form, the birds dying from suffocation. Thus sometimes it is mistaken for Laryngotracheitis. The important thing to bear in mind is that at the first sign of respiratory trouble several birds should either be shipped or taken alive to a poultry laboratory for definite diagnosis.

Intestinal disorders such as coccidiosis and worms are very common when birds are range reared and put in cages. To insure against these troubles each bird should receive a dose of Iodine Vermicide and must be watched closely in case a second dose is necessary. Birds reared in batteries are usually free of parasites although I have seen several cases of intestinal coccidiosis with these also.

Mites Are Troublesome

Red Mites are a serious plague and although not very common have been the downfall of several plants. Their extermination is a serious problem as the mites will crawl to the innermost folds of the metal holding the wire partitions and no spray can reach them. Fumigation and soaking are about the only remedies. Range paralysis or neurolymphomatosis is very common but this, as in floor management, can be controlled by selecting stock known to be free of the disease or from strains that have had it and are at present relatively immune.

The one battery disease is known as "battery nephritis." This is more of a physical breakdown of the liver and kidneys due to lack of exercise. Some strains are more resistant than others showing only 2 or 3 per cent; others much higher.

Loss by prolapse of the oviduct is very rare due to the fact that birds cannot pick one another nor disturb one that is laying.

Overenthusiasm Fatal

The biggest handicap the battery system has had to overcome and one that has retarded its popularity considerably has been the first rush into batteries by individuals with no poultry background or poultrymen far removed from cities, with plenty of good cheap land who thought that batteries were a labor saving device solving all poultry troubles and doubling their capacity with the same amount

(*Continued on Page* 23)

FEBRUARY

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GIVE BREEDERS "NOPCO XX"*

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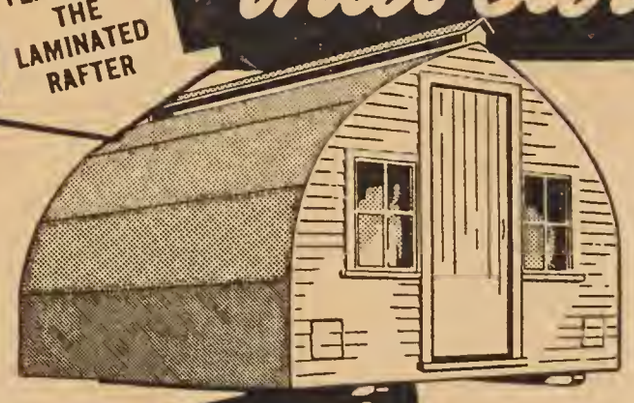
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Per 100—	St. Run	Pullets	Ckls.
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Barred & White Rocks	7.50	9.00	8.00
White Wyandottes — New Hampshires	7.50	9.00	8.00
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Assorted Chicks (OUR SELECTION) may be any sex—guaranteed not over 50% Leghorns—when available at the special price of $5.00 a hundred. Prices are per hundred—Less than 100 chicks add 1c per chick. Every Breeder Blood Tested for Pullorum by either the Tube Method or Antigen. 100% live arrival guaranteed—Postage Prepaid. C.O.D. orders postage extra. Don't Wait—Order Now—Write for catalogue which gives information in detail about all our matings—Amazing early order DISCOUNTS — ALL ABOUT AMERICAN TOP QUALITY CHICKS.

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Twenty-Three years of Breeding. P.P. Prepaid—Live delivery Guaranteed. CIRCULAR FREE.

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English Leghorns GUAR. 95% TRUE TO SEX

Chicks Mon. and Thurs. 100% live del. P. Paid.	Nonsexed 100	Pullets 100	Cockerels 100
ENGLISH White Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	8.50	7.50
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All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction & safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.—Unsexed Pullets, Cockerels. Will Ship C.O.D.	per 100	per 100	per 100
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Bl. or Buff Leg., Anconas	7.50	13.50	3.00
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100% live del. We pay postage. Order direct from ad or write for Free Circular giving full details of our Breeders and Hatchery.

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H. C. SHIRK, Prop. Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Baby Chick's First Week

(*Continued from Page* 20)

has shown that each three chicks should have 1½ sq. ft. of floor space, and that 300 is a good number to keep under one hover. The vice of cannibalism is more likely to break out where they are crowded. It is more difficult to control disease, and crowding slows down the rate of growth.

The question of litter is important. Straw is not particularly satisfactory because it packs down easily and does not absorb moisture too well. One of the commercial litters offered on the market is better. A layer of litter 3" to 6" deep, stirred up every day in order to keep it dry and droppings well distributed, will help to control disease. If the litter gets damp, it needs to be removed and replaced. As long as the litter stays dry, there is little advantage in changing it.

Occasionally we hear a recommendation that chicks should be fed for the first few days on papers. It has been pointed out, however, that if any chicks should have white diarrhea, the use of paper to cover the litter offers one of the best possible methods of spreading the disease. White diarrhea, of course, is one of the worst diseases when chicks are young, although either chilling or overheating may produce symptoms very similar to those of white diarrhea. As the chicks get older, coccidiosis is one of the chief foes; but so long as the litter can be kept dry, there is little danger of spread of this trouble.

Fresh Air Without Drafts

In an effort to keep the chicks warm, there is danger of keeping the air in the brooder house too stuffy. Fresh air is just as necessary as warmth. The

Sagacious Orange County Hen



"She's no dumb cluck," says 3-year-old Louis Masterson of Howells, Orange County, N. Y., as he greets his pal, Kippy, at his family's kitchen door.

For more than a year, Kippy has come each morning to the door, there to peck at the wood and "sing" until admitted, when she retires to her own nest behind the kitchen stove and usually lays an egg.

Kippy is "house broken"; sometimes spends the night roosting on the back of Masterson's setter, Lady; eats from Louis' hand; and, so he asserts stoutly, talks to him in language he can understand.

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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
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All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

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"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1927. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue free. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.

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Every breeder individually selected for size, vigor, and egg production and bloodtested for pullorum (B.W.D.). Average weight of hatching eggs is 25 to 28 ounces per dozen.

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No Reactors. Big flock averages assured. R.O.P. 1939 averages: 234 eggs, 25.8 oz. per doz., bird wt. 6.2 lbs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special prices to 4-H and Agr. Students. Reductions for early orders, also large orders. Free Booklet.

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Electric Hatched from Blood Tested Breeders.

Cash or C.O.D. Large Type Eng. or Hanson S. C. W. Leghorns	Non-Sexed Pullets per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
	$7.00	$13.00	$2.50

Sexing guar. 95% accurate. We pay all postage & guar. 100% live arrival. Spec. price on leading heavy breeds. 4 wk. old Leg. Pullets 30c each shipped express collect. Order direct or write for FREE Circular and Prices.

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RICHFIELD HATCHERY'S Quality Baby Chicks cash or COD. 100% del.

Large Type English Sexed	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorn Pullets 95% G.	$6.50	$12.00	$60.00	$120
S. C. W. Leghorns, English	3.50	6.50	32.50	65
B. Rox, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds	3.75	7.00	35.00	70
Heavy Sexed Breeds, 95% G.	4.50	8.50	42.50	85

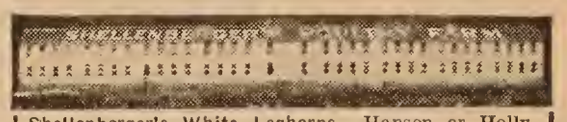
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CHICKS

Tom Barron White Leghorns. LOWEST PRICES.

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BABY AND STARTED CHICKS—Blood Tested and U. S. Approved flocks. Hatches each Wednesday throughout year. Leading Commercial Breeds. Registered Cocker Spaniels. Circular and prices.

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White Leghorns, New Hampshires and Barred Rocks from healthy Mapes Certified breeders.

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Leghorns, New Hampshires, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Crossbreds, Sexed Pullets, Hatched from Pullorum Clean Breeders. Guarantee protects you. Early Order Discount. Write for Catalog and Prices.

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BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS from high record trapnested, bloodtested stock; imported and bred this strain for 25 years. Sexed or Unsexed chicks. Free circular.

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Canobie Poultry Farm,
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BABY CHICKS, all kinds.
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sides of the brooder house should be tight for at least three feet above the floor to prevent drafts, but at no time should the house feel stuffy and close to the operator. Gases given off by heaters are especially damaging, and there is likely to be a considerable percentage of carbon monoxide gas which is heavier than air and which would spread over the floor.

When it comes to feeding, you will take some of the chance out of chicken raising by adopting a good commercial chick feed and by following the manufacturer's directions to the letter. We often hear of "beginner's luck", which is probably due to a lack of confidence which prompts close following of rules. Obviously you should not pick one feed and follow another manufacturer's directions.

There has been some change in the former recommendations to withhold feed from chicks until they are from 72 to 96 hours old. Common advice now is to feed them when they are 36 hours old which, if your chicks are purchased, usually means that they are ready to eat when you get them. A good many poultrymen recommend that the chicks be fed somewhat sparingly for the first three days, although chicks should not get so hungry that they will eat litter. After the third day feed can be kept in front of them all of the time, although here again some poultrymen feel that it is wise to let the chicks clean up the hoppers once a day, late in the afternoon.

We have said nothing about chick quality. That is another story; but assuming that chicks are husky and healthy at the start, close attention to essentials will result in raising a high percentage of them.

Keeping Hens in Cages

(*Continued from Page* 21)

of labor and building. This proved to be a sad mistake and when these operators realized this they had nothing but contempt for the system which in itself was not to blame.

One serious error in management has been the problem of replacements. We must look on the individual cage as a potential egg producer and when that cage is idle our overhead jumps. To avoid this the operator must have more pullets maturing every two weeks, or every month, than are absolutely necessary. This means that the battery operator will have a steady supply of fowls and broilers the year round and if he is situated out in the wide open spaces it becomes a problem to dispose of them *profitably,* whereas near a city or large town he can retail all these at the door and at the highest prices. Furthermore, since batteries can insure an even supply of eggs of uniform quality the year round the owner can get and hold, at a premium return, the best markets available.

There is a feeling among poultrymen in general that if batteries become popular they will flood the market and leave the little fellow out in the country high and dry. This is not true; in the future, batteries will bring about the ultimate specialization in the poultry business. They will bring the farm to the consumer. The public with an easy, economical and assured source of day old, scientifically produced eggs will once more enshrine the egg on the American breakfast table and the chicken will adorn the Sunday table.

17 BRANCHES READY TO SERVE

There's a Kerr Chickeries office near you ready to give prompt, courteous service. Become acquainted with your local Kerr manager. He'll be glad to talk over your poultry problems.

Kerr breeders year after year make enviable records in egg-laying contests. Blood lines are carefully developed on the large Kerr breeding farm in Frenchtown. Established 32 years.

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BRED FOR SIZE AND EGG PRODUCTION

Extra Quality!

HATCHES EVERY MON. & THURS.—100% Live Delivery Postpaid	100	500	1000
Large Type Eng. Wh. Leghorn and Br. Leg. Pullets, 90% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120.00
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B. W. & Bf. Rks., W. Wyand., R. I. Red, Rd.-Rk. Cross Pul., 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85.00
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White and Brown Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
R. I. Reds, B. W. & Bf. Rocks, Red-Rock Cross, Wy. Wyand	7.00	35.00	70.00
New Hampshire Reds, and Black and White Minorcas	8.00	40.00	80.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.00
Light Mixed	5.50	27.50	55.00

Day-Old Leghorn Cockerels $2.00-100: Heavy Mixed Cockerels $5.50-100.
TERMS: Cash, C.O.D. or Time Payments. Write for FREE Information.

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK BABY CHICKS.. $12. PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100



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LOW BARGAIN PRICES on extra rugged, healthy chicks from old New England Stock. Rich in the direct bloodline breeding of some of New England's most famous contest winning strains. Many generations 200-300 egg breeding of great, big New England eggs. Our finest quality chicks attain a high standard. 180 to 220-egg flock averages under general farm conditions prove unusual production ability—Breeders' profits of $1 to $2 per bird prove their unusually dependable earning power. Real New Hampshires, big Leghorns, Barred & WhiteRocks, R. I. Reds; also popular crossbreeds. Chicks as hatched or sex-guaranteed day old pullets and cockerels. Liberal guarantees. BIG DISCOUNTS on early orders. Big FREE CATALOG tells all—write today.

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	100	500	1000
(95% guar.)	$12.00	$60.00	$120
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Barred or Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	65
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Breeders Bloodtested. PP. Order direct. Write for Cir.

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Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
Hanson Wh. Leg. Plts., 95% guar.	$13.00	$65.00	$130.
Leg. Ckls. $2.50-100. Str. Run W. Leg.	6.50	32.50	65.
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
N. H. Reds & Red-Rock Cross	7.50	37.50	75.
H. Mixed $6.-100; Rock-Red Cross	8.00	40.00	80.

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Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A. McAlisterville, Pa.

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Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 7.00—100
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Hatches Tues. & Thurs. 100% live del. P. Paid	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Large Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	7.00	8.50	7.50
Sp. N. H. Reds, Rk.-Red Cross	9.00	10.00	9.50
Red-Rock Cross	8.00	9.00	8.50
H. Mixed	6.00	6.50	6.50

95% guar. accurate. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W.D. Antigen method. Write for FREE Catalog with actual Photo of Poultry Farm and Hatchery.

McALISTERVILLE POULTRY FARM HATCHERY. Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS OF QUALITY-CASH OR C.O.D. EVERY BREEDER BLOODTESTED

POSTPAID	100	500	1000
English White Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
Special Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.00
Bar. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
White Leghorn Pullets	12.00	60.00	120.00
Mixed Chicks	5.00	25.00	50.00

Leg. Cockerels, $2-100. Free Catalog tells what customers say about our chicks. 100% del. guaranteed.

L. E. STRAWSER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.

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Large Type W. Leg. Pullets 95% guar.	$13.00	$65.00	$130
Large Type White Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70
H. Mix $6.00, Bar. and Wh. Rox	7.00	35.00	70
Day Old Leg. Cockerels	2.50	12.50	25
N. H. Reds—special	9.00	45.00	90

Started Chicks—11. Breeds—2 to 6 weeks old. We pay postage. Breeders Blood-tested. Hatches Mon. & Thur. Write for FREE cir. giving full details of our breeders and hatchery. Elec. hatched. STUCK'S POULTRY FARM, H. N. Stuck, Prop., Bx A, McAlisterville, Pa.

S. J. Lowell, Former Grange Leader, Passes Away

GRANGERS throughout the nation are saddened by the news of the death of Sherman J. Lowell, National Grange Master from 1919 to 1923. Mr. Lowell passed away at his home in Lamberton, near Fredonia, in Chautauqua County, New York, on February 3. He was 81 years of age. Mr. Lowell was born in Lamberton May 28, 1858, the son of James Willoughby and Jane Shelleck Lowell. Mr. Lowell was a member of Fredonia Grange No. 1.

During his lifetime Mr. Lowell rose to a position of prominence in the state and nation. From 1916 to 1920 Mr. Lowell was Master of the New York State Grange. During his term he was made Master of the National Grange, which high office he held until 1923.

During the World War, Mr. Lowell did outstanding work in connection with the Patriotic Farmers' Fund. In 1917, when plans were made to mobilize the agricultural resources of New York State, Mr. Lowell was appointed to membership on the New York State Food Supply Commission. In 1918 he was appointed to the Wood Fuel Commission and a year later he was a member of the Reconstruction Commission. In 1926, President Coolidge appointed Mr. Lowell to membership on the United States Tariff Commission.

Mr. Lowell's Grange interests were varied. In addition to serving both State and National Granges as Master, he helped organize the National Grange Mutual Liability Association and in 1922 he became a director which office he held until his death. Mr. Lowell also helped organize the New York State Grange Exchange in 1917. The organization was succeeded by the present G.L.F. Exchange, of which Mr. Lowell was a director. He was also a member of the New York State Agricultural Society and the New York State Horticultural Society. Locally, Mr. Lowell was manager of the Pomfret Fruit Company from 1900 to 1910.

Surviving Mr. Lowell are his wife, Martha March Lowell; two sons, Clyde and Fred A. Lowell; six grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

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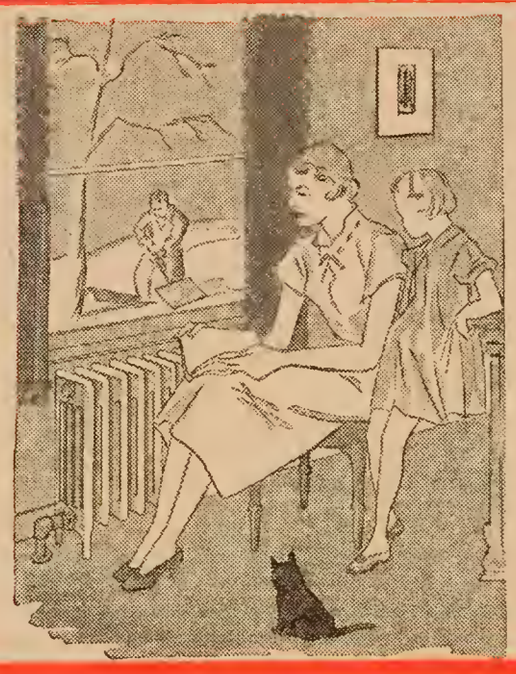
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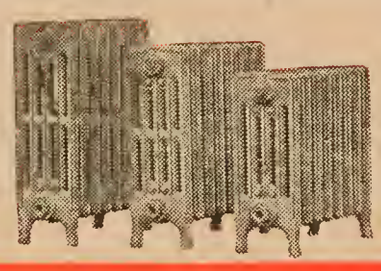
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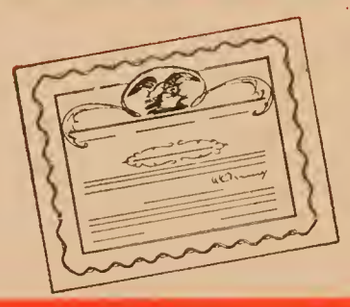
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Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Make Plans While Garden Sleeps

ABOUT this time of year, gardening fever seizes me. The days are longer, the sun is brighter and the occasional blue sky fools me into believing that spring is just around the corner, even though experience has taught me that "when days begin to lengthen, the cold begins to strengthen."

In spite of this sad fact—sad for one who likes her weather sunny and warm—it is time to order seeds, make ready flats or pans for planting them, and to plan on paper the changes which ought to be made in the garden as soon as planting is possible.

A satisfactory soil to use in starting seeds is made by combining equal parts of clean sand, ordinary loam and peatmoss or some other good humus. I know that I do not need to remind any reader that this combination must be free from weed seeds, which would sprout even more quickly than flower or vegetable seeds.

If new hardy shrubs are included in the garden plans, they too should be ordered this month, keeping in mind their respective heights, time of bloom, color, texture of foliage, spread of the whole plant and preference for sun or shade.

In spite of my good resolutions, there is still pruning to be done, especially in the bush honeysuckles. They tend to grow too large and to have branches which crisscross, hence need some cutting every winter. The same applies to mockoranges and to Spirea Van Houtte, although in this case, I want to preserve the flowing lines and not cut it back until it looks stiff and stumpy.

And right here, let me speak my piece about running over the grass or flower beds while they are frozen. If a beaten path is made, or if the load is at all heavy, the marks will be there to show next summer and the grass or plants may be damaged beyond repair.



"My husband don't need no insurance! He's busy painting!"

Farm Washday Problems

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



Many sprays contain oil. A cupful of kerosene mixed in the tub of suds will help to dissolve this oil and allow the soap to do its work.

WASHING is washing, whether in a small city apartment or in a big farmhouse. That is, the routine is much the same in either case — sorting, removing spots and stains, a short soak, washing, rinsing, starching if necessary, and drying. But there is the difference that on the farm there seems to be more stains to cope with.

Some of the special laundry problems on the farm, aside from the usual one of close contact with good old Mother Earth, are those resulting from handling of farm machinery and spray or dusting materials. These, however, need not cause worry if the laundry shelf or closet is fitted with some very simple remedies—common lard or kerosene for the heavier oils, greases and tars; glycerine for similar stains on the finer fabrics. As with any stain, these remove more easily while fresh. If they have dried, it may be necessary to repeat the application several times before final washing.

Overalls and work clothes stained with spray materials, especially if held together by oil, ought to be washed separately in a tub which has a cupful of kerosene added to the warm strong suds. Usually this is the last tubful washed and therefore needs soap added as well. Stubborn neck and wrist bands should have soap rubbed directly into them. Rubbing them with a soft bristled brush dipped in the suds is another great help.

Men's and boys' corduroy pants present winter laundry problems, yet they may be laundered with ease in the electric washer or washtubs using the ordinary laundry method of plenty of suds in lukewarm water. Squeezing is better than wringing since it leaves fewer creases in the nap. Press with a fairly cool iron and brush nap with a soft brush to restore the soft finish.

In washing an old abused blanket, four or five tablespoonfuls of glycerine in the first tub of soapy lukewarm water will help to make the fibres somewhat softer so that the blanket may be stretched back into shape. For new blankets, two or three tablespoons of glycerine in the last rinse water help to keep them flexible. These quantities are right for a two to three pound blanket.

Before any article is wet or comes in contact with soap, stains should be removed. Those resulting from one of the following substances are ordinarily removed by the usual washing:

Beauty clay, bluing, butter, candy, carrot, fresh codliver oil, cream, egg, glue, iodine, milk, mud, orange juice, sardine oil, tobacco, and tomato.

Stains which may not come out in washing, and may have to be treated either before or after washing to remove them, are:

Blood, bluing, chocolate, coffee, cocoa, mayonnaise, meat juice, rouge, scorch, and tea.

Oxalic acid dissolved in water will remove bluing; hydrogen sulphate will remove rouge; Javelle water will remove the other stains. These chemicals are safe on *white* linens or cottons.

It is safe to wash practically all unknown stains in lukewarm, soapless water to see if they may be removed in that way before using stronger substances. Known stains which are met fairly often in farm washings, and which may be treated as follows, are:

Paint and varnish: Turpentine or carbon tetrachloride.

Rust: Oxalic acid (poison) or lemon juice.

Fruit juices, tea and coffee: Stretch material over bowl and from a height pour boiling water through stain. If stain persists, rub with glycerine, let stand, then pour hot water through. Repeat until stain disappears.

Perspiration: Soak while fresh in lukewarm water. Neutralize odor by adding soda to rinse water.

Fresh fat: Wash in warm (not hot) soapy water.

Mildew: Any prepared bleach for white materials. Apply kerosene or milk to colored fabrics.

Blood: Apply cold water with salt solution. For finer fabrics, sponge lightly with hydrogen peroxide.

Mud: Soak in lukewarm water; use bleach for white material, kerosene for colored.

Ink: Soak in milk or any bleach. For colored materials use ink remover.

Auto or machinery grease, tar, grass stains, rims on collars and cuffs: "Float" out stain with unsalted lard, kerosene or glycerine, then wash in warm, not hot, soapy water. For grass stains on white flannels, mix glycerine with egg white and leave on for several hours — then wash.

Lipstick: Rub lard in, scrape off excess and wash in hot soapy water. Bleach any remaining stains with chlorine bleach or hydrogen peroxide.

Tobacco: Soap and water, followed by lemon juice. Use Javelle water on white cottons and linens. Sponge wool with alcohol.

In this season of colds particularly, soiled handkerchiefs should be placed in a separate handkerchief bag. This helps to prevent spreading of the infection. Any towels or bed linen used by sick members of the family should be kept separate for the same reason. Boiling in strong suds and drying in strong sunlight will help further to kill any germs.

Washable leather or fabric gloves may be washed by putting them on the hands and working in suds just as you would soap your hands. A soft brush is a wonderful help in cleaning the fingertips, palms and other very soiled parts. Rinse in clean lukewarm water. Draw gloves off the hands from the wrist — not by pulling the fingertips. Then wash the inside in a fresh batch of suds and rinse carefully. Never wring gloves. Squeeze as dry as possible and roll in a towel to remove excess moisture. Blow into the gloves and lay them out flat to dry; before entirely dry soften them by working gently with the fingers. Any very delicate or expensive gloves should be cleaned by a professional cleaner rather than by home methods.

On washday, a good washing machine is half the battle! If you are planning to buy one, you will want to consult our new Home Service Bulletin No. 8, entitled, "Buying A Washing Machine." This bulletin, which has been prepared by Mrs. Huckett, discusses the various types of machines, and points out what features to look for, and it will help you to choose the right one for your needs. If you want a copy of this new bulletin, write to *American Agriculturist*, Home Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Be sure to enclose 3c to cover mimeographing and mailing costs.



Clean fabric and washable leather gloves while on the hands by brushing with a soft bristled brush dipped in lukewarm suds.

The Robin Will Sing Again

The Song of The Planter Through the Ages

By Dr. E. A. Bates.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Almost everybody knows Professor E. A. Bates, known affectionately to his friends as "Doc." Probably no man of his time is more familiar with Indian and early American lore than Doc Bates. In this piece of prose poetry, Doc has given us a picture of the feelings in the hearts of primitive people of different countries as they went forth again in the spring time to plant and sow. Our guess is that every farmer will share that feeling of hope and gladness as the warm sun calls him forth to his fields again.*

OLD AMERICA

GRAY CLOUDS hung low over the Indian village for many cold moons, and sad were the hearts of the red farmers and homemakers of old New York. Each morning now, the little chipmunk sought alms at the skin covered door of the long bark houses, for the freezing breath of the wintry wind had shriveled even the berries of the wintergreen. Huddled close to the family fires stood the strongest hunters, for the snows were now knee deep in the oak clearings and even the bone-dreaming dogs gladly ate crumbs of corn bread left from the simple meal of the family.

Morning and eventide the high priest watched the sun who each day shortened his smile upon the villagers. At each sunset hour the priest cut another notch on his birchen bough, silent record of the golden ball creeping northward on his uphigh trail. Longer and longer grew the sunset chants of the mothers and even from the hearts of the little children fled hope, for their fitful dreams were but mirrors of the anxious eyes of their elders.

At length that noon came when the sun smiled but a moment, and by the signs of the high priest the ancient ceremony for the shortest day of the year begins. Snowy clouds overhead, a bone cutting wind from the hill, father and son slowly and prayerfully approach the little pond as the midnight hour comes. Other farmers and other sons now kneel with them on the shores of the ice covered pool.

It is the midnight hour, the priest breaks the ice with his birchen bough. Anxiously as one, father and son peer in the opening and see reflected the Star of the North.

As brook waters rush when the spring sun breaks its icy dam, so the taut heartstrings of the Indian farmer burst as he sees again the star. With tears in his eyes and arms upward to the sky, he speaks, "Blood of my blood and hope of my years, yes, the Robin will sing again." Homeward they go, knowing well that Mother Earth will soon nurse the corn seed in her bosom and the summer sun will bring forth the ripened ear in the harvest moon of the autumn.

BABYLONIA

Moons and moons of travel from this hallowed scene of old America comes the misty vista of the planter in the ancient valley of the winding Tigris. Daily through the last cool months he has watched; but now he knows, for the snow cap on distant mountain has ceased its downward climb and the finger on the clay dial in the market place has touched the solstice mark.

With the midnight hour, he comes from his rude thatched hut and rouses his faithful ox, dreaming of a manger full of emer straw. Carefully fitting the simple, valued sinew tugs and single rein to the muscled shoulders of his awakened beast, he grasps the wooden handles of his crude plow. Looking upward to the same North Star of the Red Man, the barefooted Babylonian farmer starts a furrow straight for the sacred river, guiding his wooden plowshare by moonlight and only stopping when the nose of his ox meets the bank of the stream.

With his right hand on his heart and his eyes on the Star, he walks into the river; and when the waters reach his groin, he smiles, for millet planting time has come again. With a song of gladness on his lips, on he plows until the morning sun paints pink the roofs of the palace above the Hanging Gardens.

Cares not he, this happy planter, for the lights and the laughter from the palace. Heedless is he now of the singing strings and the flesh pots of the nobles drinking mid the palm trees. He only knows that the waters of the holy river will soon climb upon his acres and moisten and awaken the life within his kernels. For now, his loved ones and he shall have millet to eat and enough for that day when the Satrap will come in his chariot of gold to collect the ransom of the King.

EGYPT

The silvery moon seems to pause in the indigo blueness of the Egyptian midnight and a soft breeze is wafted through the papyrus reeds along the terraced river. The hot rays of the equatorial sun has melted the snows above the First Cataract and the warming waters have awakened the crocodile from his midwinter slumbers.

Waiting in the moon shadow of the lofty pyramid stands the dark hued Egyptian grower of grain, his eyes alone for a single figure standing with cymbals aloft on the banks of the queenly Nile. Upward and silently creep the waters on the royal guages set each seven miles along the riverbank.

A loud clang from the cymbals breaks the stillness of that Egyptian night and red blood rushes into the lean, dark arms of the planter. On his head, he places the wreath of the resurrection god Osiris, and from his leathern pouch his eager fingers sow the smooth grains of golden wheat.

Little thought gives he to the cloth wrapped mummy of the mighty Pharaoh sleeping in yonder pyramid. Questions not he, at this hour, why the coy smile on the face of the nearby sphinx.

Sure he now is that the red flamingoes will soon wade in the puddles of

(*Continued on opposite page*)

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Simple Things

A brown and crusty loaf I bring:
It is the song I cannot sing.
A little garment, pure and white,
Is the poem I cannot write.

A pot of scarlet blossoms fair,
A table set with loving care—
My heart's longings, thus expressed,
I give to those I love the best.

I cannot sing, nor write a poem,
But my heart's overflow,
In ever-widening circles, yields
The simple things I know.

—Anne Murry Movius,
Lidgerwood, N. D.



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1. Want the healthy radiance of a clear, soft complexion? Drink a big glassful of fresh milk twice a day. Get the CALCIUM that high-priced dermatologists prescribe...get loveliness that won't wear off.



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3. Don't give colds a chance. Rich in cold-fighting VITAMIN A, milk each night and morning helps keep resistance up and infections down.



4. Lovely Marcy Wescott, star of George Abbot's musical success, "Too Many Girls," depends on fresh milk for *vitality minus pounds.*

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Look better, Feel better DRINK FRESH MILK

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR borrows off'n me most ev'rything I've got, by gee, he gits my hammer and my axe, when there is anything he lacks he beats it over to my place, then like as not I have to chase a-down the road to git it when I need to use that tool again. He borrows salt and borrows nails, and clevises and waterpails, there ain't a thing that he don't git whene'er he feels the need of it. He runs off with my whiffle trees and takes my hive to catch his bees, he borrows harrows and my hoe, and when I need it I can go and bring them things back to their shed, he never brings 'em back, instead, he's over here for something more. Mirandy says I should git sore and tell that man that he can chase his features off'n this here place.

But when I'm sick that feller sits out in my barn and pulls the tits of all my cows, he feeds the swine and hauls in fodder for the kine. There ain't a thing that he won't do when needed for to see me thru a time of trouble or of need; he'll let his taters go to seed while he is here abuggin' mine. His disposition's mighty fine and helpful, and there ain't enough that he can do when things are tough to help a neighbor out of luck, so if he wants to take my truck or borrow anything I've got, he's welcome, for I've found there's not a single substitute, I guess, to take the place of friendliness; a neighbor who will help you when you need it is the best of men.



THE "stem" silhouette, highly favored for small and medium figures, needs a corset to produce that slim, fitted look around hips, waist and midriff. Above this is shirred or draped fullness which accents the slenderness below it. Combine it with the princess back and low flaring skirt and you have a beautiful silhouette.

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3113 with its sleek princess lines and perky little bows is ideal for that late winter or early spring frock. Concealed zipper front closing and sweetheart neckline are added desirable features. Pattern sizes are 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 4¼ yards of 39-inch material.

LITTLE GIRL'S FROCK NO. 3114 is both charming and practical. Colored insets in the skirt match colored bright binding used for trim. Pattern sizes are 1, 2, 4 and 6. Size 4 requires 1⅝ yards of 35-inch material, 2 yards binding, ⅜ yard 35-inch contrasting for dress; ⅞ yard 35-inch for panties. Embroidery included in pattern. Elephant Toy Pattern No. E-11202 must be ordered separately.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new fashion catalog.

The Robin Will Sing Again

(*Continued from opposite page*)

his black farm land, and at harvest time the flavor of anise will greet his eager nostrils from the browning wheat rolls in his bake oven. Gladly will be paid the guage tax of Cleopatra, heedless that sweat will come from his bronzed back in the planting and the flailing. Now it is springtime in his fertile valley and wheat, his meat, and straw for brick and beast, are his again.

GREECE

On the smooth terraced stones encircled by the pillared Acropolis sits the Grecian dresser of vines while the silver tongue of the noble orator tells of the mighty Alexander and the golden sands of distant conquered lands.

But anon, there comes from the arched doorway of the sculptured temple the green-robed virgins in their ancient procession of the vernal equinox, each with their symbol of honored husbandry and the farmer knows that, above all, his vines, his wine and his raisens are the true glory of the Empire.

ROME

Tramp, clang down the military road march the legions of the Caesar and from all parts of the imperial empire come the shackled slaves and the sword wrung tributes. Towards the golden milestone in the heart of the Eternal City march they on, little noting that on yonder terraced hillside stands the simple Roman grower of root crops that made their conquests possible.

Bowed is his head as the Captains pass, but in his heart he knows that the laurel wreath they wear belongs on his own unkempt brow. He hears not the bugle call of the warriors for his ears are full of the spring song of the thrush in the olives, calling for a new reconquest of his own four acres.

NEW AMERICA

Only a bleak rock bound coast of a strange New World greeted the Pilgrim farmers and homemakers of middle England, and bars of sand and half sunk granites grated the keel of the Dutch Halfmoon. Cavalier, Swede, Quaker, Huguenot, farmers all, came seeking fertile soils, but first prayed for freedom for rural souls.

To you, my brother of the soil, and to all who joy in the springtime smell of the first furrow of the home acres, to all who feel in their blood the surge of the maple and the pink of the apple, America will live, if through faith, we say to our son, "Yes, the Robin will sing again."

More of "Living", Less of Strain and Stress

(*Continued from Page* 1)

fields, and brooks; fishing, hiking, rowing, gardening, and other sports.

4. Learn to like the songs of birds, the companionship of animals, the laughter and gaiety of children.

5. Learn to like the beauties of the sunrise and sunset.

6. Learn to like the form and movement of summer clouds and the roar of winter winds.

7. Learn to like work, to enjoy the satisfaction of doing a job a little better than you had thought it could be done.

8. Learn to like reading, conversation and music.

9. Learn to like people even though many of them may be as different from you as a Chinaman.

10. Learn to like life for its own sake—like to be alive!

Now that we are in the midst of war hysteria, perhaps a few more suggestions are in order.

1. Keep emotionally stable — don't listen too seriously to every day's every news item.

2. Don't believe everything you read or hear—much of it may be propaganda.

3. Don't forget to look in both directions before you cross the street. The automobile has killed more Americans than did the last world war.

4. Don't be so busy helping win the war that you can't help your neighbor.

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You'll Like This New Yeast So Well

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We ask you to take advantage of this *free offer* so that you may more quickly learn about MACA YEAST, and because we feel that once you use MACA it will become your favorite—just as it has with thousands and thousands of other women. So you *do a favor for yourself and for us* when you send the coupon for your *free package*.

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There's no need to make any changes in your bread recipes when you use MACA—no tricks to learn. Just stir MACA in a cup of lukewarm water and it's ready to go to work for you. Think of the convenience of using yeast that you can *keep on the pantry shelf*—and still have a yeast that acts fast!

Send the coupon now. Get your first package of MACA as *a gift!* Most grocers have MACA or can get it for you. (If not, send dime for 3 packages, postpaid.)

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Answers to Questions About Maca Yeast

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Easily Mixed. Needs No Cooking.

Cough medicines usually contain a large quantity of sugar syrup—a good ingredient, but one which you can easily make at home. Take 2 cups of granulated sugar and 1 cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking! No trouble at all.

Then get from your druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of truly wonderful medicine for coughs due to colds. It makes a real saving for you, because it gives you about four times as much for your money. It lasts a long time, never spoils, and children love it.

This is actually a surprisingly effective, quick-acting cough remedy. Promptly, you feel it taking hold. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes and makes breathing easy. You've never seen anything better for prompt and pleasing results.

Pinex is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, a most reliable, soothing agent for throat-and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

Frank W. Lord, Farmington, N. H.

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from SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

SIGN OF SPRING: Plans are taking shape for the Western New York Apple Blossom Festival. Dates are May 17 and 18; the place, Batavia. The event in recent years has been heralded as one of the best publicized and most popular events upstate. Farm Bureaus, Home Bureaus, Granges, urban and civic groups have joined in developing a festival that promises to match the agricultural and floral festivals staged in some other sections.

Recently I was invited to address a meeting of Hudson Valley boosters in Kingston, to tell them something about the festival. For two years the Ulster County Apple Blossom Festival has been held at Kingston. This year it is to be enlarged to a regional affair and renamed Hudson Valley. Albert F. Kurdt, Ulster County Farm Bureau manager, is the spark plug of the organization in the valley.

* * *

Milk Agency Elects

Theodore H. Richards of Perry, a representative of the Rochester Guernsey Breeders' Cooperative, is the new president of the Rochester Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency. He succeeds Harvey C. Way of Churchville, secretary of the Monroe County Farm Bureau, who wished to be relieved because of his recent election as town supervisor. Way was given much credit for heading the bargaining agency during its formative stage and helping to steer it through difficulties.

Ernest C. Strobeck of Macedon, director of the Dairymen's League, was reelected vice-president. Levi A. Higley of Elba, president of the Rochester Independent Producers' Association, is treasurer, and Oscar C. Smith of Livonia, president of the Western New York Milk Producers' Association, is secretary. A. C. Pilger of Batavia, president of the Genesee County Milk Producers' Association, was elected to the executive committee.

A resolution was adopted recommending state legislation requiring sanitary inspection for milk used in making ice cream, cream cheese and sweet butter, the same as now applied to fluid milk and cream. It was felt that so long as producers must make milk for fluid use under sanitary restrictions and receive pay for their surplus on this basis they should be protected from competition of uninspected milk.

Operation of the marketing agreement in the Rochester area to date was said to be generally satisfactory. Prices for December, first month under the marketing agreement, were increased substantially through united action and cooperation of a great majority of producers.

* * *

Apple Tax Studied

Although personally I have taken no stand for or against a proposed apple advertising tax I have been much interested in discussion and comment at various meetings I have attended this winter.

In 1938 the State Grange recommended such a tax, provided the apple industry wanted it. In December 1939 the Grange adopted a resolution favoring such a tax, to be administered by a growers' commission. The State Horticultural Society meeting in Rochester last month adopted a resolution which might be construed as favorable to the principle of such a tax, but definitely opposing enactment of tax legislation this year until the society would have opportunity to study its operation and administration. In the meantime the society is favorable to any legislation that would provide machinery by which the industry would be enabled to administer such a tax if and when levied.

At Kingston, President J. Wessel Ten Broeck, Jr., sent a message to the society saying that "advertising for apples had become a necessity—if such a tax bill is introduced this year it should be laid over for a year so that growers may have an opportunity to study and discuss it. Then if such a tax should be desired it should come from the growers themselves and should be administered by growers."

Most of the people who have talked to me about the subject appear favorable to the general idea, but agree with Mr. Ten Broeck.

Why Advertise?

Addressing growers at Kingston, Major C. E. Chase, secretary of the Washington State Apple Advertising Commission, answered many of the questions on the subject. As to whether there is opportunity to expand the consumption of fruits and vegetables he pointed out that present consumption, according to government statistics, forms only about seven per cent of the diet, whereas about 30 per cent is recommended.

Major Chase said most of the competition apples face comes from other fruits and must be met nationally, as well as locally, through advertising. He said he believed Washington growers would be willing to pool their funds nationally with growers in other sections for general advertising and promotion of apples. At the same time, showing what can be done within the various regions, he said Washington had increased consumption within its borders by about 300 per cent.

I still think Northeastern growers are in a key position on this matter. On a production and population basis, they produce a deficiency of apples. Their nearness to the great consuming centers makes their problem a regional rather than a national one. The advantage accruing to them, however, in increased national consumption might be decreased shipments from other regions to compete with them in eastern seaboard cities.

* * *

National Institute Coming

Meeting of the National Apple Institute will take place in Rochester, probably during the week of April 14. Originally it had been proposed that the institute again meet in January, the time of last year's meeting in Martinsburg, W. Va. However, meetings of state horticultural societies and apple marketing campaigns in various sections made it advisable to change the dates. It is now planned that the national planning committee, composed of growers and extension service representatives from various states and the federal government, will meet during the same week.

* * *

Joint Group to Meet

The initial meeting of the joint fruit committee set up by the State Horticultural Society and the Farm Bureau Federation will be held in Rochester sometime after Farm and Home Week. Some suggestion had been made that it meet at Ithaca, but it was felt there would be so many diverse interests that both growers and technicians might not be able to put in a full day or work in getting a program lined up. It will be recalled that a similar joint committee set up in 1929 spent about two years at the job before it was disbanded. First thing the committee may decide will be the scope of its program. The former committee covered everything from varieties and cultural problems to packaging.

There apparently is urgent need to settle the box question. An eastern apple box conference last year made recommendations recommending the so-called eastern apple box, and another one designed to load in railroad cars. The Kingston meeting recently adopted a resolution urging that these be made legal packages. I also understand one Western New York fruit committee has acted in favor of another box. On top of all of this a question to be answered is whether the standard box should contain one bushel, one and one-eighth bushel, or one and one-fifth bushel.

In the days of the bushel basket a bulge pack came to be favored. When the box came in the idea was that it should contain as much as a bulged bushel basket, but without a bulge on the box. Now we have bulged boxes. much confusion and some dissatisfaction. Questions have been raised as to whether some of these boxes may be made legal containers except on a basis of numerical count or weight. Whatever the answer, it should provide for uniformity and utility.

Milk News

A bill carrying an appropriation has been introduced into the New York State Legislature calling for another investigation of milk markets. The idea seems to be that some magic can provide more returns to the farmers and still have the consumers pay less.

It is difficult to see what possible benefit can be gained from spending the taxpayers' money for another milk investigation at this time.

* * *

An unnamed spokesman for the New York City Board of Health has stated to the Dairymen's League that the Health Department does not intend to make any requirements that will add to the cost of milk production or require any very material changes in the conditions now met by dairy farmers supplying milk to New York City. This, if carried out, will be welcomed by dairy farmers who feared that Mayor LaGuardia's recent statement about eliminating Grade A milk would be followed by a stiffening of the requirements under which Grade B is produced.

* * *

A Milk Marketing Order for the Washington, D. C., marketing area went into effect on February 1. The Market Administrator is C. I. Dunn of Alexandria, Virginia.

The Potato Market in Up-State New York

Prices have been steady for the past two weeks at around $1.30 cwt. for U. S. Commercial Smooth Rurals and Russets—$1.40 for U. S. 1 Smooth Rurals and Russets, and $1.60 for brushed, 2" minimum, U. S. 1 Katahdins, Chippewas and Green Mountains. These are top figures for potatoes packed as listed in new sacks, loaded in cars for shipment.

Peck packages, packed under the State Trade Mark, have been bringing 30c to 32c on the wholesale markets with U. S. 1 stock bringing 25c to 27c. A larger percentage of potatoes are being packed this year than last and for the most part the potatoes being sold in bulk are not as good a grade as those going into the peck packages.

The freezing weather that went as far south as Florida did not do as much damage to potatoes in the south as it did to green vegetables and, in my opinion, the freeze will have no appreciable effect on prices. Because it will delay planting and harvesting somewhat, it extends the marketing period for old potatoes a week or ten days longer.

The worst damage was in Dade County, Florida, where the potatoes have been planted from 60 to 90 days. These vines were frozen to the ground and will not recuperate. Dade County will ship about 700 cars where last year she shipped 2200 cars. Northern Florida potatoes for the most part had not emerged and were not affected by the frost which froze the ground about two inches. The fact that these potatoes were planted late saved the owners a replanting job. While some seed not planted, may have been chilled in temporary storages, this damage was very slight because the growers were warned of the cold spell and had an opportunity to protect their seed.

According to available statistics there are about 63,000 cars of old potatoes to go to market after February 1st. Last year about 62,000 were sold in February, March and April. With the season somewhat extended on account of the freeze and the supply on hand of old potatoes not exceedingly heavy, the market looks healthy from now on.—*H. J. Evans.*

Mohawk Valley Baby Chick Show

For five years the Mohawk Valley Baby Chick and Egg Show has been an outstanding success, and there is every reason to believe that the Sixth Show, to be held February 27 to March 1, will equal and probably exceed past shows.

Howard Chesebro of Schenectady, who is Chairman of this year's show, says that all commercial exhibit space has been sold and that entries of baby chicks have been received from breeders in New York State as well as from other states.

The event is more than a show. There are educational movies, demonstrations and discussions; and on the last day of the show there will be a public auction where all chicks and eggs will be sold.

A big feature of this year's event will be active participation by all eastern New York counties in staging a mammoth 4-H Egg Show. It is expected that over 150 carefully selected entries of eggs will be entered by 4-H poultry members.

Farm Briefs

At the Second Annual Meeting of the Niagara Frontier Cooperative Producers' Bargaining Agency resolutions were passed requesting the Federal Government to restore the independent status of the Farm Credit Administration and favoring a hands-off policy on the Rogers-Allen Law for at least a year.

* * *

On February 1 the new Dairymen's League plant at Little York, Cortland County, N. Y., was opened for receiving milk. The old plant burned August 28, and from that time until the new plant opened, the milk of League members was diverted to Cortland and Homer.

* * *

At a recent Farm Show in St. Lawrence County, C. E. Small, 77-year-old farmer of Gouverneur, was named Corn King of St. Lawrence County. Beniah Morrison of Rensselaer Falls won the first honors in the hay division. Both Mr. Small and Mr. Morrison received silver loving cups as tokens of their championships.

* * *

The State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, is holding its annual Country Life Program on February 28 to March 2. There will be demonstrations and exhibits of interest to Long Island farmers, and as usual a large attendance is expected.

* * *

National Cherry Week is to be celebrated this year from February 15 to 22. As its part in the observance, the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets is furnishing a recipe book on cherries. If you would like to have one, drop a post card to: Consumers' Information, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, New York.



From Chicago to the West Coast, our home will be aboard the Northern Pacific Railway's beautiful "North Coast Limited." Meals are served in the dining-car, and are famous the world over for their excellence, generous servings, and wide variety of choice offered. There are no better meals served anywhere, say those who have gone on other tours with us!

LAST CALL

for A. A.'s Western Tour, Feb. 24-Mar. 18

ON FEBRUARY 24—just one week from Saturday—happy *A. A.* folks will climb aboard our train and start off on one of the grandest trips that anyone could take. Reservations for our tour are coming in from every state in the Northeast, from Maine to Maryland. Some who are going are old friends who have traveled with us before and so know exactly what to expect. They know that an *American Agriculturist* tour means three things:

First, a real vacation, entirely free from worry, because our representative goes along and takes charge of everything. Unless you have gone on one of our tours, you just can't imagine the kind of service we give. If you were taking the trip with your own family, and had a fairy godmother along to see that you got the best of everything and had absolutely no travel worries, you couldn't have a happier, more carefree, more interesting trip than this one we have planned.

Second. An *A. A.* tour means a chance to see magnificent scenery, historic places, as well as things of agricultural interest across this broad land of ours. On this trip, we will be gone three weeks and two days (Feb. 24 to March 18), and not the least of its advantages is that we will leave behind the wintry East for the mild, spring weather of the Pacific Northwest and the warm, sunny clime of California. We'll make a grand circle tour of the West, which will include the whole Pacific Coast from Canada to the southern tip of California. On our way West, we'll have the marvelous experience of crossing the Great Divide and seeing the majestic, snow-covered Rockies. Coming home, we will swing round by Texas, crossing the border for an afternoon in old Mexico, and later spending 24 hours in the south's most fascinating city, New Orleans. We are going to spend two days visiting Yosemite National Park, and Claud Murwin, of Otego, N. Y., who has visited it, writes us:

"If one only saw Yosemite Valley on your trip, it would be worth the whole price of the tour. I have seen most of North America, and Yosemite is the outstanding scene."

And, **third,** an *A. A.* tour means meeting and traveling with just about the nicest folks in the world. It means making new friends, new contacts. It means a complete change which will take you out of yourself, make you forget your worries, give you a new lease on life, fill your mind with happy thoughts, beautiful sights, interesting places, and leave you with memories that will mean much to you the rest of your life. Don't hesitate to come with us because you don't know anyone who is going, or because you have never traveled, or for any similar reason. We can make everything pleasant and comfortable and easy for you, so easy that you will wonder why you ever hesitated.

A letter which we have just received from Mrs. John L. Whitaker, of North Weare, N. H., expresses so vividly how people who have gone with us feel about our tours that we are quoting part of it:

"I know you have had many letters from those who went on last year's A. A. tour, but I am sure none of the folks who wrote you had a better time than I did. It was the most comfortable and enjoyable event of my life, and I want to go on this coming tour so badly that it hurts. I have been in touch with several other members of last year's party, and they, like me, are just as eager, and wish they might be one of this year's group. Bless the *American Agriculturist* and long may it live!"

How much does this wonderful trip cost? Approximately $325.00 for our "all-expense ticket" (and this includes everything, even tips, and is less than you could possibly do it alone). If you want to come with us, we urge you not to wait until it is too late. There is still time, but you will have to hurry in order for us to get your ticket to you, and to make arrangements with you about where to get on our special train. Write at once to E. R. Eastman, *American Agriculturist,* Box 367 Ithaca, N. Y. Our telephone number is Ithaca 31046. We are giving the number here because last year some folks would have missed the trip if they hadn't used the telephone. But don't wait until the last minute. *Write today.* And remember that if anything happens to prevent your going, we will refund every cent you have paid.

To make your reservation, simply write to Mr. Eastman, and enclose $5.00 (for each person in your party). State where you would expect to get on our train (which leaves New York City at 9 a. m. Feb. 24, and will pick up members of our party at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Cleveland). Also please state whether you would rather have a lower or upper berth on the train, as there is a slight difference in cost for a lower berth. Then as soon as we hear from you, we will let you know the exact cost of your ticket and arrange to get it to you in time for the trip; and also give you any other information that you need.

We hope you'll decide to come with us. We will enjoy having you along, and we know you'll enjoy every minute of this wonderful trip.



Mother! It's a Crime to "GROPE"

When Your Child CATCHES COLD

WHEN colds strike and spread misery—stuffiness, coughing, muscular soreness or tightness—it's no time to "grope". It's no time to experiment with untried remedies or risk upsetting the stomach with constant internal dosing. Most mothers realize this.

So to relieve discomfort they use the external poultice-vapor treatment developed specially for children . . . VICKS VAPORUB.

Massage throat, chest, and back thoroughly with VapoRub at bedtime—then notice how this home-approved treatment works! You will like it, and so will your child.

Relieves Misery 2 Ways . . . Almost before you have finished applying VapoRub, it starts to relieve colds misery two ways at once. It acts on chest and back like an old-fashioned warming poultice. And at the same time its pleasant—helpful—medicinal vapors are released by body heat and are breathed into the cold-irritated upper air passages.

On into the night VapoRub's poultice-vapor action keeps on bringing relief. It invites refreshing sleep as it soothes away misery. And by morning you will probably understand why Vicks VapoRub is a family standby in 3 out of every 5 American homes.

Ideal for Children . . . VICKS VAPORUB *Just as Good for Adults*

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LOCKPORT, N. Y.

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Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

HITLER the Hog led with his snout. Jim the Jackass sidestepped nimbly. Again Hitler charged, this time with his full weight behind a shoulder thrust calculated to throw Jim off his feet. Once more Jim pivoted out of the way. Then, like lightning, Jim struck. He caught his opponent right back of the ears in his great jaws. As he crunched Hitler's spine, the hog stiffened in pain. Bracing his forefeet, Jim heaved Hitler off his feet and shook him like a rat. The hog's little red eyes seemed to pop right out of his head. He squealed and slobbered in his agony.

Then Jim dropped him. For a minute Hitler's legs sagged under him. Then fear spurred him into action. Half rolling, half scrambling he threw himself from Jim's reach. Squealing at every jump, he sought the safety of his corner.

Thus ended the battle of the barnyard for the heavyweight championship of Sunnygables.

Apology

Ordinarily this column is reserved for the discussion of weighty matters — the New Deal — the dictatorship of Henry Wallace — the price of gold — and the advantages of an agricultural credit system free from political control.

This time, however, sheer weight of public opinion forces temporary abandonment of our efforts "to save the world for democracy", or what have you, in order to report with the greatest possible speed the outcome of that epic battle for the heavyweight championship of the barnyard, Hitler the Hog versus Jim the Jackass.

All Bets Off

For days the bets have been pouring in. Hermie Crofoot of Moravia got the first ten cents down. He picked Hitler in the first round. As promoter, match-maker, and referee, however, I am calling all bets off. I cannot stand idly by and see the public gypped.

Furthermore, unwittingly—but nevertheless effectively—because nine out of ten picked him to win, I myself am guilty of spreading a false idea of the prowess of Hitler the Hog.

Strength Overstated

When the boys told me that in his zeal to be dictator of the barnyard this Hitler of the animal world had boosted a mare over the fence, I at once jumped to the conclusion that it was Lady, a gray mare which weighs all of 1500 pounds. Then, when a reader of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff accused me of telling a tall story, I checked up. To my everlasting embarrassment I found that it was not Lady which got into the mixup with Hitler, but Babe, a much smaller mare which will weigh a scarce 1200. Thus, quite without intending to do it, I gave out the impression that Hitler had performed a feat calling for at least twenty per cent more strength than the one he actually accomplished.

Then, too, few readers of K. S. & C. noted my report that Hitler had had his tusks removed by a veterinarian. So, under the circumstances, as I have already said, I am calling all bets off.

A Lot of Fun

At any rate, the fight was a lot of fun and, personally, I found it a relief from tilting with the government. ***This same government of ours, incidentally, so I hear, is now reaching out to curtail the shipment into the United States of Canadian wheat feeds, stating that Northeastern dairymen and poultrymen can get along without them and in their place use corn out of Mr. Wallace's bulging ever-normal granary —corn at a price which represents not the market but the political purchase price of Midwest farm votes.***

* * *

Ever-Normal Haymow

Two years ago, when Secretary Wallace began to push the idea of his ever-normal granary I made the suggestion that what the Northeast needed most was an ever-normal haymow. As a matter of common justice, the government in fact ought to extend to farmers in the Northeast the same subsidies for storing surpluses of hay it does to Midwest farmers for storing corn.

Unfortunately, however, there is no one in the present United States Department of Agriculture, at least up around the top, who has any idea of the importance of hay to the Northeast. At any rate, at Sunnygables we took advantage of good hay crops in 1937 and 1938 to build up a surplus supply. We expected to have to use much of this surplus this winter. However, our grass silage has "worn" so well and the sale of a bunch of beef cattle has so lightened our use of hay that we are going to bale the ever-normal haymow and sell it for some good hard cash.

Incidentally, part of the cash we get we will re-invest in nitrogenous fertilizers to use on some of our old meadows which went into the fall looking pretty hard in an endeavor to get a good crop of hay off them this coming summer.

* * *

Shotgun Breeding

There has come to my attention a bull calf which represents in his pedigree all of the major dairy breeds. Since this calf has already been sold for veal and therefore no one can be accused of trying to perpetuate his miscellaneous ancestry, I am taking the liberty of reproducing here the account of how he was bred. This account is furnished me by my good friend Tom Milliman of Hayfields, Churchville, New York. Tom, as many readers of this page know, is primarily a breeder of purebred Guernseys, but he keeps a few grade Guernseys on the side and for the fun of it ventures occasionally into the field of cross breeding.

Mr. Milliman writes:

"Last week I reluctantly decided to sell for veal the finest looking bull calf ever born on the place. His breeding is:

1/32	Ayrshire
2/32	Jersey
7/32	Holstein
8/32	Brown Swiss
14/32	Guernsey
32/32	

"It came about this way. In 1925 I bought a mixed Jersey-Guernsey cow and she was bred to a registered Guernsey bull purchased from H. E. Babcock. The resulting heifer calf born in 1926 became known as Rubber Teat, my No. 54. In 1939 this cow, on 3 teats, produced in 271 days, 10,285 lbs. milk, 482.0 lbs. fat.

Her calves were mostly born weak and under my rough conditions I was able to save only one heifer calf which has turned out to be fully equal to the dam. Having in mind the weakness of Rubber Teat's calves, I had her taken to a Brown Swiss bull owned by D. N. Boice of Churchville. He is Blancus which was senior Grand Champion Brown Swiss at the 1939 National Dairy Show. Rubber Teat dropped a cream colored heifer calf much like herself whose blood lines are:

1/8	Jersey
3/8	Guernsey
4/8	Brown Swiss

"I had in mind breeding her to the Onderdonk registered Guernsey bull that is on lease to me. Suddenly one Sunday at the farm I realized that if I bred her to Mt. Hope Karoly, cross bred bull from E. Parmelee of Williamstown, Mass., I would get a calf carrying 5 breeds. The temptation was irresistible. She was bred after the truck had arrived to transport the bull to Massachusetts, that is, in the last 5 minutes of his stay. This bull is:

1/16	Ayrshire
7/16	Holstein
8/16	Guernsey

and now heads the herd of Jacob Menzi of Westerly, Rhode Island, a D.H.I.A. member.

"The cream colored daughter of Rubber Teat appeared on Sunday, two days after freshening, to be as nearly perfect a 2½ year old as I have ever had on my farm. If she doesn't milk well, she will constitute a denial that form means anything in a dairy cow. Her son had the warmest golden, solid Guernsey color I have ever seen and was the embodiment of strength, straightness, and form. Not running an experiment station I had to part with him but I did so with deep regret."

* * *

I just received a letter from Charles O. Edwards. I would like to answer it but the address was omitted. If Mr. Edwards will write again I'll be glad to reply.



Grass silage continues to be one of our major successes at Sunnygables. This year we have perhaps the best grass silage we have ever made. As I have previously reported, we have fed about sixty head of young cattle out of one silo all winter on nothing but grass silage and a little grain. Undoubtedly, it would have been better to have also fed a little hay, but we did not have it available in that barn. These young cattle, mostly Hereford heifers, have grown splendidly and today are in tip-top condition.

The picture shows the rig we started out with five years ago to draw green hay from the field to the chopper. Several things were wrong with it. The iron wheels on the wagon and the hay loader made the rig draw too hard when it was picking up a heavy swath of green hay to make it practical to put on much of a load. Mounting both the wagon and hay loader on second-hand rubber cut down the draft. Then, the hay rack was entirely too long. A twelve-foot rig is plenty long enough to use for green hay. Finally, we used two men to drive the team and make the load. By using a shorter rack, one man can do both jobs.

We are now working on a two-wheeled, trailer-type rig, to be horse drawn, which can be used for picking up green hay AND WHICH WILL DUMP ITS LOAD AT THE SILO. It is much easier to pitch green hay into the chopper when a man stands on the ground — and particularly when the chopper is partially sunk in a trench — than it is to pitch it off a wagon.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

AT A RECENT Subordinate Grange meeting, I gave a list of twenty statements on Service Bureau matters to the members. Some of the statements were true and some were false, and the members were asked to label each statement either "T" or "F". As you may imagine, there was considerable disagreement, but out of it all we had a good time and cleared up some points of misunderstanding.

I won't be able to mention all of the statements, but thought you would be interested in a few of them.

1. ***Life insurance companies must be licensed by the State Insurance Department before they can do business.***

As worded this statement is false. Practically every state has a law requiring that life insurance companies must be licensed before they can do business through agents who call on prospects. However THIS DOES NOT prevent companies in another state from soliciting business by mail. It doesn't necessarily follow that companies that do a mail business lack reliability, but it is true that in the event of a misunderstanding with such a company your State Insurance Department can be of little help as it does not have jurisdiction. Therefore, it seems wise to deal with licensed companies, or at least to deal with unlicensed companies only after you have made an investigation to be certain they are reliable. The North American Accident Insurance Company is licensed to do business in Northeastern States.

2. ***A verbal promise by an agent is worthless if it disagrees with a statement on a signed order or contract.***

This statement is true, but in spite of that fact many letters to the Service Bureau quote what the agent promised. Some agents just do not have the moral stamina to lose a sale when a verbal promise can save it. It follows that it is extremely important to read an order or contract to be sure you understand its provisions. It is easy to see that a company doing business through agents could not bind itself to any promise that an agent might make. Incidentally, it is well to remember that a good many of the order blanks used by agents are in reality contracts, and once you sign one, it is not simple to avoid meeting the terms of the agreement.

3. ***The words "blood tested" in a baby chick advertisement guarantee the chicks will be free from pullorum disease.***

This statement is false. The words "blood tested" indicate that the breeding stock has received a blood test for pullorum. The assumption is that the reactors have been removed, but one blood test does not necessarily get every reactor. A better statement is "breeders blood tested until no reactors are found." This signifies a following up of the testing program until the entire flock is clean.

4. ***Most old coins are valuable.***

This is another statement that is false. The value of old coins depends on their rarity rather than their age. The chances that any person has an old coin of great value are, of course, exceedingly remote, but there is that possibility. There are numerous companies doing business in old coins, some of which are not entirely reliable. Collecting old coins is an interesting hobby, but it is not easy to get appraisal by an expert of the value of old coins. Frequently this appraisal costs money, and it may cost more than the coins are worth.

5. ***A judgment against a debtor cannot be collected if he owns no property.***

This statement is correct. Bringing civil action against a debtor may result in a judgment which can be collected if the debtor owns unencumbered property. If the debtor has no property, the judgment can be filed with the County Clerk; and if the debtor later acquires property, it may then be collected. In times past many countries had laws permitting debtors to be put in jail, but not now—at least in this country. This indicates the importance of investigating the financial worth of a debtor before going to the expense of securing a judgment.

6. ***It is a criminal offense to give a check without funds in the bank to cover it.***

This statement is correct. It seems to us, judging from correspondence we have had, that this law is being used more than it once was, although there is at least a tendency to take into consideration whether the giver of the check is deliberately trying to defraud or whether it was an error. Some buyers of farm produce give checks with the expectation that they will sell the produce and have the money in the bank by the time the check arrives. Sometimes things go wrong, and it doesn't work out that way. I talked with one man recently who said that he never would accept a check for produce and always demanded cash, even if it required the unloading of produce already on the buyer's truck. "Usually," says he, "they will come across with cash if they know they must."

Claims Recently Adjusted by the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
I. M. Balons, Ellenville (adjustment on order chicks)	$ 5.25
G. W. Cook, Greene (part payment on a claim)	10.00
James Miller, Davenport (claim settled)	8.21
Geo. Hildreth, Bridgewater (part payment for produce)	1.50
Millard Fuller, Marathon (part payment of a claim)	1.45
Osie W. Stone, Canton (partial payment for eggs shipped)	17.94
B. J. Hutchinson, Newark Valley (adjustment on order of chickens)	6.00
Donald D. Tall, Martville (returns on produce shipped)	208.82
H. L. Perlee, Germantown (returns for produce shipped)	11.37
Wm. Fisher, Phelps (protested check made good)	8.01
Abram Van Tassell, Whitehall (partial payment on claim)	20.00
MASSACHUSETTS	
Peter Roycenwicz, Worcester (part payment on protested check)	15.00
ILLINOIS	
Mrs. R. A. Mariott, Urbanna (mail order adjusted)	1.15
	$315.69

Where is Edward Madsen?

Under date of December 12, 1939, we received information from Denmark telling us that the grandfather of Edward Madsen, whose address was Glleen St., Odense, Denmark, had died. We have no way of reaching Mr. Madsen directly. It is believed that he operates a farm, so if any of our readers know his address, we would appreciate their giving him this information, and asking him to communicate with the Service Bureau.

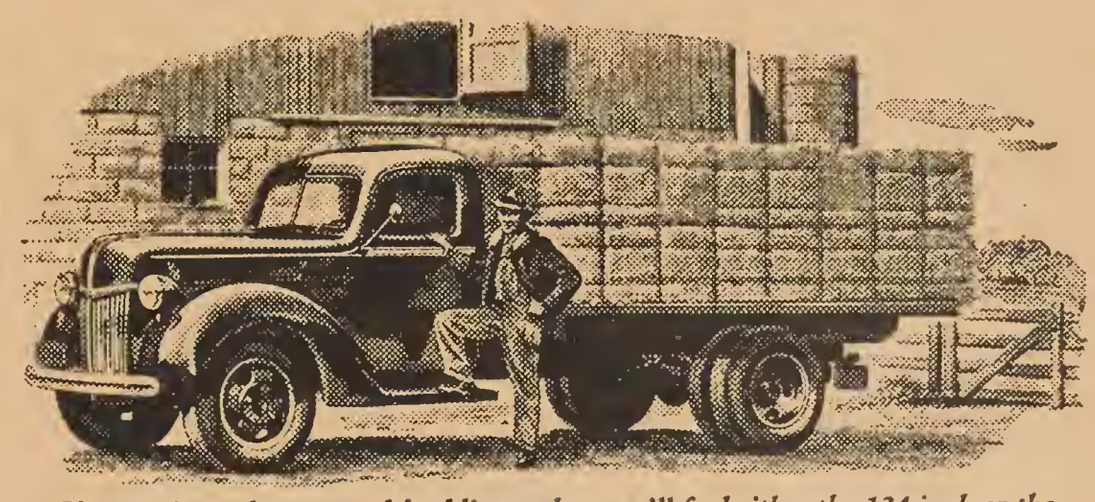
No Inspection

"Do I have the right to inspect goods sent c.o.d. before I pay for them?"

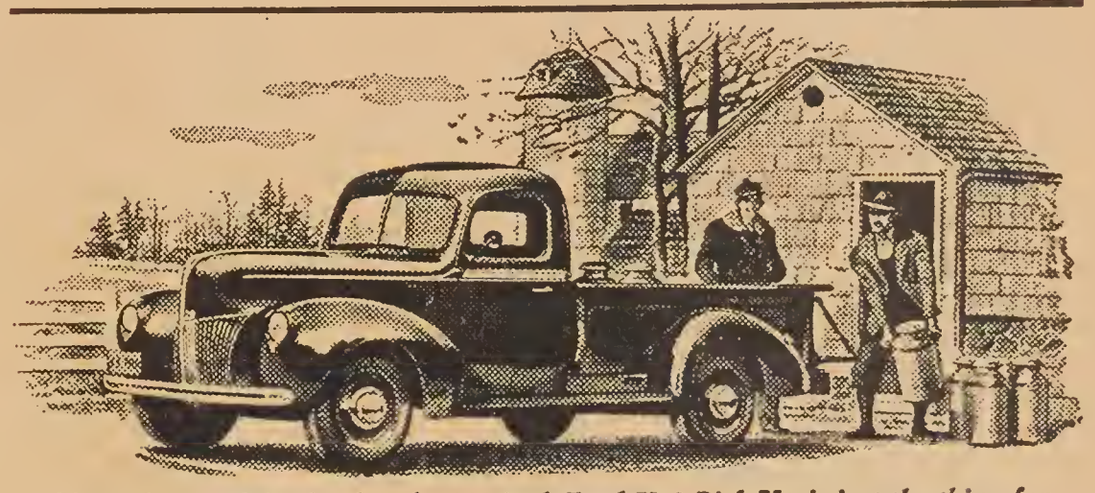
Buying goods c.o.d. is often a handy arrangement but postal regulations do not permit opening the package before paying the charges, and then returning it if not satisfied.

To profit by our guarantee, **be sure to** mention *American Agriculturist* **when you** write to advertisers.

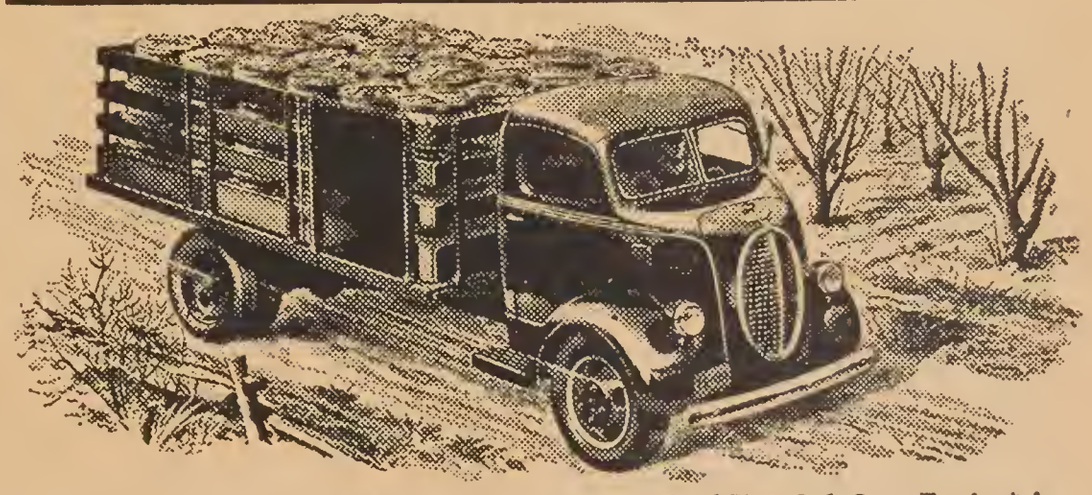
A Ford V-8 Truck for Every Farm Use



If you raise cash crops and feed livestock—you'll find either the 134-inch or the 158-inch Ford V-8 Truck with platform body ideal, depending on the size of your place. Work a Ford Truck anywhere. It makes money by keeping busy.*



If you have a dairy herd—the 112-inch Ford V-8 Pick-Up is just the thing for handling milk cans and doing odd jobs around the place. The bigger dairy will find the medium-size 122-inch Ford Truck a practical unit.



If fruit and vegetables are your main crops—a Ford V-8 Cab-Over-Engine is just the truck. Ample load room with a minimum of over-all length so that you can back up to an unloading platform without blocking a busy street.*

YOU want a truck to be a farm implement today — not just a load mover where the roads are ideal. See if the Ford V-8 Truck isn't just what you're looking for. The quickest way to find out is with an "on-the-job" test in your own fields and roads.

This year brings the most complete line of Ford V-8 Trucks that Ford has ever built.

There are forty-two different body and chassis types. Four wheelbases for conventional units and three for Cab-Over-Engine trucks. Three V-type, eight-cylinder engines—95, 85 and 60 hp.

This means you can select a Ford V-8 Truck in which engine, wheelbase, chassis and body are matched to fit your needs. You can get a Ford V-8 Truck with gear ratios that not only make time but move big loads. Arrange with your Ford dealer for that "on-the-job" test.

**Dual wheels extra*

Ford V-8 Trucks

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, BUILDERS OF FORD V-8 AND MERCURY CARS, FORD TRUCKS, COMMERCIAL CARS, STATION WAGONS, AND TRANSIT BUSES

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THE G.L.F. PAGE

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

Dried Skimmed Milk Back in G.L.F. Mashes

DRIED SKIMMED MILK, very scarce in recent months, is again in good supply. Beginning February 12, it is being used in these G.L.F. mashes:

Super Laying Mash
Super Laying & Breeding Mash
Laying Mash Supplement
60-40 Pellets

Dried skimmed milk for animal feeding is a "surplus" product. If there is enough left over after the supply needed for human use has been taken care of, the feed industry can get it at a reasonable price. If there isn't enough to go around, the price goes out of sight. Eventually it can't be had in large quantities at any price.

That is what happened last fall. Dried whey, the other important dried milk product, also rose in price; but was plentiful enough so that it could be had for feeding purposes.

Other Vitamin Sources

When dried skimmed milk can't be bought in sufficient quantities, poultrymen have to feed something else to supply the health- and growth-promoting vitamins they usually get from milk.

Fortunately, there are other approved sources of these vitamins. The two used by G.L.F. during recent months are **lactoflavin supplement,** which is a mixture of milk powders, soybean meal, and a concentrate of milk vitamins; and **dried brewers' yeast.**

The lactoflavin supplement has now been replaced by dried skimmed milk in the mashes listed above, since many poultrymen have expressed a strong preference for milk when it is available.

Two Start & Grow Formulas

Because dried brewers' yeast has proved itself as a valuable and economical vitamin source, it will continue to be used in Special Laying Mash and Starting & Growing Mash. The formulas of these two feeds remain unchanged.

For those who prefer it, however, the 1939 formula for Starting & Growing Mash is available, with dried skimmed milk included.

As long as dried milk products can be obtained in the quantities needed by poultrymen in this area, G.L.F. will continue to include these excellent and valuable feeds in the mash formulas.



A big part of your poultry success or failure is in the chicks when you get them, so it's important to buy chicks from a reliable hatchery. Good breeders and hatcherymen do these things:

1. **Select breeding stock for size, health, type, and production characters.**
2. **Blood test the breeders and remove any that show signs of B.W.D. (pullorum disease).**
3. **Set only big eggs with good shell texture and color.**
4. **Incubate with the best equipment so that chicks hatch out in good physical condition.**
5. **Pack chicks carefully and deliver by the quickest possible method to avoid chilling and overheating.**

Are you short of Hay?

IF YOU ARE SHORT OF HAY and can't buy any locally at a reasonable price, see your G.L.F. Service Agency for information and prices on the G.L.F. roughage supplement program. Three feeds are available:

Oat Feed: About 75% the feeding value of good hay. Low in protein, so it should be used with a high protein feed such as 24% Milk Maker.

Oat Feed + 25% Molasses: Ten pounds will replace 11 lbs. of good hay. Very palatable. Feed with a 24% grain ration.

Roughage Supplement: About the same protein as good hay, a little less fat, much less fiber, and more feeding value. Three pounds will replace 4 pounds of hay or 12 pounds of silage. Formula—400 lbs. wheat bran, 500 lbs. corn meal, 300 lbs. beet pulp, 500 lbs. **oat feed,** 300 lbs. molasses.

Success can be bred into the chicks

BREEDING is the most important thing in getting results, whether it be with race horses, dairy cows, field corn, or laying hens.

In buying chicks, the quality of the chick means more than a few cents in cost because the chicks, when you get them, have inherited the ability—

—to grow to a certain size.
—to feather out quickly or slowly.
—to grow fast or more slowly.
—to reach egg laying maturity at a certain age.
—to lay a certain number of eggs.
—to come through the first laying year with 90% livability—or a lot less.
—to lay eggs of a certain size, color, and interior quality.

Since these things can spell success or failure in the chicken business, it is important to know **what's in the chick.**

A high price does not always mean good chicks. You have to know something about the hatcheryman.

You can avoid a lot of grief by buying from a hatchery that you know to be reliable—preferably one fairly close to home, so the chicks won't get chilled on the way or go hungry too long.

Once you have the chicks, all you can do is feed and manage them so as to get the most out of their inherited capacity.

The best feed and the most careful management can't bring success if the chicks aren't right to start with.

G.L.F. is interested in encouraging the purchase of good chicks from nearby hatcheries, because a lot of poultry troubles which are sometimes blamed on feed can be eliminated by starting with the right kind of chicks.

Kelly herd wins award

JAMES KELLY of Titusville, Pa. won a signal honor at the Pennsylvania Farm Show last month. His Guernsey herd received the award as highest herd of all breeds on twice-a-day milking. Jim Kelly is (1) a G.L.F. agent-buyer and (2) a long-time user of G.L.F. feeds.



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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Strawberries for the HOME GARDEN

by Geo. L. Slate

New York State Agricultural Experiment Station



IN HIS immortal work, "The Compleat Angler", Izaak Walton quotes a Dr. Boteler as saying of the strawberry, "Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did." This remark was not made by one whose knowledge of strawberry quality was derived from the sour, tough half-ripe berries that are so common on northern markets before the home grown berries are ripe. To have this delicious, but highly perishable fruit at its best, and to tickle the palates of those who have eaten poor quality strawberries for several months, the berries should be grown by the best cultural methods in the region where they are to be consumed. In the production of this fruit is an opportunity for many small growers in densely populated New York and southern New England. There are already too many poor or medium strawberries. Fancy, high quality strawberries, even at a substantial premium, always find a ready sale.

Strawberries are never better than they are when first picked.

SOIL REQUIREMENTS. Fancy strawberries are produced only on good soil, the preparation of which must be started a year in advance of setting the bed. A well-drained sandy loam, well-supplied with organic matter to maintain its moisture-retaining properties, is best for strawberries. Lighter and heavier soils will do if in good tilth and well-supplied with humus, which tends to improve the structure and moisture relations of these types. Soils not well-supplied with organic matter should have a heavy growth of clover or some other legume turned under the previous season, and if a hoed crop can be grown the year previous to setting the berries so much the better. Stable manure at the rate of 20 to 40 tons to the acre is unequalled as a source of organic matter for the strawberry bed.

Thorough preparation of the soil to produce a loose mellow condition is necessary for quick starting of the plants and rooting of the runners. Superphosphate at the rate of 600 pounds to the acre may be harrowed in while the field is being fitted.

WHEN TO SET. Set the plants as soon as soil conditions will permit, not much later than May 1st in New York, and preferably earlier when possible. It has been shown that runner plants which root in June will bear 15 times as much fruit as those which do not root until September. Early planting under conditions that get the plant off to an early start probably does more to promote big yields than any other single cultural operation.

VARIETIES. Strawberries vary greatly in the characteristics that make a good variety, and of the many listed by nurseries only a few are worth growing. HOWARD (*Premier*) is at present the most widely grown variety in the north. Its reliability is its chief asset. CATSKILL is rapidly forging ahead in acreage and may soon be the leading variety in the northern states. It often yields more than Howard (Premier) and the berries average larger than those of any other commercial variety. Catskill is first choice for commercial plantings of any size and should be in every home garden.

FAIRFAX is notable for its exceptionally fine quality and should be in every home garden and commercial planting. It is less reliable and not as productive as Catskill. In spite of its dark color it commands a premium when its quality is known. CULVER is the best variety available for jam and preserving and a few should be included in the planting for this purpose. The berry is soft and requires careful handling.

If necessary to grow strawberries on land that is too wet for best results with standard varieties, ABERDEEN and PATHFINDER are suggested. Resistance to red stele, a root rot disease sometimes troublesome in wet spots, is the characteristic that makes these varieties useful in such situations.

After the strawberry plants are nicely started they may need a side dressing of 150 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia to stimulate runner formation. In fertile soils or where manure has been used freely this side dressing will not be needed.

WEED CONTROL. Cultivation and hoeing sufficient to keep down weeds and provide a loose soil for the runners to root should be practiced throughout the summer. Remove blossom clusters as soon (*Turn to Page* 11)

THE BEST SEED IS THE BEST BUY—SEE PAGE 10.

SEE THE CASE CENTENNIAL PLOW

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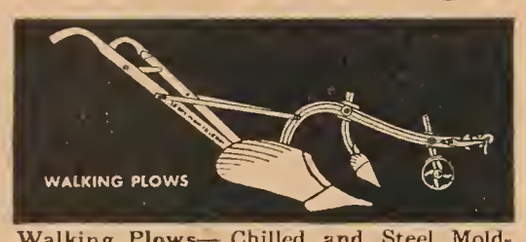
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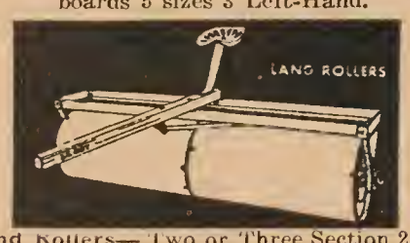
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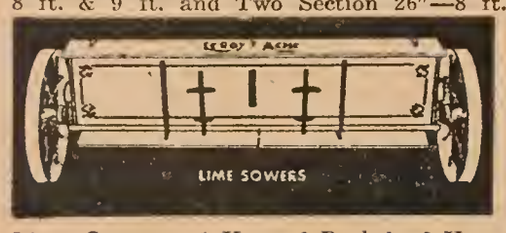
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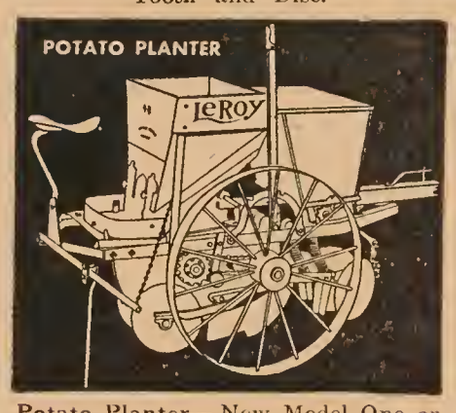
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Contest for Gardeners

$50 in Prize Money — Here Are the Questions and Rules

THIS is the time to lay plans for planting the garden and putting in farm crops. Although snowbanks continue as the most important feature of the landscape, after a few warm March and April days they will disappear—at least they always have.

Have you been reading and using the information on crops and fertilizers that has appeared in recent issues of *American Agriculturist?* Let's see!!! And to make the game interesting, we are offering some cash prizes to those who send the best answers to the questions on this page. You will find information on all of these questions, except No. 15, in the last four issues of *American Agriculturist.* However, you are not limited to use of the information in the paper. You may get the answers to the questions any place you wish, but you must give page and issue of *American Agriculturist* in which each question was discussed.

Here are the questions:

1. Where water for irrigation is not available, how can drought damage to the garden be kept to a minimum?
2. If the general farm price level should rise, what effect is it likely to have on the competition from other areas which must be faced by northeastern fruit and crop growers?
3. How does the distance at which potatoes are planted in the row affect yields?
4. How can black knot in cherries and plums be controlled?
5. Why does fertilizer give better results when placed reasonably close to the seed rather than broadcast over the entire field?
6. What type of soil is best suited for growing alfalfa?
7. As applied to vegetable growing, what is meant by the term "starter"?
8. Is the American fertilizer supply menaced by the European War? What is the probable effect of a continued European War on farm prices?
9. What method has been developed for stimulating plants to produce sudden changes which may result in new varieties?
10. In what three ways can poor new seedings be helped this spring?
11. How does grazing management affect the varieties of grasses in a pasture?
12. What recent development promises to lengthen the time apples can be kept in cold storage?
13. In what advertisements in *A. A.* did the following terms appear:
    (a) Look for Uncle Sam on the Bag
    (b) Reliable Mail Order Seedsman Since 1880
    (c) 60th Anniversary Book of Bargains
    (d) Ask for Fertilizers Made With —
    (e) What Is New in Dormant Sprays?
    (f) Take Advantage of Our Knowledge of Farm Seeds
    (g) Proved Dependability
    (h) What About Pulling Power?
    (i) Our Plants Are All True to Name
    (j) New Varieties of Outstanding Merit
    (k) To Improve Yield and Quality, Feed Your Crops With —
14. What are the distinguishing characteristics of the following flowers:
    (a) Heavenly Blue Scabiosa
    (b) Rosalie Snapdragon
    (c) Rose Pink Sweet Pea
15. In what ways are you planning to grow an unusually good home garden this spring?

Rules and Prizes

1. Entries in this contest must be postmarked not later than March 18. Address: Crop Contest Editor, *American Agriculturist,* P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, New York.

2. For all questions except No. 15, give page number and date of issue where question asked has been discussed in *American Agriculturist.*

3. The contest is open to any reader except employees of *American Agriculturist,* employees of state extension services, or teachers of vocational agriculture.

4. Write on one side of the page only.

The following prizes are offered by *American Agriculturist:*

1st Prize	$20.00
2nd Prize	$10.00
3rd Prize	$ 5.00
15 Prizes of	$1.00 Each

Well, that's the story, so get out your pencil and paper, the four last copies of *American Agriculturist* and start now. Your chance of winning the first prize of $20 is just as good as your neighbor's. Remember that your entry must be postmarked not later than March 18. Good luck to you all, and may the best man, or woman, win!

Deeper Tile Drainage Better

In soils other than tight clay, deep rather than shallow tile systems give the most effective drainage. In addition the tile are better protected against breakage from heavy tractors, from clogging with alfalfa and other roots, and from damage by frost when partly filled with water.

Tile outlets also need protection from frost, since tile containing much moisture will flake off when exposed to hard freezing. A good concrete headwall with an extra covering of earth will help greatly to protect the tile, and a few lengths of glazed sewer tile may also be worth while.



"Be quiet, Helen. Who's driving this car—you or your mother?"

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

AMONG THE significant actions taken by the National Grange at the Peoria session was the decision to establish a permanent Grange marker for farm homes, encouraging members of this fraternity everywhere to purchase and display one of the new emblems. Carrying out this action, the executive committee of the National Grange has opened up a competition for emblem designs, and offers a cash prize of $25 for the one finally adopted. As soon as this vote can be carried out the emblems will be available and it is expected that thousands of them will be displayed on farm homes throughout the nation.

* * *

STATE MASTER F. Ardine Richardson of Maine, the new Chaplain of the National Grange, makes a great travel record every year as he journeys over the Pine Tree State, visiting and addressing Granges in all counties. He established a new installation record during the first two weeks in January, when he and Mrs. Richardson inducted into office the 1940 leaders in 23 different Granges. In order to meet all these dates they traveled nearly 2,000 miles by automobile.

* * *

PENNSYLVANIA GRANGERS are very proud of the fact that one of the ten awards at the big Farm Show at Harrisburg to Master-Farmers of the Keystone State went to J. A. Boak of New Castle, former Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange. Mr. Boak occupies a century-old farm settled by one of his ancestors, and his agricultural activities constitute a model of good management. Pure-bred Jerseys, pure-bred Chester White hogs, Shropshire sheep and White Rock poultry are the special features of the Boak farm and on it is located one of the most comfortable and fully-equipped rural homes to be found in Pennsylvania.

* * *

NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANGERS are eagerly looking forward to the eighth annual School for Grange Lecturers, to be held at the University of New Hampshire, April 3 and 4. An increasing attendance every year has attested the value of such a meeting and the hearty cooperation of the University has made it an occasion of both instruction and pleasure. State Lecturer Charles R. Eastman is arranging all the details for this coming event.

* * *

A NEW GRANGE in Massachusetts is Fore River, located just outside the historic town of Plymouth. Although it was not instituted until late autumn of last year, it has already grasped the principles of service for which the Grange is widely known. Recently Fore River Grange sponsored a benefit dance, with entire proceeds for the Finnish Relief Fund. The high school auditorium of the community was crowded with dancers and spectators and as a result a Grange check for $90.40 was turned over to the Finnish relief committee of that vicinity.

* * *

EVERYWHERE known as the oldest Grange member in the world is Charles H. George of South Paris, Maine, who will be 106 years old next September. He has recently been very ill, but great joy is widely felt in the fact that he is steadily recovering and his return to complete health is confidently expected. Mr. George's nearest rival in age among the Grange members of the country is Jay Levi Terry of Chautauqua County, New York, who is 102 years old and still in excellent health. He lives with his son on a farm.

* * *

IN CONNECTICUT the Home Economics committees of all the Granges have set up as their 1940 principal project the raising of $500 to provide two scholarships for Grange young people at the Connecticut State College at Storrs. These will be offered to one boy and one girl, members of the Grange, who meet the specified requirements to win the scholarships.

* * *

A NEW GRANGE HALL will very shortly be added to the list in Rhode Island. The home of Chepachet Grange is rapidly moving toward completion and will be dedicated in the early spring. Not only is Chepachet one of the liveliest subordinates in Rhode Island, but it is the home Grange of former State Master J. Curtis Hopkins and of the present State Chaplain, Rev. Elden G. Bucklin.

* * *

ONE OF the most prominent Grange figures in the Northeast has been removed in the sudden death of Mrs. Ethel J. Hammond of New Hampshire, wife of former State Master and present State Secretary, John A. Hammond. The end came very suddenly in the midst of apparent good health, while Mrs. Hammond was sitting at the breakfast table, and the news was a great shock to a wide circle of New Hampshire acquaintances. For several years Mrs. Hammond headed the Home Economics Department of the National Grange and her initiative led the way toward the accomplishment of many worth while projects.

* * *

TWO OF THE OLDEST Grange members in Steuben County, New York, have just celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Graves, members of Ingleside Grange, No. 426, in which their membership has covered 56 continuous years, both being recipients of Golden Sheaf certificates issued by the National Grange. Mr. Graves has held nearly all the offices in the home subordinate, including that of treasurer for 16 years, while Mrs. Graves has likewise held many official positions. Both are still very active and regular in their attendance at Grange meetings.

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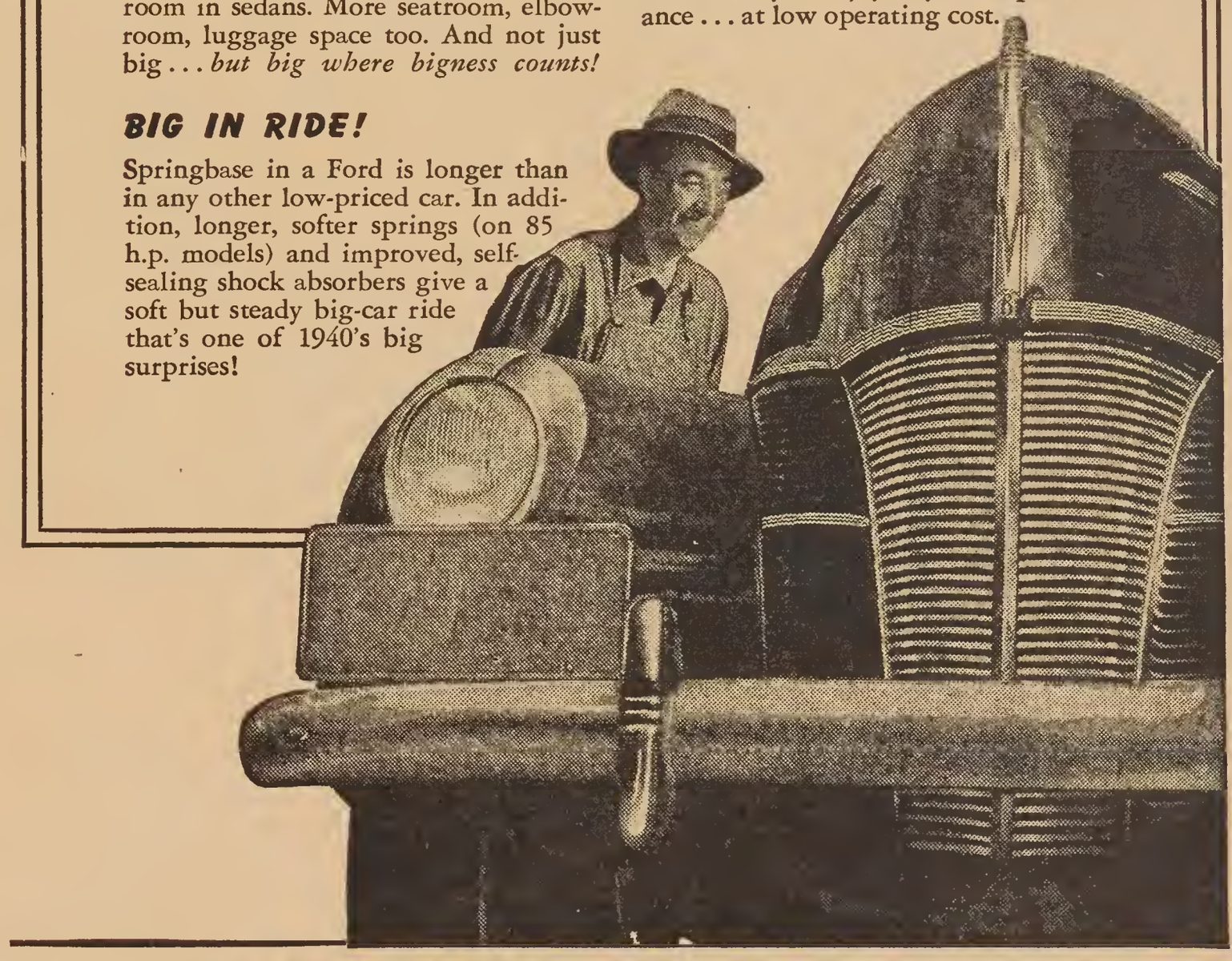
Springbase in a Ford is longer than in any other low-priced car. In addition, longer, softer springs (on 85 h.p. models) and improved, self-sealing shock absorbers give a soft but steady big-car ride that's one of 1940's big surprises!

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FORD V-8 A GREAT FARM CAR

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
Snore, and you sleep alone.

Farmer-Labor Troubles in New Jersey

MR. KIRBY, our New Jersey editor, reports in the New Jersey issue this time the temporary settlement of farmer-labor troubles in New Jersey and around the Philadelphia market.

Trouble started when the American Federation of Labor tried to organize farmers, and in particular, to control farmer-owned trucks. At Philadelphia labor troubles resulted in the wrecking of a farm truck and in other damage. In Gloucester County, New Jersey, farmers were ordered to join a union and pay $36 a year dues — or else!

Representatives of the A. F. of L., meeting with David Agans, Master of the New Jersey State Grange, and Harry Taylor, Secretary of the New Jersey Farm Bureau Federation, and other farm representatives, have come to an agreement whereby labor agrees to leave trucks alone that are strictly farmer-owned and operated.

But I am not as hopeful as is Mr. Kirby that this will settle all the New Jersey, or other eastern farmers' labor troubles. I don't question the sincerity of the leaders of the A. F. of L. They are much more constructive anyway than are the C.I.O. leaders. But all of organized labor is just itching to get its tentacles upon agriculture, and it will eventually succeed in doing so unless the farmers are eternally vigilant. Moreover, the C. I. O. is not included in this agreement, and they can be depended upon to edge in when they see the slightest opening.

For years, farmers trying to deliver perishable products into the New York, New Jersey, and Philadelphia markets, have been afflicted with labor racketeers who have made one demand after another upon farmers, including insistence that the farmers' trucks must be unloaded into those owned by city truckmen before final deliveries can be made to the stores. City officials, like Mayor LaGuardia of New York City, whine about the high price paid by consumers, and then stand by and do nothing to prevent the racketeers from adding to those prices and to the already over-whelming burdens of farmers by unfair and unreasonable demands.

What the Northeast needs is an organization like the Associated Farmers of California. Harrassed and troubled by C.I.O. and Communist labor leaders, the farmers of California organized, secured the cooperation of local sheriffs, and succeeded in forcing the labor racketeers to leave agriculture alone. It looks now as if, having failed on the Pacific Coast, the gang has decided to come East. There was evidence of this last summer in the milk troubles we had here. There is plenty and constant evidence of it in the marketing situation around New York. It will continue until farmers cooperate to resist it.

Bang's Disease Controlled

DELAWARE County Farm Bureau News reports that Mr. T. A. Archibald of Franklin, New York, in 1936 vaccinated calves between five and eight months of age in his herd of 26 with strain No. 19. In each case blood tests showed a positive reaction immediately after vaccination, but a gradual return to the inactive side. Of the 26 vaccinates, 11 have freshened. Of these 11, 8 have freshened once, 2 have freshened twice, and one has freshened three times. Freshening has been normal in every case, and all these vaccinated animals have shown a negative reaction to the test.

This is only one case, of course, but gradually there is building up a body of experience, all of which seems to indicate that Bang's Disease can be controlled by calfhood vaccination when done in the proper way and at the proper time.

Pennsylvania Has New Dean of Agriculture

CONGRATULATIONS are due both to the farmers of Pennsylvania and to Dr. S. W. Fletcher, for his appointment as new Dean of Agriculture at the Pennsylvania State College.

Dr. Fletcher is first of all a horticulturist. But his long farm, teaching, and research experience fully qualify him as the dean of a great college.

A Plea for Simplified Language

RESEARCH scientists are probably doing more than any one else to advance the right kind of help for farmers both along production and marketing lines. But scientific progress would be faster if the scientists would stop trying to be highbrow, particularly in the use of names.

Since a small boy I have always resented the use of unpronounceable names of purebred cattle, and I know that that feeling is shared by thousands of others. Why spend time trying to remember the names of an important family of cows when the same time can be so much more profitably spent in the study of the characteristics of the same cows!

Before me as I write this is an article written by a scientist on spraying. He talks about "two new organic contact insecticides, di-nitro-ortho-cyclo-phenol and ortho-dinitro-cresol;" he mentions cryolite and bentonite. The language in which he describes these incomprehensible names is stilted, and filled with long adjectives.

Here is an honest plea to the farmers' best friends, the research scientists, and the agricultural teachers, to talk Abraham Lincoln's United States language!

The "Spring Light"

LAST night it was still light at six o'clock when we sat down to supper. Over in the Western sky there was that golden "spring light", a sure promise of warm, busy and better days.

Got your new garden and seed catalogs? Better get busy!

Rural Poetry Is the Best

CAROLINE B. SHERMAN, of the United States Department of Agriculture, said recently that "poetry of rural America is generally recognized as among the best poetry written in this country. Poetry that deals with farm themes and farm people is so close to truth that it inevitably serves the cause of beauty."

No one can sit long at an editorial desk without being impressed with the large number of people who are struggling to express themselves, especially through poetry. Our amateur poet's corner draws many thousands of poems in a year. Many of them are not up to publication standard, but some of them are first-class and all of them are worth while in helping human souls in their struggle for beauty and ideals.

OUR PLATFORM

1. **STAY OUT OF WAR.**
2. **BETTER PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS.**
3. **LOWER FARM TAXES.**
4. **A GOOD LIVING FOR EVERY FARM FAMILY.**
5. **MORE FUN ON THE FARM.**



Youngsters who have never owned a cosset lamb have missed something.

Are We Growing Soft?

DID YOU read Mr. Frandsen's inspiring story on Page 1 in the last issue in which he gave fourteen suggestions for getting more "living" out of life?

I wondered as I re-read it if past generations of Americans could face their troubles and take them on the chin better than we do today?

Get Machinery Parts Now

IF THERE is anything that discourages and worries a farmer, it is to get into the field all set to go on a hurry-up job in the spring, only to find something the matter with his machinery.

To prevent this, go over each farm machine now, list the repairs or parts needed. Then take this list, together with the name of your machine, its size or model, and any possible number or description of the parts that you need, to your local dealer. He will get in touch with the manufacturer, order the part needed, and you will be ready to go when the time comes for the big spring rush. If you have an old machine and cannot find repair parts, drop a post card to our Service Bureau. In many cases we can tell you where you can get them.

Also, remember that a little paint on farm machinery helps a lot to brighten it up and to keep off the rust!

Eastman's Chestnut

AT OUR great Master Farmer and 4-A Banquet in Ithaca the other night, attended by more than 500 people, Alex Speirs brought down the house with a laugh on me. After Governor Lehman had read Mr. Speirs' splendid record as a Master Farmer, and presented him with the Master Farmer medal, Mr. Speirs replied with an appropriate little speech and concluded with a story which he said I had told at one time "in those things which he calls his chestnuts", and that I had "butchered" the story in telling it! Probably I did, and I'm sure it is not the first chestnut that I have murdered in the telling. Here's the way Mr. Speirs told it:

A salesman was attempting to sell a bicycle to a Scotch farmer. The farmer resisted the sales pressure, said that he was going to take his money and put it into a cow.

"That's foolish", said the salesman. "You'd look nice riding down the street on a cow!"

"Better than I would sitting down to try to milk a bicycle", retorted the farmer.

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The Farm Garden . . .

Points to Home-Made Living

THERE are all kinds of gardens. To one person the word "garden" means wide stretches of green lawn bordered by shrubs and flowers, with a hired gardener to keep it a thing of beauty to the eye. To another it may mean a small flower garden filled with annuals, a sort of an old-fashioned flower garden. But when a farmer speaks of a garden, he refers to vegetables and small fruits.

The farm garden has been called the most neglected and the most unappreciated spot on the farm. Others, who have kept a record of the value of the products from the garden, refer to it as the most valuable crop and the one which gives greatest returns for the time and effort spent on it. Count us among the latter group.

The tables on this page will be of immense help to you in planning the best garden you have ever had. These tables are the result of much work by the Department of Vegetable Gardening and the College of Home Economics at Cornell. They will apply in general to any section in the Northeast.

The ideal farm garden is one which supplies something fresh for the farm table every day for the longest possible period, and in addition to that, supplies an abundance of products to be canned and stored for winter use.

The harvest season for various crops can be extended in two ways—either by planting seed of such crops as carrots, beets and lettuce at several intervals, or by putting in seed of early, mid-season and late varieties at the same time. This is especially effective with sweet corn. Because the time required to mature varies with different varieties, one planting will provide a long period of use.

No one can enjoy such excellent vegetable quality as can the home gardener. Quality depends, first, on choosing the best varieties. That does not necessarily mean the best varieties for market because some of our vegetables and fruits with the best flavor do not stand shipment. The second essential for flavor and tenderness is to grow the crops rapidly. Weeds, of course, must be controlled, and assuming that is done, the next point to remember is that abundant fertility makes for rapid growth. The garden is no place to be saving in the use of enrichment, either farm manure, or lacking that, commercial fertilizer.

And finally, here is a word directed to the men. When the good wife wants the garden plowed, don't tell her that it is time to put in some farm crop and that you will do it next week. Do it when she asks you and you will accomplish two purposes. You will please her (and what man would say that is unimportant?) and you will be making more money than you can on any other crop on the farm. When you grow a garden, you are not taking wholesale prices for things you grow. We hear a lot about the long road between the consumer and the producer, but that road is a short road when you step out into the garden, do a little harvesting, and consume your product that day at your own table.

VEGETABLES

Vegetables* (Two servings daily besides potatoes)	Number of servings weekly†	For a family of five (two adults and three children)			Seed or plants for garden to supply a family of five	Recommended varieties**
		Length of row to plant for 12 months‡	Vegetables for eight unproductive months: Quantity to store	Vegetables for eight unproductive months: Quantity canned, brined, or dried		
Dandelion greens	Select one from this group	Obtained from lawn and meadows Supplied by thinning beets (see beets)		25 quarts	1½ ounces	Long Standing Bloomsdale, King of Denmark, Virginia Savoy (fall)
Beet greens					¼ ounce	New Zealand
Spinach (spring and fall)		100 to 150 feet			¼ ounce	Lucullus
Spinach, New Zealand		25 to 40 feet			Packet (36 plants)	Italian Green Sprouting
Chard		25 to 40 feet			Packet	Dwarf Green Curled
Broccoli§		50 to 75 feet				
Kale		20 to 40 feet				
Lettuce (leaf)	Select three (Use raw one or two times a week)	2 plantings, 25 to 40 feet each			Packet	Grand Rapids, Prize Head, Black Seeded Simpson
Cabbage§, early		50 to 100 feet	150 pounds—part may be made into kraut		Packet	Golden Acre (E), Copenhagen Market (M)
Cabbage§, late		100 to 150 feet			Packet	Danish Ballhead (L)
Cucumbers		50 to 100 feet			½ ounce	Early Fortune, White Spine, A & C
Peppers§		25 to 50 feet			Packet	Harris Earliest, King of the North, World Beater
Tomatoes§	3 or 4 for adults 7 for children	200 to 300 feet		36 quarts¶ 90 quarts¶	Packet 60 to 100 plants	Earliana (E), Bonny Best, John Baer, Marglobe (L)
Green peas	Select 3 or 4 from this group	2 or more varieties, plantings 75 to 125 feet each		45 quarts total	1 pound ea.	Mammoth Pod Extra Early (E), Little Marvel, Thomas Laxton, Alderman (L)
Snap beans (green)					½ pound ea.	Tendergreen, Bountiful, Black Valentine
Snap beans (wax)					½ pound ea.	Pencil Pod, Round Pod Kidney Wax, Sure Crop
Lima beans					½ pound ea.	Fordhook, Henderson (E), Leviathan (Pole)
Sweet corn		75 to 125 feet 2 or more varieties, plantings 100 to 150 feet each		25 quarts	2 ounces each	Early: Seneca 60, Cockcrow, Whipples Early Midseason: Extra Early Bantam, Seneca Golden, Golden Bantam Late: Golden Cross, Stowells Evergreen
Carrots	Use raw often	200 to 300 feet	100 pounds		1 ounce	Red Core Chantenay, Danvers Half Long, Nantes
Onions		125 to 200 feet	100 pounds		3 pounds sets	Yellow Globe Danvers, Ebenezer, Silver Skin
Turnips	Select 4 or 5 from this group	100 to 150 feet	Choice—total 200 pounds		½ ounce	Purple Top White Globe, White Egg
Rutabagas		100 to 150 feet			¼ ounce	American Purple Top, Early Neckless
Beets (spring and fall)		125 to 200 feet			2 ounces	Crossbys Egyptian, Detroit Dark Red
Parsnips		50 to 75 feet	100 pounds		¼ ounce	Hollow Crown, Model
Squash, summer		10 to 15 hills			Packet	Yellow Straightneck, Italian Marrow
Squash, winter		100 to 150 feet	50 pounds		1 ounce	Hubbard, Boston Marrow, Delicious, Table Queen
Beans, dry	1	400 to 500 feet	50 pounds		2 pounds	White Marrow, White Kidney, Cranberry
Potatoes	7	1,000 to 1,500 feet	12 bushels		1½ bushels	Irish Cobbler (E), Smooth or Russet Rural, Green Mountain

*Other vegetables that may be included in many gardens are: asparagus, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, celery, Chinese cabbage, endive, eggplant, kohl-rabi, muskmelon, parsley, popcorn, pumpkin, radish, rhubarb, salsify, and watermelon.

†Vegetable servings:
1 pound of greens or cabbage = 4 servings.
1 pound of other vegetables = 2 servings.
1 quart of canned vegetables = 8 servings.
(This size serving is for adults. Children under 6 years of age will take somewhat smaller servings and some adults may take larger servings, thus making the amounts used here a fair average.)

‡During the summer months, use fresh vegetables and fruits solely, if possible. When this is not possible, plan to increase the amounts of dried and canned ones.

§Plants set in garden grown from seed planted 6 to 10 weeks earlier.

¶Oranges or grapefruits may be substituted for part of these quantities.

**(E) Early or short-season variety. (M) Midseason. (L) Late or long-season variety.

FRUITS

Fruit*	Number of servings Weekly†	For a family of five (two adults and three children)	Fruit for 8 unproductive months		Recommended varieties
		Suggested number of plants, vines, or trees to set for 12 months	Quantity to store	Quantity canned or dried	
Rhubarb	3 to 4	15 to 20 roots, 3 feet apart in row		60 quarts	Limaeus or Strawberry, Victoria
Strawberries	3 to 4	200 plants, 2 feet apart in row			Howard (Premier) Fairfax
Red raspberries	3 to 4	20 plants, 3 feet apart in row		30 quarts	Newburgh, Latham
Black raspberries	2 to 3	20 plants, 3 feet apart in row			Bristol, Plum Farmer
Blackberries	2 to 3	20 plants, 3 feet apart in row			Eldorado
Grapes	As desired	5 plants, 8 feet apart in row		As desired	Portland, Fredonia, Niagara, Concord
Currants	For jelly	5 plants, 3 feet apart in row		As desired	Wilder, Red Lake
Apples	4 to 6	6 trees, set 40 feet apart each way	60 bushels		1 Early McIntosh, 2 McIntosh, 1 Delicious, 2 Northern Spy
Peaches‡	2 to 3	4 trees, set 20 feet apart each way		60 quarts	Oriole, Halehaven, Elberta
Pears§	2 to 3	2 trees, set 20 feet apart each way		60 quarts	Tyson, Bartlett, Seckel
Plums	1 to 2	3 trees, set 20 feet apart each way		30 quarts	Italian Prune (Fellenberg), Stanley
Cherries	1 to 2	2 trees, set 20 feet apart each way		30 quarts	Early Richmond, Montmorency, English Morello

* Two servings daily of some kind of fruit; a choice to be made of small fruits and tree fruits to suit family preference.

† Fruit servings:
1 quart canned fruit = 6 servings
1 apple = 1 serving.

† In season, surplus to be canned, stored, or the like.

‡ Not hardy except near Great Lakes, Finger Lakes, or Hudson River.

§ Very susceptible to fire blight, for which there is no satisfactory control.

"Then Plant a Green Garden"

Plan to Include Some of These Improved Perennials

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



The new giant pansies (left) are unbelievably rich in color.

(Below): Phlox Harvest Fire adds a bright touch to the mid-summer garden.



Photos Courtesy Henry A. Dreer, Inc.

PERENNIALS, the backbone of any garden, are learning new tricks. Even the best of the old favorites are being improved by the hybridizer's art.

Anthemis, the golden marguerite, has had some of its bad habits corrected, the new form Moonlight now being less sprawly and more compact than the old forms. Since the blossoms are a soft yellow and about 2½" in diameter, it is an excellent companion for delphiniums. Anthemis is easy of cultivation, thriving even in poor sandy soil.

The little rock garden plant arabis, or rock cress, in its common form is white. Of the colored forms, Spring Charm is a new carmine-rose. Other fairly new rock garden plants are Campanula carpatica hybrids, with crinkly heart-shaped leaves and small, attractive saucer-like blue or white flowers blooming in mid-summer. A very early blooming plant is doronicum or leopard's-bane. The variety Bunch of Gold is well branched, with good-sized bright yellow flowers.

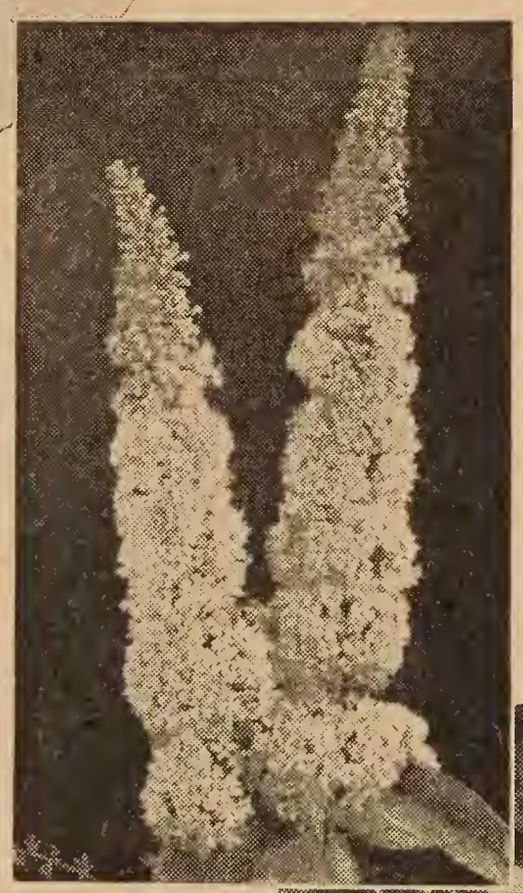
The Polyanthus form of primrose, when planted in slight shade, makes an excellent rock garden subject. Either buy new varieties of blooming potted plants in order to get the desired color or take a chance on color and grow them from seed.

No garden would be complete without violas, violets and pansies. Viola Arkwright Ruby is a beautiful dark red—when it comes true from seed. Yellow Queen is another new color. Violet Rosina, a new pink violet, is exquisitely sweet and blooms very early in the spring and again in the fall. The newer pansies, Swiss giants or some of their hybrids, have the most amazing range of colors and are much larger than the old forms. Although it is possible to start them under heat now and have them bloom for late spring, the sturdier plants are started in the fall, given slight winter protection and are all set to bloom with the first warm weather.

There are many rock garden forms of columbine —blue, white, purple and red. Probably the columbines or aquilegias commanding the most public attention at present are the showier ones, large-flowered and long-spurred. The yellow Longissima was introduced a few years ago and now it has been crossed with another noted strain, the Mrs. Scott Elliott hybrids. These are sold as Aquilegia Longissima hybrids. The red columbine Crimson Star holds its own in public favor, because of its arresting color and form. The clematis-flowered columbines with no spurs are now available in a variety of pastel colors. Other famous strains of columbine are the Waller Franklin and the Dobbie's Imperial.

(Right) Buddleia Orchid with its soft orchid shade is a new member of the buddleia family.

(Lower right) Fuchsia Riccartoni Scarlet Beauty is the new hardy fuchsia.



Another family having both low growing and tall forms is the hardy aster family. It is important to know which are tall and which are low growing in order to use them successfully—as I know from experience. Blooming period is equally important. They may be had in the blue shades, pink and white. A yellow form is Luteus, interesting as to color but flowers are not so attractive as aster Frikarti, Wonder of Staefa, with its large lavender-blue flowers. Beechwood Challenger is a red form.

Chrysanthemums, through the work of hybridizers, have been developed to bloom earlier and to withstand bitter cold, besides furnishing a wider range of colors and forms. The hardiest are crossed with arctic daisies, an outstanding result being Astrid, with single daisy-like flowers of old rose shaded with apricot. Another daisy-like chrysanthemum is Clara Curtis, perfectly hardy and beginning to bloom early in August. The Korean hybrids are available in singles and doubles and even in pompoms. Pygmy Gold, intense yellow, is one of the new Korean pompoms. Other new pompoms are Gleam o'Gold, primrose yellow in color, and diminutive Pomponette shading from warm bronze to clear yellow. Goblin, Korean in its ancestry, is a warm bronze shaded to gold, is 2 ft. high and opens October 10th.

Chrysanthemum Acacia has delightfully fragrant small sulphur-yellow blossoms, slightly over 1 inch across, and is said to resist frost to a remarkable degree. Autumn Lights shows masses of coppery bronze, semi-double blossoms 2 inches or more across, has healthy dark green foliage and is unusually hardy.

Any reference to new developments in chrysanthemums should include the cushion group. The old one, known variously as Amelia, Azaleamum, and Pink Cushion, is now supplemented by red, yellow, bronze and white in this low-growing, free-flowering family. Amelia comes into bloom in late July.

Those of us who like fuchsia as pot plants are pleased to know that fuchsia Scarlet Beauty is a new, hardy variety, a descendant of the older hardy variety fuchsia Magellanica. It may need some winter protection north of Philadelphia. While it will stand full sunlight, it reaches perfection in semi-shade. Sepals are deep purple, the corolla a bright ruby red.

The shrub-like buddleia is appearing in new and delightful colors. "Charming" has lavender-pink sprays, Dubonnet a deep wine; Orchid Beauty has soft orchid-lilac blooms. Other varieties of buddleia introduced in recent years are Ile de France, a deep purple, and Fortune, pure lilac with a brilliant orange eye.

Perennial baby's breath, gypsophila, now appears in double forms, much superior to the old familiar single. Bristol Fairy is the reliable double white. Repens Bodgerii is (*Turn to Page* 10)



Garden Peace

By Roberta Symmes.

Dear friend, are you burdened
With trouble and care?
Are you weighted with weariness
Doubt and despair?
Then plant a green garden,
Sweet, dewy and fair,
And Peace, like a dove,
Will descend on you there.

Dear friend, is it healing
And balm you would know?
Then watch beauty blossom
From seeds that you sow.
If it's calmness, contentment
And peace you would find,
Seek those in a garden —
A garden is kind!

Old Apple Trees *Must Go*

By ED MITCHELL

I'VE GOT a big open fireplace in my house that was built about 150 years ago, before stoves were invented. All day and most of the night we keep a big apple log burning there, and everyone comes around periodically to get toasted, and draw a little comfort from that open fire.

Frequently I recognize the log as part of a well known and loved tree that I have been nurturing for the last thirty years and my predecessor nurtured a long time before I came. Cutting down a good, old, faithful apple tree is almost as hard for me as to knock an old faithful horse in the head. That is one reason I guess, why my farm costs and income refuse to balance; I am spending too much on sentiment.

I use that word sentiment as an alibi. In fact I know I am just bull-headed and in a rut, and find it painful to change my ways.

I have known for a long time that Ben Davis; Pomeroy; King; and a lot of other varieties do not and never will show me a profit. The old Baldwins and Greenings are shot with winter injury and disease and can hardly support life for themselves, let alone for me, and the time has come for us to part. Either they or my apple business must go up in smoke, and so we are having plenty of wood to burn.

It looks to me as though we might make a small profit on first quality packs of good varieties these next few years, and eventually develop by-product outlets to put a more substantial bottom under the apple market; but it also looks as though production costs



When we do make mistakes in planting varieties, top-working is one way to correct the error.

were going to be high which means we can only afford to spend time and money on young, low trees of the better varieties.

I can't bring myself to cut down the old trees because I hate to squat down and push a cross cut saw almost as much as I hate to sink an axe in the old trees that have done their best for me, so I send the hired man out to do the butchering, and I turn the other way and shape up and nurse along the young trees that are to take their place.

An old neighbor of mine told me twenty years ago that an apple orchard ought to be put in a rotation just like crops, and be replaced about every twenty-five or thirty years. It has taken me almost that long to get around to his point of view, but I think I agree with him.

After about that long, an apple

(*Continued on Page* 11)

Experiences With Chippewas

By FORD S. PRINCE

New Hampshire College of Agriculture.

ONE OF the new potato varieties that has achieved prominence during the past few years is the Chippewa. This beautiful, white-skinned variety is the housewife's delight because of its looks and its lack of eyes.

In spite of its superior marketability, it has some faults which the grower should remember. The lack of eyes causes it to be susceptible to poor stands unless careful seed cutting is practiced. Mechanical seed cutters should not be used for it is necessary in cutting to scan each potato to make certain each seed piece will have one or two eyes and thus prevent skip in the stand.

Trials in New Hampshire proved that this variety is more susceptible to fertilizer variations than either Irish Cobblers or Green Mountains, two of the old favorites. The Chippewa has proved to be particularly sensitive to phosphorus variations, yields falling unduly with a lack and rising more than yields of other varieties with an increase in phosphorus. This means careful attention to fertilization and particularly so with phosphoric acid.

Fortunately an excess of phosphorous influences favorably the cooking quality of Chippewas. Tests in New Hampshire in 1938 seemed to prove that an excess of phosphoric acid during the growing season raised the specific gravity and increased the starch content of the tubers grown, having more effect on these factors than any other fertilizer element. Since the Chippewa is at best a waxy and not a mealy potato, the excess phosphoric acid by making the potatoes more mealy is a boon to its cooking quality.

Although resistant to mosaic, Chippewa appears to be very susceptible to leaf roll. Growers outside of the certified seed area who planted their home grown stock in 1939 were severely disappointed at harvest time with yields of from one-third to one-half of normal. The plants were 100% infected with leaf roll. This condition may have been due to attacks of aphids in 1938 which spread the disease from infected to healthy plants, causing them all to become diseased in 1939. At any rate, until the variety proves that it will stand up against leaf roll, growers will be forced to use certified seed.

In 1938 our tests in New Hampshire showed that Chippewas outyielded Green Mountains by about 50 bushels per acre as the result of eight trials. In 1939 this trend was more than reversed with Green Mountains running ahead. The difference lay in the adverse season of 1939. In one of New England's worst drought years the earlier maturing Chippewas "went down" and failed to come back later, while the Green Mountains survived the drought and heat and matured a good crop in most instances. A few late planted fields of Chippewas came through with good yields, but early plantings were severely hurt.

The Chippewa promises to be quite a useful potato variety. But the grower should understand that it is somewhat more fragile than the old favorites and treat it accordingly.



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POTATO RING-ROT

By R. J. HASKELL,

Senior Extension Plant Pathologist, U. S. D. of A.

IN JANUARY 1937 a serious, new potato disease was reported from one of our most important seed-producing States. Previously it had been observed by potato inspectors and others several years before. The following season it was found in several widely scattered parts of the country and in 1939 it was reported from 27 of the 48 States. In most of these States the disease did not seem to be very generally distributed but rather confined to certain seed lots and certain areas.

Ring-rot or bacterial ring-rot, as the disease is called, is a real threat to the potato industry. It causes both field and storage losses by blighting vines and rotting tubers. Growers of certified seed potatoes may be especially hard hit as most inspection services are rejecting all fields showing any of this disease whatsoever. Losses run all the way from a trace to 30 or 40 per cent in table-stock fields. In one county the loss was estimated at 500 to 700 cars plus a reduced price on several thousand cars. In at least one locality the potato industry has almost passed out on account of it.

How to Detect Ring-Rot

On the plants the symptoms usually appear late in the growing season shortly before digging time. The leaves lose their turgor, droop and feel soft and thin to the touch. They look as if they were suffering from lack of water. The green color fades from leaves and stems and the plant dies. Sometimes affected stems remain erect after leaves wilt. At other times and in other environments they fall over prostrate on the ground. Often only one stem of a plant appears affected.

On pulling up affected plants the root system appears sound. When cut, the stems seem normal, there being no discoloration of tissues.

In the tubers as the name ring-rot implies there is often a discoloration of the vascular ring. The decay begins at the stolon end and has a tendency to follow the ring. It is a soft, creamy, slightly yellow or light brown decay. It sometimes occurs as pockets in the flesh of the tuber. In early stages a potato may be infected but not show visible symptoms. In late stages tubers show a brown rot outside and inside. The whole tuber eventually breaks down in a soft rot.

The rot develops in storage rapidly at 70° to 95° F. and slowly at 37° F. Infected potatoes shipped during the cold parts of the year do not break down as soon as those shipped in warm weather.

How it Spreads

Ring-rot is a bacterial disease. The bacteria are spread from place to place with the seed tubers and as seed potatoes are shipped widely that is the way the disease gets distributed. It increases rapidly in a given lot of seed. A trace or so may build up to 10 to 20 per cent the following year. It is highly infectious. The bacteria are spread from diseased to healthy potatoes by contact with hands, the cutting knife, the cutting bench, contaminated bags, baskets, crates, planters, diggers and graders, and in other similar ways.



—Photo, Courtesy of Dept. of Plant Pathology, New York State College of Agriculture.

In advanced cases of ring rot secondary organisms invade the conducting tissues turning them dark and sometimes leaving cavities as the destroyed tissues dry up.

Several experiments to see if the organism will live in the soil from year to year have thus far shown negative results.

There seems to be some evidence of spread from one plant to another during the growing season. In the West, under irrigation, field spread may be more important than in the East. At present we do not know of any insect that spreads it.

What Can Be Done

Since ring-rot is a seed-borne disease the most important step is to *secure seed free from ring-rot.* In certain localities it may not be easy to get such seed but there are many fields and seed-producing areas where the disease has not been found yet. Experience shows that farmers can rid their fields of ring-rot by substituting disease free for diseased seed lots and by observing sanitary precautions.

Growers of certified seed have a decided responsibility in cleaning up ring-rot, as it is on them that other growers depend. They are accepting that responsibility and making a determined effort to avoid and eliminate the disease.

Growers of table stock should use certified seed. Although the disease may have crept into certain lots, certified seed is very much more likely to be free than is non-certified. Purchasers should insist on seed free from ring-rot and should examine tubers when received. If the disease is found circumstances will govern the action that should be taken. It would be best not to use them for seed but rather for eating. If it is decided to take a chance and plant slightly infected seed the following sanitary precautions will help:

1. When cutting, disinfecting the cutting knife and cutting board frequently will help cut down spread. Use corrosive sublimate (1-1000) or a strong solution of formaldehyde (2½ tablespoons to 1 gallon of water). Keep several knives standing in a jar of this solution.

2. Disinfect seed, using any of the regular treatments. Giving the seed one of the organic mercury dip treatments after they have been cut would appear to be warranted. Cut seed should be carefully dried and stored af-

(*Continued on Page* 22)



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Milk Production Control
from the National Viewpoint

By LELAND SPENCER

IN A RECENT speech at Burlington, Vermont, Mr. R. M. Evans, Administrator of the A. A. A., made what I think is the first public statement for several years by a national official on the subject of production control of milk. While Mr. Evans did not commit the Administration to any line of action, he left the door wide open to suggestions or demands by the dairy interests. "There is talk in some dairy areas including the Northeast," he said, ". . . that some form of production control is needed by the dairy industry. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has taken no official position on this matter. My own reaction to this is that the dairymen are the men best qualified to determine whether any such program is necessary or advisable. However, in considering the advisability of such a program, several things need to be taken into account. Such a program would be complicated and difficult to operate. Of nearly five million farms keeping milk cows, nearly three million sell milk in some form, producing and marketing it under a variety of conditions. Serious problems would be involved in obtaining adequate data for individual farms and in establishing and administering equitable allotments and quotas."



Leland Spencer

Mr. Evans' statement of the difficulties that would be met in attempting a national production control plan for milk shows that the problem is getting more careful consideration than it did when the A.A.A. proposed such a plan in 1934. The essentials of that proposal, as outlined at the time, were as follows:

1. Individual quotas were to be set for all dairymen throughout the United States.

2. The quotas were to be based on each farmer's sales of milk or butterfat during 1932 and 1933.

3. The farmers were to be invited to contract with the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce their output of milk or butterfat between 10 and 20 per cent below their bases. Those entering into such contracts became eligible for benefit payments.

4. The Government was to make benefit payments to contracting farmers at the rate of 40 cents a pound of butterfat or about $1.50 for each hundred pounds of milk by which the farmer's production was reduced, within the prescribed limits.

5. A processing tax of 1 cent a pound of butterfat (later up to 5 cents a pound) was to be levied to build up the funds required for the benefit payments.

This plan was discussed at several regional meetings throughout the country. One of these meetings was held at Syracuse, New York, in April 1934. The reaction of dairymen was so unfavorable that the plan was dropped, and no further steps toward production control of milk have been taken by the A.A.A. since that time.

The plan proposed in 1934 was impractical for several reasons. In the first place, it would have been impossible to determine or verify the quotas for more than a million farmers who sell small quantities of cream to the thousands of cream stations and centralizer creameries in the western states. These farmers frequently shift from one market to another. It would be equally difficult to check the cream sales of these farmers to determine whether they had made the reductions called for in their contracts.

Another weak spot in the 1934 plan for production control was the fact that benefit payments were to be at the same rate to all participants regardless of differences in the market value of milk or butterfat. The producer of market milk in Rhode Island was to get only 40 cents a pound of butterfat for reducing his output which had a market value of perhaps 50 or 60 cents a pound. The cream producer in Nebraska or Texas also was to get 40 cents a pound for reducing his sales of butterfat with a market value of 25 to 30 cents a pound.

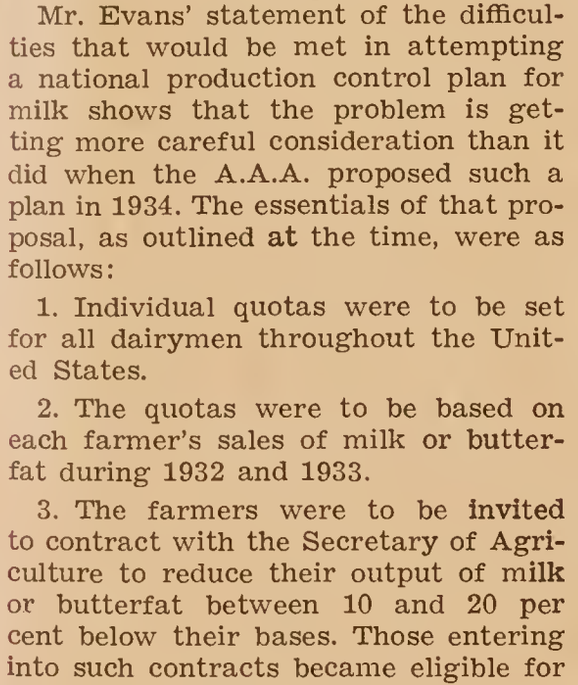
If milk production is to be controlled on a national basis, some plan that is more workable and more fair to the producers of market milk will have to be devised.

Clean Milk Cans

THE manner in which milk cans are washed has a definite effect on the bacteria content of milk. Usual recommendations are that they should be washed immediately after use by first rinsing with cold or lukewarm water, and then washing with hot water containing a milk alkaline, but no soap, and a good stiff brush to get in all of the corners. Then scald the cans or steam them if possible, and invert them on a clean rack to dry. Rinsing with a chlorine solution, used according to manufacturer's directions, helps to reduce the number of bacteria.

In order to see just what effect drying cans has on bacteria, the Bureau of Dairy Industry made several tests. For example, the bacteriological test showed that one freshly washed can contained 5,000 bacteria. Twenty-four hours later the can, which had been kept dry, contained 9,000; while a can with a similar number of bacteria when freshly washed, but kept wet for twenty-four hours, contained 110,000,000 bacteria.

In common, every-day terms, filling the dry can with milk would have added to the fluid milk less than 1 bacteria to a cubic centimeter, but filling the wet can, containing the 110,000,000 bacteria, would have added over 6,000 bacteria to every cubic centimeter of milk. That seems proof enough that it is advisable to dry milk cans immediately after they are washed.



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The Best Seed *is the* BEST BUY

By M. T. MUNN,
Seed Analyst, Geneva Experiment Station.

WITH SEED prices fairly reasonable and stocks of the better grades adequate, there is no apparent reason why farmers, this spring, cannot plant the crops they desire. One of the most notable and valuable advances in seed production during the past few years is the production of certified seed. It is, without doubt, one of the most valuable advances in real seed insurance that has ever come to the aid of agriculture.

Certified seed is produced under a definite and dependable controlled plan by which it is possible to assure the buyer that he is getting exactly what he has ordered. Very few other sources of seed can offer its equivalent. In the first place, a grower or farmer who wishes to produce certified seed must make the necessary arrangements to do so and start with fully approved foundation stock.

The crop is planted in a location that will prevent its becoming crossed or mixed with other varieties. The growing crop is carefully inspected by competent experts one or two times during the growing season to make certain that it is being grown under the proper conditions, of the correct variety, and practically free from seed-borne diseases.

Finally, the seed crop is harvested, threshed with proper precaution to prevent admixture with other varieties, and then cleaned and tested for mechanical purity and germination to be certain that it meets the rigid standards set for certified seed of that particular crop. If it meets the certification standards in every respect, a tag bearing the grower's number is issued to be placed on each bag. Thus it is that farmers are coming to recognize the great advantages of certified seed and are finding that it pays exceedingly well to secure that kind of seed. This is particularly true of those crops where trueness to variety is all important, and, as in the case of potatoes, where freedom from seed-borne diseases is very essential.

Hybrid Corn Pays

That hybrid corn varieties have come to take the place of our old open-pollinated varieties is the opinion of most corn growers. Practical farm results and experiment station tests have built up a mass of evidence in favor of hybrids. Since hybrids are less tolerant to variations than are the varieties now being used, it is very important to select a hybrid which is the right one for your soil and climatic conditions. Having selected such a hybrid, such for instance as the popular 29-3, then the next precaution is to get the true hybrid seed from a thoroughly dependable source. The seed of hybrid varieties costs more than the open-pollinated varieties since it costs more to produce this seed, yet it is worth many times more than the difference. Farmers have actually found that since the kernels are smaller, a bushel of the seed plants more acres.

Better Grass Seed

The increasing demands for special strains of grass and forage plants, such as are used in the permanent pasture mixtures, have caused a few professional seedsmen and seed sources to give particular attention to the genuineness of the stocks they secure. This is especially true of the strains of wild or permanent pasture types of white clover and the types of perennial ryegrasses.

Already this season a plan of approval has been set up and has now approved a considerable volume of the seeds to be used in the Cornell Pasture Mixture and similar mixtures. In some cases a registry number has been issued to the few special seed sources who have undertaken the assembling and blending of these special mixtures. This is bound to be of great value to those farmers who have decided to go into this new plan of grassland agriculture and who need the proper strains.

A most regrettable practice is followed each year by a few farmers who send away to some out-of-state seed company for so-called "bargain" seed offered at ridiculously low prices. Advertisements of these seeds are glowingly spread in a few farm papers—(Editor's Note: Not in *American Agriculturist*)—and enhanced by offers of "free" samples which usually bear no resemblance to the seed stocks actually delivered.

Case after case has been investigated where some very troublesome weed has been profusely scattered over a countryside through just such low quality bargain seed. It was purchased by some unthinking farmer who really believed he was saving money, yet paid dearly for the few pounds of useful seed he secured along with the weed seeds and screenings or light seed he received. There is plenty of excellent seed in the hands of local seed sources to meet all demands, and surveys show that it is being offered at prices which are just as low as they can possibly be, consistent with prices paid to farmers for their seed crops.

Right along with this practice of sending away for some questionable or poorly described seed, comes another practice which far too many farmers follow. They dash away to some elevator or feed store just at oat planting time to get some so-called "seed oats" which are really only feed oats of one or more varieties. They are not adapted for use in this area, and too often are contaminated with wild mustard, wild buckwheat, and the very noxious bindweed seed. Great volumes of this sort of seed are sold each spring, whereas far more valuable high yielding adapted varieties of certified seed oats or their equivalent can be bought at but little over market grain prices.

Better Protection

The newly enacted Federal Seed Act, which became effective for agricultural seeds on February 5, will be of great benefit to farmers since it is now required that stocks of the field crop seeds shipped over state lines must be accurately and very fully labeled. This Act, which really supplements the state seed law, also prohibits the trucking across state lines of untested and unlabeled seeds. Heavy penalties are provided for violations.

This is an excellent opportunity for state and federal cooperation in the curtailment of the movement in interstate commerce of seed of unknown varieties, often unfit and even very objectionable for seeding purposes.

All in all, the buyer of seeds has at his command this spring protection such as he has never enjoyed in the past. He can check up on any and every seed source very easily and thoroughly if he but desires to do so. He need take no chances whatever and thus get caught at the end of the season "holding the bag."

"Then Plant a Green Garden"

(*Continued from Page* 6)

a new double form dwarf, with pink tinted white blooms, while Repens Rosy Veil forms really pink double blooms. Pacifica, a new single pink introduced some years ago, varies greatly in color of blooms and is apt to be straggly. The plants which I grew from seed winter-killed and I did not grow more.

The more I know about the hybrid daylily, hemerocallis, the more I am impressed by its usefulness in the garden. It is adaptable to most conditions, is winter hardy, and is quite resistant to disease. Hyperion, Mikado, Ophir, J. A. Crawford, Mrs. W. H. Wyman, Anna Betscher, Bay State, Ajax, and Gypsy are some of the varieties which give variation in color and time of bloom from the end of May until the middle of August.

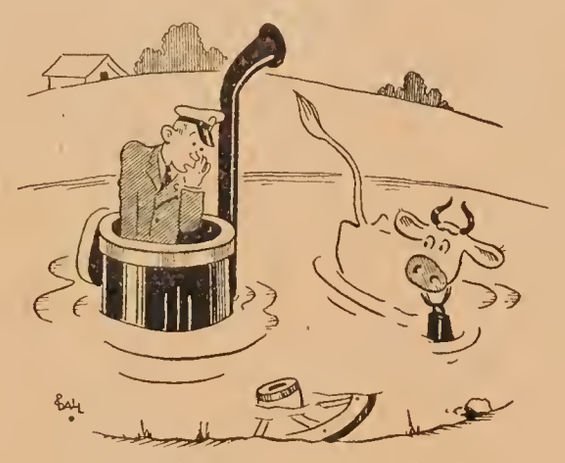
No spring garden would be complete without Oriental poppies. A new and revolutionary one is Snowflame, white at center with reddish orange rim. A new golden yellow is Golden Surprise. Old tried varieties are Perry's White, Mrs. Perry, an orange apricot, and the Beauty of Livermore, a rich dark red.

Phlox Dr. Klemm is a new dwarf phlox, white with purplish eye and veining. Phlox Eva Foerster, another dwarf one, has giant bright salmon-rose florets with large white centers. Harvest Fire was a new acquisition in my garden last summer; it is tall and vigorous with immense truss of salmon-red flowers with distinct carmine eye. Flash is another reddish phlox, having carmine-crimson flowers with orange-scarlet centers; plants are medium height. Other popular improved varieties are Leo Schlageter, bright scarlet with dark crimson eye; Graf Zeppelin, white with crimson eye; Salmon Glow, beautiful bright salmon; Painted Lady, silver pink with cherry red eye; Daily Sketch, enormous light salmon-pink flowers with carmine eye; E. I. Farrington, pink; Von Lassburg and Mary Louise, fine all-whites.

Pyrethrums, or painted daisies, may now be had in colors ranging from white through the pinks to dark red and from single to the very double. This is a plant easily grown from seed, although if one wishes to be sure of a named variety, it is best to buy the plant. Pink Bouquet is a new double variety with especially strong stems.

Peach bells, campanula persicifolia, which grow easily from seed and are very attractive in arrangements, may be had in white or blue. Wedgewood is a new blue which its name describes. Penstemon, although attractive in the common red form, now is available as a named variety Shell Pink. It, too, is exceedingly dainty in arrangements. Russel lupins, now available as reselected seed, bloomed nicely for me last

(*Continued on opposite page*)



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WATERMELONS FOR THE NORTH

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10 APPLE TREES, 4 FT. $1.50

50 FOR $7.00 (MARCH SPECIAL). McINTOSH, CORTLAND, GREENING, RED SOY. FREE CATALOG.
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FOR **HOT BED SASH** Write to
King Construction Company. Box 124B North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Strawberry Plants Leading varieties. Stocky plants. Prices reasonable. Catalog free. W. E. BENNING, CLYDE, NEW YORK.

E. G. Morehouse, R. I, Bradford, N. Y.

year. Their colors are most unusual, many of them being bi-colored.

Shasta daisy, Admiral Byrd, is a new double, frilled, very large and hardy.

Scabiosa, that lovely flower for cutting, is particularly satisfactory in the Isaac House hybrids which are giant in size and range from delicate lavender to rich purple. Scabiosa Fischeri is a new Manchurian variety covered with violet blue flowers through most of the summer.

Strawberries for the Home Garden

(*Continued from Page* 1)

as they appear, as fruit the first year will greatly reduce plant growth.

As soon as the runners appear in quantity, space them carefully around the mother plant six to nine inches distant from each other. After the row is filled with plants to a width of 18 inches, all runners which develop later should be removed and not allowed to root. Many varieties produce far more runner plants than are needed for a full crop. These surplus runner plants produce very little fruit and compete with the others for moisture and nutrients, with the result that the size of berry and amount of crop are greatly reduced the following year. More plants than are needed to fill out the row when well-spaced are worse than weeds in a strawberry bed.

In late August and early September, the strawberry plant forms the fruit buds which will produce the crop the following year. At this time a plentiful supply of plant food is needed to stimulate fruit bud formation. An application of 250 pounds to the acre of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia at this time has often given good results in terms of next year's crop. To prevent burning, apply the fertilizer when the foliage is dry.

MULCHING. All strawberry beds should be mulched for winter with straw, marsh hay or some similar material. Failure to mulch means a weedy bed and dirty berries difficult to sell. In open winters with little snow, an unmulched bed may be severely injured by freezing of the crown and consequent destruction of the stored food which is necessary for a vigorous plant the following spring. Unmulched plants may appear normal in the spring but collapse in hot weather under the strain of ripening a heavy crop. The old rule to apply the mulch after the ground was frozen has been modified, and it is now believed that the mulch should be applied before temperatures in the fall drop below 20° F. An early sharp freeze in which the temperature drops below 18° F. before the plants are fully ready for winter is most dangerous. In general the mulch should be applied in New York state before November 15th.

Old Apple Trees Must Go

(*Continued from Page* 7)

orchard gets so tall, so shot with accidents and disease, and so out of date perhaps as to the market demand for the variety, that replacement is the only way to make a profit. It might be wise to admit this and plan for the rotation rather than prolong the agony of working at a loss till one is finally forced to cut them down.

It is pretty hard to tell what varieties will be most profitable ten years from now, and the loss from a large block of trees of the wrong variety may be enough to put an apple grower out of business, so I am pretty well convinced that one ought to plant in fairly small blocks every few years to keep new trees and new varieties coming along all of the time.

Apple growing is a long-time business and it takes so long to find out mistakes and correct them, that we might be on safer ground if we make them in smaller doses.



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Average Weight 40-42 lbs. per bushel. Thoroughly Cleaned—Screened—Graded.

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Increase your PROFITS with this mammoth guaranteed Dibble Oat. Write for beautiful catalog on this, and other varieties.

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BLUEBERRIES: Delightful to grow, delicious to eat. We specialize—home grown quality plants for Home gardens. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free folder.

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Fence off the fertilized pasture with a temporary fence. Keep your cattle on the fertilized pasture until the unfertilized is ready for grazing — then give each area necessary rest periods. This prevents cattle from neglecting unfertilized grass and permits better growth.

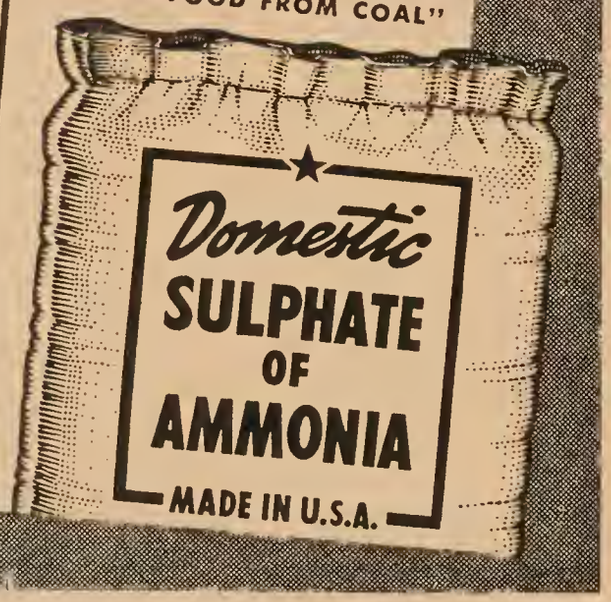
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Raising Replacements *for the* DAIRY HERD

IT HAS been said a good many times that it is cheaper to buy a cow than it is to raise one. A man who accepts this maxim has certain handicaps to overcome. Buying cows increases the chances of introducing disease, there is less opportunity to know the transmitting ability of the ancestors, and at times it is difficult to find and buy the kind of cow the dairyman wants.

To maintain a herd it is necessary to raise each year nearly ⅓ as many heifers as there are cows in the herd. This will replace cows disposed of because of age, plus others that may be culled out because of low production.

Raising calves from the best cows in the herd is not enough. If possible, use a proven herd sire whose daughters are known to be heavy producers. If this is impossible, a young herd sire whose close relatives are good producers or sires of good producers will lessen the chances that the heifer will be a disappointment.

It is often said that a herd sire is half the herd, but it is quite as important that the dam of the calf have near relatives that are consistently good producers. When an entire family produces heavily, they are likely to breed true to type.

It costs just as much to raise a calf with poor inheritance as it does one with a good inheritance. In fact, one of the first reasons for raising a calf is that the breeder can be certain of the inheritance back of it.

Grow 'Em Fast

RAPID growth should be the aim in raising a calf. There are a good many figures to indicate that, within the breed, the larger cows produce more milk than smaller ones of equal breeding. Size is partially a matter of inheritance, but the way they are grown is also important. The principal factor in size is feed. A young animal makes more economical gain—that is, it takes less feed to put a pound of weight on a young animal than it does on an old one. Therefore, it is particularly important to get them started off on the right foot.

Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 361 states that at six months of age a Holstein should weigh at least 365 lbs., an Ayrshire 287 lbs., a Guernsey 267 lbs., and a Jersey 250 lbs. It has been found that where it is difficult to weigh calves and cows, a close estimate of their weight can be made by their heart girth. Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 361, already mentioned, gives a table showing the relation between heart girth and weight.

To get rapid growth the amount of feed consumed is most important. It is practically impossible for a calf to eat too much.

Saving Milk

IN A SECTION where fluid milk is sold, it is important to raise a calf on as little milk as can reasonably be done. At the same time, it is false economy to use less than the minimum amount required, about 350 lbs. You may be able to raise good calves on less, but most people think not—that is, of course, unless skim milk is available.

For the first week a calf can get 5 lbs. of whole milk a day. This can be increased a pound a week until they are four weeks old, and then decreased a pound a week until they are ten weeks old, at which time they will be getting 3 lbs. After that they can get along without milk if they get the right feed.

Where skim milk is available, it can be substituted for whole milk about the third week, taking a week to make the change. If plenty of skim milk is available, it can be fed until they are six months old.

Another way to cut down on the amount of whole milk fed is to use dried skim milk if you can buy it at a cost that is economical. 1 lb. of dried skim milk plus 9 lbs. of water makes 10 lbs. of skim milk.

Grain for Calves

CALVES will begin to eat grain when they are three weeks old. They won't eat much to start, but the amount can be gradually increased, giving them all they will eat twice daily until they are eating 4 lbs. a day.

One reason why calves can be changed from milk to grain at an earlier age than formerly is that better calf starters are now available, particularly with respect to digestibility and content of minerals and vitamins. These can be either mixed at home or a commercial calf starter used.

When calves are 16 weeks old, they can be changed over to a good fitting ration or to a mixture made up of 30 lbs. of ground yellow corn, 30 lbs. of ground oats, 30 lbs. of wheat bran, and 10 lbs. of linseed oil meal.

Good Roughage for Calves

A GOOD many dairymen feel that calves should have plenty of roughage in order to build up a digestive system that can handle large amounts of feed when they are mature. The calves deserve the best hay in the barn, and it is better to feed it in racks than it is to put it on the floor. Legume hay, properly cured so that it was not bleached or rained on, provides vitamins A and D and minerals, particularly phosphorus and lime.

A good many calves are turned out to pasture too soon. The change to pasture is often made too abruptly, and sometimes the pasture does not furnish sufficient feed. Even on good pastures some dairymen provide a shed or barn, where the calves can run in to get out of the sun and away from flies, and feed them in racks in this shelter, all the good clover or alfalfa hay which they will consume.

A spring calf is not old enough to take full advantage of pasture. That is one advantage of raising fall calves, but even with the fall calves it is important to see either that they get plenty of pasture grass or that they have provided for them some good hay and a liberal amount of grain.

Yearlings

YEARLING heifers that are brought in from the pasture in good growing condition will gain weight on 1½ lbs. of grain a day plus all of the first-class hay they will eat. Even so, 3 lbs. a day will make them grow faster, especially if they come in the barn a little thin.

It is unnecessary to pamper heifers, as they may become too fat. It is good practice to let them rough it a bit, assuming that they get feed enough to keep them growing.

If silage is not fed, a heifer will clean up 12 to 16 lbs. of legume hay a day and from 2 to 4 lbs. of grain. It is good insurance to add 1 lb. of steamed bone meal and 1 lb. of salt to each 100 lbs. of the grain mixture.

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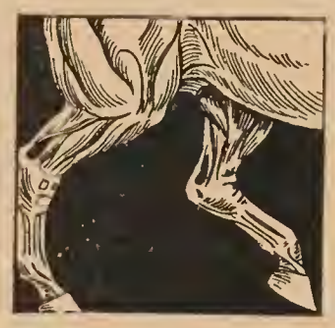
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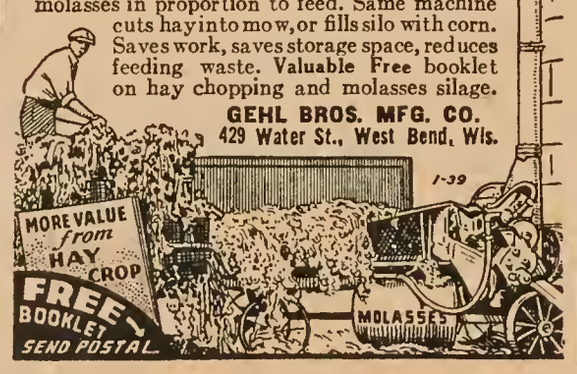
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SHORT SHORT STORY



MORAL— THE ONLY TRAFFIC PEST AS BAD AS A ROAD HOG IS ANOTHER ROAD HOG!

National Safety Council



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

MILK cows are too high. All through 1939, they have sold out of proportion to butterfat prices. Plenty of heifer replacements the country over seem to make it possible to predict that lower prices for dairy cows are facing us. Unless we are careful, this, in turn, will tend to make more milk and even lower butterfat prices, and so the vicious cycle goes on.

Perhaps we should listen to our government reporters when they say that the number of heifer calves being saved for future milk cows is the highest ever reported in this country; also, the highest in relation to the number of cows on hand, or the equivalent of twenty-one heifers per hundred cows. This great age group of heifers would ordinarily be added to milking herds in 1941.

Mr. Wm. J. Brew of Bergen, N. Y., writes, "Milking Shorthorns work into a two-way plan of producing milk economically, and good young beef." Will go him one better and say that veal can also be economically produced, where there is no desire to produce beef. Good milking Shorthorns, while they are hard to locate, are one answer to the prospectively lower cow and milk price. You cannot go very far wrong on a 140 pound veal calf in six weeks. The question is, "Will you let her do it?" or as Mr. Brew also writes, "It's the people in combination with the cattle and the farm, that make for success or failure."

* * *

Horses are not selling any higher than they have been, which is really too cheap. They are undoubtedly not meeting demand because of the short hay situation in the East. In spite of the fact that there has been considerable increase in colts through the East in the past few years, this increase is not nearly enough to supply normal replacements. Hogs continue to sell very low, in fact, too low. The anticipated raise in the hog market has not materialized, although it does not seem possible that hogs can long remain at their present low prices. Fat cattle of all classes are lower, although not sharply lower, except in the case of heavy cattle. Cows and bulls continue to sell at very satisfactory prices, due, of course, to the demand for all sorts of meat loaves, baloney, etc.

* * *

Your ewes from now on are going to demand more care and better feed, or you will almost surely run into difficulties. Exercise, along with the choic-

(*Continued on Page* 19)

Farm Sheep Records

By JOHN P. WILLMAN, *Cornell University.*

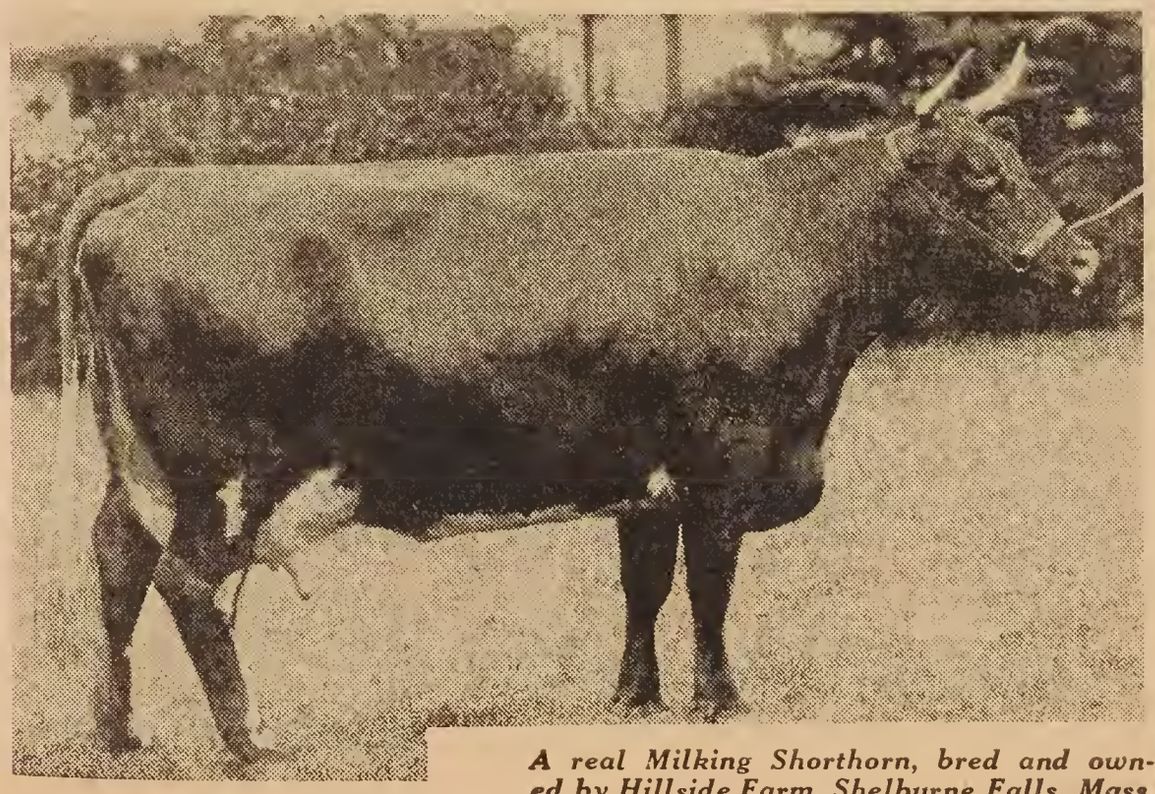
I KNOW that a large percentage of farm flock owners admit that the sheep enterprise is a profitable one, but I believe that in many cases this enterprise could be made more profitable if a few simple records were kept on the flock. Even though the dairyman feeds his cows as individuals, he has learned that it pays to keep production records. Since the shepherd feeds and handles his sheep as a group rather than as individuals there seems to be fully as great a need for records on the farm flock.

Simple but accurate records enable the flock owner intelligently to cull his flock. They also make it possible for him to select ewe lambs that will enable him to develop a superior flock. In many cases these records are of value when making sales of surplus stock.

Flock records are kept in a variety of forms. It is recommended that they be kept in a notebook large enough to make record keeping easy. A notebook that is too large for the overall pocket is best because it is not apt to become lost as easily as a very small one. These records should include ewe number, date shorn, fleece weight, sire of lambs, lamb number, date of birth of lamb or lambs, their sex, date weaned, and size at weaning time. It is desirable also to have a space available for notes concerning the ewe or the lambs. Such remarks might include a note concerning a bad udder, lamb weak at birth, lamb died on pasture, etc.

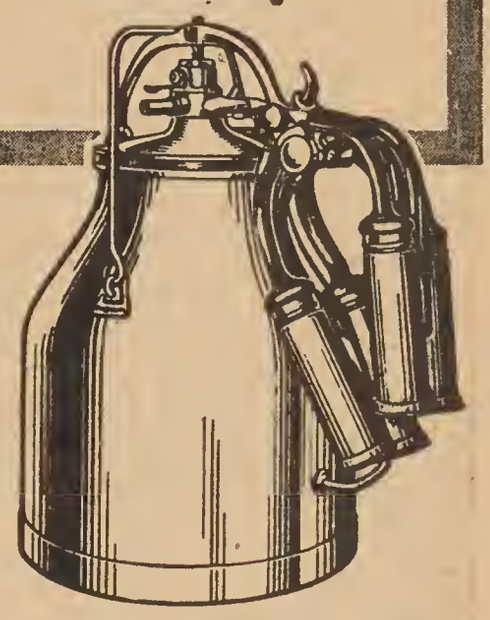
Of course in order to keep these records it is essential that every sheep and lamb in the flock be identified. Probably the best method of identification is with the aid of ear tags. Every ewe should have her own ear tag or flock number and the lambs should be identified in this manner at birth. Owners of large flocks find it helpful to use wool paint brands which correspond to the number found on the ear tag. These paint brands should be large enough to be seen at a distance. A special wool marking paint should be used for this purpose. Such identification marks aid greatly in handling or sorting a flock when a large number of ewes and lambs are running together.

The use of records as suggested above may save the life of a thin ewe in the fall of the year. The records may show that she raised two of the best lambs in the flock while some other fat ewe did a very poor job of raising a lamb and produced a light fleece. There are few jobs in connection with the flock that will pay higher dividends than keeping records.



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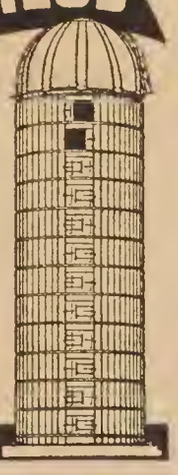
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Master Farmers and 4-A winners for 1939. Left to right, back row: Fred Handy, Lancaster, Erie County; Aaron Putnam, Bath, Steuben County; Alexander Speirs, Slate Hill, Orange County; George Shultes, West Berne, Albany County; Alan Van Winkle, Camden, Oneida County (Boy Scout); Allison Arlen, Eden, Erie County (4-H Club member); Louis J. Taber, Master of National Grange, who was Toastmaster at the Banquet.

Left to right, front row: Lawrence Diver, Basom, Genesee County (Future Farmer); Mrs. Handy, Mrs. Putnam, Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Mrs. Shultes, Louise Mullen, Stafford, Genesee County (4-H Club member); Beverly Sisson, Sherburne, Chenango County (Juvenile Granger); John Huntley, Canton, St. Lawrence County (Juvenile Granger).

Due to weather conditions, Meade Palmer, Brookfield, Madison County (Future Farmer), and Kenyon Parsons, Sharon Springs, Schoharie County (Boy Scout), were unable to be present.

Twelfth Annual

MASTER FARMER BANQUET

IN SPITE of an old-fashioned snowstorm which blocked roads, closed schools and delayed milk shipments, 484 people attended the Twelfth Annual Master Farmer Banquet on Feb. 15. This Banquet, now recognized as one of the big agricultural events of the year, comes on Thursday evening of Cornell Farm and Home Week, at Ithaca, N. Y. Total attendance for the week was over 11,000.

Louis J. Taber, Master of National Grange and one of the outstanding agricultural leaders of the country, was Toastmaster. Becoming snowbound in Waverly the morning of the Banquet, Mr. Taber, with his usual perseverance and ingenuity, managed to arrive on time. Several other distinguished guests spent most of Thursday on a train in Sayre, Pennsylvania, but they too arrived just in time for the Banquet.

Among those present were Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Henry Morganthau, Jr., both of whom have attended every one of the twelve banquets.

Others present included: Arthur Deering, Dean of the Maine State College of Agriculture; H. B. Munger, President of the Production Credit Corporation, Springfield, Mass.; George Lamb, President of the Bank for Cooperatives, Springfield, Mass.; Fred Sexauer, President of the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations; Henry Marquart, President of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association; Harold Simonson, President of the Empire State Potato Club (Mr. Lamb, Mr. Marquart and Mr. Simonson are also Master Farmers); H. V. Noyes, Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of New York; W. J. Rich, Master of New York State Grange; Fred Freestone, member of the Executive Committee of National Grange; Harper Sibley, former President of the United States Chamber of Commerce; as well as countless other leaders in agriculture, education and business.

E. R. Eastman, President and Editor of *American Agriculturist,* presented the Toastmaster to the gathering. Mr. Taber then called on Dr. E. E. Day, President of Cornell University, who welcomed the group to Cornell.

In presenting past Master Farmers, H. L. Cosline, Associate Editor of *American Agriculturist,* stated that 97 men have been named as New York State Master Farmers, 91 of whom are still living. During the past year the ranks of Master Farmers have remained unbroken.

In commenting on their farm activities, it was pointed out that 39 are dairymen; 16 grow vegetables, potatoes, or both; 13 produce fruit; 9 combine fruit and dairy cows; 6 find their principal source of income in the growing of cash crops; 6 combine production of milk and cash crops; 3 are specialized poultrymen; and 3 keep dairy cows and hens.

According to information recently brought up to date, 75 Master Farmers report 245 children, 121 grandchildren, and 1 great-grandchild—the distinction of great-grandfather being held by Floyd S. Wright of Otsego County, New York, one of the first Master Farmers named.

These men farm 18,412 acres, the largest farm in point of acreage belonging to H. N. Kutschbach of Chenango County.

For some years now the Cornell Glee Club, under the direction of Eric Dudley, has sung for Master Farmer Banquest guests. Each year it seems that the Glee Club is just a bit more enjoyable than it was the previous year.

The high spot of the evening is always the reading of the citations by Governor Lehman and the presentation of medals to Master Farmers and 4-A winners. Each Master Farmer and his wife are called to the Speakers' Table. The Governor reads the citation, presents the medal, and each Master Farmer makes a short response. Master Farmers are chosen by a Board of Judges headed by the Governor, and are selected because they are good farmers and good citizens and for the service which they have rendered to the agriculture of their community, county and state. They are not chosen on the basis of wealth or size of business.

After the Master Farmer medals were presented, each winner of the *American Agriculturist* Achievement Award was called to the Speakers' Table and presented with his or her medal. As is the case with Master Farmers, 4-A Awards are given for the excellent work each winner has done in the organization to which he or she belongs, with equal or greater credit given to citizenship and community achievement. It is an inspiration to hear what these young folks have done, in some cases under distinct handicaps.

The picture at the top of this page was taken immediately following the Banquet.

Earlier in the day, the Master Farmers and wives followed the usual custom of having a luncheon at Willard Straight Hall. At the business meeting which followed, James Stone of Marcellus, Onondaga County, was named President of the Master Farmer Association for the coming year, and Charles Riley of Sennett, Cayuga County, Vice-President.

For some years Master Farmers have held a summer tour, visiting the farms of several Master Farmers, and plans are under way for such a trip during the coming summer.

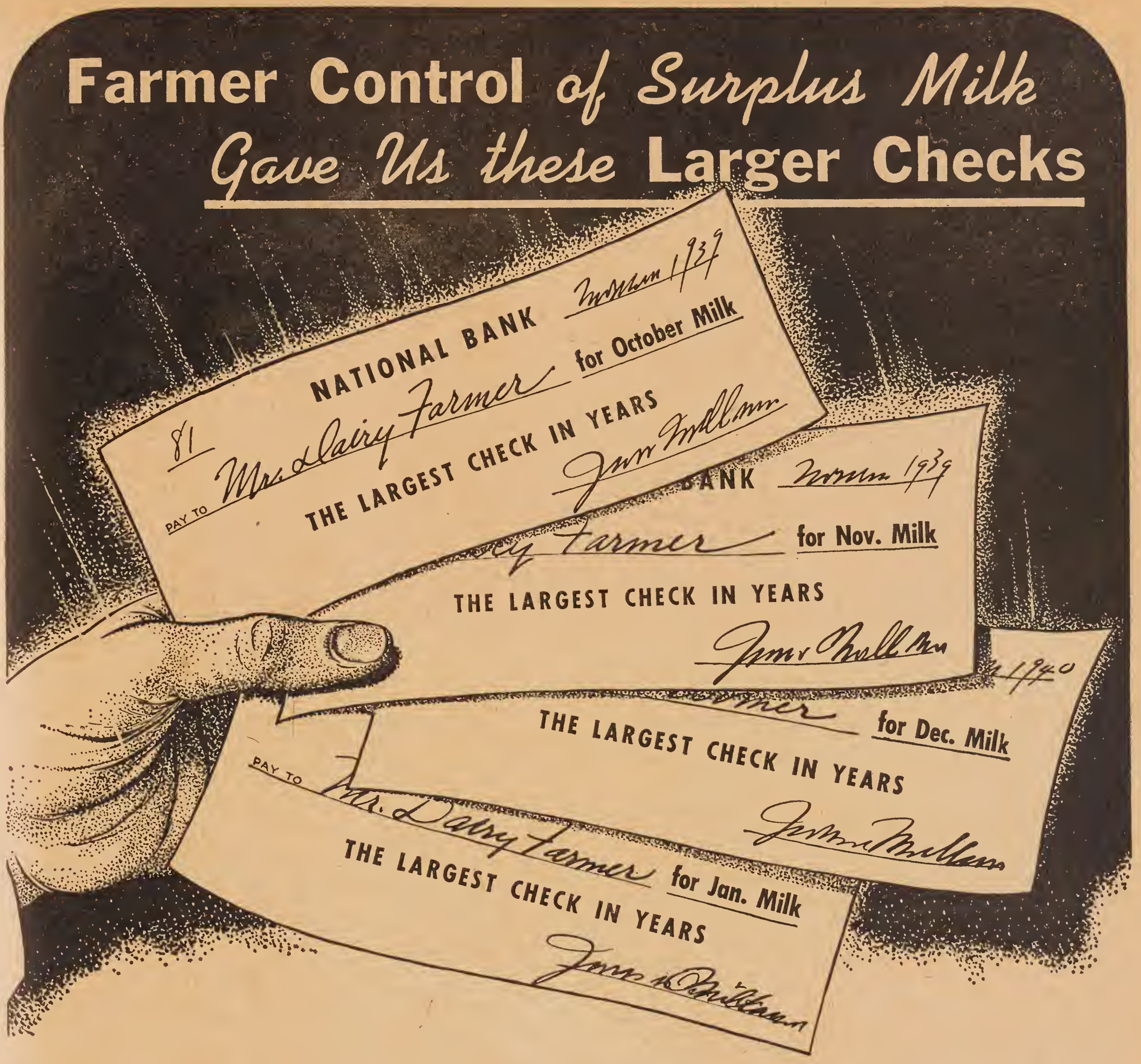
No sooner does one Banquet pass into history than thought is turned toward Master Farmers for the coming year. If you have a farmer friend who in your opinion meets the qualifications we have set forth, it is your privilege and duty to nominate him as a Master Farmer. Just write to *American Agriculturist,* Post Office Box 367, Ithaca, New York, giving us his name and address; and, if you wish, state briefly why you think he should be considered for the honor. It is well to remember that rarely in recent years has a man younger than fifty years been given this honor.

We might add that in many cases the award is not given for several years after a man is first nominated. Some of the men who received their medals on February 15 were first nominated as long as four or five years ago. Once a man is nominated, the Board of Judges consider that he is always eligible.



William F. Vollmer of Akron has been crowned Erie County Hay King for 1940. His Majesty William I. is shown here seated on his hay-stack throne with his pitch-fork sceptre and the silver trophy which was awarded to him by the Erie County Farm Bureau for growing the best hay last year.

Farmer Control *of Surplus Milk* *Gave Us these* Larger Checks



Farmer control of surplus milk is giving us the highest milk price we have known in years. Federal-State orders have made this control possible. These facts which are spreading cheer throughout our dairy farm homes prove what the Dairymen's League has contended for nearly a quarter of a century—THAT THE MILK PROBLEM WAS LARGELY A PROBLEM OF CONTROLLING THE SURPLUS . . . OF EQUALIZING MARKETS AND BURDENS.

Of course to make surplus control possible, it was generally recognized by all farm leaders that equalization had to be included. And it is now becoming clear to more and more dairy farmers in the milk shed that only the organized power of farmers can keep the gains we have made, and add others. For the good of all, we cannot too frequently warn against the efforts some dealers will make to kill the effectiveness of the order. And this same opposition will throw its full weight behind every possible chance to divide the farmers.

Surplus control in the hands of farmers has kept the markets steady. Equalization which divides the Class I market among all producers has eliminated farmers bidding against each other. So today as we receive checks larger than we have received for the same month in years, let's give full praise to all dairy farmers who united in achieving this great success.

But while rejoicing over our good fortune, we cannot let up for a minute in our effort to further the cause of organized farmers. For COOPERATIVE EFFORT has built what we are getting today. COOPERATIVE EFFORT will hold it.

Published by the

THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

■ *Youth Goes to Washington*

MUCH SEEN and heard in Washington last month were several thousand members of American Youth Congress, who assembled for four-day citizenship institute which they said would be a "monster lobby for jobs, peace, civil liberties, education and health."

Recently this organization of young people (they claim to take in 63 national organizations, with total membership of 4,700,000) was much in limelight, partly because it was accused by Dies Committee and others of being under Communist influence, and partly because First Lady of the Land defended it and scoffed at Communist accusation. Washington meeting was expected by some to clear good name of Youth Congress, as it was known that it would then have a chance to act on resolution condemning Communist Russia's invasion of Democratic Finland, and also one on ousting Communists and Nazis from the organization.

Actually, when time came, Youth Congress turned thumbs down on both of these resolutions. Also, it either booed or listened in stony silence to President Roosevelt's speech in which he denounced Russia's attack on Finland and rebuked Youth Congress for its own attitude toward it. It gave John L. Lewis, head of C.I.O. labor organization, an enthusiastic reception; cheered and laughed when he spoke sarcastically of President's speech; and applauded his invitation to make a political alliance with labor's Non-Partisan League. Also, on last day of their stay in Washington, some of the boys and girls flocked to House of Representatives and did so much hissing and heckling that they were threatened with ejection from house galleries.

Program adopted by Youth Congress calls for keeping this country out of war, getting jobs and governmental aid for young people, and safeguarding civil liberties.

SLANT: These young people appear to be their own worst enemies. Some of their aims are splendid, but it is unfortunate that they have such radical leaders. Their meeting seems to have, if anything, hurt their chances for getting sympathy of Congress and the public. They left a sour taste in the mouths of those who were most eager to help them, says Walter Lippmann in New York Herald Tribune, and he adds: "They were possessed with the notion that they were in Washington to tell the country what it owed them, but scarcely a word was uttered about what they owe to the country." Also, they made it clear that their leaders, at least, are under Communist control.

■ *Heap Big Secrets*

MIDDLE of last month, President Roosevelt had two dark secrets. One, of course, was whether or not he is going to run for a third term as President. Second mystery, as of February 14, concerned his southern trip. When he left Washington on that date, aboard his special train, so much secrecy cloaked his movements that there was general speculation as to what was up. As soon as it was known the President would board cruiser Tuscaloosa at Pensacola, Florida, rumors flew that he was off to hold secret meeting with representatives of Britain, France, and Italy. As we go to press, President has just finished inspection tour of Panama Canal zone.

Third term riddle, however, is still unsolved in spite of many efforts to smoke out the President.

■ *Cotton Stamps*

LAST YEAR, United States Dep't. of Agriculture launched a "food stamp" plan to put more food on tables of relief families, and at the same time help to move farm surplusses. Last month, U.S.D.A. started a "cotton stamp" plan to distribute cotton goods to reliefers, and to make a dent in cotton surplus. That it may be only a dent seems likely, since only 20c of each dollar spent for cotton goods goes for cotton (50c goes for processing the cotton, and 30c more goes for transportation, distribution, and other costs). At this rate, it is figured that the government will have to spend $250 to move one bale of surplus cotton.

Plan provides that relief families will get $2 in trade for every $1 spent for cotton goods. They will be allowed to buy $3 worth of stamps per person every three months, but will pay only half price. The cotton goods which they get free must be made in United States from cotton grown here. As in case of food stamp plan, cotton scheme will be tried out first in a few test cities.

■ *Heard at Cornell Farm and Home Week*

IN SPITE of severe snowstorm of almost blizzard proportions, New York farm families flocked by thousands to Ithaca to attend the annual Farm and Home Week there. Here are brief excerpts from speeches of three men well-known to farmers throughout the Northeast:

Dean Carl E. Ladd, of New York State Colleges and Agriculture and Home Economics:

"Northeastern farmers, as a whole, need to replan their year-around activities with the objective of getting more of their living from the farm. More living and better living on the farm is a good slogan for 1940." ****

"A fair price for milk is more effective than any one factor in keeping people on the land . . . in maintaining prosperity in rural villages, and in the general welfare and happiness of the rural village and farm." ****

"New cash crops and cash income are spreading rapidly without our hardly being aware of their importance . . . . With the greater use of quick freezing, it may well happen that northern farmers will produce the vegetables for fresh consumption in the winter months. If this is to be successful, we shall need to be alert to adopt new methods, new varieties, and new markets."

Holton V. Noyes, N. Y. State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets:

"It is not a healthy condition for the individual farmer, for the dairy industry or for our whole agriculture to permit milk to monopolize farm production in New York State. We want to place our agriculture on a more stable basis, and consequently a more profitable one." Farmers are not following sound farm practices when they neglect development of supplemental cash crops to diversify income and distribute risk, declared Commissioner Noyes.

Dr. W. I. Myers, former governor of Farm Credit Administration, and present head of Cornell's department of agricultural economics:

"The Farm Credit Administration should be restored to the farmer as an independent agency. Easy credit and subsidization are not the ways out of the present economic situation. They only lead to disaster." ****

"Controlling the production of a few basic agricultural products cannot by itself raise the income level of agriculture." The best means of changing the situation for the better and of eliminating violent fluctuations in price level, said Dr. Myers, is to have a monetary program changing the gold content of the dollar when necessary to achieve a stable price level. "If there is a better solution than that," he said, "let's find it."

■ *Tractor Changes*

PAST EIGHT years have seen remarkable increase in number of tractors on rubber tires. Recent survey made by Firestone Company shows that today 85 per cent of tractors are turned out on rubber, whereas back in 1932 all tractors were produced on steel wheels.

According to survey, there are now on American farms 1,700,000 tractors, and of these 603,350 are on rubber—either bought that way or changed over to rubber by farmers who originally bought tractors equipped with steel wheels. Following interesting table shows the picture:

Year	Tractors Sold	Tractors on Rubber	Changed Over to Rubber
1932	13,224	0	0
1933	15,974	900	3,000
1934	49,188	4,600	7,300
1935	118,667	17,800	19,600
1936	158,444	50,700	27,100
1937	216,169	92,400	36,600
1938	143,703	98,000	38,500
1939	190,000	161,500	45,350
Totals	905,369	425,900	177,450

Also rolling along on rubber today are many threshing machines, combines, plows, wagons, sprayers, planters, potato diggers, cultivators, binders, mowers, and even wheelbarrows. Total value of tractor and farm implement tires sold from 1933 to date is estimated at $77,000,000.

■ *Farm Shorts*

MODERN CRACKER BARREL MEETING

Indiana farmers and business men got together latter part of February, at Purdue University, for frank discussion of their problems. Meeting was one of series sponsored by Agricultural Cooperation Committee of National Association of Manufacturers. First farm-business get-together of this kind was held in Ithaca, N. Y.,



on March 17, 1938, and since then others have been held in various parts of the United States. Meetings are peppy and as informal as in old cracker barrel days. One of main objects of study by Committee is the finding of new industrial uses for farm products.

MOVING NEW YORK TOMATOES

On Feb. 29 was launched vigorous ten-day campaign to help New York growers and canners move heavy stocks of canned tomatoes and tomato juice. Food chain stores throughout the state are cooperating with window and floor displays, and special advertising. They are getting the housewife's attention with recipe booklets, and moving only the highest quality tomatoes.

Canned tomato stocks on hand are said to be 36 per cent over a year ago, and tomato juice stocks 50 per cent higher than last year.

FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS

Out of 111,000 miles of highways, roads and streets which were built or improved by WPA workers during year ending June 30, 1939, approximately 98,000 miles of these were of the farm-to-market type.

IT'S AN ILL WIND

Big freeze which hit the South last month brought better business to frozen foods manufacturers. One company immediately ran a series of ads in northern newspapers, pointing out to housewives that frozen foods were cheaper than the prices asked for southern fruits and vegetables after crops were damaged and prices went up.

WISCONSIN COOPERATIVE WEEK

"In these days of stress, fear, and suspicion, when masses of people are struggling blindly against each other, and while nations are suffering the pains and privations of war, it is time to learn more of the meaning of cooperation and its expanding possibilities. I therefore designate the week of February 26 to March 2 as Wisconsin Cooperative Week."
—JULIUS P. HEIL, *Governor of Wisconsin.*

SLANT: According to a Farm Credit Administration survey, Wisconsin in 1936 had 1065 farmers' cooperatives, with 151,000 members, doing a business of $112,488,000. Many other farm states, including those in Northeast, have made similar progress in cooperative organization. Progress in solving farm problems will be made in the future, as it has in the past, by a program depending chiefly upon agricultural education and farm cooperation, rather than by cure-all schemes.

Scouts Celebrate 30th Anniversary

"DEMOCRATIC and therefore truly American," said President Roosevelt in his message to Boy Scouts of America, who met recently to celebrate their 30th anniversary. Today, over one million boys are active members in the organization, and one-half of them come from rural communities. Since organization was founded, nine million Americans have been Boy Scouts.

"Lord's Acre"

INSTEAD of bingo games and raffles to raise money for rural church funds, Rev. Elwyn D. Merriam of Perry, N. Y., suggests that communities have a "Lord's acre", proceeds of which shall go to the church.

In his own neighborhood, says Dr. Merriam, farmers donated 31 acres of land; also use of machinery and labor. Garage men gave gasoline and coal oil for the tractors; fertilizer was donated with the help of business men; and others contributed what they could. Land was planted to buckwheat, and in spite of bad weather it yielded about 19 bu. to the acre, or a total of 602 bu. Net profit was $230, and this was turned over to the church.

In some communities, 4-H Club boys and girls, as well as other farm children, raise something — a hen, vegetables, or what have you — and donate their sale price to the church.

SLANT: This seems to us like a fine way to develop a real personal interest in church affairs on the part of young and old.

Finland Weakens

WHILE Finland's friends are slowly preparing to give her some help, the little Republic is in midst of what may be a death struggle with Russia's vast forces. Last month, after many weeks of getting nowhere, Russians launched major offensive. Without counting cost of life, they threw line after line of Russian soldiers against Finland's fortifications, and it is said that Russian tanks advanced over dead bodies of thousands who were killed. Under this attack, Finns have had to drop back, though they claim that their main defense line has not been weakened.

Good Books to Read

CAPTAIN ABBY AND CAPTAIN JOHN, *Robert P. Tristram Coffin.* This is a book of a great ship family, a great captain, and a great seafaring mother. John and Abby Pennell, of Pennellville, Maine, flourished in the time when being a Maine coast citizen meant being a citizen of the world. It tells by logs and diaries how a husband and wife spent the years of their wedded life continuously on the ocean, how their children were born there, how they endured storms and an earthquake and a tidal wave, visited romantic cities, and how finally the captain was brought home to lie among his people under the pines of Maine.—*The Macmillan Company, New York.* $2.50.

OSA JOHNSON'S JUNGLE FRIENDS, *Mrs. Martin Johnson.* Mr. and Mrs. Johnson made many trips in "Osa's Ark", the airplane used by the explorers, and well named because Mrs. Johnson collected animals of all kinds in it. In this book the reader meets Pantaloons, the baby elephant who became an aviator; Dyna-Mite, the lady boss of a busy monkey village; Bessie, the affectionate Borneo orang-utan; Snowball, the ape; and many others. The book is dedicated "to the children of the world, in the hope that they will be kind to all animals", but this reviewer knows from her own enjoyment of it that it is equally interesting to all lovers of animals. — *J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, Pa.* $2.00.

Good Movies to See

NORTHWEST PASSAGE. This film version of Kenneth Roberts' historical novel is so realistic that eventually you feel yourself a part of the life these men lived. During the time when the State of Maine was still a frontier, Major Robert Rogers (Spencer Tracy) was believed by many to be the greatest of all Indian fighters. With his Rangers, 200 strong, Rogers fought his way through the wilderness for 22 days, arriving at St. Francis in Canada, and making a conquest of the Redmen who had made devastating raids on the New England settlements. After a terrible return journey, Rogers and his Rangers were hailed as heroes.

Roll along WITH ALL-CROP INCOME TO Better Living



When you become the owner of an All-Crop Harvester, you have capped your last shock. You have tucked your shirt in to stay, said goodbye to beards and dust. On the cushion seat of your tractor, you can take a deep breath of pure air and roll along to BETTER LIVING.

Shocks that soak up rain and mold your grain vanish into the twilight of a bygone age. In their place spring up clover that used to smother out, soybeans, soil-anchoring grasses, *stalk-ripened* grains . . . ALL-CROP INCOME instead of one-crop income!

The All-Crop Harvester has simple adjustments of its wide, rubber-cushioned bar cylinder for 102 crops. Variable speed V-Belt drives make in-the-field changes *easy!* Green weeds, rank or lodged straw go through unbroken, instead of "cider-pressed" by cylinder teeth or a tight-squeeze threshing rear. You can save windrowed crops, save *10 cents a bushel* over binding-threshing . . . often save enough *more* bushels to pay the cost of harvesting! Eat your threshing meals *at home* this year. Better family living awaits you . . . with the All-Crop Harvester!

MODEL 60 (Below) Like the Model 40, has all-rubber vulcanized shelling contacts, AIR - BLAST separation. Now with all-weather rubberized drapers, power take-off shield. For 2-plow power. New 6-foot SPEED WINDROWER available. Hart Scour-Kleen, pickup attachment (pictured) extra equipment.

MODEL 40 (Above) Your one-plow tractor will operate it from power take-off. Like the Model 60, *needs no auxiliary motor!* Capacity up to 1 acre an hour, 40 acres ripening at one time. Wide bar cylinder. Straw is un-chewed, easily saved with hay tools.



TO BETTER LIVING
TO BETTER FARMING
TO MORE PROFIT

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION—MILWAUKEE, U. S. A.
ALL-CROP HARVESTER
"Successor to the Binder"

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 34, Tractor Division, Milwaukee, Wis.
Gentlemen: Please send FREE books as checked. I farm.....acres.
☐ All-Crop Harvester (60) ☐ 2-Plow RC Tractor ☐ Implements for Model B
☐ All-Crop Harvester (40) ☐ Implements for WC, RC ☐ 3-Plow Tractor
☐ Full 2-Plow WC Tractor ☐ 1-Plow Model B Tractor ☐ Crawler Tractor

Name .....
(PLEASE PRINT)
Town .....R.F.D. .....
County .....State .....

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

HOLSTEIN

Mallary Farm Holsteins
Choice young bulls of service age, from dams with good A.R. and D.H.I.A. records, offered at farmers' prices. These bulls are sired by Osborndale Sir Bess Pietje Jrmsby No. 744199, whose five nearest dams average 1017 lbs. fat, 3.9 per cent, and Osborndale Sir Joash Inka, No. 729026, whose dam produced 923 lbs. fat, 3.8%, in class B. Our herd numbers over 100 head. 1939 D.H.I.A. average 419 lbs. fat.
ACCREDITED AND NEGATIVE.
H. T. STEVENS, *Mgr.* Bradford, Vt.

BULL CALVES ON FREE LEASE FOR 3½ YEARS to 5½ yrs. from Proven Holstein Sire, King Bessie Ormsby Boast, No. 593854. Registered calves offered to D.H.I.A. members, unregistered calves to non-members out of record cows. Full information on request.
Maynard L. Smith, R. 1, Elmira, N. Y.

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. Tested Holstein and Guernseys in Carload Lots. Ninety Day Retest Guaranteed.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

"Invincible"
Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires.
Orchard Hill Stock Farm, M. R. Klock, Fort Plain, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS Highest herd aver. in N. Y. State and 10th in U. S. for herds tested for five or more years as listed in Volume 10 Red Book. Bulls of serviceable age for sale; also a few females.
S. H. BABCOCK,
P. O. MADISON, N. Y. SOLSVILLE, N. Y.

FOR SALE: TEN REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS, FRESH; A FEW CALVES BRED FOR PRODUCTION AND BUTTERFAT; ONE TWO-YEAR-OLD BULL. 2 YEARLING BULLS FOR SALE OR RENT. ACCREDITED & BLOODTESTED.
THOMAS J. LONERGAN, Homer, N. Y.

Catherine's full brother is now on lease to Clover Heights Farm. We have daughters out of only son now available. Also 5 mo. son of "Blend". We have young native bred horses that will suit your needs and pocketbook.
CRESCENT LEA FARM, Clarence C. House. AVON, N. Y.

GUERNSEY

Tarbell Farms **GUERNSEYS**
ACCREDITED—340 HEAD—NEGATIVE APPROVED.
Bulls from Proved Sires and High Record Dams.
Also a few choice A.R. cows and well bred heifers.
Visitors always welcome.
Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

On Free Lease Baby sons of Monie's Major of Elmwood, 214348, No. 1 D.H.I.A. Guernsey sire in U. S. A. Out of good Guernsey cows with D.H.I.A. records. For 30 days will waive D.H.I.A. membership requirement. Any careful dairyman accepted.
T. E. Milliman Hayfields Churchville, N.Y.

JERSEY

Altamont Jersey Farms, Altamont, Albany Co., N.Y.
Established last spring by Mr. Perley A. Dutton, importer and constructive Jersey breeder for more than 25 years, has within the past few months, supplied Herd Sires to Jersey breeders in Albany, Broome, Columbia, Delaware, Essex, Herkimer and Otsego Counties, as well as groups of cows to accompany some of the bulls — all satisfied patrons.
Imported and high grade Commercial cattle, T.B. and Bangs tested, a prices commensurate with quality.
Visitors always welcome at ALTAMONT JERSEY FARMS, 15 miles from Albany, 10 miles from Schenectady on Route 146. Phone 2301.

AYRSHIRE

PRODUCTION BRED AYRSHIRES
Last Herd Test Average, 11,611 Lbs. M, 462 Lbs. F.
3 YOUNG BULLS READY FOR SERVICE.
CHOICE BULL CALVES—FOR SALE AT FARMERS' PRICES.
95 HEAD ACCREDITED FOR T.B. AND BANGS.
Inquiries Invited — Visitors welcome.
A. J. TARR
R. 3, WATERLOO, NEW YORK

Purebred Ayrshires Fresh cows—Springers, 150 head of all ages. Young stock of both sexes. Week old heifer calves eligible for registry, $15.00 F.O.B. Accredited—Negative.
Meadowcroft Farms, Granby, Mass.

DAIRY CATTLE

Choice Dairy Cattle Michigan, Ohio, and New York State Holsteins and Guernseys. T.B. and Bloodtested — Carload lots or less.
MEADOWBROOK STOCK FARMS
BLAIRSTOWN, N. J. GEO. SIPEL, JR.

CHOICE YOUNG STOCK
at farmers' prices bred for high test. The daughters of our senior herd sire averaged 4.71% in December, 4.86% in January and 4.78% in February.
Cold Spring Farm, Mooers, New York

AFTER THE HARD WINTER
140 Well Bred Cows and Heifers
IN FINE CONDITION, READY FOR PRODUCTION.
Oswald J. Ward & Son, CANDOR, N. Y. Phone 3Y or 3H.

BROWN SWISS

Brown Swiss Bull Calves
sired by Laura Marcel's Herzog 40482. His dam and Sire's Dam have 13 records averaging 572 lbs. fat, 4.4%. All records 2x daily milking. Dams have good D.H.I.A. and show records and are by a Son of Minnie W. 633 lbs. fat, 4.5% in 305 days 2x day milking.
PEBBLEBROOK STOCK FARM,
Dean & Sons, Sherman, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULL CALVES AND YOUNG BULLS UP TO SERVICEABLE AGE.
Priced from $50.00 to $150.00 according to age and finish. Guaranteed Breeders.
W. J. Brew & Sons, Bergen, N.Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Two Young Aberdeen-Angus Bulls
READY FOR SERVICE.
REGISTERED — APPROVED HERD.
JAMES S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

Two Aberdeen-Angus Bulls, 8 and 10 mo. old, sired by bull whose sire and dam were both Gd. Champs. at N. Y. State Fair. Certified Lenroc Seed Oats and Certified Smooth Rural Seed Potatoes.
C. C. TAYLOR, LAWTONS, N. Y.

Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cow
WITH FINE BULL CALF AT HER SIDE.
PRICE REASONABLE.
John Thielpape, Hurley, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

For Sale: REG. HEREFORDS
W.H.R. SUPER DOMINO 14TH, 4 YRS. OLD.
OTHER BULLS AT ALL TIMES.
ROAD'S END,
CHERRY PLAIN, RENSS. COUNTY, NEW YORK.

HEREFORD BULLS
We have a surplus of proven sires and they are priced to sell. Particulars furnished on request.
WEST ACRES FARMS,
P.O. STEPHENTOWN, N. Y. NEW LEBANON, N.Y.

HORSES

Buy American-Bred Belgians
Farceur's Pal 21232 Strawberry Roan Belgian Stallion, 5 yrs. old, weighing 2100 lbs.; a proven sire and breeder. A Farceur Bred Stallion was grand champion at the 1939 Chicago Livestock Exposition, Indiana State Fair and Ohio State Fair. Have several other young stallions and mares for sale. Photos on request.
D. C. DYGERT,
57 Elk St., Springville, N. Y.

PERCHERON AND BELGIAN **STALLIONS and MARES**
ALSO ALL CLASSES OF HORSES, TRUCK OR CARLOAD.
HARRY M. NESBITT, KENT, N. Y.

MATCHED PAIR BELGIAN COLTS,
SORREL WHITE MANES AND TAIL.
WELL GROWN — $190 FOR PAIR.
KENNETH NOBLE, LINWOOD, N. Y. Livingston County.

Steven Weiles, Ellisburg, N. Y.

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SUFFOLK STALLIONS AND MARES.
If you or your community are in need of a top stallion. Let us hear from you.
LEON R. DYGERT, Springville, N. Y.

For Sale: Horses or Dairy Cows
BY THE HEAD OR CAR LOAD.
WRITE OR WIRE YOUR WANTS.
CARL H. GRAY, Phone H. 63, West Liberty, O.

65 Head Horses
Including 30 mares in foal, also yearlings and 2 year olds. Several matched pairs. Registered Belgian Stallion, 6 yrs. old, weighing a ton, and one 3 year old weighing 1850. All horses are acclimated and guaranteed. You probably saw some of these horses at the fair last fall. Come and see them as they are priced to sell.
E. A. NOBLE, Phone 501Y23 Stanley, N.Y. SENECA CASTLE, N. Y.

Draft Horses For Sale
40 head well broke Ohio horses.
EMIL BUROKER, West Liberty, Ohio.

JACKS

JACKS
Raise Mules, Guaranteed Breeders.

Krekler's Jack Farm,
West Elkton, Preble Co., Ohio.

SWINE

Duroc Boars and Sows Have a fine bunch of pigs of late March, April and May farrow—sired by boars of Perfect Balancer, Wavemaster and Count breeding—medium type, good chunky pigs yet with plenty of size and scale.
Russell F. Pattington, Scipio Center, N. Y. R. I.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE
WORLD'S GREATEST BREEDING HERD OFFERS BRED GILTS, FALL PIGS, BOARS—CHOLERA IMMUNE. GET OUR PRICES.
Lauxmont Farms, Wrightsville, Pa.

For Sale: REGISTERED BLACK AND SPOTTED POLAND CHINA
YOUNG BOARS AND SOWS. LARGE STOCK.
TWIN SPRUCE STOCK FARM,
C. W. HILLMAN, VINCENTOWN, N. J.

PUREBRED REG. BERKSHIRES
BOARS AND OPEN GILTS OF EARLY FALL FARROW, CHOLERA TREATED. TOP BLOOD LINES. GET OUR PRICES.
GLENN W. HOLCOMB, R.D. No. 1, Tunnel, N. Y.

Pedigreed Chester Whites
75 BIG BROAD EASY FEEDING BRED SOWS.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. PRICED LOW.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

Pure Bred Registered Berkshires
Male, female, 6 months old, well grown, breeding stock. Vaccinated for cholera and hemorrhagic septicemia. $15.00 each with papers. Crated. F.O.B. Hyde Park. Only a limited number. Orders filled consecutively. Write FRANK SILVERNAIL, Supt., HYDE PARK, N. Y.

SHEEP

HAMPSHIRES: 30 registered ewes, splendid type, bred to Cornell ram for March lambs. Must reduce flock before pasture. A real opportunity to start with Hamps.
FOREST FARMS,
MONROE COUNTY, WEBSTER, N. Y.

MISC. LIVESTOCK

THE TERRIBLE STORM FARMERS' WEEK kept visitors away from Sunnygables. We sold only part of our 50 Hereford Heifers. The rest are still for sale. Also 9 purebred Guernsey 2 and 3 yr. old heifers freshening this spring.
H. E. BABCOCK, Sunnygables, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE O.I.C. SWINE, BRED SOWS, SHOATS, PIGS.
ALSO FEEDING SHOATS AND PIGS.
YEARLING SERVICE BULLS. HOLSTEINS, GUERNSEYS AND AYRSHIRES.
Sayre Dairy Cattle Co., Sayre, Pa.

POULTRY

RICHQUALITY Leghorns-Reds


The Choice of many of New York State's best Commercial Egg Farms. Write for 1940 Folder and Advance Order Discount.
Wallace H. Rich, Hobart, New York

Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS
Ask any of our customers about OUR LARGE BIRDS AND LARGE, PURE WHITE EGGS.
WALTER S. RICH
Box H, HOBART, N. Y

Babcock's Healthy Layers
W. LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS.
100% Pullorum Clean — 100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for attractive catalog.
BABCOCK'S HATCHERY,
501 Trumansburg Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

PEDIGREED R.O.P. COCKERELS
S. C. W. LEGHORNS
Excellent large males. Customers report increased size—egg size and yield. 100% pullorum clean. Circular.
FARLEY PORTER, Sodus, N. Y.

FRANCISCO POULTRY FARM
BARRED ROCKS, NEW HAMPSHIRE AND R. I. REDS, AND ROCK-RED CROSS.
Pullorum-free, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular.
GUY FRANCISCO, Middlesex, N. Y.

KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS AND NEW HAMPSHIRES

WORLD CHAMPIONS
Most Sensational Winners in Poultry History
15% DISCOUNT EARLY ORDERS.
Write for catalog to America's No. 1 Breeder.
IRVING KAUDER, Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS
New York State's Largest U. S. R.O.P. Breeding Farm.
In U. S. R.O.P. Trapnest we produced 44% in 1937, 43% in 1938 of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State. We produced New York State's first U. S. Register of Merit Mating.
Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

SPRINGBROOK POULTRY FARM
The Profit Makers
HANSON LEGHORNS and PARMENTER REDS
High Records at Egg Laying Tests. Springbrook Better-Bred for Better Results.
Springbrook Poultry Farm
Box K, SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

Content Farms
PEDIGREED LEGHORNS
High Pen all Breeds Central, N. Y., 1939.
Five birds laid over 300 points. Every male from 250 egg dam or better. Excellent livability, big husky birds laying large chalk white eggs.
Breeding males. Write for free catalog.
CAMBRIDGE, N. Y.

Zimmer's PRODUCTION BRED PULLORUM FREE
WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS, BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSS
100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. REASONABLY PRICED. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
Zimmer Poultry Farm, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

27 YEARS BREEDING LEGHORNS for livability and production gives us a strain that has proven itself in the hands of our many customers of long standing. Always 100% clean on pullorum blood test, tube method.
KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
HATCHING EGGS
James E. Rice & Sons, Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

LONGVIEW LEGHORNS
300 DAUGHTERS OF 27 HENS TRAPNESTED THIS YEAR FOR PROGENY TESTING.
Francis J. Townsend, Cazenovia, N. Y.

HARTWICK QUALITY Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns
B.W.D. TESTED PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK.
Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.
Hartwick Hatchery, Inc., Hartwick, N.Y.

THE WHITE EGG FARM
R.O.P. Progeny Tested Leghorns
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
E. R. Stone & Son, Clyde, New York

S. C. W. Leghorns, Hanson Strain
S. C. R. I. Reds, Parmenter Strain
100% PULLORUM CLEAN.
Maynard L. Smith, R. 1, Elmira, N. Y.

Porter's Certified Leghorns
We made an excellent record in R.O.P. this year. 61% of our birds laid between 250 and 325 eggs each. Large Leghorns. Large Eggs, High Production. Excellent R.O.P. males heading all breeding pens. 100% Pullorum clean. Send for circular.
Farley Porter's Leghorn Ranch,
SODUS, NEW YORK

McLoughlin Leghorns Progeny-test bred. Six times New York R.O.P. Champions in average production. Free from pullorum. official state tube test.
McLoughlin Leghorn Farm, Chatham Center, New York.

White Mountain Strain New Hampshires
State accredited pullorum clean. Exceptional Livability and egg production. Prices reasonable.
HAMMOND FARM, Plymouth, N. H.

BOICE'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS AND NEW HAMPSHIRES. Pullorum free. Trapnested Progeny Tested. Bred for profits. Sexed Pullets and Cockerels. Free Circular.
GERALD BOICE,
ELMCLIFFE FARM, R.D. 1, TIVOLI, N. Y.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Bulkley's Quality WHITE LEGHORNS
Trapnested, Progeny Tested, Pullorum Free. Started Pullets. Free Circular Tells Everything.
WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM,
ALLEN H. BULKLEY, DDESSA, N. Y.

TWIN MAPLE HATCHERY
U. S. CERTIFIED S. C. W. LEGHDRNS AND APPROVED NEW HAMPSHIRES. B.W.D. TESTED.
Saugerties, New York

Artman's Leghorns
Certified 12 years. Blood tested, large, long lived, high producers of quality eggs. Early order discount. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular on request.
Artman Poultry Farm, Le Roy, N. Y.

McGREGOR FARM
R.D.P. FARM WITH A PROGENY TEST PRDGRAM. 5000 SELECTED 2 TO 4 YR. DLD BLOOD TESTED BREEDERS.
V. C. McGregor & Sons, Maine, N. Y.

DOGS

The meaning of the word Friend could well be— — Beautiful, Intelligent & trustworthy. Individually A.K.C. Reg. White, Sable and White, Tri color and Blue marks. Stud service. Phone 111M2. **Collie**
Jonsown Collie Kennels, Reg., R. No. 4. BRANDON. VT.

Walker Foxhound
male, pedigreed, 3 years, $12.00.
H. S. OSTRANDER, Mellenville, N. Y.

HONEY

HONEY 60 lbs. best clover, $5.00; buckwheat $4.20; amber (good flavor), $4.20. 28 lbs. clover, $2.50. Not prepaid. 10 lbs. clover postpaid, $1.60. Purity, quality, satisfaction guaranteed. Remember that honey is the health sweet, nature's best.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

Choice White Clover Honey
10 lbs., $1.60; 5 lbs., $.90; buckwheat, 10 lbs., $1.40; 5 lbs., $.80, postpaid. 60 lbs. clover, $4.80; buckwheat, $3.90, here. liquified.
Harry T. Gable, Romulus, N. Y.

HAY

BALED HAY AND STRAW
ALL GRADES MIXED HAY AND ALFALFA. DELIVERED BY TRUCK OR CARLOAD.
E. P. SMITH, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

SEED

CERTIFIED FARM SEEDS
Cornellian, Lenroc oats.
Wisc. 38 barley.
Smooth Rural, Katahdin potatoes.
Good Seeds — Reasonably priced.
C. W. MOORE — *Grower,*
W. HENRIETTA, NEW YORK

Danish Cabbage Seed— One of New York's best yielding, high quality strains with superior keeping qualities, developed thru 20 yrs. of intensive selection.
JOHN DONK — *Grower,* Fairport, N.Y.

FIELD SEEDS New York Grown Sweepstakes, Cornell 11, Cornell Hybrid 29-3, Cayuga and Manchu Soybeans, Field Beans, Upright Oats, Wild White Clover, Millet, Sudan Grass, Grass Seeds, Pasture mixtures, etc. Free Price List.
Jerry A. Smith & Sons, Ludlowville, N.Y.

Hopkins Seed Potatoes
CERTIFIED RUSSETS AND KATAHDINS. SELECT CHIPPEWAS, one year from certification.
J. W. Hopkins & Son, Pittsford, N. Y.

Certified Wisconsin No. 38 Barley
CERESAN TREATED, SMOOTH AWNED. PURITY 99.3% — GERMINATIDN 98%. First award certified seed show, Rochester.
Lewis F. Allen & Son, Macedon, N. Y.

PLACID BRAND
CERTIFIED CHIPPEWA AND GREEN MOUNTAIN SEED POTATOES
Grown at high altitudes in isolated fields.
Favor R. Smith, Lake [illegible].cid Club, N.Y.

SARTOV SPRING WHEAT
NEW VARIETY, ORIGINATING IN RUSSIA, STIFF STRAW, WHITE CHAFF, BEARDLESS. CERTIFIED SMOOTH RURAL POTATOES.
Appleton Bros., Canandaigua, N. Y.

HASTINGS SEED POTATOES
GREEN MTS., RURALS, CHIPPEWA, KATAHDIN BLUE VICTOR, HEBRONS, WARBA, ETC. Write for our new 1940 list of 24 varieties.
Roy C. Hastings, R. 3, Malone, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED: On farm of 150 acres, with a pure bred herd of Jerseys, and a Cream-line milk business, a married couple. Give experience and references.
American Agriculturist,
BOX 514-J, ITHACA, NEW YORK

Down the Alley

(*Continued from Page* 13)

est hay and the best grains that you have, will almost surely prevent pregnancy disease; also the ewes will do better, have a better milk flow, will raise better lambs, and have more wool.

Lamb prices have been well maintained in spite of very heavy marketings in the past two months. About 183,000 more lambs have gone into trade channels than for the same two months, December and January, a year ago. This more than takes up all the surplus marketings which we faced at the beginning of the fed lamb season, and barring some unforeseen war situation, we should have a better lamb market beginning right away, with lambs really scarce and considerably higher during the latter part of April and the first of May.

* * *

Wool continues to be in a very strong position, and this in spite of all the 'bear' stories we are all hearing in regard to it. Again, do not sacrifice your wool for any reason.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

March 2	Grand View Farms Holstein Dispersal, Middletown, Pa.
March 4-6	Nittany Meadows Guernsey Sale, State College, Pa.
Mar. 14	115th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
March 16	Chester County Jersey Cattle Club's 5th Consignment Sale, Coatesville, Pa.
Mar. 18-19	Nittany Meadows Guernsey Dispersal, State College, Pa.
Mar. 25	Entire Holstein Dispersal (Mifflin Co.). Granville, Pa.
March 30	Annual Ohio Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Ohio State Fairgrounds, Columbus.
April 10	116th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Apr. 15	Capitol Holstein Sale, Harrisburg, Pa.
April 24	Connecticut Guernsey Breeders Ass'n. Annual Sale, Durham, Conn.
May 8-9	117th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
May 13	The Royal Guernsey Sale, Harrisburg, Pa.
May 13	Eastern States Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Sale, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
May 20	Stephen W. Blodgett Holstein Dispersal Sale, Fishkill, N. Y.
May 20	Coventry-Florham Guernsey Sale, Trenton, New Jersey.
May 21	The Eastern Guernsey Sale, Doylestown, Pa.
May 24	Frederick County Holstein Breeders' Sale, Fairgrounds, Frederick, Md.
May 25	Jersey Sale of George H. Deuble and George M. Gray, Canton, Ohio.
May 25	Thatch Meadow Farm Guernsey Dispersal, St. James, L. I., New York.
May 25	Jersey Auction, Farm of Edmond Butler, Chester, N. Y.
May 28	The Eastern Guernsey Sale, Doylestown, Pennsylvania.
June 1	New York Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Geneva, N. Y.
June 4	St. Lawrence Valley Ayrshire Club Sale, Gouverneur, N. Y.
June 8	New England Milking Shorthorn Annual Consignmet Sale, Eastern States Exposition Grounds, Springfield, Mass.
June 19	118th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.

Coming Events

Feb. 28-March 2	Annual Country Life Program, State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I., New York.
Mar. 7-8	Northeastern Dairy Conference, Providence-Biltmore Hotel, Providence, R. I.
March 16	3rd Annual Little International Judging, Fitting and Showing Contest for Animal Husbandry Students at Mass. State College.
Mar. 11-16	New England Spring Flower Show, Mechanics Bldg., Boston, Mass.
April 20	Connecticut Beekeepers Ass'n., State Capitol, Hartford, 10:00 A. M.
May 8	Ayrshire Breeders Ass'n. 65th Annual Meeting, Providence, Rhode Island.
May 23	Annual Meeting Maryland Holstein-Friesian Ass'n., Francis Scott Key Hotel, Frederick, Md.
July 22-26	Farm & Home Week, Storrs, Conn.



"Any of you guys want a young heifer?"

How to PROMOTE SPEEDY HEALING

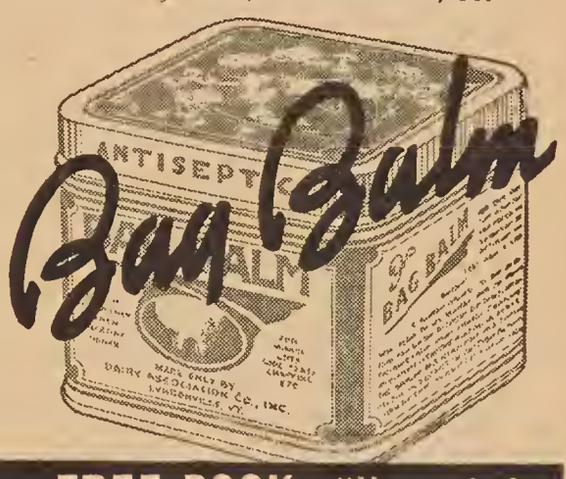
Insist on ANTISEPTIC, Non-toxic Bag Balm— *Great for Tender Tissues*

For successfully promoting the health of udder and teats . . . fighting Caked Bag and the annoying check on milk-flow resulting from chaps, cuts and wounds . . . why accept less than Bag Balm gives you. This famous ointment is scientifically designed for action on the delicate tissues, while a harsh "salve" can actually delay Nature's healing job. Made for years of the finest ingredients to encourage circulation and promote quick, natural healing, the well known Bag Balm results are now supplemented by the addition of a new ANTISEPTIC ingredient that kills harmful germs in wounds, on contact, yet has no toxic effect on tissues. Just the right stiffness for best results in massaging congested areas; no unpleasant odor to taint the milk.

Beware of Substitutes

Bag Balm has many imitators, with similar packages and similar names. Be sure to demand only Bag Balm if you expect Bag Balm results. It is sold by all druggists, and most feed dealers and general stores . . . an honest product honestly priced. 10 full ounces for only 60¢. Ask also for BAG BALM DILATORS, molded to the shape for correct healing of the milk duct. Smooth, ivory-like, will not absorb pus infection. 25, sterilized and packed in antiseptic Bag Balm, 60¢. By mail if dealer is not supplied.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
DEPT. 12, LYNDONVILLE, VT.



FREE SAMPLE—Write for generous facsimile package to demonstrate for yourself how **BAG BALM** promotes rapid, clean healing. Send 4¢ stamps for packing and postage.

FREE BOOK—"Home help for Dairy Cows," a 32-page illustrated treatise on cow ailments, written by eminent veterinarian. Includes chapter on home mixing of grain rations.



Every Farm Family Can Now Have All the Convenience of *RUNNING WATER*

Don't pump or carry water any longer. Send for BURKS' Free Book on Deep and Shallow Well Water Systems. See how easy it is to have fresh water for drinking—running water for bath, laundry, yard and barn. BURKS Systems have greater capacity —**"only one moving part"**— give years of trouble-free service. Get BURKS Free Catalog NOW. Write—


Burks Educer System for Deep Wells

DECATUR PUMP CO., 28 Elk Street, DECATUR, ILL.

Which Catalog?





Dairymen and Poultrymen should have one or both of these complete Buyer's Guides. Hundreds of illustrations. Low prices on anything you need.
Write today. **MOORE BROS. Corp., Box 22, Albany, N.Y.**

Man Wanted by reliable nationally known roof cement manufacturer selling direct to farmers and other property owners. Liberal credit and commissions. Ideal line for seed, nursery, fertilizer, other salesmen. Write today.
AMERICAN OIL & PAINT CO.,
Dept. C, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

DOGS

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

GOATS

GOATS—Fresh and soon to freshen—Alpines-Toggenbergs and Saanens. PONY FARM, HIMROD, N. Y.

CATTLE

100 Registered Holsteins
115TH SALE
Heated pavilion, Earlville, Madison County, N. Y.
THURSDAY, MARCH 14
Accredited, negative to blood test, mastitis tested, innoculated for shipping fever.
A beautiful lot of fresh and close springing cows and heifers.
15 BULLS, 25 HEIFER CALVES
Send for catalog.
R. Austin Backus,
Sales Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

HORSES

HEAVY AND HANDY-WEIGHT FARM WORK HORSES: high-grade Belgians and Percherons at lowest country prices. FRED CHANDLER, Charlton, Iowa.

Sales Service



Livestock breeders who are subscribers of A.A. have a special and distinctive sales service at their command, NORTHEAST MARKETS FOR NORTHEAST PRODUCERS. It is made available to readers of A.A. in an effort to open markets for surplus that otherwise may have to be sacrificed. For details and rates, write the Advertising Dept. of American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

FERTILE PASTURES

Every dairyman is interested in better pastures for his herd. Experience has shown that the first essential is usually to add plant food. If you want better pastures, drop a post card to the AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE, Investment Building, Washington, D. C., and ask for the booklet "The Cow and Her Pasture."

* * *

FOR BETTER CROPS

There has never been a time when farmers were so interested in getting the latest information on farming. "The Grow More Manual—A Guide to Better Farming" answers thousands of questions about seeds, soil, and profitable crop production. THE GARDNER SEED COMPANY, 41 Spencer Street, Rochester, New York, will be glad to send this booklet on request.

* * *

NITROGEN FROM COAL

It is not so many years since scientists predicted that the world's population would eventually starve. That was before we knew much about commercial fertilizer. "Plant Food From Coal" is a thrilling story of the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia It is available from the U. S. PRODUCERS OF BY-PRODUCTS OF AMMONIA, 50 W. Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

* * *

SHEARING SHEEP

It won't be long until sheep shearing time. If you keep sheep, you will be interested in the booklet "Harvesting the Farm Flock Wool Crop" which you can get without cost from the CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 5664 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois.

* * *

CONTROLLING MASTITIS

The control of mastitis is one of the big problems that dairymen face. A post card to the NEAR'S FOOD COMPANY, Department 1039-G, Binghamton, New York, will bring you a folder on "Garget —Its Detection and Treatment," and a supply of free mastitis detectors. When you write, tell how many cows you have in your herd.

* * *

WARM COVERS

The patchwork quilt is staging a comeback. Grandmother made them from necessity — modern housewives make them from choice. For a book of quilt patterns, send 10c and the name of your drygoods store to LOCKPORT COTTON BATTING COMPANY, Department D-4, Lockport, New York.

* * *

MORE EFFICIENT TRACTORS

"The number of tractors on American farms will double during the next five years." That is the opinion of J. J. Frey of the ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION. In his opinion the new small type tractor will play an important part in this expansion. Mr. Frey points out that four years ago it took 230 lbs. or more of tractor to produce one horsepower, while today one horsepower can be developed from a weight of 70 lbs. of tractor. A present day airplane engine will deliver nearly one horsepower for each pound of weight. This gain in efficiency has been due partly to the introduction of new steel alloys and partly to increase in the rate of fuel compression in the cylinders of the engine.



The boy at the left is Joseph Maier of Webster, N. Y., high school winner in the Future Farmers of America Chick Rearing Contest for 1939. The cup, offered by DR. SALISBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa, is being presented to him by G. M. Eddy, representing that concern.

* * *

FARM BUILDING PLANS

Under the title "Greater Farm Profits from Better Farm Buildings," WEYERHAEUSER SALES COMPANY of St. Paul, Minnesota, gives information useful to any person who plans to construct farm buildings. The booklet explains the Weyerhaeuser service, which includes blueprints and material lists for 200 farm buildings and construction jobs. You can get it by dropping a post card to the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company at the above address.

* * *

HOW TO GROW STRAWBERRIES

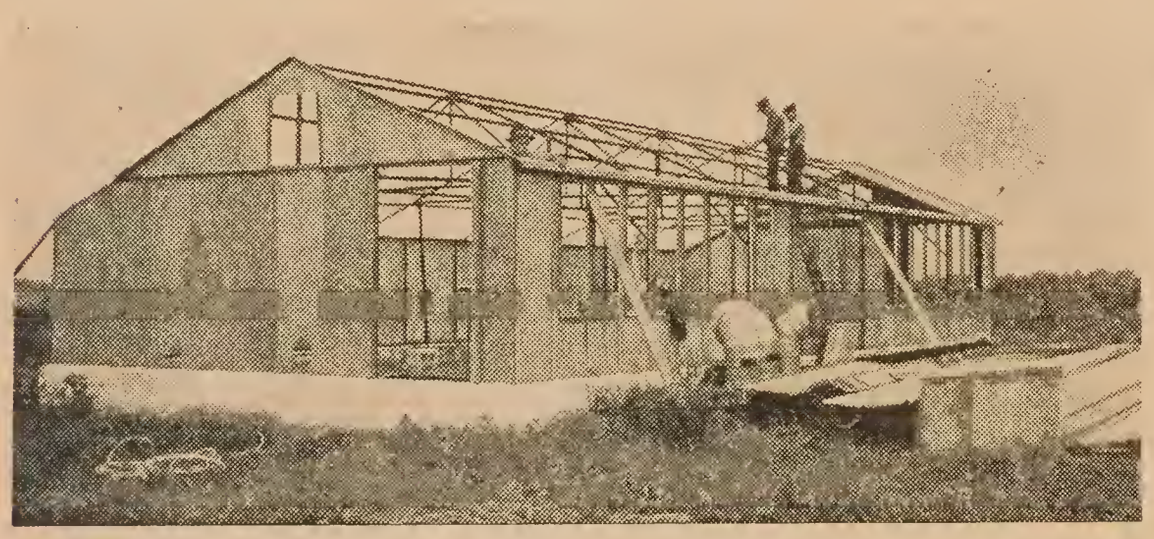
"Allen's Book of Berries for 1940" is more than a catalog. It has a section called "Common Sense Methods for Growing Good Strawberry Crops." This section is made up of four pages of boiled-down information which should be of great help to any strawberry grower. All you need to do to get your copy is to drop a post card to the W. F. ALLEN CO., Salisbury, Md.

* * *

DE LAVAL MONTHLY

The January-February issue of the De Laval Monthly, published by the DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, 165 Broadway, New York City, has a picture of the herd of George Burbank, West Burke, Vermont. This picture shows the herd in the stable being milked with a Magnetic Speedway outfit. Mr. Burbank has used De Laval milkers for 13 years.

The same issue contains a stable picture of the herd of Miller Brothers of Clarks Summit, Pa.



Here is something new in poultry houses. This all-metal house, manufactured by the MARTIN STEEL PRODUCTS CORP. of Mansfield, Ohio, is 20 feet wide and 48 feet long. It is being erected on a concrete foundation, and the inside is lined with insulating board. On the same farm is a 500-chick all-metal brooder house which was erected by two men in eight hours.

More Eggs Should Be Eaten

By J. C. HUTTAR

THE CLOSER you keep to the egg market the more you realize how little it takes to upset it. It has had its ups in the last ten years but it has just seemed to me that it was easier to push down. "Nervous" is what the market men call it. I know that we all have our ideas on what causes this but why bring them up. There's one reason that most of us realize we're going to have to face sooner or later and that is the crowding of eggs into a "back seat" in the average family's diet.



J. C. Huttar

Whether we blame it on folks not working as heavy as they used to, or the vitamins in citrus fruits or the expensive advertising of the cereal manufacturers, it still comes out the same.

Supply and Demand

Undoubtedly we are producing a lot more eggs than we did twenty years ago. Back there practically all the eggs were either eaten fried, poached, boiled or scrambled or were broken out by the housewife for cake and pastries. Now the bulk of the baking is done by the large commercial bakeries. They either buy eggs in cans, because they can be measured out more accurately, or they use some substitute. And as for table eggs—well, a lot of people seem to get along without them unless the price is pretty reasonable.

The situation looks to me like we would either have to bring the supply of eggs produced down to a smaller demand or persuade town folks that they ought to eat more of them.

What's In an Egg?

Doctors and dieticians certainly recommend eggs as a real important part of a good diet. In fact eggs have a lot to be said for them from a nutrition standpoint. They should even appeal to the young lady whose figure is her biggest care, for, I'm told they won't increase the waistline.

But the trouble is that most people don't consult doctors and dieticians often enough to be impressed with these facts. So, in spite of the real all around value of eggs some advertising and real promotional work will some day have to be put behind eggs before they can regain any lost ground.

A lot of folks connected with the production and marketing of eggs have said this for quite a while. I have personally sat in on at least a dozen meetings where this problem has been worked on but very little real action ever came out of them. Usually all at the meetings would easily agree that this is a serious matter and often some good plans for consumer education were laid out. But then someone would suggest that it takes money to make the plans work and that's where the trouble began.

Producers thought that feed and poultry equipment manufacturers should pay most of the bill. Feed manufacturers felt that their treasuries were most easily tapped and that the others who profited by a prosperous poultry business were not going to come through. Eastern poultrymen felt that western poultrymen were not going to pay their share of the bill or vice-versa. And so the meetings often ended.

There has been some good work done by special egg drives put on by grocery stores and drug stores but these drives usually only lasted a week and were too far apart. The New England Fresh Egg Institute with Homer Huntington, a poultryman, as the active worker, has made a real sustained drive at this job. But one region, with limited funds, just can't make too much of a dent. The same is true of several very worth while campaigns put on by the International Baby Chick Association.

The World's Poultry Congress

You folks will remember about a year ago I said in this column that I hoped the World's Poultry Congress would give the whole poultry industry the start it needed for tackling this job right. I said this because I knew that all parts of the industry were backing the Congress.

Well, the Congress was a real success, from the angle that it was an event we all could be proud of and was well attended. It came out about five thousand dollars to the good. Part of this has had to be used since in winding up the affairs of the Congress. So there isn't too much left in the way of money. But a very businesslike and unselfish group of people were banded together and they're still willing to work on this cause. A mass meeting was held on the ninth day of the Congress where a committee of twenty was selected and asked to draw plans for consumer education work. The committee has done its job and if you have read this column regularly you should know about it. The plan looks good and fair to me. Either the poultry industry will grab it and go to work (or on some better plan) or we've got to cut the number of hens kept to meet the present day demand for eggs. That's the way it looks to me. What do you think?

Point of View

In the scheme of marketing the yearly crop of eggs are those folks who buy and store the surplus produced in the first six months. Intended to take the gamble out of such an investment is the operation of trading in "Futures" on the organized Mercantile Exchange.

In the spring, when eggs are going into the coolers the producer rightly feels that he gets little enough for his product. But here's where we see how important point of view is. The man who is either storing eggs as an investment and necessary part of his business or simply on speculation has a different point of view. He'd like to see eggs go just as low as possible at that time of year so that there is surely a profit in selling them the next fall and winter.

This point of view is well shown in

(*Continued on Page* 23)



"Hi, Bill! Since when did you get married?"

Baby Chicks

ULSH FARMS CHICKS — PAY

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction & safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.—Unsexed Pullets, Cockerels.

Will Ship C.O.D.	per 100	per 100	per 100
White or Brown Leghorns	$7.00	$12.50	$3.00
Bl. or Buff Leg., Anconas	7.50	13.50	3.00
Bar. White or Buff Rocks	7.50	9.50	7.00
W. Wy., N. Hamps, R. I. Reds	7.50	9.50	7.00
Red-Rk. or Rk.-Red Crosses	7.50	9.50	7.50
Lt. Brahmas or Wh. Giants	9.50	11.00	11.00
Grade A Chicks—From Our Breeding Supply			Flocks
White or Black Leghorns	$10.00	$15.00	$3.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00	11.00	7.50
New Hampshires	11.00	12.00	7.50
Heavy Ckls.—our choice—when available			6.00
Light Breed Ckls.—our choice—when available			2.00

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

CHIX BAUMGARDNER'S POULTS

All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Order from ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage Paid.

Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 7.00—100
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets	13.00—100
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds	7.00—100
New Hampshires, W. Wyand., Buff Orps.	7.50—100
Jersey White Giants	9.00—100
Lamonas (Dual Purpose Breed)	10.00—100
Heavy Mixed $6.00-100. Leg. Cockerels	2.00—100

TURKEY POULTS. Write for early order discounts.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box A, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

CASH OR C.O.D.	Non-Sexed 100	Pullets 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Hanson	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
S. C. White Leghorns	7.00	8.50	7.50
Barred & White Rocks	7.50	8.50	7.50
N. H. Reds, Red-Rock Cross	8.00	9.00	8.00
Rock-Red Cross, Bl. Giants	7.00	8.50	7.50
R. I. Reds	6.00	6.50	6.50
Heavy Mixed			

Postpaid. All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. Antigen method. 100% live delivery. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate. Hatches Monday & Thursdays. Order direct from adv. or write for actual photo catalog.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

PILLOW POULTRY FARM CHICKS

Blood-tested B.W.D.—Per 100	A	AA
W. Leghorn Pullets, 90% guar.	$13.00	$16.00
B. W. Bf. Rock and Red Pullets	8.50	10.00
White Leghorns	6.50	8.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	9.00

B. W. and Bf. Rocks, $7.00; Anconas, $7.50; H. Mix Ckls., $6.50; Asst., $6.00; Leg. Ckls., $2.50. Add 1c more less than 100. 100% del. to your door.
PILLOW POULTRY FARM, Box A, Dalmatia, Pa.

GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS

Electric Hatched from Blood Tested Breeders.

Cash or C.O.D. Large Type Eng. or Hanson S. C. W. Leghorns	Non-Sexed Pullets per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Barred & White Rocks	7.00	9.00	7.00
Special Breed—N. H. Reds	9.00	12.00	8.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	7.00	6.00

Sexing guar. 95% accurate. We pay all postage & guar. 100% live arrival.
4 wk. old Leg. Pullets 25c each. Shipped express collect. Order direct or write for FREE Circular and Prices.
C. S. GRAYBILL, Box 5, COCOLAMUS, PENNA.

White Leghorn PULLETS

HANSON STRAIN. Day Old 16c; 14 day old 22c; 4 wks. old 30c; 6 wks. old 40c; 8 wks. old 50c; 10 wks. 65c. Straight run Chicks not sexed $8.-100. Day old Cockerels $2.-100. Big type Hanson Strain Stock. Raised on Free Farm Range. Started Pullets shipped express collect. Day old Chicks by prepaid Parcel Post.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. Brown, Prop. Box D, Sergeantsville, N. J.

STUCK'S QUALITY CHICKS

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
Large Type W. Leg. Pullets 95% guar.	$13.00	$65.00	$130
Large Type White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65
H. Mix $6.00, Bar. and Wh. Rox	7.00	35.00	70
Day Old Leg. Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20
N. H. Reds—special	9.00	45.00	90

Started Chicks—H. Breeds—2 to 6 weeks old. We pay postage. Breeders Blood-tested. Hatches Mon. & Thur. Write for FREE cir. giving full details of our breeders and hatchery. Elec. hatched. STUCK'S POULTRY FARM, H. N. Stuck, Prop., Bx A, McAlisterville, Pa.

HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

	100	500	1000
Large Type Sexed Wh. Leg. Pullets, 95% G.	$12.00	$60.00	$120
Sex Hvy. Puls. 95% G.	9.00	45.00	90
Large Type W. Legs.	6.50	32.50	65
B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65
N. Hamp. Reds	7.50	37.50	75
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60

Light Mix $5.50; Day Old Leghorn Cockerels $2.; Heavy Cockerels $6. Less than 100 add 1c a chick. Bloodtested Breeders. Shipped Parcel Post P.P.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS from my own State Bloodtested & Supervised Flocks. S. C. W. LEG. New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Corni-Reds & Red-Rocks. Circular Free. E. L. BEAVER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BABY AND STARTED CHICKS—Blood Tested and U. S. Approved flocks. Hatches each Wednesday throughout year. Leading Commercial Breeds. Registered Cocker Spaniels. Circular and prices.
KENYON POULTRY FARM, MARCELLUS, N. Y.

English Black Leghorns for profit, Chicks and eggs. Circular free. KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PENNA.

Around the Henhouse

Stop Production Slumps

Is there any way of preventing production slumps during cold weather?

They cannot be prevented, but they can be somewhat reduced. For example, you can keep in touch with weather forecasts, and when cold weather is predicted, you can adjust ventilation to keep the house temperature from dropping too low, and you can increase feed consumption by using wet mash. Preventing production slumps is more profitable than it is to correct them after they occur.

* * *

Choosing a Breed

I am starting in the chicken business, and would like to select a breed which is not common in this area. I would like some breed that would lend a distinctive touch to my farm.

There is always a temptation to try something new, but in this case I suggest that you pick a well-known breed if you are interested in profits. There are a number of reasons for this. First, more breed improvement work has been done on the well-known breeds, and it is easier to get the chicks you want. It is also easier to find customers if you build up your flock to the point where you are interested in selling breeding stock.

* * *

A Straw Loft

A reader asks about the advisability of packing four inches of straw into the rafter spaces of a poultry house, between the roof and ceiling. Straw so used will have some insulating effect, but will be hard to renew if it gets damp or becomes infested with mites. It is much better to put joists across the poultry house about 6 or 6½ feet above the floor, tack strips or frames covered with woven fencing on the under side, cover with 18 to 24 inches of clean straw, and make a baffled or louvred opening in each gable end above the straw. This will let out most of the moisture and foul air but hold in most of the heat, and with the south windows opened a trifle will give good ventilation without chilling the hens. Some owners change the straw each year, while others use for several years without changing, with apparently no bad results.

* * *

Handling Broody Hens

Is it advisable to sell broody hens in order to eliminate this difficulty?

That depends. Undoubtedly the tendency to broodiness is hereditary, but that doesn't necessarily mean that every broody hen should be sold. One way to handle the situation is to put a leg band on a hen every time you shut one up. When a hen accumulates as many as three bands, that is a pretty good sign that she should be sold. The easiest time to break up a broody hen is when she first starts. You should put her in an airy coop where she has no opportunity to set, and feed her a good laying ration. She will sometimes get back into production in a few days.

* * *

Visitors

Is it wise to allow visitors in a poultry house?

There is a big difference of opinion on this matter. Some poultrymen are very careful to allow no visitors in their poultry house—others seem to pay little attention to it. Personally, I think there is a distinct possibility of introducing disease in this way, and any visitors can usually get an excellent view of the birds without actually entering the pen. I know some men who keep a pan of disinfectant and ask visitors to step into it before they go into the pen.

* * *

Cannibalism

Can you give us any hints that might prevent cannibalism among chicks?

Two conditions that favor picking by chicks are overcrowding and too high temperature. Give them plenty of room, avoid over-heating the brooder house, and keep the chicks busy. Quite a number of people believe that putting some whole oats in the scratch grain as early as four weeks of age will help to reduce the trouble.

A Reliable New York City Poultry Terminal

REAL progress is being made to provide New York City with an adequate live poultry market. In commenting on the situation, William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Commissioner of Markets for New York City, points out that work was held up in 1939 because the New York City Council failed to provide funds for the project. However, two sites were studied; one at the 60th Street Yards in Manhattan, the other on Newtown Creek, in Long Island City. It has been definitely decided that the new terminal will be in Long Island City.

The next step is to pass city legislation to permit the city to lease the property from the Pennsylvania Railroad and to give the Department of Markets the power to inspect all birds coming into the terminal. It is proposed that the city will sub-let the market area to a terminal operating company, to be financed by members of the trade or by private capital; and that an outside manager be employed to run the market.

Says Commissioner Morgan:

"The savings to be effected under this plan are obvious. The terminal company, for example, will be able to own and rent its own coops with a great saving to the trade, as well as buy feed in large quantities. Careful and adequate inspection at the terminal of all live poultry will improve the quality which the New York public buys. Rules and regulations laid down by this Department will insure honest weighing, and we will insist on the present old beam scales being discarded in favor of accurate automatic dial scales. The hours set for the transaction of business will eliminate the ridiculous overtime charges which the industry pays today for labor because of the early hours at which the poultry markets are opened in the morning and the late hours in the afternoon. This condition is due entirely to competition, which under present conditions the industry itself cannot remedy.

"It is estimated that the present difference in the retail prices of about 8c per pound between dressed and live poultry will be at least cut in half—an annual saving of over five million dollars.

"We will welcome producer organizations renting space in the terminal from the terminal company in the event that it is felt that the farmer interest can best be served by distributing their own poultry to the buyers."

Professor James Rice has been most interested in plans for this live poultry terminal. Says he:

"A suitable terminal market in New

(*Continued on Page 22*)

MY CHICKS ARE OFF TO A GOOD START



. . . THANKS TO MY DR. SALSBURY DEALER"

Hatcherymen, druggists, feed and produce dealers *recommend* Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets for the drinking water of chicks.

Why? Because Phen-O-Sal is a *double-duty* medicine* — because it's a *balanced blend* of antiseptic and astringent drugs—because it dissolves *quickly*—because it's the *tried and proved* drinking water medicine.

Get *genuine* Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets for *your* chicks. See your Dr. Salsbury dealer, who may be a hatcheryman, druggist, feed or produce dealer. Get Phen-O-Sal today!

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa



*DOUBLE-DUTY MEDICINE
Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal acts TWO ways: (1) checks germ growth in drinking water; (2) medicates chicks' digestive system.

Dr. Salsbury's PHEN-O-SAL TABLETS

Purchase Zinc Insulated Protector Fence for POULTRY, RABBITS AND TURKEYS.
Protect Fowl from Disease revent Infection by Using
Electric Weld Wire Fabric
on Floors, Range Shelters, Sanitary Dropping Boards. Write for prices if interested. Also Poultry Equipment, Galvanized Sheets, Roofing, Brooders, Poultry Netting or Steel Posts, Tanks, Non-Climbable Fence or Wire of any Description. Address
TUDOR & JONES BOX A, WEEDSPORT, NEW YORK

STARTING in POULTRY?
There is money to be made if you get off on the right foot this season. *The POULTRY ITEM* gives you all necessary helps.
10 cents brings you this Leading Poultry Magazine 4 months. Best writers. Highly illustrated. Free letter service to readers.
SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER 4 mos. only 10c. Subscribe now. Get Big Winter Bargain Issues. Lots of pictures—better stories
THE POULTRY ITEM, Box 10, SELLERSVILLE, PA.

D. G. Bullard, R. 2, Norwich, Conn.

WANTED: Man and wife, as gardener and housemaid. Address, giving references. "HOME", Box 505, LOCKPORT, NEW YORK.

Time Well Spent

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad", be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

TURKEYS

BIG BREASTED TURKEYS
75,000 POULTS 1940
Bronze, Black, White and Red. Top quality stock. Hatched for vitality. 21 years experience. Write for low prices and early discounts.
S. W. KLINE, Box 6, MIDDLECREEK, PA.

Turkey Poults-Bronze & White Holland
Also Br.-Red cross. Strong, early-maturing, meat type. Write for prices. Early order discount.
Timerman's Turkey Farm, - LaFargeville, N.Y.

TURKEY POULTS, Highest Quality. Lower Prices. Bronze, White, Red, Narragansett, Black. FREE CIRCULAR. Pennsylvania's Largest Breeders.
SEIDELTON FARMS, WASHINGTONVILLE, PENNA.

GEESE

EMBDEN and Toulouse Geese. Beauties, $4 each. Collie pups, males $10; females $5. P. McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

OUR GUARANTEE. You need have no hesitation in sending money to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST baby chick advertisers If they fail to send the chicks to you, your money will be refunded. We require every advertiser to stand back of statements made in the advertisement. Obviously no one can guarantee that chicks will live. To take advantage of our guarantee it is necessary, when writing advertisers, to say, "I saw your advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

AMERICAN TOP QUALITY CHICKS

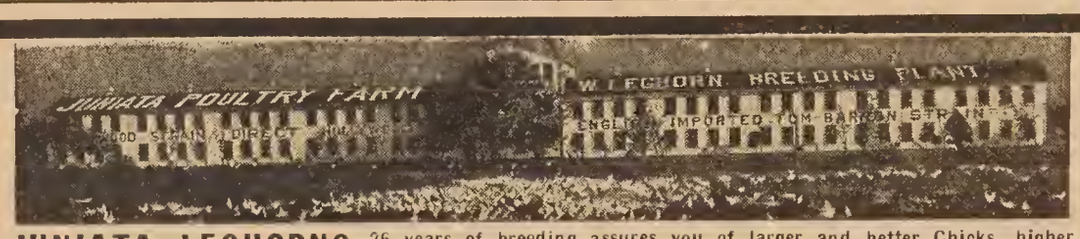
AMERICAN CHICKERIES

Every Chick is Hand Selected—
Big — FLUFFY — Full of Pep — Hatches Mondays-Thursdays.

Per 100—	St. Run	Pullets	Ckls.
Big S. C. White Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$3.00
Single Comb Brown Leghorns	7.00	13.00	3.00
Cloverdale White Leghorns	8.50	16.00	4.00
Barred & White Rocks	7.50	9.00	8.00
White Wyandottes — New Hampshires	7.50	9.00	8.00
Golden Buff Orpingtons	7.50	9.00	8.00
New Hampshires direct from N.H.S.	10.00	12.00	10.00

Assorted Chicks (OUR SELECTION) may be any sex—guaranteed not over 50% Leghorns—when available at the special price of $5.00 a hundred. Prices are per hundred—Less than 100 chicks add 1c per chick. Every Breeder Blood Tested for Pullorum by either the Tube Method or Antigen. 100% live arrival guaranteed—Postage Prepaid. C.O.D. orders postage extra. Don't Wait—Order Now—Write for catalogue which gives information in detail about all our matings—Amazing early order DISCOUNTS — ALL ABOUT AMERICAN TOP QUALITY CHICKS.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Dept. A, GRAMPIAN, PENNA.



JUNIATA LEGHORNS 26 years of breeding assures you of larger and better Chicks, higher livability, pullets mature early, larger eggs and higher flock average. Breeders are large birds of Tom Barron Strain on free range. Write for FREE photos of our farm and stock. Chicks as low as $6.50 per 100: Pullets $13.-100; Cockerels $2.50-100.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARMS BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

STRICKLER'S *Extra Profit-Bred* BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS



OFFICIAL PENNA. STATE BLOOD-TESTED. R.O.P. MALE MATINGS

QUALITY, GUARANTEED.	50	100	500	1000
ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	$4.50	$8.50	$40.00	$77.00
SEXED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS	8.50	16.50	80.00	155.00
WHITE ROCKS, BARRED ROCKS, NEW HAMPS	4.50	8.50	40.00	77.00
WHITE GIANTS, MAMMOTH BRAHMAS	5.50	10.50	50.00	97.00

All Shipments Prepaid; Can ship C.O.D. Prices, Catalog Free.

STRICKLER POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PA.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Free Range Flocks — Safe. Oel. Guar. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.

	100	500	1000
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS, (95% Accurate)	$13.00	$65.00	$130.00
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	6.50	32.50	65.00
EVERPAY STRAIN BROWN LEGHORNS	6.50	32.50	65.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS. R. I. & N. H. REDS. WH. WYAND. & BUFF ORPINGTONS	7.00	35.00	70.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS—$9.00-100; REO-ROCK CROSS	7.00	35.00	70.00
LEGHORN COCKERELS—$2.50-100; $12.50-500; $25.00-1000. ASS'T. OR HEAVY MIXED	6.00	30.00	60.00

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY — BOX A — RICHFIELD, PA.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS FOR 1940

Twenty-Three years of Breeding. P.P. Prepaid—Live delivery Guaranteed. CIRCULAR FREE.

SEXED PULLETS GUARANTEED 95% ACCURATE PER	100	500	1000
LARGE ENGLISH TYPE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	$13.00	$65.00	$130.00
BRED-TO-LAY S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS	13.00	65.00	130.00
UNSEXED — WHITE OR BROWN LEGHORNS	6.50	32.50	65.00
BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, S. C. R. I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES	7.00	35.00	70.00

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS $2.-100; LIGHT ASSORTED $5.50; HEAVY ASSORTED $6.00.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, Wm. Nace (Prop.). Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.



if you're moving

you will want the address on your paper changed. On a postal card or by letter write us your *old* and your new address.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BOS BETTER QUALITY Chicks and Pullets. Hanson and Barron strain White Leghorns, Browns, Anconas, Leghorcas, Barred Rocks, White Rocks. Big, husky chicks. 95% sex guaranteed. Prices from 4½c up. C.O.D. Postpaid. Pullets—6 wks. and older. Catalog free.
BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

Purebred or Hybrid chicks as hatched. Sexed. Discount on orders booked now. Free Folder. Assorted Pullets $9. Live del. guar. Wayne Hatchery, Wayne City, Ill.



20th CENTURY CHICKS
HEALTHY, QUICK MATURING

40 years experience and 2,500 customers can't be wrong! "20th Century" Chicks are proven bill payers on the farm! 8 Free Chicks and special premium offer with each 100 ordered early. CHOOSE YOUR FAVORITE BREED! Bred for production and size! BWD tested. Tough hardy, livable! Sexed or straight. Wh. Br. Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Br. Wh. Buff Rocks, Wyndts. Reds, N. Hamps, Orps., Wh. & Blk. Giants, Brahmas. Get 40th Anniversary Catalog, early offers and low prices on "20th Century" Chicks this month; why not now?

20th CENTURY HATCHERY
Box R, New Washington, Ohio

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thurs. 100% live del. P. Paid	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Large Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	7.00	8.50	7.50
Sp. N. H. Reds, Rk.-Red Cross	9.00	10.00	9.50
Red-Rock Cross	8.00	9.00	8.50
H. Mixed	6.00	6.50	6.50

95% guar. accurate. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W.D. Antigen method. Write for FREE Catalog with actual Photo of Poultry Farm and Hatchery.
McALISTERVILLE POULTRY FARM HATCHERY.
Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched. 95% PULLETS GUAR. Unsex.	Pul'ts	Ckls.
Will Ship Cash or C.O.D. 100	100	100
Large Type English Leghorns $6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks 7.00	8.50	7.50
R. I. Reds, Red-Rock Cross 7.00	8.50	7.50
N. H. Reds, Rock-Red Cross 8.00	9.00	8.00
Heavy Mixed 6.00	6.50	6.50

100% live del. We pay postage. Order direct from ad or write for Free Circular giving full details of our Breeders and Hatchery.
SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY,
H. C. SHIRK, Prop. Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS OF QUALITY-CASH OR C.O.D. EVERY BREEDER BLOODTESTED

POSTPAID	100	500	1000
English White Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
Special Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.00
Bar. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
White Leghorn Pullets	12.00	60.00	120.00
Mixed Chicks	5.00	25.00	50.00

Leg. Cockerels, $2-100. Free Catalog tells what customers say about our chicks. 100% del. guaranteed.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

RICHFIELD HATCHERY'S Quality Baby Chicks

cash or COD. 100% del. Large Type English Sexed	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorn Pullets 95% G.	$6.50	$12.00	$60.00	$120
S. C. W. Leghorns, English	3.50	6.50	32.50	65
B. Rox, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds	3.75	7.00	35.00	70
Heavy Sexed Breeds, 95% G.	4.50	8.50	42.50	85
Heavy Mixed $6.-100; Asst'd $5.50-100; Heavy Cockerels $6.50-100; Wh. Leg. Cockerels $2.50-100. Chicks hatched from healthy tested flocks. Postage Paid. Free. Lit.				

RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 20, RICHFIELD, PA.

John M. Lord, Casco, Maine.

York City, the live poultry center of the U. S. A., would immediately remove one of the most vicious rackets affecting the poultry industry and agriculture in general, which cannot be solved in any other manner. This is because the present live poultry marketing facilities in New York City are most primitive—literally way back in Colonial days of Little Old New York, in restricted narrow street areas inaccessible for train or truck arrival and departure, or at widely separated points. All this necessitates heavy expense for handling and, what is even worse, encourages vicious holdup strikes and makes law enforcement difficult, if not impossible, for the city, state or federal authorities."

While the Northeast is not primarily a poultry meat-producing area, nevertheless every economy and efficiency in handling poultry will be reflected in the returns to poultrymen for broilers and old hens, and from that point of view they are just as interested in an adequate poultry terminal as are poultrymen from other areas.

For Better Poultry Statistics

Last November there was introduced into the House of Representatives a bill commonly called the Coffee Bill. Introduced by Congressman Coffee of Nebraska, this bill proposes a poultry division in the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, whose job it would be to collect statistics on production, marketing and use of poultry and poultry products.

The bill is an outcome of requests by poultry organizations who for some years have felt that the available poultry statistics are woefully lacking, particularly in view of the importance of poultry, the income from which is a billion dollars a year.

At the present time the Agricultural Marketing Service is spending about $175,000 a year on poultry work, but about $60,000 of this is required for the administration of regulatory activities under the Packers and Stockyards Act. Considering the size of the job to be done, the balance of $115,000 has been entirely too small, a condition which we hope will be remedied. If you favor the bill write your Senator and Representative at Washington.

Potato Ring-Rot

(*Continued from Page* 8)

ter this treatment if not planted immediately.

3. Use new or disinfected containers if there is any likelihood of bacteria being on them from previously diseased potatoes.

4. Disinfect machinery and storages if they have been used for diseased potatoes before.

5. Use caution in bringing in seed potatoes from outside sources.

6. Avoid overflow of surface water from other potato fields.

The above are some of the precautions to follow, the most important being USE OF DISEASE-FREE SEED. If farmers will familiarize themselves with ring-rot, be on the alert for its first appearance and adopt this one single practice of using disease-free seed there is great hope and belief that this potato disease can quickly be brought under control.



WENE CHICKS AND SEXED DAY-OLD OR STARTED Pullets

E. H. WENE

WENE OFFERS DOUBLE SAVINGS
New Low Prices Plus Special Discounts.

Giant Scale Production—6,000,000 chicks in 1939—enables WENE to effect economies and give greatest values in 20 years' history.

Early Order Discounts—On orders mailed before March 20th, accompanied by deposit of 1c per chick, deduct 50c per 100 chicks on Utility and Select Matings and $1.00 per 100 on Super Matings. On orders accompanied by cash in full deduct additional 50c per 100 on all matings. NO Discounts allowed on Leghorn Sexed Cockerels or Heavy Breed Pullets.

PRICES FOR DELIVERY UP TO JULY 1ST

Prices per 100 Lots of 100 to 999	Utility Matings	Select Mat'gs	Super Mat'gs
White Leghorns	$8.90	$9.90	$11.90
W. Leghorns, 95% Pullets	17.90	19.90	22.90
W. Leghorns, 95% Cockerels	2.90	3.90	5.90
Wyan-Rocks, "White", B. or W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, N. Hamp., or Redrocks	8.90	10.40	12.40
Choice of above Heavy Breeds Pullets, 95% Guaranteed	12.40	14.40	16.40
B. or W. Rock, 95% Ckls.	8.90	10.40	11.40
Wyan-Rocks or Redrocks, 95% Cockerels	8.90	10.40	
R. I. Red or N. Hamp., 95% Cockerels	7.40	9.40	10.40
Bram-Rocks, W. Wyandottes, B. or W. Giants	10.40	11.40	13.40
WENEcross "Sexlink" Redrocks Pullets, 95% Guaranteed	11.40	12.40	14.40
Cockerels, 95% Guaranteed	9.40	10.40	11.40
Asst. Heavy Breeds	7.90	8.90	9.90

For lots of 1,000 or more deduct 50c per 100. For lots of 25 to 99 add 3c per chick. All Shipments Postpaid—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Further Savings Thru Mutual-Aid Thrift Plan NOW, any WENE customer can still further cut his chick cost, even to zero. . . Write for Mutual-Aid Thrift Plan folder and FREE giant Catalog, but rush your order at once to make you eligible.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Box B-41, Vineland, N. J.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.. $12. PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100



Special Prices On Large Orders

All eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

I SPECIALIZE: ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

JOSEPH TOLMAN Dept. B, ROCKLAND MASS.

ELSASSER'S



QUALITY CHICKS FOR PROFIT.

Eng. Leg. Pullets, Large Type, 95% guaranteed	100 $12.00	500 $60.00	1000 $120.00
Eng. Leg. Chicks, Lg. Ty.	6.00	30.00	60.00
Wh. & Bar. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
Heavy Mix	6.00	30.00	60.00
Mix Chicks	5.50	27.50	55.00
Leghorn Cockerels	2.50	12.50	25.00

All Breeders Blood Tested & carefully culled. Order direct from ad or write for FREE CATALOG. Cash or C.O.D. Post Paid. R. W. ELSASSER POULTRY FARM, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets 100% live del.	Str. 100	Pull't's 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Eng. Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	8.50	7.50
N. H. Reds, Red-Rock Cross	8.00	9.00	8.00
White & Black Minorcas	7.00	14.00	3.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	6.50	6.50

All Breeders Bloodtested. Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our 1940 FREE Catalog of 30 years Breeding Experience.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

STONEY RUN English Leghorns — SEXED CHICKS GUAR. 95% TRUE TO SEX

Chicks Mon. and Thurs. 100% live del. P. Paid.	Nonsexed 100	Pullets 100	Cockerels 100
ENGLISH White Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	8.50	7.50
N. H. Reds	8.00	9.50	8.50

H. Mix $6.50-100. From 2 and 3 year old FREE RANGE Breeders Bloodtested. 1940 Catalog FREE with further information. STONEY RUN POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, H. M. Leister, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

HIGGINS' CHICKS— New Hampshires and Sex-Linked. Pullorum Clean. Day-old pullets, Rock-Red Cross. N. H. Cockerel Chicks 5c each. Folder Free.
Canobie Poultry Farm,
GEORGE W. HIGGINS, R. I, SALEM DEPOT, N. H.

CHICKS Tom Barron White Leghorns. LOWEST PRICES.
TOM BARRON LEG. FARMS, Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS

OUR GUARANTEE. You need have no hesitation in sending money to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST baby chick advertisers If they fail to send the chicks to you, your money will be refunded. We require every advertiser to stand back of statements made in the advertisement. Obviously no one can guarantee that chicks will live. To take advantage of our guarantee it is necessary, when writing advertisers, to say, "I saw your advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

REDBIRD FARM

WORLD'S LARGEST R. I. RED FARM
75,000 BLOOD-TESTED BREEDERS

All on our own farm. 3-lb. Broilers at 10 weeks; 50% Production 24-oz. Eggs at 6 months. 98% Livability 1st 4 weeks Guaranteed on all Special, Grade-A, and Grade-B Chicks; 100% Safe Delivery. REDBIRD R. I. Reds, Rock-Red Barred Broilers, Red-Rock Sex-Link Cross, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns — All bred on our own farm the REDBIRD Way for Fast Growth, Early Maturity, Stamina, Longevity, High Production, Big Eggs, Market Quality. EXPERT SEXING SERVICE, All Breeds, 95% Accurate.

Write Today for 1940 Folder and New Price List.
REDBIRD FARM, Route 20 Wrentham, Mass.

BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRES



The steady demand for BRENTWOOD chicks has resulted in largely increased capacity, new equipment and 15,000 of our own breeders right here on the farm. Entire flock 100% B.W.D. clean —one of largest state accredited flocks in the East. Quick feathering, low mortality, great layers. Excellent Crossbreds. Money back satisfaction guarantee. Write for new catalog—tells all.

BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM
MELVIN MOUL, Owner
Box A, EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS CHICKS

4 FARMS Cooperating FOR YOUR BENEFIT

CLEMENTS REDS are recognized leaders on profitable poultry farms. Bred to produce under rugged Maine conditions, they are sure to produce profits for you. All Maine-U. S. pullorum clean. Our White Rocks, Barred Rocks, and Clem-Cross chicks are of the same high quality. Pullet and cockerel chicks of all breeds available. Catalog tells about "co-operative savings." Send Postal today.
CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS
Box 24, WINTERPORT, MAINE.

S.C.R.I. RED Chicks

LARGEST RED BREEDER In State, Pullorum Tested
(Tube Agglut.)

No Reactors. Big flock averages assured. R.O.P. 1939 averages: 234 eggs, 25.8 oz. per doz., bird wt. 6.2 lbs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special prices to 4-H and Agr. Students. Reductions for large orders or calling at hatchery. Free Booklet.

DOUGLASTON
Douglaston Manor Farm,
R.D. 1, Pulaski, N. Y.

CHRISTIE'S New Hampshires Burst Forth Full of SPIZZERINKTUM



Blue Ribbons for Spizzerinktum

The 1st-Prize New Hampshire Cock at the Boston Poultry Show was a Christie SPIZZERINKTUM Sire of the same great Christie Production Strain. SPIZZERINKTUM New Hampshires and CHRIS-CROSS Barred Hybrid Chicks and Hatching Eggs, from 35,000 Breeders, all Pullorum Passed with No Reactors. Hatches every week. Order Now and avoid delay. Write Today for Illustrated Catalog and Price List.
ANDREW CHRISTIE, Box 55, Kingston, N. H.

MAPES CHICKS

Sturdy, fast growing, large egg chicks from Mapes bloodtested breeders. All breeding males are R.O.P. pedigreed.

White Leghorns, New Hampshires and Barred Rocks from healthy Mapes Certified breeders.

Red-Rock pullets — All-round production birds. Red-Rock cockerels are excellent and profitable broiler birds.

Send for folder and prices today.

WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS

Leghorns, New Hampshires, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Crossbreds, Sexed Pullets, Hatched from Pullorum Clean Breeders. Guarantee protects you. Early Order Discount. Write for Catalog and Prices.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box A, LIBERTY, N. Y.

H. W. Witherell, R. I, Gonic, N. H.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

from high record trapnested, bloodtested stock; imported and bred this strain for 25 years. Sexed or Unsexed chicks. Free circular.
DAVID M. HAMMOND,
Rt. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

More Eggs Should Be Eaten

(*Continued from Page* 20)

the two statements below made by two Chicago egg brokers in their news letters to the egg dealers and speculators who hire their services to trade for them on the Exchanges—"Should October eggs become available at around 17½ cents or lower, we would consider them an attractive long-term invest on the outlook. Based on the above price, it would result in a paying price of around 9c to 11c to producers in the major portions of the producing sections during the flush spring period.

"Late estimates of total United States production is two per cent over last year and consumption 11 per cent above a year ago. Increases in production are principally on the east and west coasts and specialized poultry farms. However, production in most other states is estimated to average lower. High feed costs relative to low egg prices have a tendency to cause closer culling of laying stocks since late reports indicate a levelling off of the increase in production that was noted in the past.

"Current January contracts, fresh and storage, and February fresh eggs may be largely influenced by weather and supplies; but present prices appear well discounted and seem to offer attractive trading opportunities. If winter weather continues for a protracted period, a good advance would not be unusual."

And the other egg broker:

"The larger receipts of fresh eggs accompanied by slow trade has resulted in a soft market for the close of the December egg deal. It is still problematical as to what will happen to January Refrigerators. It is still a weather proposition. The carryover into January will probably be around 500,000 cases against a five year average of 765,000 and 10 year average of 947,200 cases. The current feed ratio is 6.63 vs. 4.01 last year and a low year average of 4.50. Thus there is no encouragement for producers to feed freely. Frozen eggs are moving substantially better than last year.

"Thus the only missing ingredient for a good market is cold stormy weather. It comes sometimes in January. If it comes before the frequent 'January Thaw' then we could have a good market for Refrigerator Eggs before the close of the month.

"On January 2nd, October Refrigerator Eggs will be open for trading. I expect a lower opening than last year, maybe around 17-17½c. Under any normal conditions this would be extremely cheap for October eggs. I hope they are 17c or less."



"Gosh, Chief, we sure came close to that lamp post, didn't we?"

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns ~ Reds ~ Rocks ~ Wyandottes
New Hampshires ~ Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND
Tube Agglutination tested, within the preceding calendar year

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

Any poultryman who wants a large number of large eggs, should try some

HALLCROSS PULLETS

We've put them against pure breds at home plants, and against other cross breds at official contests. They've always outlaid their competitors. We welcome comparison with any other chicks, anywhere, anytime. Get our 1940 Catalog. It tells WHY they are such wonderful layers.

Quality chicks since 1911. "Never a week without a Hatch" since 1927. **Pullorum-free by State Test since 1927.** MORE CHICKS SOLD IN 1939 than ever before. Over 51,000,000 chicks in the past 10 years. We ship Prepaid, and Guarantee 100% live delivery.

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 59 WALLINGFORD, CONN. Tel. Wallingford 645-5

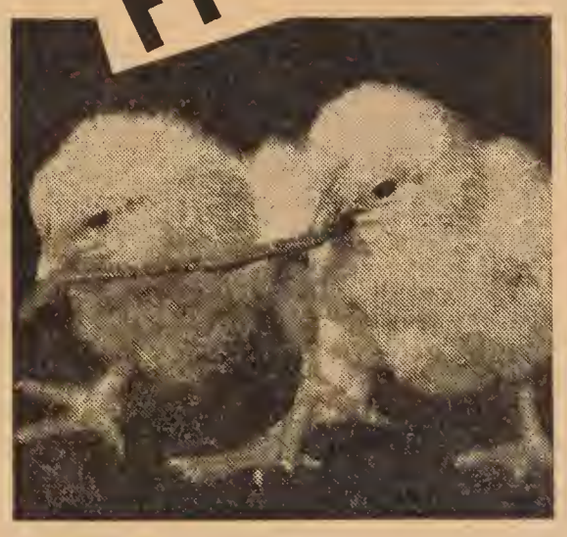
Buy Now! Extra Quality!

MAPLE LAWN LARGE CHICKS
BRED FOR SIZE AND EGG PRODUCTION

HATCHES EVERY MON. & THURS.—100% Live Delivery Postpaid	100	500	1000
Large Type Eng. Wh. Leghorn and Br. Leg. Pullets, 90% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120.00
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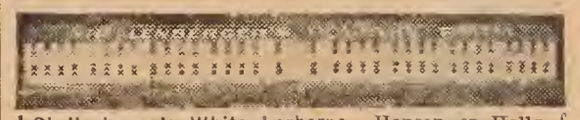
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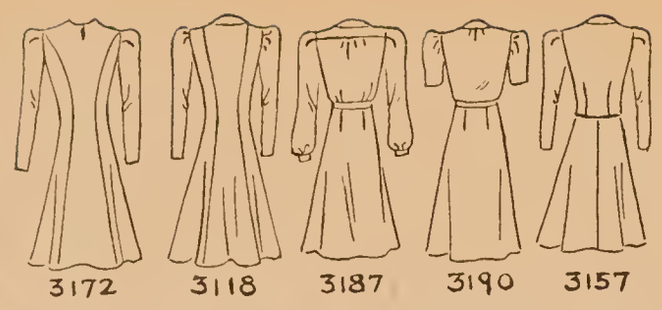
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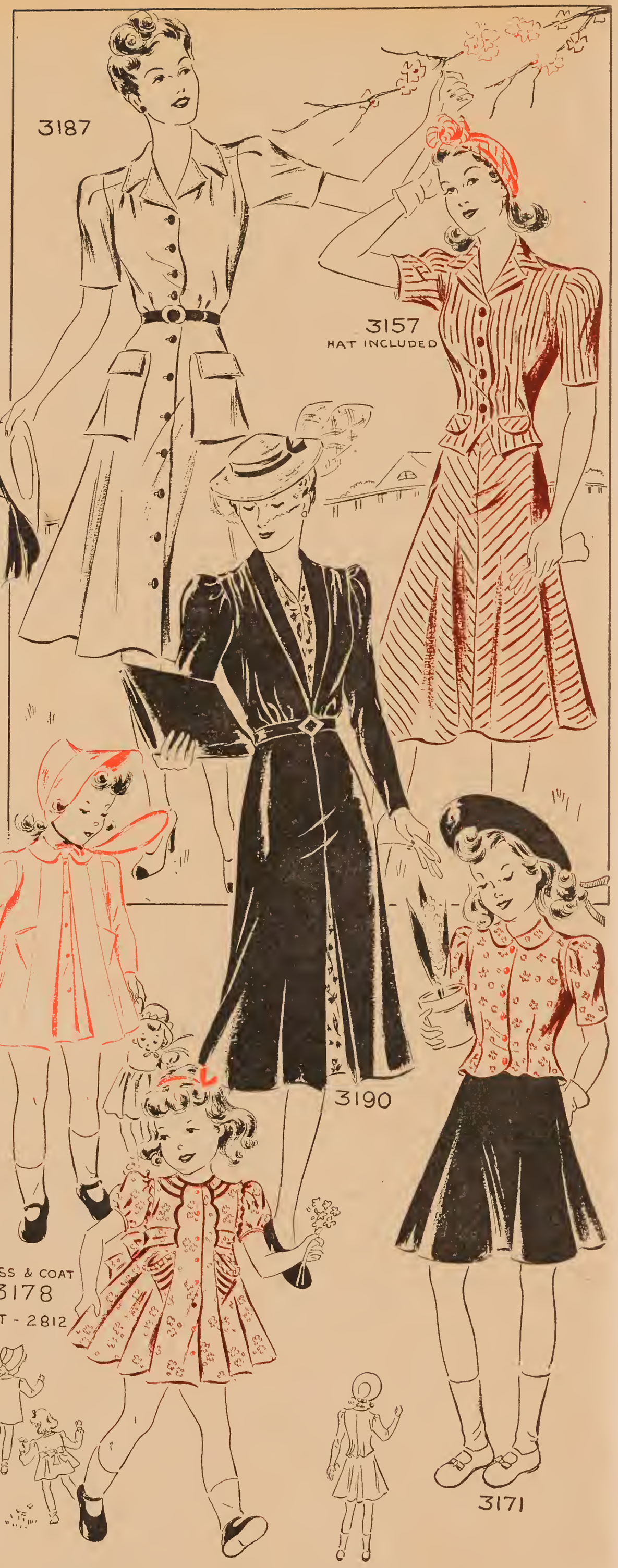
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Spring Styles

BY MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

ALTHOUGH they try to avoid saying so, designers have yielded considerably to the military influence in this season's styles. There is a new consciousness of pockets, braids, buttons and embroideries and occasionally an officer's look in suit coats, due to military shoulders, necklines and giant pockets. Many jackets have double or triple breasted closings; others close with 16 or 18 buttons which come close up to the neck.

Where the useful three-piece suit is used, the undercoat is most often a cardigan coat with simple slit pockets, while the topcoat is the full-back swagger type either collarless or with small rolled lapel. Skirts flare at bottom, often having 6 to 8 gores.

Coats fall into two general classes, fitted and boxy. The soft dressmaker coat which wraps to the side often is waspwaisted, and its 8 to 24 gores give a gracefully flared skirt. There is a smoothness of line at back and side; new fullness appears in front. The reefer coat is growing in importance and shows definite military influence in its molded line and high buttoned collar; there is also the straight coat which hangs square from the shoulder line.

Sleeves tend toward simplicity, being narrow and fitted. Pockets, borrowed from wartime needs of Paris are large and roomy.

Sports coats appear in lovely pastel weaves, nub "garden" tweeds bright in color, plaids and monotones in soft textures. Such coats are boxy with gracefully flared backs.

Fabrics are mainly lightweight and hard twisted. Twills are of unusual importance for dress coats and suits. For sports coats and suits, the fabrics are tweeds, herringbones, diagonals, garden nub tweeds, all-over lacey weaves, plaids and stripes in pastel colors, while for the classic sports coat the soft camel's hair fabrics are always good.

Black and navy rank first for dress coats, followed by crumpet, a rosy tan shade, albatross gray, Poilu blue, a light soft blue, rose dust, nubeige, pistachio green, and the dusty tones.

A new "shortie" coat promises to be popular. It is fingertip in length, boxy in appearance and has a vent back.

Jackets and skirts definitely belong to this season; even evening clothes are made up of jackets, blouses, skirt, sweaters, etc. Blouses go everywhere—for suits, streetwear or evening. Jackets are hiplength, slim fitted, long sleeved and can be used as extras if desired. Other lengths vary from waist to full length.

For casual all-day dresses, wool crepes with slight surface interest, sheer faille, woolens with indistinct

(*Continued on Page* 29)

The New Garden

By Irene McDermott.

I let the housework go today —
With stacks of dishes in the sink!
My beds are still in disarray,
And now I'm tired—too tired to think.

But oh, I've had such glorious fun
With one small, towsled lad of six,
A hoe, a rake, warm springtime sun,
Wet earth, new seeds and little sticks!

The rows may not be very straight,
The seeds were scattered some, no doubt.
They may come up a little late,
But I am certain they will sprout.

The faith he planted with each seed,
The loving pat with grimy hand,
No growing thing could fail to heed,
No seedling fail to understand.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Up Bobs the Urge to Plant

THE URGE is getting so strong now that pretty soon I must start some seeds. My attempts at growing plants meet with varying degrees of success; yet I find that if I follow the good advice given me and don't get careless or in too big a hurry I can feel repaid for my efforts.

First of all I get the best seed that I can afford. Seed to be good must germinate reasonably well. Nowadays many seedsmen state on the package what percentage of germination can be expected. I would rather take their word for it than go to the trouble of testing the seed myself.

So far I have used in the seed flats a soil mixture of, roughly, 1 part good loam, 1 part sand and two parts leafmold. Finely granulated peatmoss might be used instead of the mold for any seeds except delphinium and violas, which would require a little lime added to the mixture. If I take the trouble to sterilize my soil I can enjoy better the business of growing plants, because I am troubled less by weeds and damping off of seedlings.

A common home method of sterilizing soil is to pour boiling water through the flats after they have been filled; then let dry before planting. Another is to stir 3 oz. of formaldehyde dust into the soil of a flat 18" x 14" x 3". This sterilizes soil, flats and seeds all in one operation, but it should be watered *immediately* after sowing — this is very important. Another way to sterilize the soil is to mix 2 teaspoonfuls of formalin with 8 or 10 teaspoonfuls of water. Mix into the soil thoroughly and let stand 24 hours before sowing the seeds. Then water afterwards. Although baking soil in the oven will sterilize it, there is danger of its getting hot enough to damage the organic matter it contains.

I have never tried sowing seeds in pure sand, although I know some who do it successfully. While there is less danger of damping off, sand contains no nutriment and the seedlings must be transplanted when very small. I have not had experience with the chemical solutions myself, but they are recommended for use in such cases, making it possible to defer the transplanting until much later. However, last year I did coat my seed flats with a sprinkling of sand after the seeds were planted and thought that this helped to control damping off to a great extent.

I try to follow the rule of planting seed four times its depth. Small seeds I just press into the soil with a flat board. This pressing is important for all seeds so that the tiny rootlets may find encouragement as soon as they start.



"There must be company downstairs. I hear mom calling pop 'dear'!"

Favorite Recipes

By AUNT JANET

SURPRISE the family some Saturday night with a dish of Spanish beans instead of the regular Boston baked beans. This dish has the advantage of being a complete meal when served with brown bread, milk for the children, and baked apples with whipped cream or top milk. Two tablespoons of pepper relish would substitute nicely for the small green pepper and pimento called for in the recipe.

Spanish Beans

1 pint navy beans	½ cup sliced celery
1 cup unstrained tomatoes	3 tablespoons molasses
1 small green pepper	1 teaspoon mustard
1 pimento	Salt
1 medium-sized onion	Pepper
	⅔ cup diced salt pork

After picking out discolored ones, soak beans overnight in cold water. In the morning cook them in the same water until skins split, or slip off. Then turn them into the beanpot or casserole, and add other ingredients. Mix all thoroughly and cook them, covered, in a fireless cooker or a slow oven, 250 to 300 degrees Fahrenheit, for about three hours.

* * *

FOR LUNCHEON or supper, a fish pudding is very satisfying. True, it has to be served the minute it is done. It simply will not bear waiting, but the family won't mind being ready exactly on time when there's fish pudding.

Fish Pudding

1 cup cooked fish (fresh or canned)	1 teaspoon chopped parsley
½ cup mashed potato	¼ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter	Pepper to taste
¼ cup milk	1 egg

Flake the fish, removing skin and bones. Melt the butter, add potato, fish, well-beaten egg, milk and parsley; season to taste and stir the mixture over the fire for 3 or 4 minutes. Bake in a well-buttered mold in a moderate oven for ½ hour. Turn out on a dish, garnish with parsley and lemon. Serve with white sauce.

* * *

A SATISFYING pork dish and one having rather less fat than straight pork is:

Pork and Parsnip Stew

1½ lbs. fresh pork	1 quart diced parsnips
1 large onion sliced	1½ tsps. salt
1 quart hot water	2 tbs. flour
	chopped parsley

Cut pork into small pieces and brown in its own fat. Add to this the onion and cook a few minutes longer. Add the water and simmer until the meat is almost tender. Then add parsnips and salt and cook for 15 to 20 minutes. Mix flour with a small quantity cold water, add to the meat and vegetables, and stir until stew is thickened. Sprinkle with chopped parsley and serve hot.

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The Night the Stars Fell

By C. A. STEPHENS

THIS STORY takes us back to the days when Jefferson and John Adams, but lately dead, were still a living memory, and the generous Marquis de Lafayette had just made his second famous visit to the United States.

Our prosperous America of today is but little like that pioneer America of 1827. The first subscriber to "The Youth's Companion," in our home county in Maine, is said to have sent in his name during September, 1837. But two numbers of the paper came up from Portland in a young farmer's pocket on the night of November 13, 1833.

That, as it chanced, was the night of the great meteoric storm which for a space of several hours beat on the continent of North America with wild, bright inclemency—and we may now think of those pioneer copies of our paper as mute, unconscious witnesses of the most startling phenomenon which white people had ever beheld on these shores.

Far less was then known of the nature, composition and periodicity of meteors than at present; and in many parts of the country this amazing star-shower was believed to be the portent, foretold in the Scriptures, of the immediate dissolution of the world.

At our Maine homestead we young people used now and then to hear our grandparents refer to it casually as "the night the stars fell." It served as a date to reckon time from. Grandmother, however, more commonly alluded to it as the "night of restitution," from certain curious moral as well as meteoric phenomena that were displayed on the part of some of the people living near by.

This occurred about forty-four years after the first farms in our township were cleared up. The old squire and grandmother were living there in the first heyday of ambitious young life. They were prospering well, raised large crops, and every fall had great loads of butter, cheese, pork and dressed poultry to send to Portland, then the nearest market where cash could be obtained for farm products.

Early in November that fall the old squire drove down to Portland with a load of Thanksgiving turkeys and chickens. Grandmother went with him for the sake of meeting her mother, Madam Pepperill from Connecticut who was visiting at Portland. Mother and daughter had not met for three years; for it was then a long, hard seven days' journey from Maine to Connecticut.

They stayed in Portland a week, which was rather longer than they should have done, for they had engaged a neighbor, young Jonathan Edwards, to look after things and do the farm chores for six days only. Jonathan wished to leave on the 13th.

Other anxieties were also weighing on their minds, anxieties connected with certain people living near the farm, whom grandmother used to speak of plaintively as "those Crowes." The "Crowes" were not Crow Indians, by any means, but a colony, or family, of disreputable white people whose name was Crow, or Crowe.

On a large brook about a mile from the farmhouse there was then a sawmill, located on the farm lands, near which two small houses had been built to accommodate the millmen. Some five years before, the old squire had settled two brothers there, named Consider and Amma Crowe, in order to employ them at the mill.

From the outset, however, the Crowes proved worthless as laborers. Three other families of the same name moved there the following year, and later still another Crowe family came, nobody quite knew when—altogether about thirty persons, and as idle, disorderly and thievish a crew as ever pestered a decent community.

What to do with them the old squire did not know. Of course, they were very poor people, with no place to go if turned out of the two houses. He and grandmother disliked to proceed to legal extremeties with them. Besides, there was some doubt as to whether there was law enough in that small town to put them out, there were so many of them. For they were quarrelsome and known to be revengeful, as well as idle and thievish.

They fished a little in the brook, hunted a little, whined and begged around, and stole a great deal by night from the fields of corn and potatoes.

The Methodist minister, Elder Cumnor, had made a valiant effort to mend the morals of these degenerates by holding a series of revival meetings at the district schoolhouse, half a mile from the mill. There is no doubt that the elder preached vigorous doctrine, and held out little hope for the Crowes hereafter unless they speedily reformed. He more than hinted to them, too, that the day of the Lord might be close at hand. They were unpromising subjects for reformation; yet it is likely that the elder's exhortations produced some effect. The old squire and grandmother earnestly hoped so—otherwise they did not expect to find much left about the house or in the cellar when they got home from Portland!

It was in reality a two days' drive from Portland; but after setting off upon the morning of the 13th, and reflecting how long they had been gone, grandmother exclaimed:

"Let's get home tonight, Joe, if we can!"

"It's a long drive, Ruth," the old squire said. "We would be out late. And there's no moon."

"Never mind if we are out late!" cried grandmother. "It will be a clear night."

So all day they rumbled on over the smooth, hard, frozen road, for as yet no snow had come. They had two good horses, fresh from a week's rest. By five o'clock that afternoon they reached the tavern at Ricker's Hill, where the great Poland Spring Hotel now stands. Here they had put up overnight on their way down; but now, after feeding the horses, resting them an hour, and getting supper themselves, they set off, and rumbled northward again, on the home-stretch.

The evening was cold and frosty, but grandmother was well wrapped in a marten cloak, and really enjoyed the night drive. So clear was the sky that the Milky Way spanned the heavens in a wide arch of creamy light; and in the north the Great Dipper turned slowly to westward as the evening wore on.

"I saw a star shoot then!" grandmother exclaimed presently. "And there goes another!" she cried, a moment or two later.

"We often see shooting stars at this time of year," the old squire said. "They are meteors."

"Where do you suppose they come from, Joe?"

"Some think they come from the moon," he replied, airing a theory then held by certain astronomers. "They think there are volcanoes on the moon, and that meteors are thrown out of them, thrown so far that they fall to the earth."

"Well, I hope they will not hit us. There goes another—and another—and, O Joe, what a big one!" she cried, an instant later. "Wasn't that a beauty? And see the long white trail of light it has left behind it!"

Before this streak of meteoric flame had faded three others flew almost simultaneously, then half a dozen more, and these were but the precursors of the almost continuous shower which soon set in that night. Within half an hour from the time when grandmother noticed the first one, as many as one every second flashed out in view. Soon the whole country stood forth revealed in the wild, uncanny illumination.

Grandmother sat in awed silence, as the horses trotted on; she now scarcely seconded the old squire's effort to converse.

"Joseph," she at last exclaimed, solemnly, "do you suppose this means the end of the world? You know what the Bible says about the stars falling then."

"No, Ruth," replied the old squire, reassuringly, "I do not. These are not the stars, not real stars. They are meteors—small bodies that fall to the earth. They often fall. Tonight there happens to be more of them than usual, that's all."

"Perhaps the Bible meant meteors, Joseph," grandmother remarked, her apprehensions far from being allayed. "They look like stars, and, oh, they are falling so fast. It may be the end, Joseph."

"I guess we shall find that the sun will rise about as usual tomorrow morning," the old squire said.

Many thousands of "stars" were now shooting at once. The road ahead was constantly lighted up by the confluent flashes. Presently a different kind of meteor appeared to hang suspended in the sky, near the pole star. As first seen, this stationary body looked to be about the size of the full moon. It continued to expand, however, till twenty times as large, but it grew less bright, at last resembling merely a pale phosphorescent gleam, and after ten minutes or more, faded from view.

Nearly all the meteors gave forth a flash of pure white light; but while they were watching this huge stationary fire-ball, a vivid red aerolite shot across the sky with great velocity, apparently flying very low. The horses shied and reared up, snorting at the sight or sound of this red meteor; and a few seconds after came a loud report. The old squire believed that this meteor fell clear through the atmosphere to the ground.

At farmhouses many of the people appeared to be awake and at the doors and windows, although it was now long past midnight.

Several times the passers-by were hailed by persons who asked if they

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR'S workin' in the shed a-fixin up his tools, he said that spring will come first thing we know, and when it's here he wants to go and git his crops in on the dot; he'd git held up, as like as not, if ev'rything were not in shape, and tho with wire and with tape he'd patch, there'd be too much delay. He doesn't like to lose a day, and so he's keepin' busy now a-fixin' up each disk and plow. He says there ain't no work that pays so well, on these here winter days, as gittin' ev'rything in fix, then when spring comes there ain't no kicks about his tools a-givin' out, and so he spends ten hours about, each day with wrenches and with grease, I guess his toil will never cease.

I hate to git my fingers cold, when weather is like this I hold there's plenty time twixt now and spring, and so I sit right here, by jing, before the fire and warm my shin, then when it's warmer I'll begin to worry 'bout the work outside, when there's less danger that my hide will freeze; just now instead I'll stay inside and use my head. I'll study bulletins and books and git right up to date, it looks as if in these here modern days, a feller has to watch his ways, for all this scientific stuff ain't none too much of it's enough, to meet the problems that we face if we'd make money off our place. The winter is the time to plan and think, I'm sure that any man who toils with never time to read, will let his mind all go to seed; he's got to read and understand to make a profit off his land.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Born Today

They say 'tis old, this land —
That men have stood where I now stand,
Seeing the earth and all its show,
Centuries and centuries ago.

And yet somehow to me,
The rising sun — its brilliancy —
The hall of blue, so high, so deep,
The evening shadows' stealthy creep,
The stars, the moon, the wisps of white,
The heart-stirring breeze of spring-time night:
ALL —all these and glories more —
Were born today and not before!

—John W. Ruppert,
1112 Summit Ave.,
Seattle, Washington.

knew what to think of the tremendous spectacle. "The world's afire!" one man shouted, excitedly.

At one house they heard voices singing a hymn; and at another the people seemed to be at prayer. At yet another place the farmer was out attempting to drive a flock of sheep into his barn — as if afraid the animals would be struck by the falling stars.

When at last they reached the home neighborhood all was dark and quiet at the farmhouses of the Tibbetts and Batchelders. Both these families, as was learned the next day, slept placidly through all!

While passing the schoolhouse, however, they heard a confused sound of many voices over in the direction of the sawmill.

"It's those Crowes!" grandmother exclaimed. "They're awake!"

"Yes," the old squire remarked, dryly. "They would be likely to be. Night is their time for working."

They pulled up for a moment to listen. "That doesn't sound quite like the usual quarreling over there," grandmother remarked. "Seems more like crying."

"Sidder, perhaps, has driven his wife out-of-doors again," the old squire said.

They drove on home and put up their team. There was no need for a lantern; the continuous glare of the star-shower lighted up both the yard and barns. Grandmother then got the house key from the secret nook, where by agreement with Jonathan it was to be kept; and going in they kindled a fire and warmed themselves.

It was now after two o'clock in the morning, but no lamp was needed. Grandmother could see sufficiently to go about the house and made a pannikin of "ginger tea." The portentous spectacle outside quite deprived them of any desire for sleep. They sat down by the sitting-room windows and watched the progress of the shower. The old squire took up a book, to show that he could read by the light of the falling sars.

Soon after, from her seat by the window, grandmother saw several persons entering the yard.

"Here's some one coming!" she whispered. "Three of them. Look, Joseph! They're bringing something in their arms!"

From the unlighted windows they could see three persons hastening up to the piazza of the farmhouse, bearing burdens of some kind. One of the three was a woman, who appeared to be sobbing.

"That's Sidder's wife, Calista Crowe," grandmother whispered. "What is it that she's got?"

The woman stole forward, and they heard her set down some heavy object on the piazza floor.

Then for the first time that night grandmother was near laughing outright.

"Joe," she whispered, "do you see what that is? That is my old dye-pot! Calista Crowe's brought it back!"

The old squire, however, was watching the movements of the two men, who also skulked forward and threw down several sheep pelts, then slunk away.

These penitents proved but the advance-guard of a more numerous detachment of Crowes that came straggling on behind them, each and all loaded with something or other previously stolen from the farm. Lorena Crowe, Amma's wife, had a great bundle of white clothes, — the result of many nocturnal raids on grandmother's clothes-line,—while behind her came Amma Junior, boohooing lustily. This youngster was bringing home an ax and a hoe which the old squire had missed the previous spring.

Several tin pans, a brass kettle, a flail, a sap-yoke, three piggins, numerous hanks of stocking-yarn, in fact, a multiplicity of things now arrived.

The Crowes did not know that the old squire and grandmother had returned, and despite the solemnity of the occasion, the watchers could not but feel greatly amused. If the last day was at hand, these wretched people plainly did not wish to be found with all that pilfered property about them.

Elder Cumnor's exhortations had perhaps quickened their consciences. Repentance inspired by fright may be better than none, but the effects are not likely to be enduring; and a strict regard for the facts compels me to say that when they found the great day had not come, the Crowes soon relapsed into their former modes of life, and had finally to be dealt with in a different way.

For, as needs hardly be said here, the sun rose quite as usual the next day, and nature pursued her usual courses.

In the early light of morning, however, the farmhouse piazza presented a truly remarkable appearance; and to the end of her long life grandmother was wont to refer to this memorable night as the "night of restitution."

Bread

By Inez George Gridley.

There is an ancient magic in the hands
That knead and shape a loaf of bread;
They keep the skill that some of us have lost
Who search for softer ways instead.

There still are places where the kettle steams
And crusty loaves lie brown and sweet,
While in the corner Granny sits, serene,
Content to rest her weary feet.

And everyone whose friendly kitchen blooms
With eager children to be fed,
Lives closer to the heart and core of things. . . .
Give us this day our daily bread.

Personal Problems

IT IS EASIER to discuss a personal problem with an absolute stranger than it is with a friend, unless that friend be unusually intimate. If you have a problem, write to Lucile, Personal Problems Editor, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. If you wish, your letter will be held entirely confidential, and Lucile will send you a personal reply by mail.

Let Her Invite Him

Dear Lucile: My daughter and I are having an argument which we want you to help us solve. Her class is having a party and the girls are to invite their escorts for the evening. I claim I do not want my daughter to do such a thing; I still believe the boys should invite the girls to such affairs. Do you think this is right? My daughter calls me an "old fogy."—*Behind-the-Times.*

I almost agree with your daughter. You are placing too much importance on this matter. No doubt this is just a class stunt — a Leap Year party — and entirely all right. It is done in many schools, once in awhile, just to vary the order of things. Don't spoil your daughter's fun, or make her do differently from what the other girls do.

* * *

Consider the Husband

Dear Lucile: I have been married over six years and have one child. I married a man I did not love just to spite someone else. I thought I would try to make a go of it, but my heart is not in my job.

My husband is a good man, but is awfully dumb in some ways. He is not one to be shown, either, as he is very stubborn. I feel that I am making his life miserable, as I think he would be happier away from me for I'm always complaining over my lot in life.

Would it be an injustice to my child if I should leave him? Must I go on tied to him to the end, or should I call it quits? I think I have killed all the love he had for me by the way I treated him.

Please advise me as I'm very unhappy, but want to try to do the right thing toward my child.—*Disillusioned Wife.*

I hope that every girl who is tempted to marry for spite will read this letter. Why women will do this, I don't know; in a harsh moment of wanting to "get even" with a man who has let you down, or a girl friend who has married before you did, or who wants the particular young man that you can get by crooking your little finger, you take this serious step that puts you in hot water for the rest of your life.

Once the die is cast, however, I think a woman should stick to her guns and try to make the best of her bad bargain. She owes it to the unsuspecting man she has duped to try to make him happy. Any children coming to such a union should certainly be shielded from knowledge that it is a loveless marriage. That is a challenge to any woman; too many fail to meet it and innocent children grow up in atmospheres of hate and suspicion and constant disagreement.

I should like to ask "Disillusioned Wife" whether she has considered her husband's feelings. Is his love for you really dead? Most important — does he not love your child and is it fair to him to deprive him of its companionship and love? Another point — you've lived with this man six years; are you sure you'd find happiness, now, to break up your home and start out "on your own". Things would not be as they were before you made this unwise marriage, you know.

I think you should stick it out and make the best of your situation, unless your husband indicates by every action and attitude that he hates you and would, indeed, be happier without you. In such a case, I do not think a home should be held together, whether there are children or not. A child brought up in such an atmosphere may sustain lasting injuries to character and temperament. But, before you make any moves, sit down and face the thing squarely. Decide if you have done all you could to make a wrong, right — and give your baby and your husband whom you fooled, and his feelings, first consideration.

* * *

To Give the Bride Away

Dear Lucile: I am going to be married in the spring, and want a church wedding. What bothers me is that I have no one to give me away. My father is dead, I have no brothers and only one uncle who lives a thousand miles away and with whom I am barely acquainted.

However, there is a neighbor man who is very dear to me; he has been sort of guardian and I have loved him since I was a little girl. Would it be all right for him to give me away?—*Bride-to-Be.*

Yes. Legal guardians often act in this capacity. This loved friend may officiate as well.



"I'd just like to smell kind of sweet without luring anybody."

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WANTED— Old stamps on old envelopes sometimes are valuable. Do not destroy them before asking me their value and my offer. Am interested in stamps used before 1900. Private Collector, not a dealer. F. R. ROBISON, care of Robison & Smith Laundry, Gloversville, N. Y. Reference, City National Bank, Gloversville, N. Y.

Jennie Adsitt, R. 1, Hannibal, N. Y.

For Joyful Cough Relief, Try This Home Mixture

Saves Good Money. No Cooking.

This splendid recipe is used by millions every year, because it makes such a dependable, effective remedy for coughs due to colds. It's so easy to mix—a child could do it.

From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex, a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its soothing effect on throat and bronchial membranes.

Then make a syrup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. It's no trouble at all, and takes but a moment. No cooking needed.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of cough remedy, very effective and quick-acting, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and is very pleasant in taste.

You'll be amazed by the way it takes hold of coughs, giving you quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

Milk Market News

THE UNIFORM milk price for January as announced by Administrator Harmon is $2.14 a hundred for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone. This is 2c less than the December price, but is 26c a hundred more than the January 1939 price. Comparing the price with a year ago, it is important to remember that compliance with the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order is much better than it was then.

Another exceedingly important point to keep in mind is that the amount of milk involved in the January price is nearly 20,000,000 pounds greater than in December 1939, and 27,500,000 pounds more than in January a year ago, representing an increase of 6.9 per cent.

It may seem to producers that they are getting a base price of $2.14 a hundred for this increased production, but such is not the case. They are really getting surplus prices for any increase in production, which means somewhere around $1.25. Dairymen have been free to admit that they cannot make money producing milk at that price, and continued production increases will certainly interfere seriously with the smooth functioning of the Order.

Class prices on which the January uniform price was based are: Class I (fluid milk), $2.82; Class 2-A (fluid cream), $2.05; Class 2-B, $2.006; Class 3-A, $1.606; Class 3-B, $1.670; Class 3-C, $1.270; Class 3-D, $1.245; Class 4-A, $1.17; Class 4-B, $1.265.

Adler Creamery Ordered to Pay

Federal Judge Frederick Bryant at Syracuse on February 12 ordered Adler Creamery, Inc., of New York City to pay sums due into the producers' settlement fund. The firm was instructed to pay $10,690, plus interest, in ten days, and to make nine monthly payments of $4,000. The order was a result of court action by the Federal Government calling on the Adler Company to show cause why it should not be held in contempt of court because it did not pay to Market Administrator Harmon the sum of $46,690 which was due. The case was started last July.

Mayor's Proposals Will Cost Money

Charles Baldwin, Executive Secretary of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, warns that the retail price of milk will have to be raised at least 1c a quart to 87 per cent of consumers in the metropolitan area if Mayor LaGuardia is successful in putting into effect his proposed rules and regulations governing production. These proposals include: a reduction in the degree at which milk must be cooled, additional caps for bottles, and some other points.

Mr. Baldwin points out that these rules mean additional cost to both producers and distributors. For example, cooling milk to 55 degrees F. instead of 60 degrees will, in some cases, mean new machinery and, in others, additional ice, and may also mean some changes in transportation to market.

He also suggested that the Mayor's proposal to compel all new dairies approved for New York City to pledge themselves to send at least 60 per cent of the total milk they handle to New York might tend to create a greater surplus there and aggravate a situation already serious.

Proposed Amendments to Market Order

When the price amendment to the Marketing Order was put into effect, promise was given that other proposed amendments would be considered. This has been done, and a public hearing to receive evidence on the proposed changes to the Marketing Order is being held at 10:00 A. M. Eastern Standard Time, February 29, at the Hotel McAlpin, New York City. The hearing is too late to report results in this issue.

The principal changes being discussed are:

1. The addition of some counties to the "New York Milk Shed" or "special cream area."

2. The revision of prices for various classes of milk. These revisions are intended to prevent a serious drop in price when the present price amendment expires May 1. The principal change substitutes a schedule of evaporated milk prices for the present butter schedule, to be used as the basis for the Class I price.

3. The addition of a skim milk differential. This will require dealers, whenever the value of dry skim milk is over 5c a pound, to pay to producers a differential of 4c a hundred for skim milk for each ½c by which dry skim price exceeds 5c a pound.

4. Changes in the provisions relating to Grade A payments, payments to cooperative associations, payments for market services, and payments to and from the producers' settlement fund. The proposed changes in market service payments are designed to prevent unreasonable payments to dealers for diverting milk between plants owned by the same concern, and to prevent the diversion of milk to plants located at unusually long distances.

A very important addition is the requirement that each handler shall pay into the producers' settlement fund for weekly periods rather than monthly, and that payments shall be made on or before the 11th, 18th and 25th of each month and 4th day of the succeeding month. If this becomes effective, it will prevent dealers from getting far behind in their payments into the fund.

Copies of the proposed Order as amended can be secured from the Hearing Clerk, Office of the Solicitor, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Room 0310, South Building, Washington, D. C.

It is the responsibility of Secretary Wallace and Commissioner Noyes to determine from the evidence at the hearing whether or not the amendments should be submitted to producers for a vote. If the decision is in the affirmative, it is expected that the vote will be taken soon and that it will be taken by mail.

NEW YORK MILK PRICES WITH COMPARISONS

	Jan. 1940	Jan. 1939	Jan. 1910-14	Jan. 1939
MILK, Grade B, 3.7% 201-210 mile zone:				
Dairymen's League, per cwt.*	$2.18	$1.90	$1.89	$2.19
Sheffield Farms, per cwt.	2.21	1.95	1.92	2.23
Average, per cwt.	2.195	1.925	1.905	2.21
Index, 1910-14=100†	132	116	100	123
40 basic commodities index 1910-14=100	118.9‡	106.9	100.0	119.0
BUTTER:				
New York, 92 score	32c	26c	33c	30c
Index, 1910-14=100	97	79	100	86
DAIRY RATION AT UTICA:				
Wholesale price per ton	$32.25	$27.02	$29.46	$31.73
Index, 1910-14=100	109	92	100	109
Pounds feed equal in price to 100 lbs. milk	136	143	129	139

* Net pool return without special location for upstate city differentials.
† Adjusted for change in seasonal varieties of price.
‡ Preliminary.

—LELAND SPENCER,
Department of Agricultural Economy,
N. Y. State College of Agriculture.



From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

SOME boy or girl with good ideas about marketing New York farm produce is going to win a top award of $100, offered by the H. S. Duncan Memorial Fund. In addition, the regular cash award and certificates of merit will be presented this year as usual. Last year the committee drew upon its capital to make loans to two senior students at Cornell University, and this year the committee will be able to assist at least three students.

The fund was established three years ago as a "living memorial" to H .S. Duncan, originator and, until his death in 1935, director of the Farm Produce Inspection Service of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. The fund was subscribed privately by friends of "H. S.," Annual awards have been made since that time, the awards to juniors being a new venture which the committee hopes will become a fixture.

Senior students in marketing subjects who may be interested in obtaining loans may contact Dr. M. P. Rasmussen or Prof. Paul Work at the State College of Agriculture, at Ithaca, N. Y.

Rules for the junior award this year are not yet available. A committee to suggest them includes Halsey B. Knapp, director of the State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale; Dr. W. J. Wright, state junior extension leader; Dr. Arthur Pratt, Cornell; W. J. Weaver, State Department of Education; Butler Dewsy, Syracuse, president of State Junior Vegetable Growers' Association, and Carl Wooster, Union Hill, president of the State 4-H Federation.

Waltermire New Chairman

Kenneth Waltermire of Chatham was elected chairman at the annual meeting of the Duncan fund trustees, succeeding Earl D. Merrill of Webster. Herbert P. King, president of the State Farm Bureau Federation, was named chairman of the committee of award. W. J. Birdsall, Albany, was re-elected registrar of awards, and J. Franklin Bonner, Churchville, secretary. Leslie Stutzman, Rochester, was named assistant secretary.

* * *

New Storage Method Amazes

Farm and Home Week visitors at Cornell saw an amazing demonstration of new methods in storing fruit. The "modified atmosphere", or gas method of storage, has been talked about for some time, but comparatively few persons know much about it. The secret is controlled atmosphere with just the right parts of carbon dioxide and oxygen. The carbon dioxide gas is given off by the apples themselves.

Ordinarily in storage this gas is lost, or it is not in just the right proportion with oxygen. The difference between ordinary cold storage and storage by the new method is this: Apples are placed in cold storage and the temperature reduced to a low point to arrest the life action within the apple. The modified atmosphere, in effect, does not arrest but actually suspends life action.

Growers and storage men know that if storage temperature is too low, certain injuries may develop and scald may be hastened when they leave storage. In the modified atmosphere experiments at Cornell, apples were stored at 40 degrees. After being kept in a warm room—75 degrees,—for 10 days they showed no sign of scald, breakdown or rot. Under ordinary conditions almost anyone knows what happens to apples when they stand in a grocer's warm store for a week.

Cling to Tree Longer

Along with this development, work is going forward with a new hormone spray which makes the apples stay on the trees later. Most growers like to leave the fruit on the trees long enough to get good color, but are fearful that if they leave them on to mature fully they will drop and bruise. The new spray develops the stem tissue and hold the fruit longer.

These developments show what is being done at Cornell to enable growers to solve a serious marketing problem.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

Monday, March 4th

12:35—"Evergreens for Windbreaks," Professor F. E. Carlson.
12:45—Parents' Court, "The Boy-Crazy Girl," Dr. Robert Frederick.

Tuesday, March 5th

12:35—"Beforehanded Market Gardeners," H. B. Davis.
12:45—Homemakers' Clinic, "The Woman Who Fed a Multitude," Marjorie Vanderpool.

Wednesday, March 6th

12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag, "When It's Time to Tinker," Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—Countryside Talk, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Thursday, March 7th

12:35—"How Much More Do Better Pullets Cost?" E. Y. Smith.
12:45—"Finding Yourself," F.F.A. Chapter, Poland Central School.

Friday, March 8th

12:35—"The Kind of Trees and Shrubs to Plant," Dr. A. B. Buchholz.
12:45—Women's Corner, Everice Parsons.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, March 9th

12:35—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "Leaders in the Making," Addison County, Vermont, 4-H Club Members.
12:45—Grange Views and News, "Our International Horse-Trading," Montgomery Pomona Grange.

Monday, March 11th

12:35—"Changing Methods of Distributing Milk," Dr. C. J. Blanford.
12:45—"The Blizzard of 1888," Dr. Hugh M. Flick.

Tuesday, March 12th

12:35—"From Chick to Check," A. L. Kurdt.
12:45—Homemakers' Clinic, "The Woman Who Was Just Naturally Lazy," J. H. Van Aernam.

Wednesday, March 13th

12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag, "What Do You Get At Current Rates," Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—Countryside Talk, Harold W. Thompson.

Thursday, March 14th

12:35—"How Cheap are Cheap Seeds?" Ray Bender.
12:45—"Soil Conservation Made Easy," H. J. Evans.

Friday, March 15th

12:35—"Selling Milk Under State Marketing Agreements," L. L. Clough.
12:45—Women's Corner, Estelle Jones.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, March 16th

12:35—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "Recreational Programs That Have Clicked," Chenango Co., N. Y., 4-H Club Members.
12:45—Grange Views and News, "This Program of Deferred Taxation," Fulton Pomona Grange.

Spring Styles

(*Continued from Page* 24)

ribs, and soft spongy crepes dominate the fashion family as far as materials are concerned. Other materials are rabbit's hair, rayon jerseys in stripes, checks and solid colors, plaids, taffetas, crepes and prints. Printed crepes are perfect for the shirtmaker and jacket dresses, in companion or mated fabrics and made to go together.

As for dress colors, navy or black with light colored contrast lead. Again we have the military noté—red, white and blue are very good. Then come navy and the family of blues, followed by gray or beige and the reds, melons, oranges, royal blues, ruby wine and the saddle tones which range from rosy tinted to chocolaty coffee shades. Pastels, formerly summer colors, liven up the spring season. Blouses tend to appear in bon-bon colors which blend or contrast well with each other.

Dress woolens too are mated, combining pattern with plain; smooth with tweeds; stripes with checks. Dress silks must be adaptable to shirring and draping. Crepes, failles, mossy silks, jerseys, monotones and prints pretty well make up the list. Prints show carefully spaced designs, small patterns which highlight the backgrounds and color.

Skirts are shorter than ever. They are tucked, shirred or pleated, usually 16" to 17" from the floor. Shoulders are soft and slightly extended. Sleeves vary in length. Necklines are young.

In the casual dress, the lines of the back continue to shir into clinging folds from yoke to waist and from waist down. Sleeves are full, oftentimes being the bishop type which gathers into a tight wristband. Waistbands rather than separate belts are used. Buttons abound everywhere.

The figure is more normal. The waistline is slim, naturally placed, with high, close fitting V or sweetheart necklines. Sleeves of dressy dresses are short, three-quarter or semi-full caught in tightly at the wrist. Fullness of skirts, 14" to 16" from floor, is an essential detail. This is achieved by gores and pleats pressed or unpressed.

Hats are waspwaisted too. Brims are wider in front than in back. Sailors show a forward movement in brims and have tricky edgings. Berets are small with Watteau effect and have soft cushioned edges. Pillboxes are still with us but with heavy cuff and rolled lines. Others are turbans from the Argentine and Brazil and plenty of beautiful straw braids. Trims are an abundance of veils and flowers on everything—on hats, in buttonholes and as clips.

Jewelry is more restrained — more tailored than last season. Lapel gadgets abound. Bracelets appear in new shades and shapes. Bags are soft, roomy, tailored, dressmaker or sports to go with the rest of the outfit. Gloves are longer and plainer, yet more colorful than ever.

Patterns illustrated on page 24 were all chosen because they combine outstanding style features with usefulness for everyday living.

SLIM PRINCESS DRESS NO. 3172 is distinguished by pussycat bow and pegtop pockets, sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material, ⅛ yard 35-inch contrasting. Hat and bag set No. 3144, one size adaptable to any headsize, must be ordered separately.

BUTTON-FRONT FROCK NO. 3118 displays fashionable full skirt and sleeve and waist shirrings. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 4¼ yards of 39-inch material, ⅜ yard 39-inch contrasting, 2½ yards lace edging. Hat Pattern No. 3144, one size, adaptable to any headsize, must be ordered separately.

BIG POCKET DRESS NO. 3187 is grand for handy all-day wear. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material.

ALL-OCCASION TWO-PIECE DRESS NO. 3157 has waist-whittling jacket and gently flared skirt; make of mating fabrics—mate the turban too —pattern included. Dress sizes 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 4½ yards of 39-inch material for dress and turban.

MATRON'S REDINGOTE DRESS NO. 3190 is softly slenderizing, yet very, very stylish; sizes 16 to 48. Size 36 requires 4¼ yards of 39-inch material, 1 yard 39-inch contrasting.

CHILD'S COAT AND DRESS NO. 3178—2 patterns in one, is right in style with princess line and ice-cream cone pockets. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4 requires 1¾ yards of 39-inch material, 3 yards binding for dress; 1¼ yards 54-inch material, 1¼ yards 35-inch lining for coat. Hat pattern No. 2812 sizes 2 to 10 years, must be ordered separately.

GIRL'S TWO-PIECE DRESS NO. 3171—excellent for the in-between age —brings another big chance to use companion or mated fabrics. Sizes 8 to 14. Size 8 requires 1⅛ yards of 39-inch material for blouse; 1⅛ yards 39-inch or 54-inch material for skirt; ½ yard 39-inch bodice lining.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Spring Fashion Catalog.



"Can't you give me a demonstration some other time? This is my cleaning day!"

Name Game

Hidden as well as possible in the columns of our last issue were the names and addresses of twelve subscribers of *American Agriculturist*. We announced that anyone who found his name and sent it in before Feb. 24 would receive a check for $1.

As this is written, ten subscribers have found their names. They are: Dwight Clark, East Montpelier, Vt.; Grant H. Halsey, Groton, N. Y.; Martin Sturm, 27 Anderson Avenue, Falconer, N. Y.; C. N. Stanton, Sussex, N. J.; John H. Walton, Palmyra, N. Y.; John McDonald, R. 2, Walton, N. Y.; Thomas Kane, R D. 1, Painted Post, N. Y.; Harry Stevens, R. 7, Bangor, Maine; Frank W. Lord, Farmingham, N. H.; Martha Doyle, Monticello, N. Y. We sent each one a dollar, with our congratulations.

The purpose of this little contest is to make a little fun and perhaps profit for you, and to encourage more careful reading of the good things both in our editorial and advertising columns.

In this issue are several more names and addresses of subscribers, taken at random from our subscription list. If you find and send in your name before March 9 you will receive a check for $1.

GET MORE PROTECTION WITH THIS NEW POLICY

COSTS $2.00 A YEAR

THE ACCIDENTS WHICH THIS POLICY COVERS ARE

1. By the wrecking or disablement of a pleasure type automobile, an automobile truck, a horse drawn wagon, cart, sleigh, or sled, in which the insured is riding or driving.

2. By the wrecking or disablement of a public conveyance provided by common carrier for passenger service only (aeroplanes excluded) within which the Insured is riding as a fare-paying passenger in the place regularly provided for passenger service.

3. By being struck, knocked down, or run over while walking or standing on a public street, public sidewalk or public highway by a moving vehicle.

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N. A. Associates Department

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Signed ..... Age .....

P. O. ..... State .....

St. or R. D. Number ..... Date .....

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

EDITOR Ed Eastman is going to be surprised when he gets my copy for this page. It will be a week early, but there is a reason. Just as soon as I can get a few jobs cleaned up I am pulling out for the State of New Mexico.

To be exact, for Roswell, New Mexico, where I am going to confer with the superintendent of a 1500-acre farm on his major problem of making the farm return something on the investment in it and his minor problems of growing cotton, maize, and alfalfa, feeding range lambs, and raising mule colts.

I AM NO EXPERT

It isn't that I expect to contribute much to the solution of the problem of how to make a farm pay, either in the Northeast or the Southwest, but I do expect to learn something about the property and possibly by putting our two heads together the superintendent and I can figure out how to increase income here and cut expenses there.

A FIRST-HAND REPORT

This announcement is made because I am going to try the stunt of writing my next page while I am in the Southwest and to the best of my ability to give the readers of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff a picture of an entirely different agriculture from anything we have up here in the Northeast. I am taking my camera along in hopes of getting a few good pictures so that you may see some of the things I see and either profit or be entertained thereby.

* * *

Crossbred Pullets

Our September-hatched crossbred pullets are beginning to lay. There are about 1000 of them. These pullets look like Plymouth Rocks. They are the result of crossing Plymouth Rock roosters with Red hens.

From our experience with these fall-hatched pullets we have come to the conclusion that September is too late to start them. Before they were old enough to "take it", we ran into cold weather, which increased our expense for fuel. Then, when we finally let the stoves go out, we had difficulty keeping the litter in the brooder houses dry.

Finally, there were periods when the weather was sour and cold for as much as a week or two when these birds did not seem to grow at all, although they consumed a lot of feed. Just before they started to come into production we lost about four per cent of the flock with paralysis. I am inclined to believe that our losses from this disease will be considerably higher before we finally sell these birds for meat. This is the first paralysis to speak of which has shown up in our young birds for a couple of years.

We have also had in this flock quite a few birds which did not develop at all. These "duds", as we call them, seem to show up quite frequently in the crossbred birds we have been buying. We have been very careful to give the flocks plenty of space, so I feel pretty sure that the duds are not a result of flock competition but that they missed something from their inheritance.

We have no intention of discontinuing the raising of crossbred hens, but if we raise any next fall we will start them earlier—perhaps as early as July, in which case they would not be fall birds at all.

We have 1200 beautiful Leghorn chicks, started the first of February, which are doing splendidly. Like all poultrymen, we are hoping that egg prices will be good enough from July on so that there will be a little money made from early-hatched flocks.

* * *

Not So Good

For several years our hog account at Sunnygables has shown up nicely. It isn't going to be good in 1940, however. We went into the year with a good bunch of shoats on hand and with four brood sows and a boar.

The shoats have done well and they will be ready to sell by the time our spring pigs—which are about due—are ready for their quarters. From the way the market looks, however, the shoats are not going to bring much return. They have been entirely fattened on home-grown grain, however, so that we won't feel the low price so keenly as we would had we bought what they have eaten.

One of the four brood sows we kept over failed to breed, so we shall have only three litters of pigs this spring. This is enough under the circumstances. We will breed these three sows for fall pigs and then plan on selling them. Sometime this summer, while hogs are cheap, we shall pick up a half dozen sows and a new boar—the sows to constitute our source of pigs for the next few years and to be bred to produce their first litters the last part of February 1941.

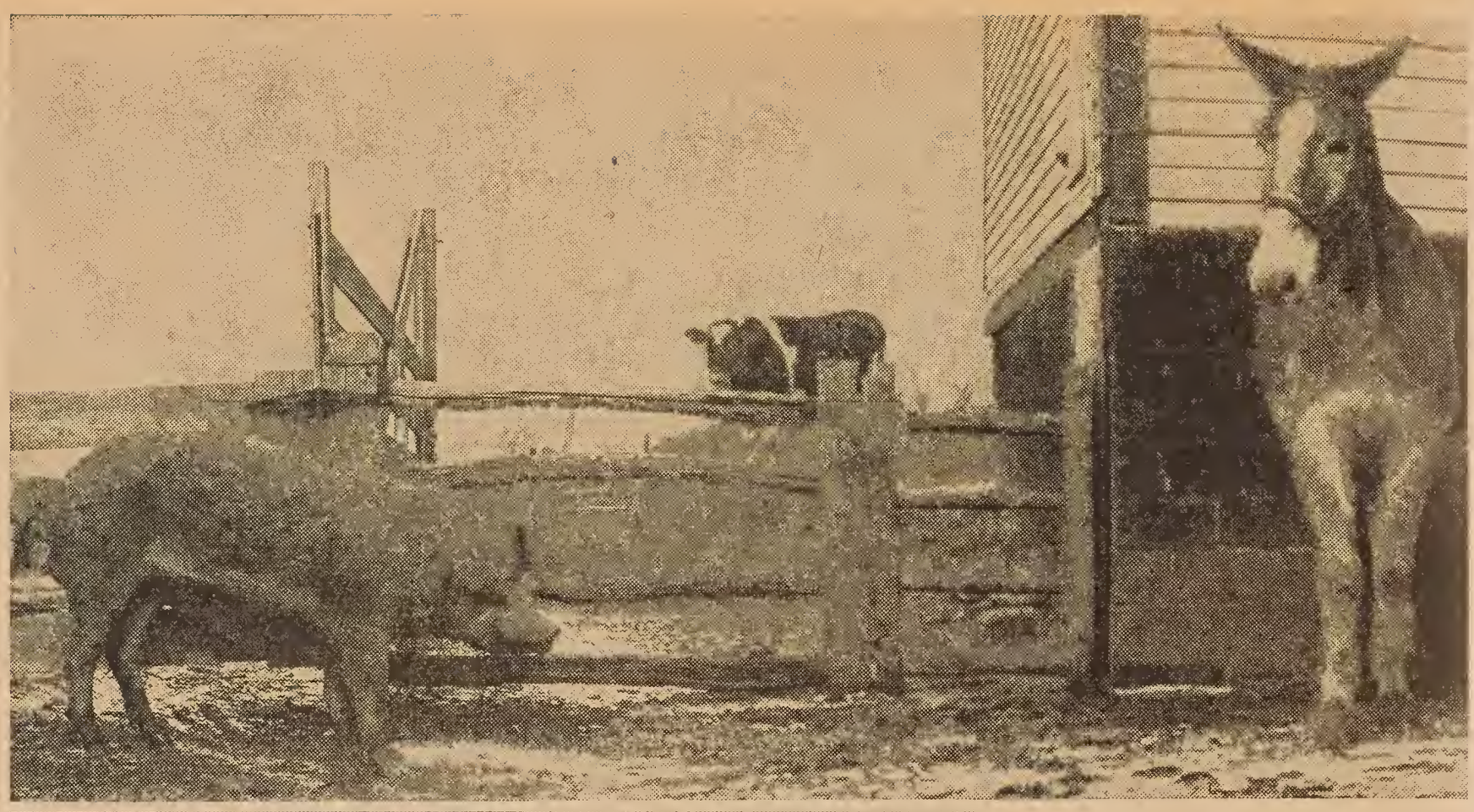
We find that we can maintain a herd of brood sows with very little cash outlay by pasturing them on clover during the open season and feeding them grass silage and a very little grain in the winter. This diet shows results in very good sized litters of strong pigs.

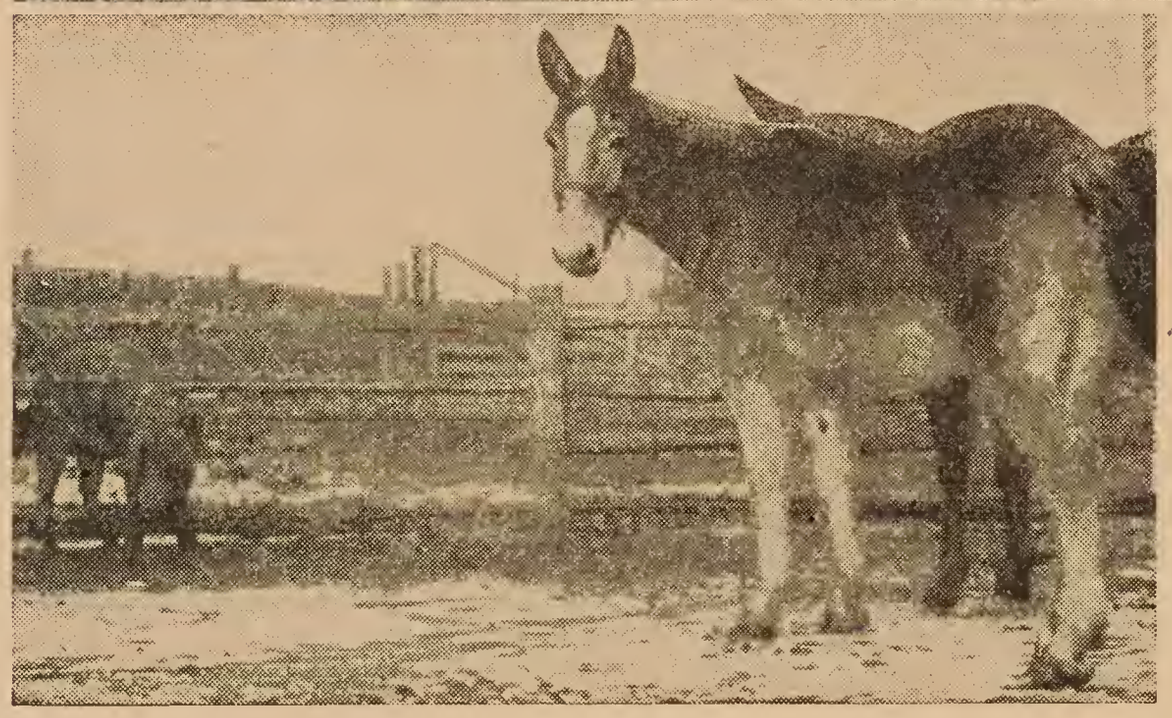
* * *

Standardized Wheels

We have begun a program of putting all our farm equipment on standardized wheels which will take a second-hand 6.00-16 tire.

It may be two or three years before we accomplish this objective but our experience with rubber-mounted, horse-drawn equipment to date convinces us that the program we have undertaken is sound; that it will save a lot of horse power, and that it will also relieve our men of a lot of wear and tear.





In one corner, Hitler the Hog. In the other, Jack the Jackass, ready for their battle for the championship of the Sunnygables barnyard, which as previously reported, Jack won in the first minute of the first round.

(Left): With the issue of who is boss settled, Hitler and Jack are now good friends once more.

* * *

Dehorned Heifers

I got a lot of replies to my request for help in dealing with mean horned heifers.

The advice I got all boiled down to removing the horns. Various methods of eliminating the horns were, of course, suggested. Some would not let them grow at all; others would cut them off this way and that.

Our trouble at Sunnygables, however, is that the people who come there to buy purebred Guernsey heifers seem to like animals with a nice pair of horns, so it looks as though we would have to struggle along with our problem and probably continue to run the risk of occasionally having an animal injured.

What I had hoped for was that someone would come across with an idea of sensitizing an animal's horns to a point where it would not care about hitting anything with them.

A "Century" Farm



THE FARM of Howard H. Utter, located on the Geneva Turnpike, near Geneva, N. Y., was recently presented a citation as a century farm. The original owner was Israel Webster, who walked from New Hampshire to Ontario County and located on this farm which has been in the Webster family since. Eugene Webster is the last of the generation to live on the farm. He resides with his son-in-law, Howard Utter, who operates the farm.

Here is Eugene Webster with his grandchildren, David, 7, and Jean Utter, 4, as he reads the history of the farm in the citation. Both Mr. and Mrs. Webster have long been affiliated with grange work. They are members of Castle Grange, Seneca Castle.—*From M. D. Connors, Stanley, N. Y.*



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Fake Movie Talent Scouts

THE HEADS of Hollywood motion picture concerns charge that fake "movie talent" scouts have swindled unsuspecting people in rural areas out of thousands of dollars. This type of swindler drops into a small town, spreads the story that he is looking for new talent for the movies, and eventually picks out several girls in their teens as his victims. Local beauty contest winners are often susceptible to such flattery. After the build-up, the girl or her parents find that it is necessary to advance money for a screen test. These advance fees, of course, are the sole source of income of the swindler, but the false hope of a successful career often causes parents to "come across."

Only occasionally, we are told, do real talent scouts leave Hollywood, and never do they go to rural areas.

If a so-called "movie talent" scout should turn up in your community, it is a simple matter to handle the situation. Just call the police or State Troopers. In at least one case a self-styled scout received $10.00 each from 127 fond parents when he promised to present pictures of their infant prodigies to Hollywood picture producers, claimed to be looking for child actors!

* * *

Brush Along the Highway

What is the law in New York State relative to cutting brush along the highway?

This question was referred to the State Division of Highways, and Commissioner H. O. Schermerhorn replies as follows:

"The Superintendent of Public Works may cause noxious weeds, briars and brush growing within the bounds of the state highways to be cut and removed, and the cost thereof shall be paid from funds as now provided under Section 262 of the Highway Law—that is to say, appropriations by the state for the maintenance, repair and reconstruction of state highways and state owned bridges thereon.

"The county superintendent shall cause noxious weeds, briars and brush growing within the bounds of county roads and town highways improved by county aid to be cut and removed between July 15 and August 15, and as many other times as he may deem necessary in each year.

"The town superintendent may cause briars, brush and noxious weeds growing within the bounds of town highways to be cut and removed between July 15 and August 15, and as many other times as he may deem necessary in each year."

* * *

Claim is Good

"I shipped 4 dogs to a Pet Shop where I had previous dealings. I had always been paid c.o.d. but this time the proprietor asked for ten days credit. After a few days the pet shop owner complained that the pups were sick and later sent me back the papers for two which he said died. I guarantee to replace any pups sent back to me dead within ten days of arrival. I have never received any pay."

We are attempting to make a collection on this deal. There is no question but that the subscriber has lived up to her guarantee. We can not help wondering what success a customer would have if he wanted his money back on a dog purchased from the Pet Shop and which died *after he was purchased.* We suspect he would not get very far and the Pet Shop has no more reason for trying to avoid payment to our subscriber.

* * *

Out of Business

"On May 23, 1939, I sent to Harry Wood Cobb of Ridgewood, New Jersey, for 150 turkey poults for which I sent my check for $60 in full payment. I waited and waited for the birds to come but they failed to arrive, nor did I get a refund. I have written and written him but still have no money. I have received two letters not dated and unsigned merely headed 'Statement to our Creditors.' Can you help me get my money back — that money simply has to be made up and I am in no way able to meet it."

Back in 1937 Mr. Cobb was denied use of the mail. At that time he owed considerable money on unfilled orders which he promised to take care of. Several of our subscribers received notes which as far as I know, were never paid. Our last letter to Cobb was returned. Our record of complaints against Mr. Cobb goes back for several years.

* * *

A Fantastic Tale

A Maine subscriber sends a letter which he recently received from Mexico. The letter is a mimeographed one indicating that it has gone out to a large number of people. Its author reports that he is in a Mexican jail but that he has $185,000 of U. S. money, well hidden in a trunk which is in an American Customs House, but which he cannot recover until he gets out of jail. The writer asks our subscriber to pay the expenses of his trial, and promises one-third of the hidden money as a reward.

Naturally our subscriber does not intend to throw money away by accepting the offer. To say the least the story is a fantastic one. Sounds like a revised version of the old "Spanish prisoner" story.

* * *

Experience Is a Good Teacher

Most of us, some time in our lives, have fallen for a proposition and later regretted it. Perhaps it wasn't an out and out swindle, or maybe it was. If you fall in this class, you naturally are not anxious to broadcast the story; yet your experience may save some other subscriber from a similar loss.

At any rate, this Department will pay $2.00 each for stories of such experiences that we are able to use. We will not print your full name and address. Keep your story to 500 words or less, and send it to Service Bureau, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

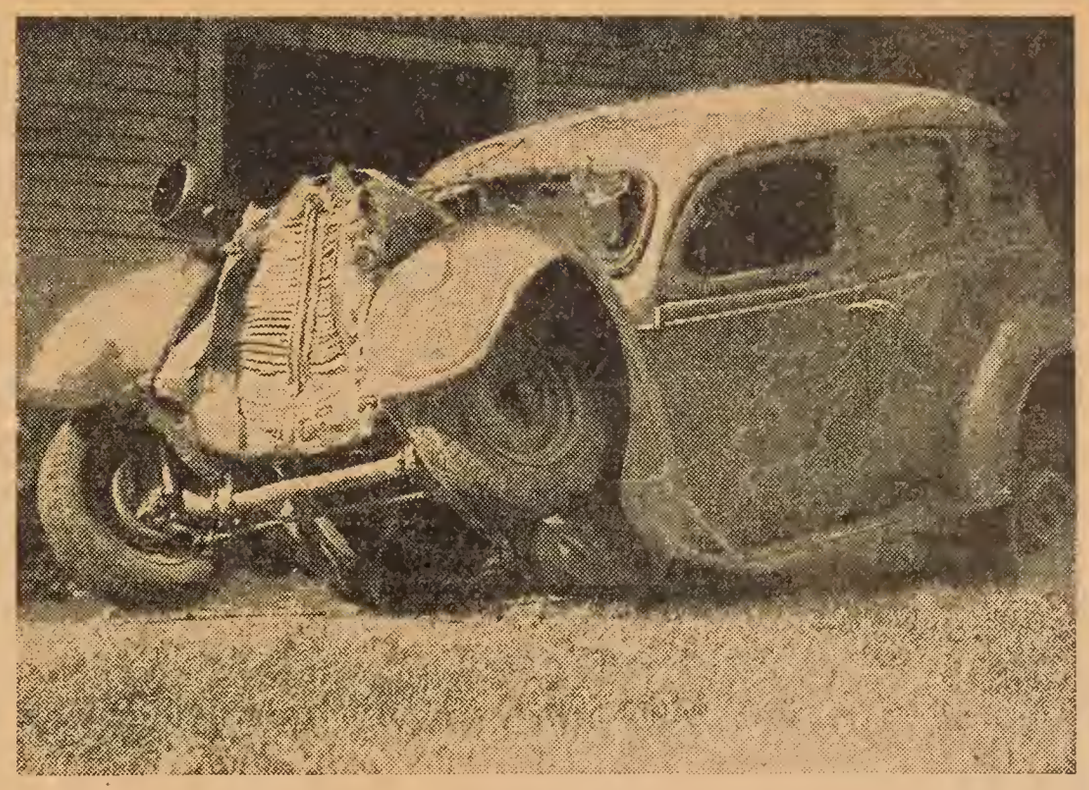
Farm Service Bulletins For You

IN ORDER to make available to readers more information which will help increase profits, the editors of *American Agriculturist* have prepared several mimeographed bulletins on timely subjects. These are available to any reader without cost other than 3c each to cover mailing and shipping costs. Bulletins now available are:

- ☐ No. 101—HOW TO RAISE BABY CHICKS.
- ☐ No. 102—PULLORUM DISEASE OF CHICKS.
- ☐ No. 103—HOW TO CONTROL MASTITIS.
- ☐ No. 104—HOW TO BUY A HERD SIRE.

Check the ones you want, include mailing cost, and return the coupon to *American Agriculturist,* Box 367-S, Ithaca. New York.

From time to time we plan to make additions to the list available.



The Policyholder Injured in this Accident Writes:

"On June 17th, I took out a policy in the North American Accident Insurance Company through your local agent, Mr. A. L. Brown. On July 6th, I was injured in an automobile accident. On October 18th, I received the Company's draft in full settlement of my claim amounting to $114.28.

"I wish to thank you for the prompt and satisfactory way you adjusted my claim."

CLEON A. PEASE, Greenwood, N. Y.

Recently Paid Benefits

Rose Mary Barcume, Main St., Helena, N. Y. — Auto collision—injuries	$ 30.00
Floyd States, Alpine, N. Y. — Auto collided with tree—frac. ribs	60.00
Barney Williams, Canajoharie, N. Y. — Auto collision—inj. knee	60.00
Mrs. Rosella Gross, R. 2, LeRoy, N. Y. — Auto collision—sprained neck	78.57
Estella W. Morrison, Little Britain, N. Y. — Auto hit pole—inj. back	* 30.00
John L. Petry, R. 1, LeRoy, N. Y. — Auto collision—inj. head	30.00
Glenn A. Rookey, R. 1, Madrid, N. Y. — Auto accident—inj. back, chest & knee	70.00
Antoine J. Bechard, R. 1, Chazy, N. Y. — Struck by auto—inj. leg	15.00
Harold Coe, R. 1, Perry, N. Y. — Auto accident—injuries	20.00
Percy Bushey, R. 11, Mooers, N. Y. — Auto collision—cut hip, cont, face	11.43
Floyd G. Doty, Candor, N. Y. — Wagon accident—hernia	15.00
Fenimore B. Hale, Est., R. 2, McGraw, N. Y — Struck by auto—mortuary	* 250.00
John Terrance, Rooseveltown, N. Y. — Auto collision—inj. nose, eye & ear	10.00
Christie Terrance, Rooseveltown, N. Y. — Auto collision—inj. chest & stiff neck	20.00
Oswald Eggleston, Brentwood, N. Y. — Auto collision—contusions & lacerations	70.00
Mrs. Edith Lints, 25 Marshall Ave., Mohawk, N. Y. — Auto accident—frac. wrist	104.28
Edward Spoore, 1 Oakwood Rd., Delmar, N. Y. — Auto collision—inj. elbow & arm	42.86
John Koselniak, R. 2, Goshen, N. Y. — Auto skidded into tree—inj. chest, frac. nose	14.28
Floyd Corser, R. 1, Barker, N. Y. — Auto overturned—inj. head & leg	30.00
Celia H. Hills, E. Main, Tully, N. Y. — Auto collision—lacerated leg	30.00
Mrs. Gertrude McCarty, Sodus, N. Y. — Auto collision—cut knee & contusions	38.57
Gordon Gardiner, Harford Mills, N. Y. — Truck accident—inj. thumb	15.71
Antoni Brozycki, R. 2, Goshen, N. Y. — Truck skidded—injuries	*15.00
Frank M. Lincoln, R. 3, Attica, N. Y. — Auto collision—cut hand & frac. fingers	70.00
Frank H. Wunderlich, W. Hopkinton, N. H. — Auto skidded and overturned—wrenched back and hips	20.00
Alfred H. Divire, R. 1, Reeds Ferry, N. H. — Truck collision—bruised leg	7.14
Louise Musgrove, Hanover, N. H. — Struck by auto—cut legs	30.00
John Straut, R. 1, Newmarket, N. H. — Auto collision—cerebral concussion	60.00
Walter Shepard, Windham, N. H. — Auto collision—inj. back	*25.00
Mrs. Cora deRochemont, 226 Deer St., Portsmouth, N. H. — Auto collision—cont. back	40.00
Ellis H. Wyman, E. Swanzey, N. H. — Auto truck collision—frac. elbow	98.57
Judson A. Sanderson, Exeter, N. H. — Auto skidded into pole—gen. bruises	30.00
Charles G. Hardy, Manchester, N. H. — Truck collision—sprained wrist & hand	25.71
Rev. Jesse Libby, R. 1, Meredith, N. H. — Auto accident—sprained ankle	10.00
Mrs. Edith Libby, R. 1, Meredith, N. H. — Auto accident—cut scalp & bruised legs	20.00
Isaac G. Moore, So. Paris, Me. — Wagon collided with truck—frac. ribs	20.00
Mrs. Martha J. Knight, R. 2, Gray, Me. — Auto collision—bruises	*11.43
Flora W. Small, Est., Farmingdale, Me. — Struck by auto—mortuary	*250.00
Earl Stevens, R. 7, Bangor, Me. — Auto collision—ruptured muscles thigh	130.00
Madolin Stevens, R. 7, Bangor, Me. — Auto collision—frac. ribs	10.00
Evangeline Lagosse, New Sweden, Me. — Auto collision—inj. back	30.00
Marjorie Quinn, Oxford, Me. — Auto collision—frac. pelvis	67.14
Norman B. Harding, R. 1, Temple, Me. — Struck by truck—injuries	30.00
Ernest E. Torrey, R. 1, Putnam, Conn. — Struck by auto—frac. skull	*15.00
John Stachura, R. 1, Windsor Locks, Conn. — Struck by auto—inj. hand	25.00
Mrs. Theodore LeGeyt, R. 1, Granby, Conn. — Auto ran into fence—frac. hand, inj. back	60.00
Lucille L. Bushnoll, R. 1, Canterbury, Conn. — Auto accident—sprained ankle & foot	30.00
Agnes T. Lockard, 52 Main St., Newport, Vt. — Auto collision—inj. leg	2.86
Donald C. Bean, R. 1, West Glover, Vt. — Sleigh tipped over—injuries	11.43
Mrs. Hazel Rickert, R. 1, Shoreham, Vt. — Car skidded—bruised shoulder & knee	20.00
Kenneth J. Pope, Jeffersonville, Vt. — Auto collision—inj. face.	10.00
Ethel Hutchins, R. 2, Shoreham, Vt. — Auto accident—inj. cerevical vertebrae	40.00
Armand St. Denis, Essex Junction, Vt. — Sled accident—frac. rib	15.00
Donald Desrocher, R. 2, Middlebury, Vt. — Auto accident—dis. shoulder, frac. ribs	90.00
Delia Root, 75 Linden St., Brattleboro, Vt. — Auto accident—lacerated forehead	14.28
Richard T. Prescott, S. Strafford, Vt. — Auto collision—frac. tibia	60.00
Mrs. Madolyn Gregory, Everett, Mass. — Auto skidded—inj. back & knee	10.00
Gordon Atkins, R. 1, Sussex, N. J. — Auto accident—frac. clavicle	50.00
Charles E. Woeckener, R. 2, Lebanon, N. J. — Auto collision—frac. ribs	*40.00
Mrs. Louise C. Falconer, Bradenton, Fla. — Auto accident—broken ribs, cut head	*28.57
Clifford W. Barber, Est., Laytonsville, Md. — Truck collision—mortuary	1000.00

* Over-age.

$633,671.79
has been paid to 9,153 policyholders

Keep Your Policy Renewed

When you renew we suggest you choose the new policy costing $2.00 a year which provides extra protection.

North American Accident Insurance Company

N. A. Associates Dept.

Poughkeepsie - New York

THE G.L.F. PAGE

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

Geography and Fertilizer



G.L.F. FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION. The twice-mixed, triple-tested fertilizer used by G.L.F. patrons is the product of experiment stations and private research, and combines successful farm results with sound manufacturing and distribution.

There is no other fertilizer distribution system quite like the one shown on this map. It is the system developed especially to serve G.L.F. patrons and it serves them in three important ways: (1) It is economical. (2) It delivers fertilizer in excellent drilling condition. (3) It provides point-of-use service with formulas adapted to local needs.

(1) Economical Movement of Materials

Located on the harbor at Baltimore, Md., the G.L.F. fertilizer basing factory receives fertilizer materials by boat from Europe, South America, and American sources. Here rock phosphate from Florida is manufactured into superphosphate. To the superphosphate are added potash carriers and nitrogen in the economical and less acidifying liquid form. The resulting mixture is called a "base," because by adding other materials to it any fertilizer analysis can be made. The base is thoroughly cured, then re-ground, and shipped to the nine smaller plants located in areas of intensive fertilizer use. The base is received at four of these plants via money-saving boats.

The materials used in the bases made at Baltimore are, in general, those which move naturally by water to this port. The nine plants in N. J. and N. Y. add to the base other materials which come in by rail or barge, at less cost than from Baltimore.

(2) Mechanical Condition

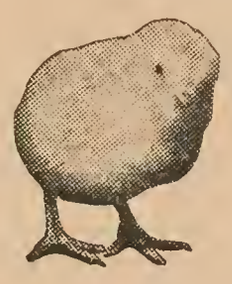
Certain combinations of fertilizer materials react with each other in such a way that the mixture hardens or "sets up." By putting the difficult materials into the base, curing the base, and then re-grinding it, G.L.F. gets a free-flowing mixture. Other non-caking materials can then be added to this mixture without affecting the drillability.

(3) Point-of-Use Service

Because each crop-growing area has its own set of growing conditions, final mixtures are made in nine plants conveniently located throughout G.L.F. territory. Plants near intensive growing regions can turn out just the kind of fertilizer the soil and crops of each area demand, and can make special mixtures to meet special conditions.

CHICKS NEED VITAMINS

There are at least eleven vitamins that poultry need. The quantities required by growing chicks are so small that they can't be measured in pounds, ounces, or even grams. But the chicks must have them or die. Many of these vitamins are found in common feed ingredients in such quantities that it is no great problem to provide enough to meet the chicks' needs. But some of the more important ones have to be partially supplied by adding special ingredients to the feed. Three of the vitamins that demand special attention are Vitamins A, D, and G. This table shows how G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash provides them.



	Needed for	Chicks Require	Starting & Growing Mash★ Provides
VITAMIN A	Health of mucous membranes-mouth, nasal passages, intestinal tract, lungs, etc. Helps prevent eye infections. Deficiency affects kidneys.	1350 to 1800 units per pound of feed	7500 units per pound supplied mainly by cod liver oil, alfalfa meal, and yellow corn.
VITAMIN D	Growth, mineral assimilation, prevention of rickets	90 units per pound of feed, or 180 units per pound of mash when fed 50-50 with scratch grains	363 units per pound equal to 181 units per pound when fed 50-50 with scratch grains. Supplied by reinforced cod liver oil.
VITAMIN G (RIBOFLAVIN)	Growth and prevention of nutritional leg paralysis	1500 units per pound of mash provides a 20% margin of safety for chicks during the first eight weeks. The requirement decreases as birds grow older	1915 units per pound of mash, supplied by dried brewers' yeast, alfalfa meal, dried whey, fish meal, meat scraps, wheat by-products, and corn meal

★ The 1939 formula Starting & Growing Mash (available on request), which contains dried skimmed milk instead of dried brewers' yeast, supplies all the required vitamins with approximately the same margin of safety.

Bags are Lower

Burlap prices have declined from the war-time highs of the past few months. Bag costs as reflected in feed prices have been lowered accordingly. Prices paid for returned bags are also lower.

Bags are still valuable. No. 1 grade G.L.F. branded 10-ounce bags are worth 9 cents at the receiving points in Buffalo, Albany, and Worcester, Mass. They can be shipped direct or turned over to your G.L.F. Service Agency which will naturally have to pay you a little less for them.

Super Poultry Oats

In response to requests from poultrymen, SUPER POULTRY OATS are now available. Minimum weight, 40 lbs. per bushel. They are recleaned, heavy, white clipped oats, very uniform in bulk.

COOP. G. L. F. EXCHANGE, ITHACA, N. Y.



FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00

THREE YEARS FOR $2.00

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

MARCH 16, 1940

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

How Can I Stay in the POULTRY BUSINESS?

by E. R. Eastman





Here are small reproductions of two of the many posters that will turn the thoughts of consumers toward eggs.

GET INTO a car and ride across this great Northeast farm country of ours and see for yourself how poultry production has speeded up in recent years. See the big barns that have been remodeled to hold three or four floors of poultry. See every conceivable kind, shape and size of hen house filled to capacity; and if you make this trip in the late summer, note the countless thousands of young birds being grown and put into shape for fall and winter production.

During the entire ten bad years of the Great Depression, until last fall, eggs have paid fairly well, and better than almost any other farm product. The natural result of this comparatively better poultry situation has been that everybody who could has gone into the business, and those who are in the business have devoted all their time and attention to production problems, and little to the equally important jobs of marketing and of helping to increase egg consumption.

Now we have come to the time when poultrymen are faced with a choice of going out of business, drastically cutting down, or getting permanently back of efforts to increase consumption. Those who rushed into the business without experience and have been on the ragged edge since should get out and stay out; but poultry still has a good future for those who do have the fundamental essentials for success in the complex business of producing eggs—training, experience, and love of the job. Keeping hens is like writing. Practically everybody thinks that he is a natural born writer until he finds out by sad experience that all worthwhile trades have to be learned.

Realizing that the poultry business was reaching a jumping-off place unless something was done to get people to eat more eggs, leaders in the industry put on the greatest poultry show of all time at the World's Poultry Congress last summer in Cleveland, Ohio. The chief purpose of this Congress was to find ways and means of bringing the food value of eggs more emphatically to the attention of consumers. Profits resulting from the Poultry Congress are being used in a great follow-up campaign for egg consumption; and the National Poultry Producers' Federation has made an agreement with the National Association of Food Chain Stores, also with the independent store groups and restaurant groups, to put on big sales which feature eggs. The first of these, "Springtime Egg Festivals", is being held this week; the second will follow during the week of April 11. Illustrated on this page of *American Agriculturist* are some of the many attractive posters boosting eggs which have been designed and printed by the International Baby Chick Association for distribution to any store or group of stores that will use them.

Following the Poultry Congress, a Planning Committee was set up to work out an egg consumption campaign, national in scope and on a permanent basis. Fortunately for egg producers, eggs are mankind's most valuable food next to milk. They are high in almost every kind of food value needed by the human body for good health; and they are mighty good eating. But while about every other food has been highly advertised and exploited by the farmers and others interested, eggs have been almost entirely neglected and forgotten. As a result, eggs have lost favor with consumers, and price has continually decreased. Look at the way citrus fruits have been advertised! When I was a boy an orange was rare; today even in poor families I'll bet more oranges are eaten than eggs. We have "advertising weeks" and "promotion campaigns" for this and for that, but seldom for eggs; and then we wonder why we have a surplus.

Leaders of the industry are now doing a valiant job to arouse consumers to the great food value of eggs. But they cannot do it alone. It is time for the rank and file of producers to realize that if they are going to stay in the business, each has an individual job to do.

"All right!", you say, "what *can* I do?" Here are some suggestions. Follow them and add on any ideas you can think of, and see how big and successful you can make this "Springtime Egg Festival" right in your own home town. Your local "Springtime Egg Festival" will be tied together nationally with those in other communities through the cooperation of the groups of food chains, independent stores, drug stores, meat markets, and others.

First Step—Continue to put the freshest, highest quality of eggs on the market.

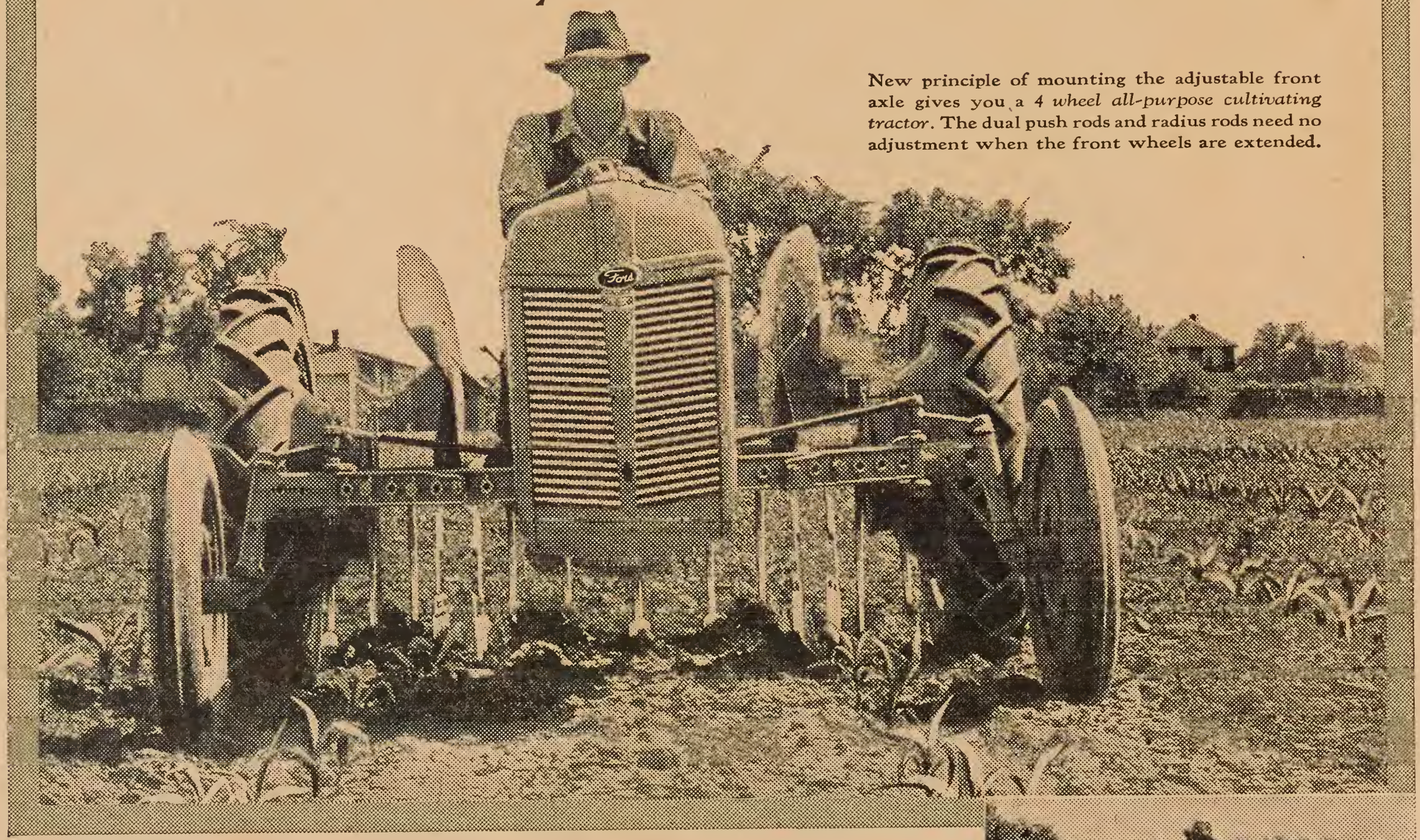
Second Step—Use more eggs on the table of your own family, and get your farmer and village friends to use more. Practice what you preach!

Third Step—Make up a complete list of all the business men in your town. Use the telephone book for this. Your list might include grocery stores, drug stores, hardware stores, newspapers, banks, court houses, restaurants, hotels, bus stations, food stores, hatcheries, department stores, theatres, high school cooking departments, roadstands, county agents, and many others.

Fourth Step—Take a day off and make a personal call on the business men you have listed. If you cannot see all of them, telephone them and then follow this (*Turn to Page* 22)

A CRITICAL FARM CREDIT SITUATION—SEE PAGE 5.

Flexibility on Four Wheels



New principle of mounting the adjustable front axle gives you a *4 wheel all-purpose cultivating tractor*. The dual push rods and radius rods need no adjustment when the front wheels are extended.

THIS spring, take the first opportunity you can get to try some fingertip plowing behind the wheel of a new Ford tractor with Ferguson system. See if you don't get the impression that plowing was never *easier—or better*.

Then try your hand at cultivating corn —with a rear cultivator, and with all four wheels spread out 76″ across the treads.

When you turn at the ends in an 8 foot radius to go into the next two rows, you'll learn something then about *flexibility on four wheels*.

Easy is hardly the word for it. It's practically *effortless*. Even a boy will find it so.

The Ferguson-Sherman rear-mounted cultivator works without watching—you just sit and steer without minding the shovels. When you steer away from the row, the shovels move away from the row. When you steer towards the row, the shovels move towards the row. It's just that simple. Rear cultivation is practical now for the first time.

At the ends of the rows the implement is lifted or lowered by the merest fingertip touch—*hydraulically*. The depth of the sweeps or shovels is automatically maintained—*hydraulically*. There's no work at all to *these* operations.

It may be hard to imagine cultivating two rows at a time with a tractor so light it doesn't pack the soil. It may be hard to realize that this light tractor is a rugged *two-plow* tractor, built of tough alloy steel new to farming, and with implements that can be attached or detached in one or two minutes.

In any case, don't be satisfied with *imagining*. Ask for a demonstration on your own farm. Find out for yourself about *flexible farming*.

• • •

The Ford tractor with Ferguson system is sold and distributed nationally by Ferguson-Sherman Mfg. Corp., Dearborn, Mich.

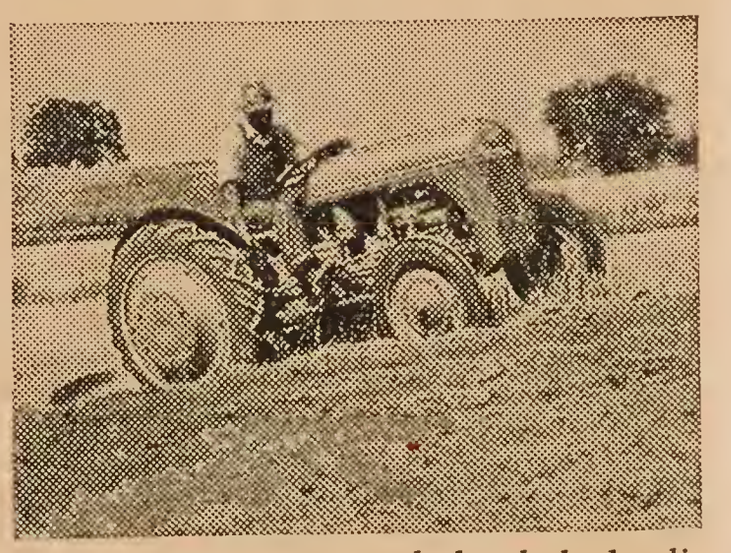
$585 at Dearborn, Michigan. (Taxes, if any, and implements extra.) **Ferguson-Sherman 6% simple interest time-payment plan plus small investigation and documentary fee.**

Ford Tractor
FERGUSON SYSTEM
WHEEL-LESS IMPLEMENTS

© Ford Motor Company



With accurate depth control, and a cultivator that follows the steering of the tractor, you can do a clean cultivating job on corn up to the time you lay it by.



Unique linkage system attached to the hydraulic controls lets you plow steep hills, narrow plots, hard ground, soft, sandy soil and rock-filled fields.

★ **THESE FEATURES AT NO EXTRA COST** ★

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Nitrogen-- for Hay

IN AREAS that suffered from dry weather last summer, and also on some fields in other areas, it is logical to assume that the hay crop this year will be short. John Barron, of the Department of Agronomy at the New York State College of Agriculture, has been giving special attention to various ways of meeting this hay shortage. Some of the suggestions were given you on page 10 of the February 17 issue. Here are some more!

Where a timothy field would normally yield about one ton to the acre, suitable top-dressing with fertilizer may give as good results in increased hay production as growing an emergency hay crop. The cost should be no greater and less labor will be needed.

Usually the fertilizing element most needed is nitrogen; but to get the greatest benefit from the addition of nitrogen, the soil should also be well furnished with phosphoric acid. Following is a table showing the nitrogen content of common nitrogen carriers and the amounts to apply to get approximately equal results:

Material	Per Cent Nitrogen	Pounds per acre for Timothy		
Sulfate of Ammonia	20½	100	200	300
Nitrate of Soda	16	125	250	375
Cyanamid	22	91	182	273
Uramon	42	48	95	143
Cal-nitro	16	125	250	375
Cal-nitro	20	100	200	300

Moderate increases in the yield of hay are usually obtained by adding the amount per acre given in either of the first two columns under "Pounds per acre", but where larger yields are wanted, apply the amounts in the third column.

Professor Barron estimates that, based on the current cost of nitrogen carriers and on the usual increase in yield, the addition of a nitrogen carrier will result in 100 lbs. of digestible nutrients at a cost of from 40c to 75c.

To get best results, it is important to add commercial fertilizer early in the spring, as someone has said, when it is time to take in the sap buckets, although reasonable results in many seasons are obtained by putting on the fertilizer as late as May 15.

It is possible to put on the fertilizer broadcast by hand or by using a mechanical hand grass seeder; but probably the most satisfactory tool is the grain drill, using the fertilizer attachment. Usually the tubes are removed and a board fastened in a slanting position under the openings of the fertilizer attachment so that the fertilizer is spread evenly as it falls.

An application of from six to eight tons of manure to the acre is another way of increasing hay yields; or if you wish, you can apply ten, twelve or more tons to the acre. For best results, this manure should have superphosphate added to it, either in the stable, on the load as the manure is spread, or the field can be top-dressed, after manure is applied, with the equivalent of 200 lbs. or more of 20 per cent superphosphate to the acre.

Seeding Without a Nurse Crop

While common practice is to seed hay with a nurse crop, there may be situations where it is advisable to seed grass alone. Such a situation might exist where there is need for a medium yield of high-quality hay this year, and where it is desired that the seedings put out this spring should be as certain as possible to yield well in 1941.

Such seedings without nurse crop, whether they be alfalfa, the usual meadow mixtures, or sweet clover, can be seeded early in the spring on especially prepared weed-free land, and by mid-August will usually produce a good yield of high-quality hay. Because it was unnecessary to compete with a nurse crop, these grass and clover plants will have unusually good vigor and will be well set for living over the winter.

Aside from having land free of weeds, the important consideration is to get the seedings in early. As a result, you should choose land that can be worked early. Make your seed bed firm, with a shallow, well pulverized surface layer. None of the seed should be planted more than ½" below the surface of the soil. Experience shows that alfalfa can be successfully seeded in this way, and regular meadow mixtures have also given satisfactory results. However, sweet clover is a little more sure than any of the other crops to give a heavy yield of hay in August when seeded alone in the spring. In all cases, about 15 lbs. of seed should be sown to the acre.

To Discourage Mustard

No one can ride across the farm country in early summer without being impressed with the losses caused by mustard in grain, peas, corn, and other smooth-leaved crops. So farmers are glad to know that at last scientists have found an effective control for mustard.

It consists of 100 pounds per acre of aero-cyanamid dusted on while the leaves are wet. Because cyanamid contains 22 per cent nitrogen, the application pays from a fertilizer standpoint.



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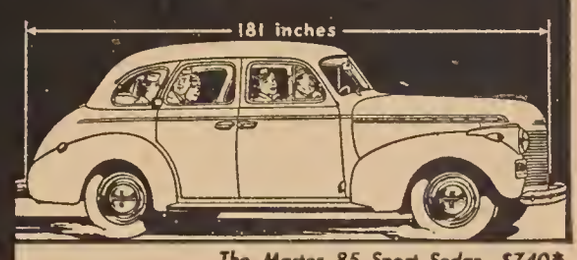
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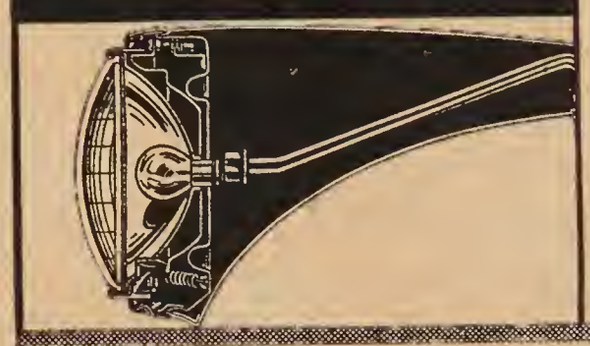
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THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York

"Work as if you were to live 100 years, Pray as if you were to die tomorrow."
—Benjamin Franklin in Poor Richard's Almanac.

Cooperation Got Good Milk Prices

NO WORDS can describe what the better milk prices which farmers have received in recent months have meant to thousands of dairymen and their families. For the first time in years, farmers have been able to get out from under some of their awful load of debt, and to have some of the necessities and little luxuries of life that make the difference between living and just existing. Let's work and hope and pray that these good milk prices will continue!

If they do, however, it will be necessary for farmers to remember that we get these milk prices by cooperation, plus the State and Federal marketing agreements. If the good prices are to be maintained, that cooperation and the support of these agreements must be actively maintained. Minor problems and disagreements must be worked out within the organizations themselves, and a united front presented to your enemies. Rest assured that the enemies of organization will grab any opportunity they can to make trouble. At times they have almost succeeded. A year ago they did temporarily succeed by bringing an action in the lower courts to get the marketing agreements kicked out. You know what happened to prices when these agreements were out!

With the restoration of the agreements, milk prices came back. *American Agriculturist* has been bitterly criticized for its active and enthusiastic support of dairy cooperatives, plus the marketing agreements. But we are proud of that support, because we know that cooperation with the milk marketing agreements has resulted in fair prices to dairymen.

Now you are again approaching a surplus period, and a season of lower prices. Immediately your enemies will get busy, and some of you may forget. If you stick together, surplus or no surplus, spring prices will not crash like they did last year. If you don't stick together, they will! It's up to you!

Give Eggs a Break!

SPEAKING of eggs, my friend, John E. Pickett, editor of that interesting farm paper, the Pacific Rural Press, says:

"Come to think of it, eggs are already in beautiful packages, put there by Nature. Man has never been able to devise a more ornate, more delicately tinted, more lovely textured package than an egg shell, and inside it is color, health, charm, if we would but appreciate it and make full use of it.

"If they were better appreciated, eggs would be facing 1940 without a care. Right now eggs are at their best. They are packed with pep and freshness and high quality, they are cheap . . . . if every hen owner would do his part in getting the eat-more-eggs measure started, this would be done with pleasure and profit, because eggs are cheap food, and along with milk they rank as one of Nature's great protective foods.

"Food values of eggs deserve more attention:

"1. Eggs are a cheap and easily digested meat—no bone, gristle, or waste.

"2. Eggs are very high in food iron, ranking close to liver and spinach.

"3. Eggs are a good source of Vitamin A, pretty good in Vitamin BI and D.

"4. Eggs are excellent in calcium. They help build bones and sound teeth."

Thanks, John. You said it for me, and said it better.

For some of the best egg recipes ever published, see Page 24 of this issue. You will want also to read the article on Page one.

State Aid Lowers Local School Taxes

BELOW is a diagram showing in a startling way how state aid has shifted a large part of the tax burden for school support away from local property taxes. The black area represents the per cent of school costs paid by local property taxes. The white area represents the amount paid by state aid. Figures are based on annual reports of the New York State Education Department.



Black—Local property taxes; white—State aid.

The diagram also shows the danger of any campaign to reduce state taxes because the first place state officials will turn to cut the taxes will be on direct state aid for education. Any large reduction of state aid for education *will increase local taxes.*

On the other hand, this does not excuse local school officials for being extravagant. It is now their responsibility to cut out all unnecessary school activities, to improve efficiency, and at the same time decrease costs. Taxpayers have come to the limit of their endurance. School and road authorities must cut expenses themselves or others will.

Government Loan-Spending Policy

WHEN you can't make ends meet—spend more!

When taxes don't come up to expectations — don't retrench. Go after more taxes.

Go after more taxes to get more money to spend more money.

In order to get a 10c government subsidy, tax yourself, your children, and your children's children 90c.

Consumers Want to Know About Apples

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST published recently a little bulletin of apple recipes, mentioning in *A. A.* that the recipes would be sent to anyone who would send 3 cents to cover the mailing charges.

In a short time after the brief notice appeared, we had several hundred requests for the apple recipe bulletin. This and other evidence shows that consumers want to be told about the wonderful qualities of northeastern apples. The industry has not scratched the surface in the publicity and advertising possibilities of apples. The New York and New England Apple Institute is doing a splendid job with the means at its command, but it needs the active and financial support of every producer. Since the war started, the export apple trade is largely gone. That means that growers *must* find a way of increasing domestic consumption.

Garden Fun

DO YOUR garden plans include some of those new sweet corn hybrids? One of these, Golden Cross, is the best all-around sweet corn I ever planted. Seneca 60 is another sweet corn hybrid with a growing reputation. I am going to try some this spring. Ioana is said to be worth trying on a small scale at first.

There's a lot of fun in trying out varieties of vegetables which are beyond the experimental stage and yet are new. Get out the seed catalogs, go over them again for new promising varieties of all vegetables which are recommended by the seedsmen.

Another suggestion is to start an asparagus bed. I have always been promising myself to do this; this year I am really going to do it. Cornell says that asparagus beds can sometimes be made to last as long as fifty years. I won't need one that long! Like maple syrup, asparagus is one of the first crops of spring, and therefore doubly appreciated. It will grow and thrive on almost any soil in the Northeast. Seed catalogs and bulletins will tell you how to get started.

A better garden is one way to rally around the *American Agriculturist* policy of more living and fun from the old farm itself.

Grow Your Own Pork

"We find that we can maintain a herd of brood sows with very little cash outlay by pasturing them on clover during the open season and feeding them grass silage and a very little grain in the winter. This diet shows results in very good sized litters of strong pigs."—*H. E. Babcock, "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff, March 2 issue.*

PORK is lower in price, but is just as good eating as ever. Every farm ought to have enough hogs for pork for the home table. If western farmers can grow them mostly on pasture, you can make your farm give you a better living.

Eastman's Chestnut

MRS. ROBERT PERRY, of Arkport, New York, sends me the following chestnuts, with the challenge that I don't dare print them because they are on the men. Well, this corner never takes a dare, so here goes:

"AIN'T IT THE TRUTH!"

I love to watch a rooster crow;
He's like so many men I know,
Who brag and bluster, snort and shout,
And beat their manly chests, without
The first darn thing to crow about.

* * *

As soon as tea was finished, Farmer Beeton announced to his household that he was so tired of eating badly-made bread, that he would make the next day's supply himself.

"Good idea", agreed a visitor. "I'll lend you a hand, if you wish."

It was past midnight, and still the amateur bakers were hard at work. The farmer's wife ventured to ask whether the bread was in the oven.

"In the oven," yelled Beeton. "We can't even keep it in the kitchen, let alone in the oven."

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A Critical Farm Credit Situation

FIRST. On April 25, 1939, President Roosevelt issued an Executive Order putting the independent Farm Credit Administration into the Department of Agriculture.

SECOND. Answering the immediate and emphatic protests of farm organizations against this move, Secretary Wallace, with concurrence of President Roosevelt, issued a public statement agreeing not to interfere with the independent features of Farm Credit work, and stating that the only difference would be that the Governor of Farm Credit would report to the Secretary of Agriculture instead of directly to the President as heretofore.

THIRD. In December, 1939, just eight months after this promise, Secretary Wallace demanded the resignation of Governor Hill, with the statement that if he, Secretary Wallace, was to have responsibility for Farm Credit he was going to run it!

FOURTH. Following Governor Hill's resignation, I stated in our January 6 issue that the Farm Credit system in the United States, which had meant so much to farmers, was in danger of being ruined by the loss of good men who had built the great system, by the introduction of politics, and by the loss of the cooperative features of Farm Credit which had given farmers themselves considerable control of the system. Rapid developments since I made these statements emphatically bear out the dangers I pointed out. For example, note the "purge" of the men who have helped to build Farm Credit by recent forced resignations.

Since forcing Governor Hill out, Secretary Wallace has asked for resignations of numerous men, including:

(a) PEYTON R. EVANS—Mr. Evans has been legal counsel for Farm Credit for 13 years, and has been one of the ablest men in the work.

(b) G. D. LYONS — Mr. Lyons was Deputy Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and has been in Farm Credit work at least 6 years.

(c) E. M. EHRHARDT—Mr. Ehrhardt was President of the Federal Land Bank at Spokane, Washington, and had served Farm Credit for 14 years.

Rumors are coming fast and furious that other resignations of leading executives and workers, including especially that of Land Bank Commissioner Albert Goss with a record of 15 years of Farm Credit service, are soon to be demanded.

It will be noted that every one of the men whose resignations have been asked for has been with Farm Credit for many years. Without exception these men have made great contributions to the work, and have been largely responsible for the great service that Farm Credit has rendered to farmers of the United States.

President Roosevelt has had much to say about establishing career service in government, putting service above politics. How can he, therefore, defend this reckless discharge of competent men who have devoted their lives to Farm Credit service?

FIFTH. Purpose back of Secretary Wallace's Farm Credit policies is said to be at least twofold:

(a) That he may secure personal and political control of a great independent organization, partly owned and controlled by farmers, which heretofore has been free of politics or personal dictatorship.

(b) The second purpose in discharging key men in the Farm Credit Administration is said to be to turn a cooperative business organization into a charity one. Secretary Wallace says he wants to "liberalize" Farm Credit. At present most Land Bank mortgages and Production Credit loans are made from money secured by the sale of bonds and debentures to the investing public. Loans are made on the basis that they will be paid back. Now, apparently, this is to be changed, if Secretary Wallace has his way, to make loans on a charity basis, and beggars out of farmers. If this is the policy, it means that the investing public will stop buying Land Bank bonds and Farm Credit debentures, and that loans or gifts to farmers will have to be made out of the United States Treasury. That, in turn, means that some other political administration will put a stop to the drain on the Treasury, and farmers will be left again with no credit service.

However, Mr. Wallace may not have his own way. Never have the national farm organizations been so aroused over any one thing. Many of the Democratic Senators, most of whom are sincerely interested in good government, are also up in arms, with the result that the Democrats themselves have introduced a bill into Congress to restore the independent status of Farm Credit and to put its management under an independent non-partisan Board. This bill is known as Senate Bill No. 3480. It was introduced into the Senate by Senator Gillette of Iowa, and is supported by such leading Democrats as Hatch of New Mexico, Miller of Arkansas, Truman of Missouri, and Meade of New York.

On Page 28 of this issue you will find a list of the Senators and Representatives of your State. If you want to keep the Farm Credit work on a sound business basis and preserve this great organization to continue service to American farmers, write immediately to the two Senators from your State and to the Representatives of your district, or to any others whom you know, asking them to give their support to this bill to restore Farm Credit to its independent basis. Officers, directors, and borrowers of National Loan and Production Credit Associations in particular should give attention to this matter if they believe that the cooperative business-like form of Farm Credit should be maintained.

Those Old Time Milk Contracts

MR. GEORGE MILLER of Slate Hill, Orange County, N. Y., sent me a copy of a milk contract showing the relationship between dairymen and dealers in the early days of the sale of fluid milk to New York City.

The contract has very little to say, indeed, about the responsibilities of buyers; but there is a long, long list of what the seller, that is the farmer, must do. I remember also that in the spring of 1898 or 1899 my father and older brother sold milk for one cent a quart and on an ironclad contract, which the dairyman signed without having a word to say about its provisions. Later, I signed similar contracts and so have all of you older dairymen.

One of the provisions of the early milk contract between dairymen and dealers was that they were written for a six months period and prices were fixed entirely by the dealer, six months ahead. No one can foretell milk prices, or any other kind of prices, for six months ahead or for even a three month period. The dealer well knew this, of course, so he made sure to make the price to the farmer low enough so that he could not lose no matter how low the market price later went. If on the other hand, the market advanced that was just so much extra velvet to the dealer. That is the reason why, when farmers became organized, one of the first things they did was to insist on a short term contract. Returing again to a long period contract would be a step backward.

The trouble with the milk problem, as well as with other problems—like war, for example—is that young men have not had the bitter experience of former conditions and older men forget. While we have plenty of milk problems left, plenty of more work to do, yet looking back over forty years of close association with the dairy business, I can see where really tremendous progress has been made.

OUR PLATFORM

1. **STAY OUT OF WAR.**
2. **BETTER PRICES FOR PRODUCTS OF THE FARM**
3. **LOWER FARM TAXES.**
4. **A GOOD LIVING FROM THE FARM**
5. **MORE FUN ON THE FARM.**



Henry Clark, Honeoye, N. Y., who celebrated his 94th birthday Saturday, Aug. 13th. One of the few living veterans of the Civil War, he is hale and hearty still and takes his three square meals daily. He has been confined to a wheel chair about two years on account of weakened knees. His entire service in the war was under General Sherman and he was with him on his famous "March to the Sea". Mr. Clark's memory is remarkably clear and he can recall many interesting events of the war.

"Salute Thyself"

DID YOU ever stop to think that some of the world's greatest achievements have been made by tremendously handicapped men and women. In a beautiful little New Year's message, entitled "Salute Thyself!" William H. Danforth, well known to *American Agriculturist* readers through his "I Dare You" column, repeats the following quotation taken from *A Challenge*, by Paul Speicher:

"When a man is determined, what can stop him?

"Cripple him and you have a Sir Walter Scott.

"Put him in prison cell and you have a John Bunyan.

"Bury him in the snows of Valley Forge and you have a George Washington.

"Have him born in abject poverty and you have a Lincoln.

"Load him with bitter racial prejudice and you have a Disraeli.

"Afflict him with asthma until as a boy he lies choking in his father's arms and you have a Theodore Roosevelt.

"Stab him with rheumatic pains until for years he cannot sleep without an opiate and you have a Steinmetz.

"Put him in the grease pit of a locomotive roundhouse and you have a Walter P. Chrysler.

"Make him second fiddle in an obscure South American orchestra and you have a Toscanini.

"Let life challenge you and be confident in your reply, for you are a man and the hardships of life are sent you not by an unkind destiny to crush you, but to challenge you. Our humanity is not our weakness, but our strength. Despite much of the artificiality of life around us, the two greatest words in the English language still are 'I can'!"

The Limit

By CLARENCE EDWIN FLYNN

They've taxed his house. They've taxed his lands.
They've taxed his enterprise.
They've taxed the labor of his hands,
And everything he buys.

They've taxed his fun. They've taxed his gains.
In years both lean and fat.
Only his patience still remains —
And now they're taxing that.



MAKE MORE PROFIT FROM FRUIT

ANY profitable orchard program must provide a good supply and proper balance of all plant-food elements for the trees and cover crops. Nitrogen and potash are used by the trees in about equal amounts. Potash gives vigor to the trees, increases resistance to diseases, and improves the keeping quality of the fruit. It also is necessary for a heavy growth of cover crops.

Ask your county agent or experiment station how much potash your soil will supply and how much to add to carry your crop through to profit. Then make sure that your dealer sells you a fertilizer containing enough to supply what you need. You will be surprised how little extra it costs.

Write us for further information and free literature on the profitable fertilization of crops.

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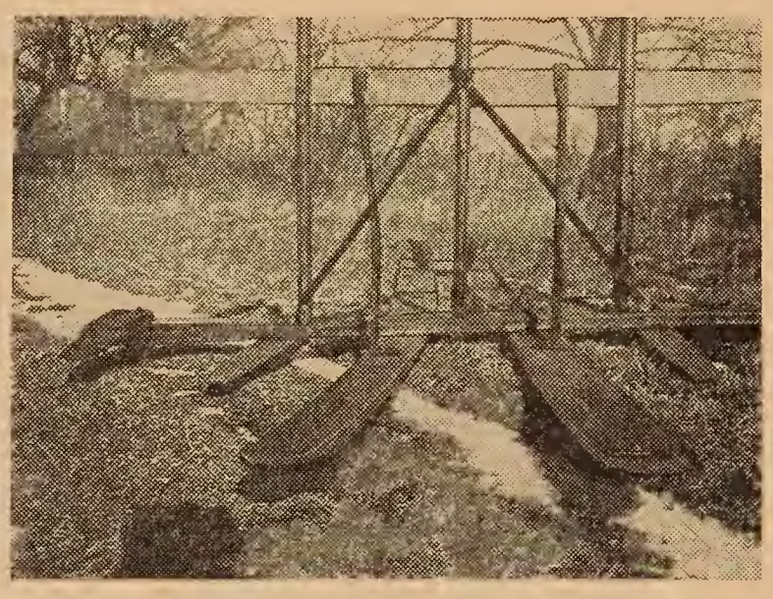
Clearing out brush in the orchard with a minimum of labor.

PUSH 'EM UP

Don't Pick 'em Up

By ED. W. MITCHELL

IT IS so easy to rig a piece of old tin roof on a stone boat or sled, and burn the brush as you pick it up; so easy to lay a couple of poles or a few plank on the front axle of a wagon, put in a couple of stakes and load on that low, sloping frame, and then just pull the stakes, and pull out from under the load of brush; so easy to make a brush-pusher and push brush ahead of you and into a nice tight heap with a tractor, that I weep when I see someone pitching and hauling brush on a wagon.



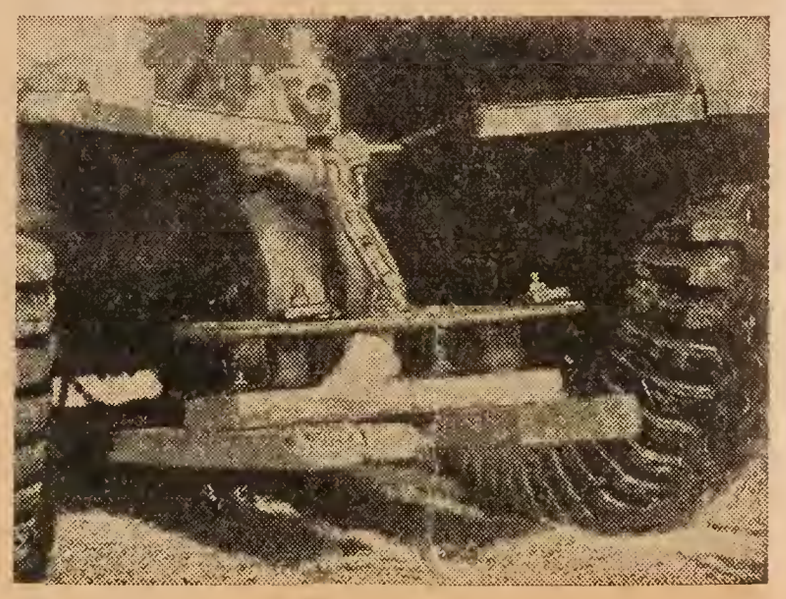
My brush pusher. The end nearest you is the business end; the farther end is hooked to the back of a tractor.

A brush pusher ahead of a tractor is the best tool I have found for getting brush out of an orchard and is very easy to make. Get two good hardwood planks 2 x 6 x 16 feet long and point and bevel off one end. Take a hardwood 2 x 8 or 10 about 12 feet long and four pieces of 2 x 4 about 4 feet long, and some bolts and two short bits of chain, and you have most of the materials needed.

Park the tractor on the barn floor, or any other comfortable, convenient place, lay the 2 long planks underneath and separated at the front as far as clearing the front wheels will permit. Then proceed to bolt a heavy, hardwood block across the back and the 12 ft. 2 x 8 across the front so it will clear the front wheels and also give room to crank the tractor. Point and bevel off the 2 x 4's and bolt one on top at each end of the cross bar, and one midway between the end and the long plank but on the under side of the cross bar, giving two long and four short teeth to pick up brush. Fasten a piece of chain from the center of the tractor front axle to the cross bar as far out as possible and still clear the wheels; or cross these chains from the cross bar to the opposite axle end or track frame so these chains pull and steer the brush pusher as the tractor is turned. Lastly, make two heavy S shaped irons to hold the rear end to the draw bar. These and the block should be heavy and strong and spaced pretty well apart, as they contribute to the steering and take lots of strain off the crossed chains in front. Drop a bolt through the iron, the draw bar and on through the plank and you are all hooked up and ready to go as soon as you build some sort of a guard to keep brush away from the radiator and crank. Steel fence posts are good for this, but anything that is strong and well braced will do.

You can pick up the equivalent of a good big hay-rigging load of brush at each trip, and it packs pretty hard, so do not use the radiator as a back-stop. You may stall and it is no easy job to move that brush away from the crank by hand.

Kick the brush out from the trees into a wide windrow, drive along slowly with one man on each side of the pusher to help get it all up clean, push up to the pile or fire and back away from the load. The two men should push forward on the heap as the tractor backs away. You want a good driver, and you do not want to stall if you are pushing onto a burning heap, which is a nice way to get rid of a lot of brush in a short time, and a tractor, too, if one is careless. A little experimenting and practice will help you get your orchard brush picked up in about one-fifth time you can do it by any other method I have seen.



Here is how I hook up the brush pusher to the tractor.

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If you feed a cow 10 lbs. of dairy ration per day and get 8 to 10 quarts of milk per milking (twice a day) you are getting a fair return from your feed—figuring milk at $2.00 per hundred.

But if you feed her the same quantity of dairy ration, and get as much as 2 cupfuls MORE milk per milking, you get $8.00 a ton MORE INCOME from your feed.

You might not notice 2 extra cupfuls in 8 or 10 quarts. But look how they add up:

2 cupfuls equal 1 pint, which is 1 pound
2 extra cupfuls per milking give you 2 extra pounds per day
That's 4 cents additional income (at $2.00 per cwt.)
4c extra income from 10 lbs. of feed equals $8.00 extra income from 2,000 lbs.

Every extra pound per milking that you get without increasing the daily allowance of feed, gives you $8.00 additional income per ton when milk is worth $2.00 per cwt. This is an important point to remember when buying feed.

We invite you to test Purina Cow Chow against your present ration, on this basis. Cow Chow is built to produce a high milk yield per ton. It may cost several dollars a ton more, but as these figures show, it is actually WORTH $8.00 a ton more if it increases the milk yield as much as 1 pound per cow per milking. If it increases the milk yield by 2 lbs. per cow per milking, it is worth $16.00 a ton more. In many cases, we believe, the extra income from feeding Cow Chow will be far greater than the extra cost.

The dairy outlook today is infinitely brighter than it was a year ago. It is again sound business to increase the daily output, as long as the increase is produced at a profit.

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16% or 20% for Straight Feeding
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SALUTE THYSELF!

. . . *and Measure Up*

LAST MONTH we talked about our personal goals for 1940. At the start of each year some of us have a vision of the Bigger Self we hope to be at the end of the year. But in glancing back over past progress, have we really become our Bigger Selves?

Take ten short minutes to think back. Challenging thoughts will race through your mind. If we failed to measure up to the full last year and the year before, shall we let any semblance of failure stop us today in this privileged year of 1940? NO—emphatically NO! No matter what part the past has played in our progress, this year must grow better.

. . . *Have a Program*

1939 has passed on. Did you obtain what you wanted above everything else? I didn't obtain everything, but following a definite program I showed progress. Right here may I tell you again how much I believe in having a program.

"W. H. D. is a program man," I hear people say, with an inflection which tells me that programs don't bulk very large in their lives. I won't press the program point. If you can obtain your WANTS without a program, fine! But I can't. I like my ABC's in consecutive order. However, I say again, the big thing is to arrive. Choose your own course, but get there.

■ ■ ■

IF YOU ARE in earnest in planning your personal program, I want to commend a little book called "Facing Life," by W. H. P. Faunce, and pass along a few of his thoughts:

"Whoever acts on what he knows will soon come to know more."

"Character is a great stream of devotion, self-dedication and high endeavor flowing all through a man's life, and that stream is fed by many rills from many unsuspected sources."

"Temptations Upward. There are no temptations in a cemetery. To be alive is to feel, to choose, to grapple, and a good life is a good fight."

"The strong man is one who can toil for forty years without breaking down nervously or intellectually, but under all the 'bludgeonings of chance' can remain erect, resolute and resilient."

"Interested men are always interesting."

"A man with no deep-seated enthusiasms for any cause, no convictions for which he will live or die, no desire to follow up any trades, is not only a parasite but a bore. He is not even interested in himself."

■ ■ ■

I'M NOT ASKING for your reactions, but a post card telling me you are developing a program would make me feel a closer partnership with you because of a suggestion on my part.

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
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Get your plugs cleaned regularly, and you'll save gas and get more power. If you keep a spare set of plugs handy, you can take the dirty plugs to town for cleaning and regapping without tying up any equipment.

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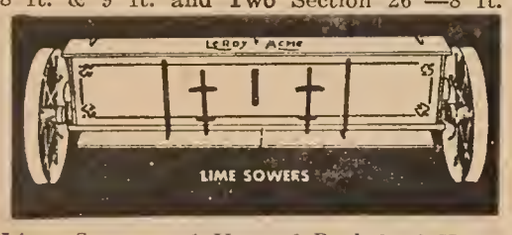
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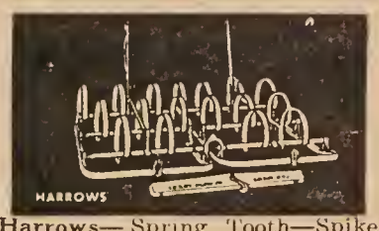
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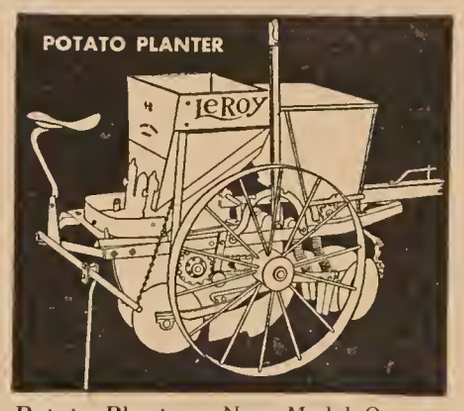
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My Neighbors Say

A Visit With 32,000 Farmers About Fertilizer

By BEN JAMES



ABOUT this time of the year there is nothing much more helpful, in planning the coming season's work and crops, than to sit down for a good old-fashioned visit with a few of the neighbors. It is then that you can talk over crops you put in in the past, and perhaps do a little boasting about the yields you got, or go in for some muttering about the yields you didn't get. There will be arguments, too. But out of it all come definite hard-boiled results. You learn many useful ideas that save you money and make you some extra money.

Because such visits produce the best picture of what is actually going on on the farms of the Nation, modern surveys or polls use personal calls to get down to grass roots and find out what a large number of individuals are doing and thinking.

A poll recently conducted by The National Fertilizer Association is an example of this type of modern survey. Over 650 men drove up and down the highways and byways of 35 States asking farmers a set of 25 questions. They were good, down-to-earth questions—"What crops did you put in?" "What yields did you get?" "Did you fertilize?" "Did the money you spent for fertilizer pay you?" "Did you get ideas from your farm papers, your experiment station, your county agent, your fertilizer dealer?"

The answers to these questions given by over 32,000 farmers were recorded in 650 books. The books were put in the hands of a tabulating concern which, by use of complex machines that work with impersonal mathematical accuracy, ground out the results. These results have just been recorded. The reading of them is like a meeting with 32,000 neighbors who are up against about the same farming problems you are, and hearing what they have to say about their work.

Of course, when 32,000 farmers speak as one average composite farmer, that one talks in tall figures. Consider the average farmer made up of 32,000 others being asked the question: "From your general experience, what yields do you expect to get from the use of fertilizer, and what yields would you get without fertilizer?" In reply to these questions the composite farmer replied: "I spent $196,947,670 on fertilizer. The value of extra yields produced by it amounted to $709,810,175, and I received an increased income above the cost of fertilizer of $512,862,505." In other words, for each dollar that each farmer spent on fertilizer the average increased return for all States, for all crops, was $3.60.

So far as the greatest return for dollar in crops is concerned, the survey as a whole shows that tobacco pays the highest return. Cotton, fruits, and vegetables also make relatively large returns. The lowest were those shown by grains, but in every case the value of increased yield is more than sufficient to make the use of fertilizer profitable. And when you fertilize a grain crop you usually expect a part of the return on the hay crop that follows.

After hearing an interesting piece of news from anyone a natural question to ask is, "Well, where did you hear about that?" And after farmers had told interviewers about their practices just that question was asked in the form of queries that brought out different types of information used by farmers and relied upon. It netted some enlightening replies. Over 77 per cent of all farmers interviewed stated that they read farm papers, 27 per cent said they read two papers, 9 per cent read three, and 2 per cent read four papers.

Over 91 per cent of New York farmers reported reading one or more farm papers; 26 per cent read one paper; 40 per cent read two papers; 18 per cent three papers; and 5 per cent four papers.

Almost one-third of the farmers interviewed reported visiting their State experiment stations, and 54 per cent said they attended meetings and demonstrations conducted by county agents, while over 88 per cent of those attending declared that they received information of value.

As to information on the use of fertilizers, farmers reported that, when it came to helpful agencies in selecting grades of fertilizer used, the sources most influential were, in the order named: fertilizer dealer or agent, the county agent, the farm paper, and the agricultural college. In considering this report it must be noted that local agents or fertilizer dealers are influenced by county agents' recommendations, which of course come from agricultural colleges, and are also set out in farm papers which the fertilizer agent reads.

In the course of getting a complete picture of just what the farmers interviewed actually thought, they were asked this question, "Do you think the price of fertilizer is too high?" That was a daring question because it is human nature for people to think that

(*Continued on Page* 11)



"I'm glad you stopped, dear. I want a picture!"

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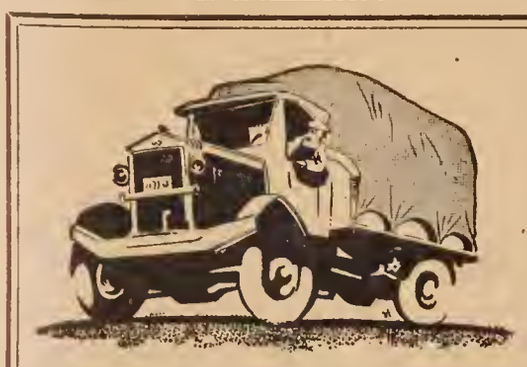
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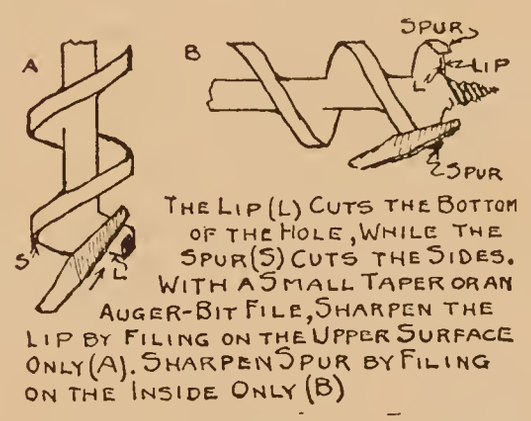
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

IDEAS *for the* Farm Mechanic

How to Sharpen Auger Bits

NEARLY all farmers have auger bits for boring in wood, but few know how to sharpen them so they will do good work. An auger bit has three working parts—the lip which cuts the bottom of the hole; the spurs, which cuts the sides of the hole; and the screw or threaded point, which forces the bit into the wood.

An auger-bit file is the most convenient for sharpening, but a small taper file works very well. The lip is sharpened by resting the point on a board and then filing only on the *upper* surface of the lip. The spurs are sharpened by filing them on the *inside* only. Any filing on the outside will make the bit cut too small a hole and cause the twist to bind. If the screw is rusted or badly worn, the bit will work better if the threads are cleaned out and sharpened with a small taper file.

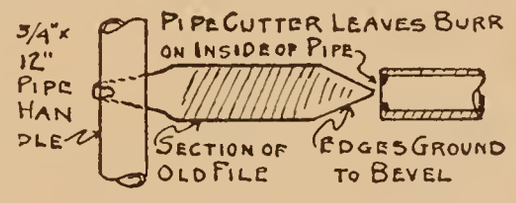


THE LIP (L) CUTS THE BOTTOM OF THE HOLE, WHILE THE SPUR (S) CUTS THE SIDES. WITH A SMALL TAPER OR AN AUGER-BIT FILE, SHARPEN THE LIP BY FILING ON THE UPPER SURFACE ONLY (A). SHARPEN SPUR BY FILING ON THE INSIDE ONLY (B)

* * *

Home-Made Pipe Reamer

The diagram shows a simple but effective pipe reamer for removing the burred edges inside a pipe cut by the wheel pipe cutter. It is made from an old file, and for heavy work may be turned with a wrench down close to the cutting edge.



* * *

Put Up a Good Flood Light

Every electrified farm home should be equipped with a good strong floodlight which can be operated from two or three points to throw a bright light on the barn and poultry house. It will not only be a great convenience when you come home on a dark rainy night, but will quickly discourage poultry thieves if flashed full in their faces while the owner is back in the shadows with a pump gun loaded with heavy shot. Such lights are not very expensive, and it is a simple matter to direct them where wanted by using an old auto searchlight control with a light rod or pipe extension. Your local electrical dealer can quote you prices and details.

* * *

Paint Brush Protection

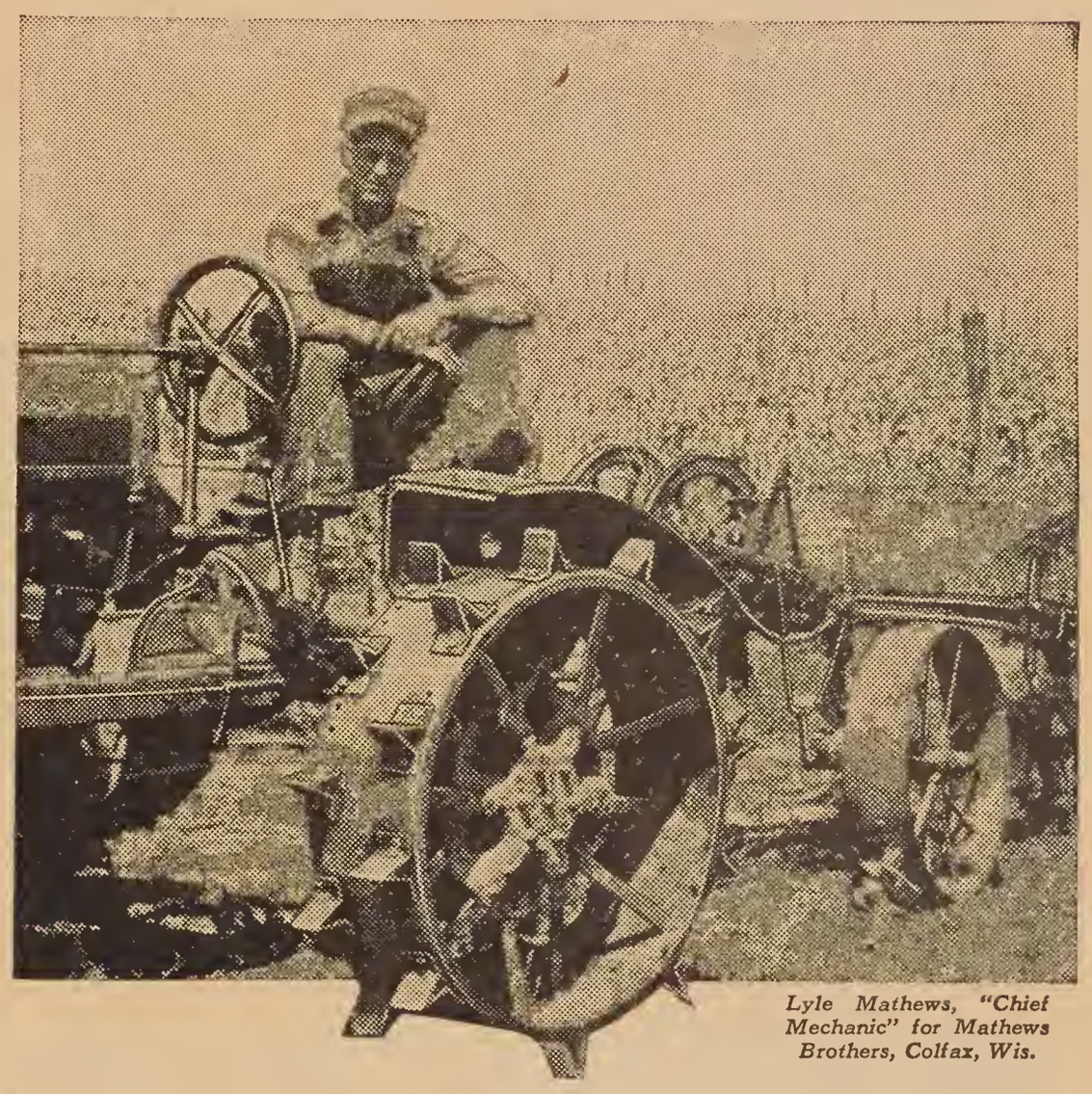
Wrapping in oiled paper and fastening with string or rubber band will save cleaning the paint brush when you wish to give several coats of enamel or paint close together.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION is a new book just off the press. It is written by Forrest Wright, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering at the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca; and is published by John Wiley & Sons.

This book gives specific, well-illustrated directions for various plumbing jobs, as well as basic information on pumps, sewerage disposal systems and types of water supply.

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Helps Farm Ledgers Balance in Black



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THAT'S the experience of the Mathews Brothers, successful general farmers of Colfax, Wis.

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"Our system works because we buy good equipment, improve our soil, and plant good seed. That means good products to sell, with production overhead within reason."

The Mathews have proved that good machinery, well cared for, is the surest road to farm profits. Good lubrication is the life of machinery, and good motor oil and grease is the best possible investment a farmer can make.

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CHILEAN NITRATE OF SODA
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FOR BETTER YIELD and better quality use Chilean Nitrate of Soda for your crops. It is the natural nitrate fertilizer — the only natural nitrate in the world.

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400 BU. PER ACRE
Not At All Uncommon
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HYBRID SWEET CORNS

Our list includes SPANCROSS, the new, earliest—yet, wilt-resistant hybrid and seven other prolific yielders of large, fine quality ears that sell fast at top prices. These are the money makers for 1940. Our special Sweet Corn Circular gives full details, also valuable planting hints and directions for earworm and borer control. Every sweet corn grower should have this.

Mail post card today.

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BEET TOPPERS Earn their cost the first year. Write. TOPPER MACHINE WORKS, 3636 N. 6th Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

How to Buy HYBRID SEED CORN

By R. G. WIGGANS.

EVERY individual concerned in any way with corn production is "hybrid corn" conscious. Yet all hybrid corns are not what the enthusiast represents them to be. One's enthusiasm may be the result of sound economic principles of production and a true desire to serve the agriculture of the area, it may have grown out of one's own experience in production, or it may be born on the desire for profit. Many belonging to the last group will make their presence felt through the press, by way of the mails, and in person from now until corn planting time.

My suggestions to hybrid seed corn purchasers and users for 1940 are:

1. Beware of the third class of enthusiasts mentioned above.

2. Purchase only seed of an hybrid adapted to the area in which it is to be grown and for the purpose for which it is to be used.

3. Seek advice of those in whose judgment you have confidence. I would suggest your Agricultural Experiment Station, your agricultural agent or farm adviser, the progressive farmers in your neighborhood, your farm paper and old and proven seed distributors in your region.

4. Buy seed certified by your recognized state seed certifying agency if at all possible.

5. Specify the grade of seed desired. High quality hybrid seed corn is always graded. The grades vary to some extent within the range of large flat, medium flat, small flat, large round, and small round. Usually there are three grades of any one hybrid.

6. Calibrate your planting machinery to the grade of corn purchased. The desired stand cannot be obtained by hit and miss methods.

7. Test or have your state seed testing laboratory test the germination percentage. If not what is desired or guaranteed, check immediately with your seedsman.

8. Store the seed in a *dry,* cool, rodent proof, place. Germination may easily be affected by storage conditions.

9. If without experience with the particular hybrid, plant only a part of the corn area the first year using the old and proven variety for the remainder of the area. Plant in such a way that the two can actually be compared on a fair basis.

10. Never use your own or let anyone sell you second generation hybrid corn.

If corn breeding work has been under way for many years in a given area, and the best hybrid for a particular farm is chosen, there is little doubt that it will be profitable to the corn grower.

Editor's Note—29-3 double crossed corn is adapted for silage in New York State and for grain at lower elevations. It is also adapted for silage in Northern New England, but other hybrid varieties are better adapted for parts of Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Soybean Acreage Increasing

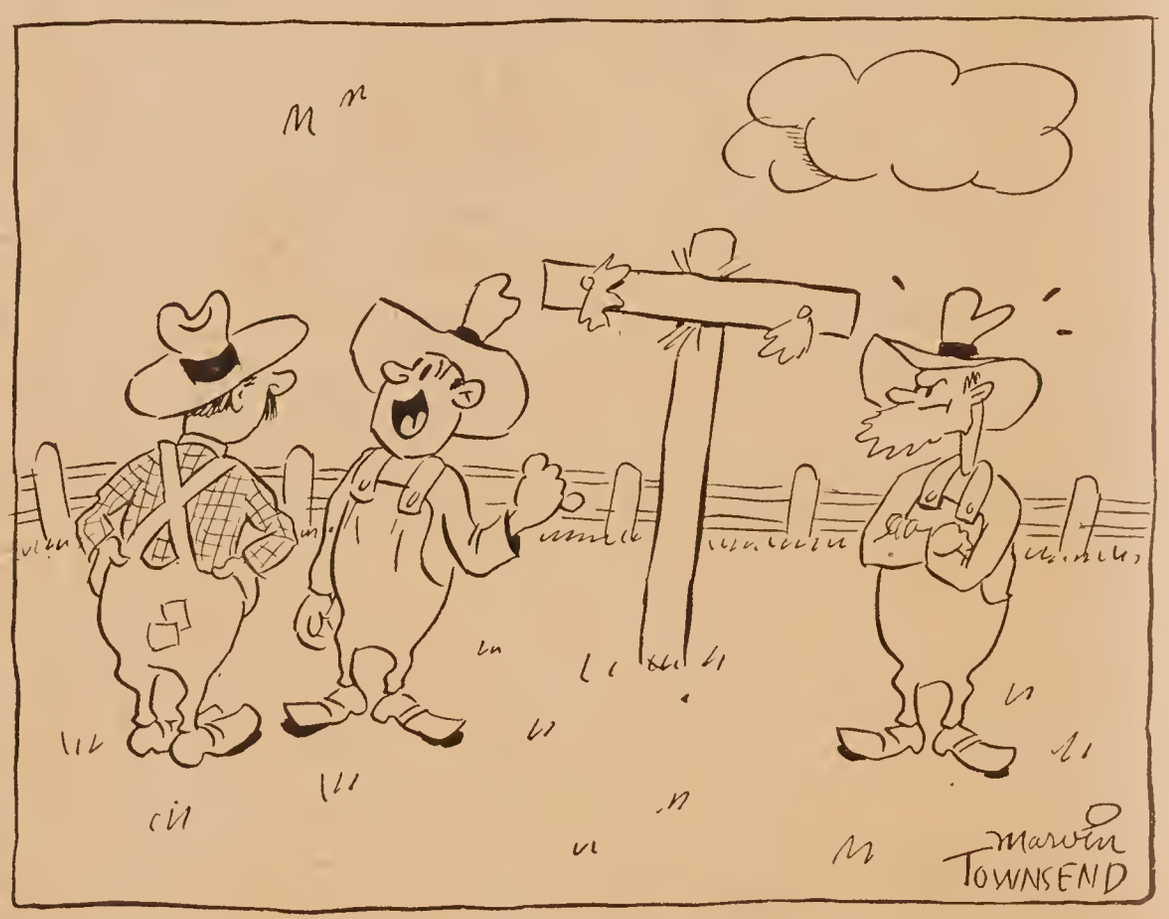
IN RECENT years acreage sowed to soybeans has increased rapidly. Some varieties (notably the Cayuga) have been developed for grain purposes. Other varieties have been used to mix with corn silage, either grown in the corn field or separately. Other uses of the crop are for hay and for green manure.

While soybeans like a sweet or neutral soil, they are not as particular as many legumes; and if the soil is fertile, the addition of large amounts of lime is not necessary. Any soil that will grow a good corn crop will grow good soybeans. In fact, if the seed is well inoculated, soybeans will grow a better crop than corn on a soil of low fertility.

On light soils 2″ is about the right depth for planting, but on heavy soils 1″ is deep enough. More than usual thorough harrowing of the soil helps to control weeds which sometimes are troublesome. The most important single thing to watch is inoculation of the seed with bacteria which grow in nodules on the roots and fix nitrogen from the air, as all legumes do.

There are two methods of planting. One is to put them in rows like beans. The chief advantage here is that they can be cultivated to keep weeds under control. It is very important that the beans get ahead of the weeds rather than to let the weeds get a start. The other method is to plant solid, using a grain drill. In this case, the field can be harrowed several times until the beans get to be from 3″ to 6″ in height, using either a weeder, rotary hoe, or spike-toothed harrow. It may seem to the man doing the harrowing that he is ruining the crop, but experience has shown that soybeans can take it; and after a few days no damage can be seen.

Where Cayuga beans are sowed in rows to be cultivated, it takes about



"We had to get rid of the scarecrow. Pa couldn't get along with it!"

30 to 35 lbs. of seed to the acre. Where they are sowed broadcast with a drill, it takes from 90 to 100 lbs. For varieties such as Manchu or Dunfield, where the beans are larger, it will take a little more seed per acre. Soybeans are a warm season plant and should be planted about the same time as corn or a few days later.

Phosphorus Needed

Most soils in the Northeast lack phosphorus and in general the cheapest way to supply it is by the addition of superphosphate. Where field crops are grown in the usual rotation, a good rule is to add the equivalent of 200 pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate per year per acre. This would mean 400 pounds every other year or 600 pounds to the acre every third year.

Fifty pounds can be spread over the top of each ton of manure that goes to the field, 1½ pounds per cow per day can be used in the gutter, or it can be added to grain or cultivated crops through regular fertilizer attachment.

Our $50 Garden Contest

Have you sent in your answers to the contest questions which appeared on page 2 of the March 2 issue? If you haven't, there is still time to get your answers in the mail before the contest ends on March 18.

Remember that $50.00 in prize money is offered, and your chance of getting first prize of $20.00 is just as good as anyone's. Winners will be announced in the April 13 issue.

My Neighbors Say —

(*Continued from Page* 8)

any commodity costs too much. Most of us, if asked, would say that taxes are too high. (Editor's note—And we would be right!) Most housewives would probably say the price of beefsteak is too high. In addition to this, there is this common tendency; an important commodity like fertilizer is likely to seem expensive as it is usually purchased only once or twice a year. The average farmer who uses fertilizer buys about $100 worth annually. If he bought $2 worth weekly it would probably seem less costly.

Nevertheless, 54 per cent of the farmers said they thought fertilizer prices were average, while 7.3 per cent stated that they believed the price of fertilizer was relatively low.

The latter group is well in line with the United States Department of Agriculture, which stated in a recent report: "Fertilizer prices, as a percentage of the 1910-1914 average, are considerably lower than the prices of most commodities bought by farmers." In fact, the recent tabulations show that they are lower than any other commodity which the farmer buys, with the exception of feed.

Help in Selling Timber

You may be interested in knowing that to date I have received about 175 letters in response to my article. These have all been answered and most of them have received various pieces of literature, in addition, which will help to answer some of their questions. I was surprised to find the amount of interest which the article apparently stimulated. As a result of the article I am getting out a Marketing Bulletin next week which will contain about 40 items of timberland and forest products for sale, which came in as a direct result of the article. We shall yet be able to give many of these folks considerable service.—*Raymond J. Hoyle, Associate Professor of Forest Utilization.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: The article to which Professor Hoyle refers appeared on page 3 of the January 6 issue, and described help which the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse is able to give farmers who have timber to sell.



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Milk Market News

Milk for Low Income Families

RECENTLY in New York City a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture proposed a plan to provide 5c milk to relief families and to WPA workers. Briefly, it is proposed that a government subsidy of up to 3c a quart be paid to milk dealers and that milk be sold to needy families for around 5c a quart, the families eligible to receive milk being certified by New York City welfare officials.

The proposal includes setting up several hundred stations to distribute this milk; it is estimated that the plan might increase consumption of fluid milk in New York City by as much as 200,000 to 300,000 quarts a day.

If the plan works, the advantage to the milk producer is that this extra consumption would be Class I milk, and would therefore lessen the amount of milk which would have to be sold in lower classifications for less money.

The money to be paid dealers as a subsidy would come from that part of customs receipts which, under the law, are made available to the Department of Agriculture to be used to maintain prices of farm produce.

* * *

Reciprocal Trade Program

At Washington, the House of Representatives has passed a bill to extend the Reciprocal Trade Program for another three years. The vote was 216 to 168. The resolution will now go to the Senate, where final approval is expected, although opposition in the Senate is somewhat stronger. Leader of the opposition in the House was Representative Treadway of Massachusetts, who based his argument on the fact that there is no need of importing goods which we already produce in abundance.

* * *

What Happens When You Increase Milk Production

IN SPITE of one of the coldest winters in many years, milk production is on the increase. New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets reports that production for January was 6.5 per cent above the production for January, 1939, and represents *the largest January production in New York since 1922.* Percentage of dry cows on farms Jan. 1, was lowest on record. *Grain fed per cow was highest since 1931.*

Fortunately, dairymen in both New York and New England have the marketing agreements that will keep prices from crashing as low as they did, especially in New York, last spring and summer—providing, of course, that you and your cooperatives continue to work together.

But no plan for selling milk can long maintain milk prices at living levels if there continues to be too much surplus milk. Because of this situation, dairy organizations and individual dairymen are wondering if there is any practical milk production control plan. The Metropolitan Bargaining Agency has already appointed a committee to study different surplus control plans. As a matter of fact, the classified plan of selling milk *is* a control plan, if farmers as a whole really understand how it works, *for every pound of milk which cannot be sold in fluid form helps to bring down the classified price.*

In order to bring this fact clearly to the minds of dairymen, New York Commissioner of Agriculture Holton V.

(*Continued on Page* 29)

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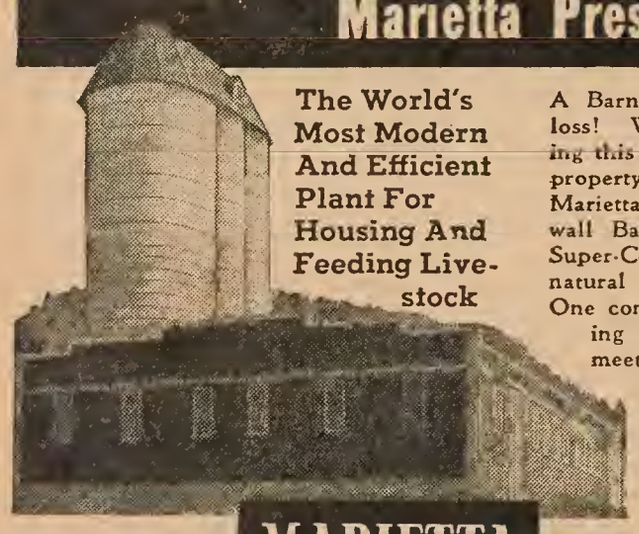
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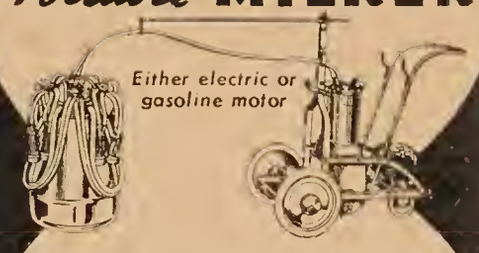
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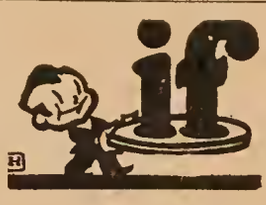
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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

HERE are some of the high spots of lectures and talk heard around the Cornell and the Michigan State campuses during their Farmers' Weeks; also, some of the things said at the Producers Livestock Annual Meeting in Buffalo:

Farm prices will probably be higher during 1940.

Prices of farms will also be higher, with few good ones being offered for sale.

Business will lag all during 1940; so will the stock market.

We will not feel the price rise due to war appreciably until 1941, and maybe not until 1942 or '43, and the war will last at least four or five years.

What is the height of wasted effort? Answer: Telling a hair-raising story to a bald-headed man.

You must really like livestock to be successful with it.

How do you reconcile 400 men at a livestock meeting in Buffalo, and all the interest and attendance of livestock meetings during Farmers' Week, with no livestock extension service in New York State?

Dairy cows produce half the farm income of the Northeast. That is dangerous. Too much depends upon milk price.

Horses have never been given a fair break. Gasoline power is set up on rubber tires, ball bearings, coupling devices and grease jobs. Set horses up with the same equipment and you might be surprised.

Trade agreements with foreign powers have, so far at least, hurt the farmer.

Any tariff policy hurts someone, so perhaps we should await future developments.

We made tariff concessions on about 225,000 cattle, and yet when their hog market got higher than ours and we could profitably ship hogs to Canada, they made a ruling that any such hogs would have to be held in quarantine 30 days before killing.

Dairymen's troubles are not solved, only held up until too much milk appears.

We must have livestock diversification and stop over-emphasizing dairying in the Northeast.

After all, farm fertility has always been, and always will be, the big farm problem.

No man can say you should have some beef cattle, a flock of sheep, or raise hogs or colts. Your farm probably is adapted to one of these, but even that may not be true.

How can great reclamation projects

(*Continued on Page* 19)



"We'll have to pull the sailor out, Chief. The stew's getting too salty."

I didn't realize how many farm jobs a FORD V·8 TRUCK can handle



It's a common sight to see a Ford V-8 Truck breezing along to market with a load of hogs or cattle or corn or wheat. That's what you naturally expect to see it doing.

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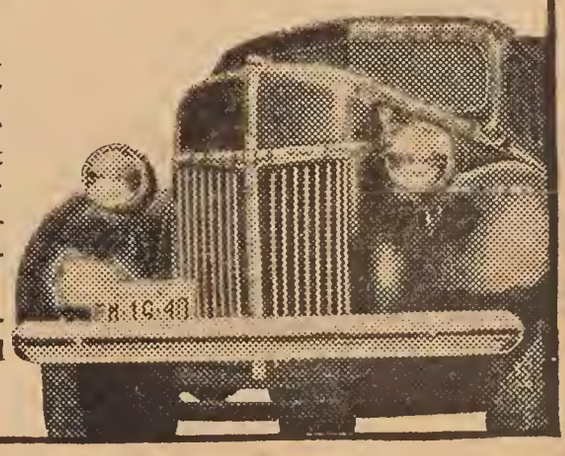
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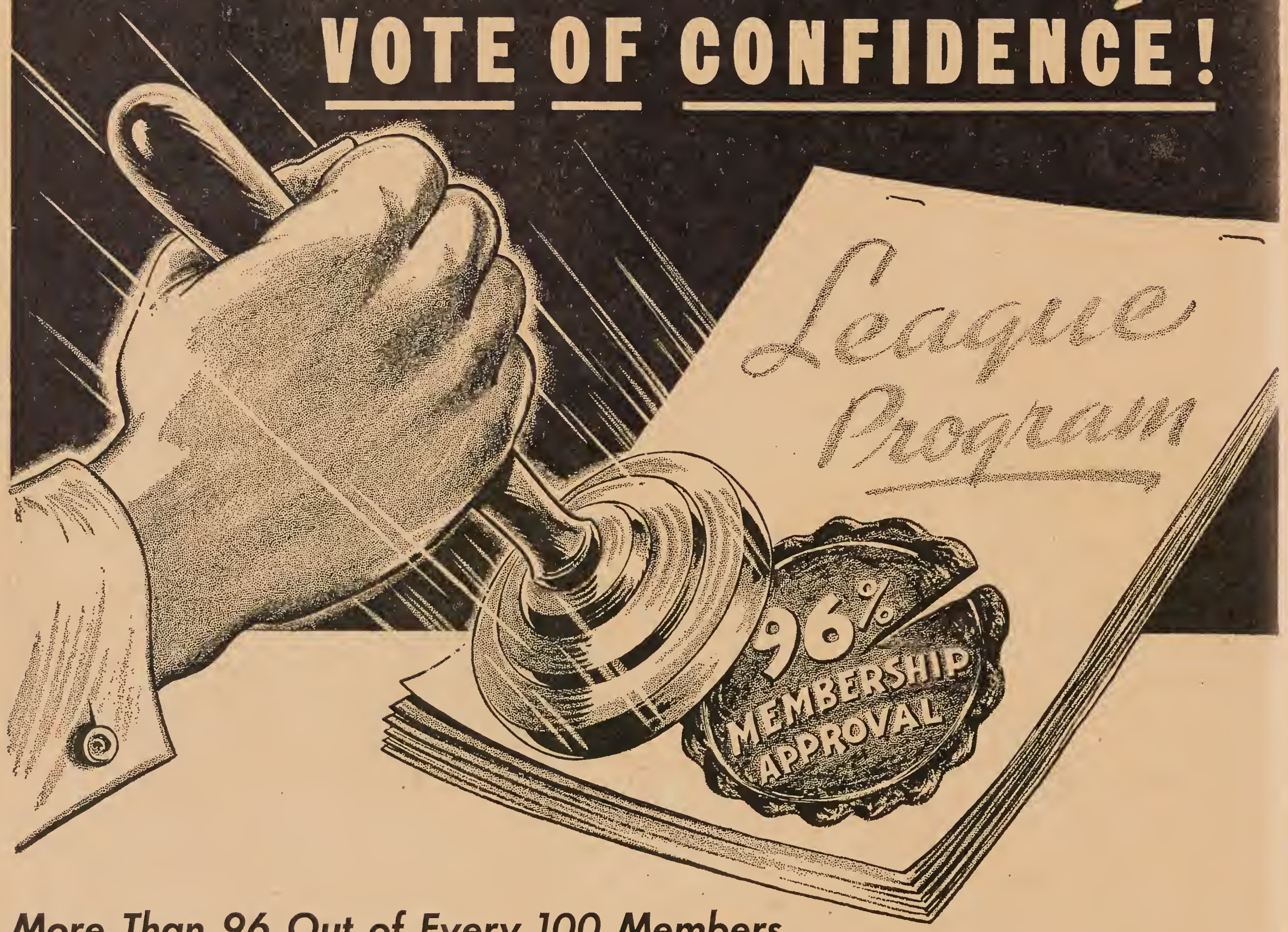
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League Program



More Than 96 Out of Every 100 Members Give Evidence of Their Faith in League Principles

MORE than 96 out of every 100 members of the Dairymen's League expressed their full confidence and belief in the rights and principles for which League membership has fought. When the founders of the Dairymen's League built the organization, they put in the very wise and democratic provision that any member, for any reason, could withdraw from membership between February 12 and February 28. This year, more than 96% of the members kept their contract. This is one of the smallest withdrawals in the history of the League.

This picture of confidence is particularly important right now, for it shows that the members of the League understand that their organization is fighting for their homes and their well being. They have not believed the many untruths nor propaganda spread by those who would like to see the League weakened. They appreciate what the League and other organizations have been able to accomplish during the past three years.

More and more, League members are recognizing the battle that has been put up by their organization for nearly 25 years. More and more, League members see their organization as representing the AMERICAN WAY in the handling of the milk problem.

For years, these members have known a STEADY MARKET — CERTAINTY OF GETTING THEIR CHECKS — HONEST WEIGHTS AND TESTS. For many years these members have realized that collectively they have been powerful enough to battle for their just rights.

The thousands of farmers who own, operate and manage this organization, see in its collective quarter of a century fight for a living price for milk, the only way they can protect the rights of their home and family.

This vote of confidence — more than 96% — is a tribute to the way this great organization has carried on the farmer's battle. Every member has a right to feel proud of this accomplishment. And every member should stand fast in the struggles ahead — struggles launched by opponents, which if successful, would tear down the big things we have built.

Yes — more than 96% of our members have said — "THE LEAGUE STANDS FOR THE AMERICAN WAY, AND THAT IS MY WAY."

Published by the

THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

What Does Mayor LaGuardia Want?

New York City Can Dictate Sanitary Regulations, But Producers Must Set Milk Prices

By A. C. PILGER,

President, Genesee Milk Producers Cooperative.

ON JANUARY 13, 1940, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia delivered a radio address urging city consumers to buy Grade B milk. The industry has long recognized that Grade A milk has higher standards than Grade B milk in the following respects:

1. **The bacteria count must be lower.**
2. **The butterfat content must be higher.**
3. **The elapsed time from farm to consumer is twelve hours less.**
4. **Bottles must be provided with lip covering caps.**

Despite these differences in standards between Grade A and Grade B milk, the Mayor in his radio address said, "Buy Grade B milk; it is just as good, it is just as wholesome, it is just as sanitary as Grade A milk."

The buying public has generally been free in this country to be the sole judge in deciding upon what quality of products it chose to spend its money; and so, according to taste or income, some buy $3.00 shoes and others $15.00 shoes; some buy low-priced cars and some buy high-priced cars; some have bought Grade B milk and others have bought Grade A milk.

During the past, Grade A buyers in New York City have been sufficient in number to return to dairy farmers an annual premium of $3,500,000 to recompense dairymen for additional investments of labor costs required to produce sufficient high standard Grade A milk to meet consumer demands.

After reading the Mayor's radio address and trying to understand his objective, one naturally comes to the conclusion that the Mayor is trying to accomplish one or more of the following results:

1. **Prevent the consumer from selecting the quality which his taste and income dictates.**
2. **Prevent the farmers from earning a reasonable return on investments which they have already made in order to meet the consumer demands.**
3. **To pose as a champion of consumers by making it appear that he is getting something for them without cost.**

As we look into this matter further, it becomes more and more apparent that number three is the Mayor's real underlying purpose, for if that were not so, and if indeed the Mayor was sincere in effecting a saving, why would he not make the open statement that both farmers and distributors would no longer be required to maintain Grade A standards in production and distribution, and that Grade A producers could relax their standards down to the Grade B level?

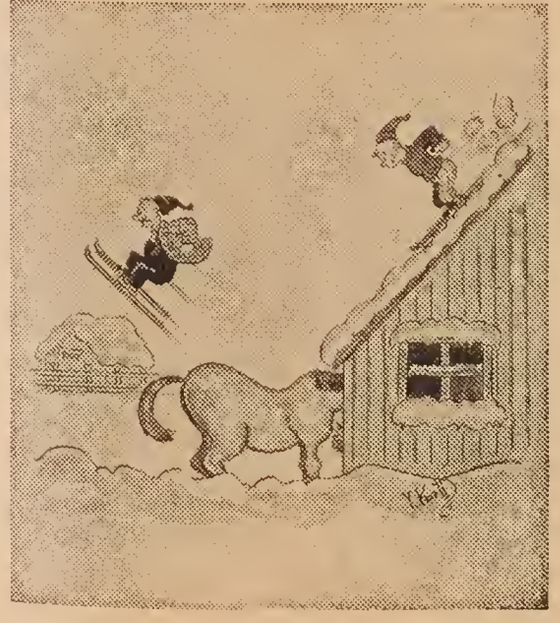
In studying the Mayor's radio speech and press releases on this subject, we find not one word from the Mayor which would bring comfort to producers on account of lowering of standards and reduced cost of production. On the contrary, the underlying thought seems to be that through clever propaganda and through the all-powerful City Board of Health, producers will be required by next September to meet Grade A standards at Grade B prices.

There is no question in our minds that the Mayor and the New York City Board of Health are clothed with ample authority to stipulate the quality of milk which will be permitted to enter that city, and it is a generally recognized principle that the nearer any article is required to approach perfection, the higher will be the cost of its production; and we believe this applies equally whether the article be milk, a pair of shoes, rifles, or watches. And so we, as farmers, say to the Mayor: "You may set the standards but we will set our price for the product; and if wisdom is not exercised in setting the standards, the resulting price to the consumer will be unnecessarily burdensome; and the responsibility, therefore, will rest upon those who set the standards."

Now, a word about the article published in the Syracuse Post Standard on February 12, 1940, captioned NEW YORK CITY DEMANDS VOLUME GUARANTEE FROM NEW YORK DAIRIES. We need not tax our memories to recall the chaotic conditions in the milk business when the most distant points in the milk shed were shipping large volumes of fluid milk to the Metropolitan Market. To correct this evil, common sense dictated that milk produced nearest the city should be shipped in as fluid milk, milk more remotely located should reach the city as fluid cream, and the most distantly located milk should stand by as a factor of safety to be drawn upon in periods of shortage and through the remainder of the year would reach the city in manufactured products.

The Mayor and his Board of Health are apparently decreeing that unless these distant plants ship 60 per cent of their product to the city in any one month, they will be barred from the city entirely. This means, simply, that the Mayor would have his consumers buy thousands of tons of European and South American products in the form of butter, cheese and canned milk products manufactured under conditions over which his Board of Health has absolutely no supervision; while a dairy plant in the State of New York, supplied by New York State dairymen who are taxpayers in the state and who have all complied with the Board of Health's inspection of regulations, is to be excluded from the market because in some one month 60 per cent of the output of that plant was not delivered to the City of New York in four of the nine classes of products recognized under our state and federal orders. It is most difficult to understand the Mayor's objective in this new decree. From where we sit, it does not even appear to be astute politics, because, after all, the dairy farmers of the State of New York have a vote in this state, whereas foreign butter and cheese manufacturers do not.

Finally, regardless of decrees and political maneuvers, the New York State dairy farmer has demonstrated his ability to produce an adequate supply of high quality milk, but does **not** and never will possess the power of magic by which he can meet more and more complicated and rigid sanitary requirements and transportation burdens without a proportionate increase in costs of the finished product delivered to the City of New York.



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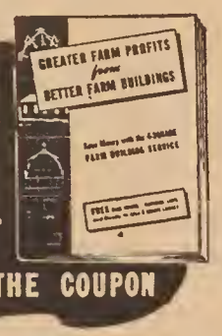
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NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

"None of Its Business"

NOW GOING on in Washington is battle over whether Federal Government has the right to force individuals, under threat of fine and imprisonment, to give census enumerators details of their private incomes, home mortgages, and marital state. Senator Charles W. Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire, is leader of fight. As we go to press, Senate Commerce sub-committee has favorably reported to main Commerce committee his resolution which calls for striking out of such questions.

Also, in New York State last week, State Senate unanimously adopted resolution requesting Congress to amend Federal Census law to eliminate the personal questions, and to abolish criminal penalty for refusing to answer or for giving false information to census takers.

Whether United States Senate will finally vote to drop these questions from Census remains to be seen. Most bitterly attacked ones are Nos. 32 and 33 of the population schedule, which require all persons to state the amount of their 1939 income from salaries and wages up to $5,000, and whether they received an income of more than $50 from other sources. Also disliked are questions which ask whether bathtub is shared with other families; amount of mortgage; frequency and amount of mortgage payments; type of mortgage; and a question on the marital state of each individual.

Arguments against questions are that census takers are politically appointed, and are usually local persons who may reveal intimate secrets they learn about their neighbors; and that asking a man how much he earns and whether his house has a bathtub or mortgage on it is an invasion of privacy and an infringement of the Bill of Rights.

Census Bureau officials, on the other hand, claim that questions are proper, legal, and necessary; that they have been asked in some form or other in former years; that farm census has had an income question for years, and that the information about incomes of city folks and housing has been asked for by business interests in order to get a picture of national needs and future markets. Also, they stress that information gathered will be held confidential, and that sole function of Census Bureau is collection and tabulation of basic facts about nation's population, resources, and business activities.

SLANT: Senator Tobey is right! Many of the questions asked in the census are none of the government's business. We have wired Senator Tobey the commendation of *American Agriculturist* for standing up for the rights of the people. A man's home is his castle. The makers of our Constitution added the Bill of Rights just to make sure that government in the United States should not violate personal privilege.

A Good American

THE FAMILY of Benjamin Mason, a Philadelphia negro, had been on relief for quite a while — long enough to receive over $2,000 in relief payments. Recently the Masons struck oil, or rather Benjamin Mason picked the lucky horse in the Irish Sweepstakes. Here's how the Masons used their windfall:

First, Benjamin Mason paid back every cent he had received from relief agencies — $2,100 in all. Then he set aside $57,000, a tidy sum, for government income taxes. Then he bought a modest home for his family, and now he is busy spending the rest of his prize money on turning a whole block of dismal Philadelphia slums into a model block of low-rent homes for people of his race. When the work is done, there will be six one-family homes of six rooms each, and 60 apartments of from two to five rooms. All will be centrally heated, air-conditioned, and insulated, will have indirect lighting and refrigerators. Hats off to Mr. Benjamin Mason!

More Farm Schemes

EITHER before Congress or proposed by various "government farm reliefers" are the following four schemes for helping agriculture:

1. Income Certificate Plan. This is just another name for processing taxes, which Supreme Court declared unconstitutional. It is advocated by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

2. Direct government appropriation of $400,000,000, or more, to bring farm prices up to parity. Cash to be raised by a manufacturers' sales tax on articles now protected by tariff.

3. A plan to make loans to producers on farm products at full parity prices. Under this plan, government would soon own millions of dollars worth of farm products held in storage. This great mass of surplus products held in reserve would always act to bear down prices of farm products.

4. Straight price fixing of farm products consumed in this country. This plan would undoubtedly be opposed by consumers.

SLANT: Some politicians never learn from sad experience! Almost all of the farm schemes of past years have not only failed but have caused tremendous losses and held up recovery. If some statesman would lead in establishing a plan to make the dollar honest, so as to put producers of basic commodities on the same basis as other business, and otherwise leave the farmer to work out his own destiny individually and through his cooperative associations, prosperity would soon permanently return to rural America.

A 70-Million-Dollar Industry

AMERICANS ought to be a lot healthier than they were 20 years ago. Reason: Since 1919 there has been a spectacular increase in production of fresh vegetables for winter markets. Twenty years ago, nine southern States had approximately 232,000 acres in vegetables. Last year these same states had about 1,100,000 acres in vegetables. Figures are from February report of Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which estimates that raising of fresh vegetables for winter markets has become a 70-million-dollar industry.

Reasons why folks are eating more fresh vegetables the year around, says Bureau, are:

1. Sharp rise in consumer purchasing power in northern industrial cities during and following the World War.

2. Collapse of prices of the more staple agricultural products in the early '20s and '30s forced more producers into winter vegetable production field.

3. Development of heating and refrigeration facilities for vegetables in transit from farm to market.

4. Emphasis which has been placed upon vitamin content and health-promoting qualities of fresh vegetables.

SLANT: Development of frozen foods process is enabling northeastern farmers to cut into market for winter fresh vegetables, which southern states have been having all to themselves.

Farm Boys Using Production Credit Associations

MORE THAN 1½ million dollars has been loaned during past four years by Production Credit Association to finance 4-H Club and Future Farmer projects. Acting Production Credit Commissioner C. R. Arnold reports that last year alone more than 8,000 boys borrowed $584,000 to finance baby beef, dairy, poultry, corn and other projects. Borrowing was done under supervision of teachers of vocational agriculture, county agents, club leaders and other farm leaders.

Repayment record of these boys has been good, Mr. Arnold reports. Last year, four out of the twelve Farm Credit districts showed no losses whatever from such loans. Many of the boys who borrow are not only building up livestock, machinery and tools which will enable them to get a better start when they begin farming, says Mr. Arnold, but also they are acquiring skill in the use of credit. For first time last year, 25 groups had their own loan committees which decided whether or not loans should be made to applicants.

American "Beans" for Finland

DURING fortnight, Congress passed and President Roosevelt signed a bill which will allow hard-pressed little Finland to borrow up to 20 millions from us, but money can be used only for purchase of civilian supplies, such as wheat and cotton. Finland has been pleading for loan to buy guns and warplanes, desperately needed in her uneven fight against Russia. One Congressman, on side of those who favored a loan without any strings on it, shouted during debate on bill: "Finland asks for bullets and we give her beans!"

It is being pointed out, however, that Finland can probably get around the restriction by exchanging American "beans" for war supplies made in France, Britain, and Scandinavia.

In spite of American financial aid, Finland's present prospects for success in her struggle with Russia look slim. Superior numbers of Russian troops have forced back the Finns and cracked their famous Mannerheim Line of fortifications. Furious fighting now in progress on three Finnish fronts is described as a death struggle by one newspaper correspondent who is on the spot.

AMERICAN PEACE MOVE

Most interesting job right now must be that held by Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, whom President Roosevelt dispatched to Europe during fortnight to size up chances for peace. His first stop was in Rome, where he talked with Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister Ciano. His second big appointment was with Hitler and Company in Berlin; and before his return, he will hear what French and British leaders have to say. Though purpose of Mr. Welles' visit is said to be "solely for the purpose of advising the President and Secretary of State as to present conditions in Europe", some believe that what he tells the President may influence third-term issue. They say that if it looks like a long war, with possibility of this country being eventually drawn into it, President may feel that he has a chance for reelection by voters who would hesitate to change horses while war threatens.

Faster Freight Trains

AVERAGE SPEED of freight trains in 1939 was 62% faster than in 1920. Now many freight trains are being operated on what were formerly passenger schedules. Average distance travelled per freight train per day in 1939 was 401 miles. In 1920, average was only 247 miles.

Increased speed of freight trains has resulted in time savings, ranging from hours to days, in freight movements.

Last month there was announced a new device which will still further speed up freight shipments. Known as a "rail-truck unit", it consists of a device which transfers a demountable truck body from a trailer to a flat car, or vice versa, in 90 seconds. Truck is placed parallel to the train, the truck driver presses a control button, and presto! the body travels along an endless belt conveyor to the train, along the top of which runs a series of rails. The motor truck supplies the power. This new wrinkle is expected to give railroads the edge on trucks in moving much freight, and will cut the cost of transferring contents of freight cars to motor trucks.

Record Apple Movement

NEW YORK and New England Apple Institute reports "a record-breaking movement of apples out of cold storage during January." January apple movement from New York State cold storages was about 1⅓ million bushels compared to a previous five-year average January movement of only about 800,000 bushels. This is 60% above the five-year average, and is positively the highest on record for any similar period.

Out of New England storages there was a January decrease of apples in storage of 36%.

Most of these apples went directly into consumption, thanks chiefly to publicity and advertising conducted by growers through the New York and New England Apple Institute. Splendid cooperation was had from chain stores and independent groceries.

Biggest Cheese

IF ALL the cheese made in this country and eaten by Americans were molded into one big cheese, it would be found to be nearly twice the size of such a cheese for 1920. Twenty years ago, the per capita annual consumption of cheese in United States was about 3½ lbs. Today, it is over 6 lbs. per person, on the average.

Cheese began to be a success in this country when the industry found out how to process it and make it more appealing to housewives. Stores are now filled with a variety of cheeses, put up in small, attractive packages. Modern advertising did the rest.

In order of importance, the top cheese-making states today are: Wis-

consin, New York, Illinois, Indiana, Oregon, Texas, Ohio, California, Michigan, Minnesota, Idaho, and Missouri. In 1920, Wisconsin, New York and Ohio made most of the cheese eaten, but in 1938 there were 13 southern states turning out a total of 60 million lbs., and 12 states west of the Missouri which made more than 70 million pounds.

Cheesemaking in southern and western one-crop states is said to be partly a development of AAA policies. Many growers in those states have naturally turned to raising some dairy cows on acres which government has paid them to divert from cotton or tobacco and plant to some soil-conserving crop.

SLANT: Time was when northern New York was one of the greatest cheese-producing sections in the world. The quality of its cheese was famous everywhere. But with the development of the fluid milk industry, cheese making in the Northeast has declined in spite of the larger national market. However, many leading dairymen are now coming to believe that northern New York could again manufacture great quantities of cheese if steps were taken to make it again famous for its quality, and properly to advertise and sell it.

Freeze Your Own

COMING rapidly to the farms is this new business of freezing fruits, vegetables and meats. A number of commercial cold storages are offering refrigerator lockers for rent, and new refrigerator warehouses are being rapidly built, with lockers for quick freezing and storing. Commercial companies also are offering small refrigerated containers for storage of foods on farms.

For more information on quick freezing, write to Dr. D. K. Tressler, or Clarence DuBois, of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York.

SLANT: No single invention of recent years holds as many possibilities for better living on the farm as does this new process for freezing fruits, vegetables, and meat, and holding them in a fresh state indefinitely.

Good Books to Read

NEWS IS MY JOB, *Edna Lee Booker.* Seventeen years as a correspondent for the International News Service, and as the wife of a prominent Shanghai business man, have given the author unusual opportunities to go behind the scenes in Chinese homes, small villages, and in the camps of the war lords. Modern Chinese history is brought to the reader in a colorful, vivid account of her experiences.—*The McMillan Company, New York.* $3.00

Good Movies to See

SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON. For the first time this story, written in 1812 by Johann David Wyss for the amusement of his children, appears on the screen. It portrays the adventures of Wealthy William Robinson, his wife and four sons—a fop, a bookworm, a fighter, and a small child. Robinson dislikes the way the boys are being brought up and sails with them for Australia. On the way the ship is wrecked and the crew takes the only lifeboat. The family build a raft, reach the island, find an abundance of game and fish and fruit, and the consequent responsibilities develop many hitherto unknown characteristics in the boys. Finally a ship appears and offers them a passage back to England. Two of the boys take passage back with their father, the others remaining on their island home.



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Farceur's Pal 21232 Strawberry Roan Belgian Stallion, 5 yrs. old, weighing 2100 lbs.; a proven sire and breeder. A Farceur Bred Stallion was grand champion at the 1939 Chicago Livestock Exposition, Indiana State Fair and Ohio State Fair. Have several other young stallions and mares for sale. Photos on request.
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57 Elk St., Springville, N. Y.

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ALSO ALL CLASSES OF HORSES, TRUCK OR CARLOAD.
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For Sale: Horses or Dairy Cows
BY THE HEAD OR CAR LOAD.
WRITE OR WIRE YOUR WANTS.
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Including 30 mares in foal, also yearlings and 2 year olds. Several matched pairs. Registered Belgian Stallion, 6 yrs. old, weighing a ton, and one 3 year old weighing 1850. All horses are acclimated and guaranteed. You probably saw some of these horses at the fair last fall. Come and see them as they are priced to sell.
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Choice Dairy Cattle - Fancy Horses
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PROGENY TESTED
30 years experience breeding White Leghorns, (3 generations). New York State Tube Agglutination blood tested. We solicit your investigation and reservations for your season's requirements.
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Zimmer's PRODUCTION BRED PULLORUM FREE
WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS, BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSS
100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. REASONABLY PRICED. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
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High Pen all Breeds Central, N. Y., 1939. Five birds laid over 300 points. Every male from 250 egg dam or better. Excellent livability, big husky birds laying large chalk white eggs.
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27 YEARS BREEDING LEGHORNS for livability and production gives us a strain that has proven itself in the hands of our many customers of long standing. Always 100% clean on pullorum blood test, tube method.
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300 DAUGHTERS OF 27 HENS TRAPNESTED THIS YEAR FOR PROGENY TESTING.
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State accredited pullorum clean. Exceptional Livability and egg production. Prices reasonable.
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5000 SELECTED 2 TO 4 YR. OLD BLOOD TESTED BREEDERS.
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We made an excellent record in R.O.P. this year. 61% of our birds laid between 250 and 325 eggs each. Large Leghorns. Large Eggs, High Production. Excellent R.O.P. males heading all breeding pens. 100% Pullorum clean. Send for circular.
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New York State's Largest U. S. R.O.P. Breeding Farm.
In U. S. R.O.P. Trapnest we produced 44% in 1937, 43% in 1938 of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State. We produced New York State's first U. S. Register of Merit Mating.
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ENGLISH BLACK LEGHORNS —
Big, hardy, vigorous, low mortality, great layers of big white eggs, as broilers dress yellow. Eggs reasonable. Circular free.
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MALES $25.00 — FEMALES $10.00 EACH.
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WANTED: Young married man qualified to operate apple and pear orchard, Columbia County. Permanent place if you have ambition to develop new marketing methods and packaging. Must come on partnership basis, contributing half money or some of time. **American Agriculturist** Box 514-D, Ithaca, N.Y.

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Choice White Clover Honey
10 lbs., $1.60; 5 lbs., $.90; buckwheat, 10 lbs., $1.40; 5 lbs., $.80, postpaid. 60 lbs. clover, $4.80; buckwheat, $3.90, here. liquified.
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HONEY LOOK, LOWER PRICES. 60 lbs. best clover, $4.50, 28 lbs., $2.25; 60 lbs. Buckwheat, $3.30; 60 lbs. Mixed, $3.90. Not prepaid. 10 lbs. Clover, postpaid, $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Honey for Health.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

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BALED HAY AND STRAW
ALL GRADES MIXED HAY AND ALFALFA. DELIVERED BY TRUCK OR CARLOAD.
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CERTIFIED FARM SEEDS
Cornellian, Lenroc oats.
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Smooth Rural, Katahdin potatoes.
Good Seeds — Reasonably priced.
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CERTIFIED RUSSETS AND KATAHDINS. SELECT CHIPPEWAS, one year from certification.
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Certified Wisconsin No. 38 Barley
CERESAN TREATED, SMOOTH AWNED. PURITY 99.3% — GERMINATION 98%. First award certified seed show, Rochester.
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CERTIFIED CHIPPEWA AND GREEN MOUNTAIN SEED POTATOES
Grown at high altitudes in isolated fields.
Favor R. Smith, Lake Placid Club, N.Y.

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NEW VARIETY, ORIGINATING IN RUSSIA, STIFF STRAW, WHITE CHAFF, BEARDLESS. CERTIFIED SMOOTH RURAL POTATOES.
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HASTINGS SEED POTATOES
GREEN MTS., RURALS, CHIPPEWA, KATAHDIN BLUE VICTOR, HEBRONS, WARBA, ETC. Write for our new 1940 list of 24 varieties.
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FOR SALE:
Select Green Mt. Seed Potatoes,
GROWN FROM CERTIFIED SEED. U. S. NO. 1 AT $1.25 PER BU., 2NDS AT $1.10 F.O.B.
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Vermont Certified Seed Potatoes
Green Mountains, Katahdins, a few lots of the new Houma, Chippewa, Early Rose, Cobbler. For lists of growers write H. L. BAILEY, secretary, Vermont Seed Potato Growers' Association, Agricultural Department, MONTPELIER, VT.

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Certified Cobbler and Chippewa Seed Potatoes. Also horses and baled hay.
E. G. S. Gagnier Estate, Churubusco, N. Y. Phone 3656.

Farm Seeds Lenroc oats, Early Cornell 11 Oent corn, Aunsville Flint corn, white Kidney beans, White Rural & Chippewa Potatoes. Our Lenroc Oats, Flint Corn and Beans each took second prize at N. Y. State Syracuse Fair 1939. Write for price folder.
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NEW VARIETY JUST RELEASED BY CORNELL. BIGGER YIELDING; HIGHER IN OIL CONTENT.
LEVAN A. ASHLEY, Livonia, N. Y.

Down the Alley

(*Continued from Page* 13)

to bring more acreage into production be reconciled with payments to keep acreage out of production?

It doesn't cost you any more to feed out the feed that you raise yourself than it does for you to market that feed. Please think that over.

Every farmer must, of necessity, be an individualist. In this country, farms vary so in soil, topography and location that farming can never be successfully regimented.

The national budget must be balanced before we can even expect any prosperity. The national budget has no great effect on prosperity, whether balanced or not. Take your choice.

Forty per cent of the livestock coming to the Buffalo Stockyards for meat purposes originates in New York State.

One farm cooperative can never completely take the farmer out of his troubles, but all cooperatives, working together, could do much.

Do not rant about a cooperative. It is yours. If there is something about it that you do not like, do your part to have it thrown out, for you can and should make it function for you.

It's the function of the government to *help* the farmer, not to take over and run his business.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

March 16	Chester County Jersey Cattle Club's 5th Consignment Sale, Coatesville, Pa.
Mar. 18-19	Nittany Meadows Guernsey Dispersal, State College, Pa.
March 23	Ohio Guernsey Breeders' Calf Club Sale, Wooster, Ohio.
Mar. 25	Entire Holstein Dispersal (Mifflin Co.). Granville, Pa.
March 30	Annual Ohio Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Ohio State Fairgrounds, Columbus.
April 10	116th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
April 15	Louis Merryman's 33rd Semiannual Guernsey Sale, Timonium, Maryland.
Apr. 15	Capitol Holstein Sale, Harrisburg, Pa.
April 24	Connecticut Guernsey Breeders Ass'n. Annual Sale, Ourham, Conn.
April 27	Lea Farm Guernsey Dispersal, Mrs. Ethel Peck Earling, owner, at (old) Bournedale Farm, Millerton, N. Y.
April 29	Haven Hills Farm Guernsey Dispersal, Rochester, N. H., William H. Champlin, owner.
May 8-9	117th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
May 13	The Royal Guernsey Sale, Harrisburg, Pa.
May 13	Eastern States Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Sale, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
May 20	Stephen W. Blodgett Holstein Dispersal Sale, Fishkill, N. Y.
May 20	Coventry-Florham Guernsey Sale, Trenton, New Jersey.
May 21	The Eastern Guernsey Sale, Doylestown, Pa.
May 24	Frederick County Holstein Breeders' Sale, Fairgrounds, Frederick, Md.
May 25	Jersey Sale of George H. Deuble and George M. Gray, Canton, Ohio.
May 25	Thatch Meadow Farm Guernsey Dispersal, St. James, L. I., New York.
May 25	Jersey Auction. Farm of Edmond Butler, Chester, N. Y.
May 28	The Eastern Guernsey Sale, Doylestown, Pennsylvania.
June 1	New York Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Geneva, N. Y.
June 4	St. Lawrence Valley Ayrshire Club Sale, Gouverneur, N. Y.
June 8	New England Milking Shorthorn Annual Consignmet Sale, Eastern States Exposition Grounds, Springfield, Mass.
June 19	118th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.

Coming Events

March 16	3rd Annual Little International Judging, Fitting and Showing Contest for Animal Husbandry Students at Mass. State College.
Mar. 11-16	New England Spring Flower Show, Mechanics Bldg., Boston, Mass.
April 20	Connecticut Beekeepers Ass'n., State Capitol, Hartford, 10:00 A. M.
May 8	Ayrshire Breeders Ass'n. 65th Annual Meeting, Providence, Rhode Island.
May 23	Annual Meeting Maryland Holstein-Friesian Ass'n., Francis Scott Key Hotel, Frederick, Md.
July 22-26	Farm & Home Week, Storrs, Conn.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
HEAVYWEIGHT SMOOTH RURAL—RUSSET RURAL FROM TUBER UNIT GROWN.
H. L. HODNETT & SONS, FILLMORE, NEW YORK.

SPECIAL CABBAGE SEED
FROM HEADS SELECTED FOR SIZE, SHAPE, AND TEXTURE OVER A PERIOD OF 20 YEARS. Send for circular and prices.
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CORNELL 29-3 CORN SWEEPSTAKES CORNELL 11, Cayuga and Manchu Soybeans, Field Beans, Upright Oats, Wild White Clover, Millet, Sudan Grass, Grass Seeds, Pasture mixtures, etc. Free Price List.
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You're Years Ahead with a **CRAINE** WOOD OR MINERAL WALL **SILO**

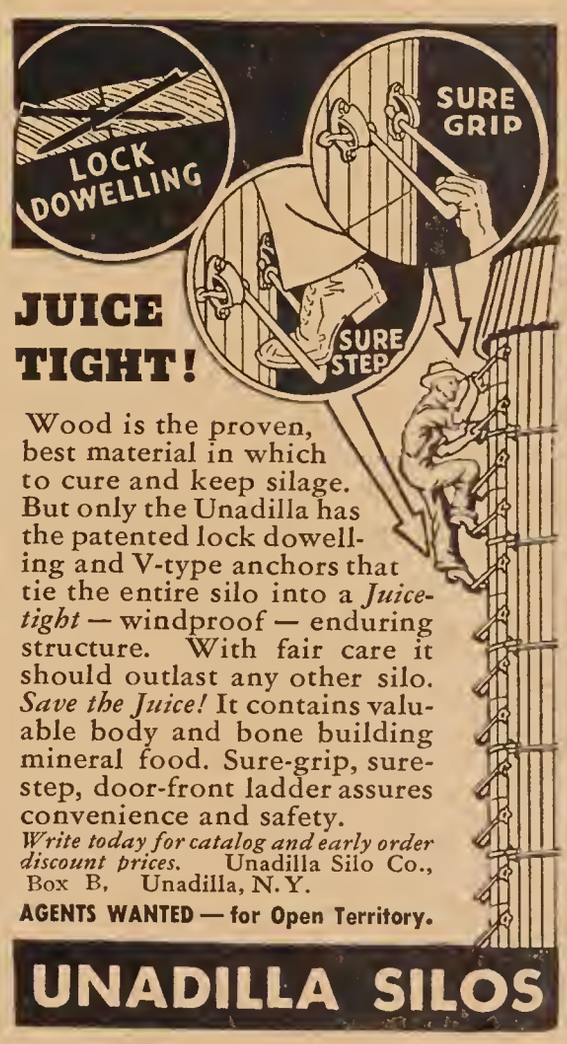
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Easy-Grip handle! Professional-type tension control! Plenty of Power!



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Write today for catalog and early order discount prices. Unadilla Silo Co., Box B, Unadilla, N.Y.
AGENTS WANTED — for Open Territory.

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WE WILL BE GLAD TO MAIL ON REQUEST AN INTERESTING ARTICLE ON THIS SUBJECT

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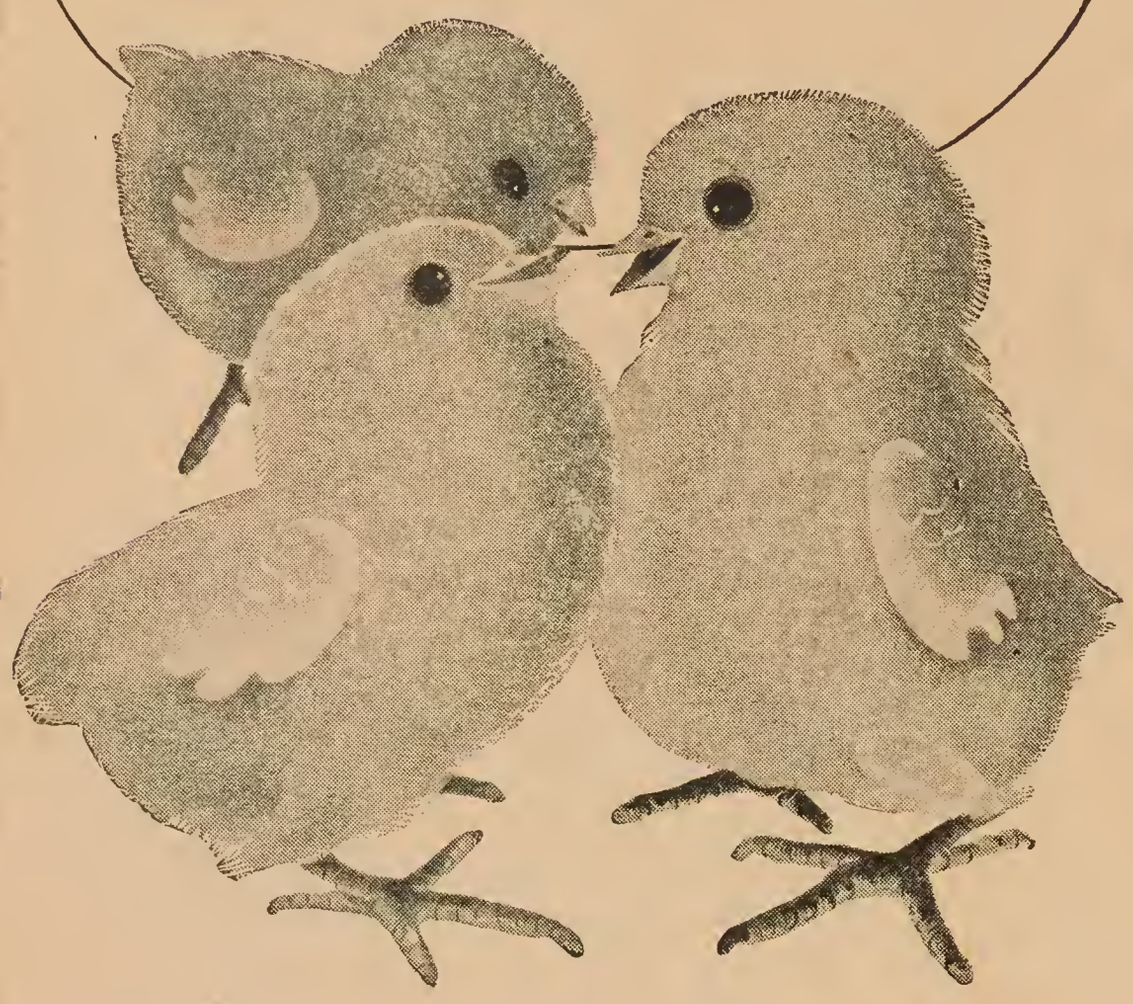
An extra Grange Silo for legumes, grasses, etc., will preserve for winter all the succulence, vitamins and carotene found in green pastures. Saves space . . . simplifies feeding and handling. » » Avoid weather uncertainties and losses from summer hay crops. FREE Grass Silage BOOKLET gives full information. Mail the coupon today.

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Please send me information and details on the NEW Grange Silo.
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BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Poultry in Hawaii

By L. E. WEAVER

(Editor's Note: As many of you know, Lee Weaver is spending a year in Hawaii, where he is teaching in the University. On an exchange arrangement, Professor Bice, of Hawaii, is spending a year at Cornell.

SIX MONTHS ago I arrived in this "Paradise of the Pacific". Now I am ready to tell about poultry keeping in Hawaii. I admit that is rather presumptuous, and some statements may be subject to later revision, but I find that chickens are still chickens, and still eat and act like chickens, regardless of geography. The ways in which Hawaiian poultry-keeping differs from that of the Northeast are due to differences in climate, latitude, and environment. There are some interesting differences.



L. E. Weaver

I am told that for years it was not possible to keep poultry here successfully, although it was tried over and over. Then came the success of the Experiment Station's trials with wire floors. Since then the industry has increased steadily. The use of wire floors in laying pens, sun parlors, and brooders is practically universal. Naturally the house with several stories is not adapted to such conditions and does not exist.

Wire floor poultry keeping has succeeded where chickens-on-the-ground failed, and the reason is that this is a better way to control parasites. We in the Northeast think we have a bad parasite problem when we have to contend with coccidiosis, one or two varieties of tape worms, and one or two kinds of round worms, body lice and red mites.

Now add to that list several varieties of tape worms, a harmful variety of cecum worm, the eye worm, gizzard worm, two varieties of stomach worm, and tropical mites which live on the birds, and you have the Hawaiian version of the parasite problem. Strangely enough the red mite does not seem to be so numerous or so annoying here as back home. In one way winter is a great help to a poultryman in the Northeast. It becomes a period of suspended hostilities. Most of the parasites and their insect hosts become inactive. Some may die. With year-round summer conditions no such armistice is ever declared in Hawaii. Hence the necessity of wire floors.

Even with wire floors it is not unusual to find birds with eye-worms, tape worms, flukes and cecum worms. This does not surprise you when you know that the eye worm is carried to chickens by roaches. And the others by beetles, earwigs, snails and flies. Wire floors cannot prevent these insects from crawling or flying into the pens. They do seem to prevent harmful numbers from getting in.

I have often told New York poultry groups that fowl pox is so easily controlled by vaccination that it has ceased to be a problem. That is not true here. In spite of vaccination it is a very real and serious problem. The reason is that it attacks baby chicks. I am told that the explanation is mosquitoes, but I feel that there must be more to it. It is true that when the chicks are protected behind mosquito-proof screens they don't get the disease. I will grant that proves that mosquitoes carry fowl pox to the chicks. But there are no more mosquitoes here than back home. Why should the chicks here be more susceptible? At any rate it is customary here to vaccinate all chicks at 2-3 weeks of age (also to screen brooders). Tests of vaccination of day-old chicks are being run, and have shown some promising results.

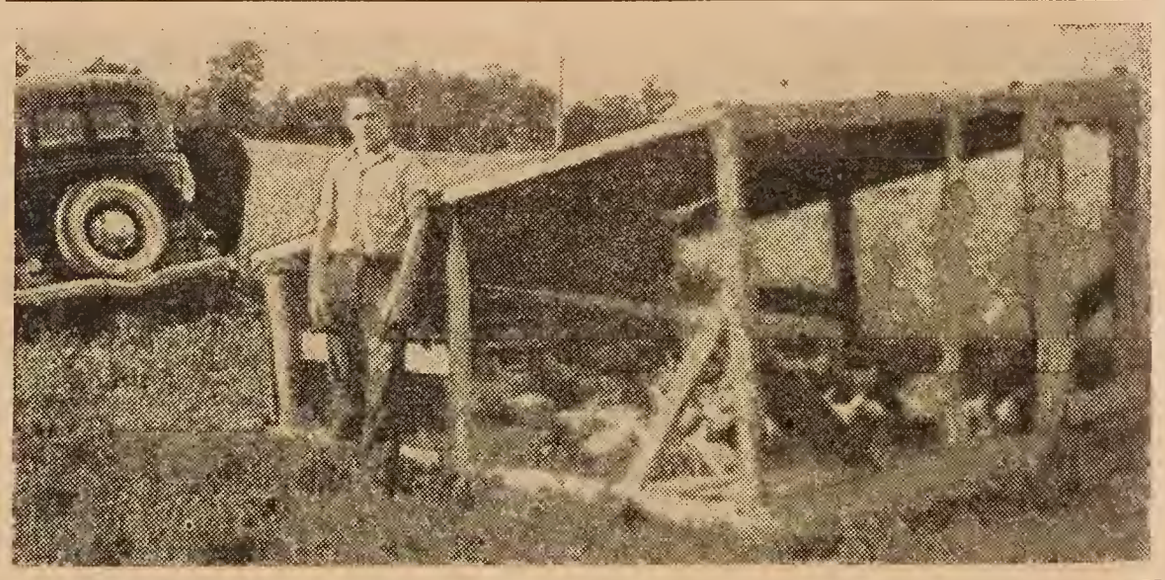
Little Difference in Feeds

Practically all feeds are purchased from the mainland. Recently I took my class of 40 Freshmen to visit the Waldron Feed Mill in Honolulu. It is as free of dust, as thoroughly-equipped and modern in every way as the feed mills I have visited in New York state. Talking with Mr. Luck, the formula man, was just like talking with C. E. Lee, or Vic Heiman, or Bill McMillan. To him, fish meal is not just fish meal, but a way to put high quality protein into a ration at a reasonable cost. He spent a lot of time explaining to the class why a meal made from the whole fish is better than one made from the heads and trimmings; why a vacuum-dried meal is superior to a flame-dried meal. We saw some liver meal that comes in from New Zealand and supplies "ribo-flavin" to the rations at a cost much below what it would be in dried milk. There are several other large feed concerns. Some of them bring in their mashes from the mainland, and have no local mill.

Practically everyone uses commercial poultry feeds. The ocean freight adds about $7.00 per ton to the Pacific coast price. To offset that, egg prices are better here.

Why don't they use island-grown feeds? That is a fair question. They boast that anything can be grown here. I wondered about that myself until I

(*Continued on Page* 23)



John Beadle, Jr., of Cambridge, Washington County, New York, and his 4-H poultry project. This small homemade range shelter has wire netting sides and no floor, and was moved by the family car from place to place in an alfalfa field. At eight weeks of age his White Leghorns weighed 2 lbs. and his Rhode Island Reds 3½ lbs. John Beadle, Sr., is a Century Farmer, having been so named by the New York State Agricultural Society who, each year, give this designation to several farmers at the annual meeting of the Society in Albany.

Charles A. Pray, R. I, West Paris, Me.

TURKEYS

BIG BREASTED TURKEYS
75,000 POULTS 1940
Bronze, Black, White and Red. Top quality stock. Hatched for vitality. 21 years experience. Write for low prices and early discounts.
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Also Br.-Red cross. Strong, early-maturing, meat type. Write for prices. Early order discount.
Timerman's Turkey Farm, - LaFargeville, N.Y.

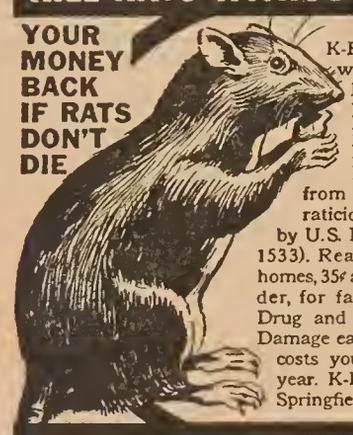
BABY TURKEYS, ALL BREEDS. Broad breasted, quick developing market birds. Pullorum tested. We own our breeders, therefore, sure of quality—priced right.
PINE CREEK TURKEY ROOST, Holland, Michigan.

GEESE

EMBDEN and Toulouse Geese, Beauties, $4 each. Collie pups, males $10; females $5. P. McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

KILL RATS WITHOUT POISON

YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE



K-R-O won't kill Livestock, Pets or Poultry; Gets Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from *Red Squill*, a raticide recommended by U.S. Dept. Agr. (Bul. 1533). Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and $1.00; Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drug and Seed Stores. Damage each rat does costs you $2.00 a year. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

Remarkable Success
Raising Baby Chicks

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I tried Walko Tablets. I used two 50c boxes, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens were larger and healthier than ever before."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Give them in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets entirely at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find them the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer can not supply you. Price 50c and $1.00.

WALKER REMEDY COMPANY
Dept. 400, Waterloo, Iowa.

DUCKLINGS

Ducklings. Runners $7 for fifty, Pekins $7.50. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.



START chicks right—on a well-balanced mash rich in Vitamins A & D. A dependable source of these vitamins is "Nopco XX" Fortified Cod Liver Oil.

"Nopco XX" fed regularly at recommended levels is flock protection against possible Vitamin A & D deficiency. No waste—no dangerous variation—GUARANTEED to contain 3000 U.S.P. units of Vitamin A and 400 A.O.A.C. units of Vitamin D per gram.

Don't take chances. Make sure your chicks get their full quota of Vitamins A & D by feeding "Nopco XX" daily. High in potency, it goes farther than ordinary oil and saves you money.

Thousands of mill-mixed mashes contain "Nopco XX"—identified in many by the familiar *Red Top* guarantee tag. Also available from dealers in handy 2 and 5-lb. cans.

*"Nopco XX" is a registered trade-mark of National Oil Products Company

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO.

3062 ESSEX STREET, HARRISON, NEW JERSEY



Lice on poultry are readily killed by "Black Leaf 40." Just tap on roost with cap brush and smear. Fumes rising upward through feathers kill these pests.

Economical—Easy to Use

No handling of fowls, no flock disturbances, no powder. Fowls are deloused while they perch.

Insist on original factory sealed packages for full strength.

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Incorporated
Louisville, Kentucky
4026

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

JOBS SEXING CHICKS

Join Chet's Chick Sexing School and Service. Learn with New England's pioneer sexer. Over 1 million chicks separated in 7 years. Continuous classes. Most students attain over 90% accuracy in one week. Successful students throughout New England. Further details on request. HATCHERYMEN: For commercial sexers, write Box 23 or phone Springfield, (Mass.) 4-0162.

Chester Pilch, Feeding Hills, Mass.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

STARTING in POULTRY?

There is money to be made if you get off on the right foot this season. *The POULTRY ITEM* gives you all necessary helps. SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER **4 mos. only 10c.** Subscribe now. Get Big Winter Bargain Issues. Lots of pictures—better stories

10 cents brings you this **Leading Poultry Magazine** 4 months. Best writers. Highly illustrated. Free letter service to readers.

THE POULTRY ITEM, Box 10, SELLERSVILLE, PA.

POULTRY AND EGGS WANTED

SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY TO KRAKAUR POULTRY COMPANY, New York's oldest Live Poultry House, Established 57 years—Bonded Commission Merchants and Dealers. Fowl—Chickens—Capons, Turkeys, Rabbits, Pigeons, etc. BOX A. WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, NEW YORK CITY.

Norman Post, Ancram, N. Y.

POST YOUR FARM

AND KEEP TRESPASSERS OFF.

We can supply you with signs, printed on heavy, coated cloth, that meet legal requirements. Write for prices.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Early Season Poultry Questions

Cleaning Brooder Houses

How often is it necessary to clean the litter from a brooder house?

We sometimes hear that the brooder house should be cleaned out as often as once a week, but I prefer to let conditions govern this. A good rule is that a brooder house should be cleaned out whenever it gets damp. If, through good management, you can prevent moisture from rising through the floor, slopping of water fountains, and the entrance of rain through windows and if you have a ventilation system that will take off the moisture given off by the chicks so that the litter stays dry, the danger of disease spread is at a minimum.

On the other hand, if the litter gets damp or wet twice a week, then the house should be cleaned twice a week.

* * *

Keep Mash Fresh

Is it true that hens will eat more mash when they are fed in small hoppers so the supply must be replenished frequently?

Yes, hens certainly appreciate fresh feed, and that apparently is one reason why the old storage type of hopper containing a week's supply has gone out of style. The poultryman who has an eye for detail has also found that stirring up the feed in the hopper occasionally will induce the hens to eat more. It is a good plan to let the birds clean out the hoppers once every day, but it is up to the poultryman to see that they don't stay empty very long.

* * *

Breeding Ration for Turkeys

Is a breeding ration for hens suitable for feeding to my breeding flock of turkeys?

Probably not, as it is generally agreed that a breeding mash for hens contains too little protein and riboflavin to give best results for turkeys. One reason may be that turkeys usually eat more grain as compared to mash than do hens. A number of companies put out feed designed especially for turkeys.

* * *

Brooder Pneumonia

What is brooder pneumonia?

The scientific term for brooder pneumonia is aspergillosis. It is caused by a fungus which is found on moldy litter or spoiled feed. Chicks breathe the fungus in their lungs, and it grows there. The best way to prevent it is by being sure that your litter is clean and your feed fresh. The disease does not react very well to treatment.



"D' you suppose these are the 'Rome-Berlin Axes' we keep hearing about?"



● Every young animal and bird on the farm would tell you of benefits when the feed ration contains dry skim milk. Its natural balance of complete proteins and minerals, vitamins and milk sugar results in greater feed efficiency.

There is no substitute for dry skim milk results in starting chicks profitably. Gain in weight, feed consumption and pounds of gain per pound of feed increase with increasing amounts of dry skim milk in high grade *chick mashes.*

Investigators in swine nutrition now indicate that more milk may be used profitably in *pig meals.*

Calf feeds, for wet or dry feeding, containing adequate amounts of dry skim milk are the salvation of many a dairy herd and its owner.

And so on down the line: Turkey poults, ducklings and young game birds; lambs, kids and colts; rabbits and other fur-bearing animals—even fish and bees—all benefit when dry skim milk is used intelligently as part of their ration.

Be sure that your dealer supplies you with feeds containing dry skim milk. Use it in all young stock feeds to get them off to a good start.

AMERICAN DRY MILK INSTITUTE, INC.
221 N. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

BABY CHICKS

FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARMS and HATCHERY
Jefferson County
Theresa, N.Y.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

Four weeks old. 25c apiece. White Leghorn COCKERELS, four weeks old, 8c. New Hampshire Reds, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, four weeks old, but not sexed, 17c. All from healthy, well paying flocks. 10% deposit will book order for April 25th or later deliveries.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders.	Electric Hatched. Unsex.	Pul'ts	Ckls.
95% PULLETS GUAR.	100	100	100
Will Ship Cash or C.O.D.			
Large Type English Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks	7.00	8.50	7.50
R. I. Reds, Red-Rock Cross	7.00	8.50	7.50
N. H. Reds, Rock-Red Cross	8.00	9.00	8.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	6.50	6.50

100% live del. We pay postage. Order direct from ad or write for Free Circular giving full details of our Breeders and Hatchery.

SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY,
H. C. SHIRK, Prop. Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

PILLOW POULTRY FARM CHICKS

Blood-tested B.W.D.—Per 100	A	AA
W. Leghorn Pullets, 90% guar.	$13.00	$16.00
B. W. Bf. Rock and Red Pullets	8.50	16.00
White Leghorns	6.50	8.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	9.00

B. W. and Bf. Rocks, $7.00; Anconas, $7.50; H. Mix Ckls., $6.50; Asst., $6.00; Leg. Ckls., $2.50. Add 1c more less than 100. 100% del. to your door.
PILLOW POULTRY FARM, Box A, Dalmatia, Pa.

STUCK'S QUALITY CHICKS

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
Large Type W. Leg. Pullets 95% guar.	$13.00	$65.00	$130
Large Type White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65
H. Mix $6.00, Bar. and Wh. Rox	7.00	35.00	70
Day Old Leg. Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20
N. H. Reds—special	9.00	45.00	90

Started Chicks—H. Breeds—2 to 6 weeks old. We pay postage. Breeders Blood-tested. Hatches Mon. & Thur. Write for FREE cir. giving full details of our breeders and hatchery. Elec. hatched. STUCK'S POULTRY FARM, H. N. Stuck, Prop., Bx A, McAlisterville, Pa.

English Black Leghorns for profit, Chicks and eggs. Circular free. KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PENNA.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thurs.	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
100% live del. P. Paid			
Large Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	7.00	8.50	7.50
Sp. N. H. Reds, Rk.-Red Cross	9.00	13.00	9.50
Red-Rock Cross	8.00	9.00	8.50
H. Mixed	6.00	6.50	6.50

95% guar. accurate. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W.D. Antigen method. Write for FREE Catalog with actual Photo of Poultry Farm and Hatchery.
McALISTERVILLE POULTRY FARM HATCHERY.
Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS OF QUALITY-CASH OR C.O.D. EVERY BREEDER BLOODTESTED

POSTPAID	100	500	1000
English White Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
Special Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.00
Bar. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
White Leghorn Pullets	12.00	60.00	120.00
Mixed Chicks	5.00	25.00	50.00

Leg. Cockerels, $2-100. Free Catalog tells what customers say about our chicks. 100% del. guaranteed.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Orin Sands, R. I, Nineveh, N. Y.

HILLSIDE CHICKS

WILL SHIP C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Large Type Sexed Wh. Leg. Pullets, 95% G.	$12.00	$60.00	$120
Sex Hvy. Puls, 95% G.	9.00	45.00	90
Large Type W. Legs.	6.50	32.50	65
B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65
N. Hamp. Reds	7.50	37.50	75
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60

Light Mix $5.50; Day Old Leghorn Cockerels $2.; Heavy Cockerels $6. Less than 100 add 1c a chick. Bloodtested Breeders. Shipped Parcel Post P.P.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

OUR GUARANTEE. You need have no hesitation in sending money to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST baby chick advertisers If they fail to send the chicks to you, your money will be refunded. We require every advertiser to stand back of statements made in the advertisement. Obviously no one can guarantee that chicks will live. To take advantage of our guarantee it is necessary, when writing advertisers, to say, "I saw your advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

AMERICAN TOP QUALITY CHICKS

AMERICAN CHICKERIES

Every Chick is Hand Selected—
Big — FLUFFY — Full of Pep — Hatches Mondays-Thursdays.

Per 100—	St. Run	Pullets	Ckls.
Big S. C. White Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$3.00
Single Comb Brown Leghorns	7.00	13.00	3.00
Cloverdale White Leghorns	8.50	16.00	4.00
Barred & White Rocks	7.50	9.00	8.00
White Wyandottes — New Hampshires	7.50	9.00	8.00
Golden Buff Orpingtons	7.50	9.00	8.00
New Hampshires direct from N.H.S.	10.00	12.00	10.00

Assorted Chicks (OUR SELECTION) may be any sex—guaranteed not over 50% Leghorns—when available at the special price of $5.00 a hundred. Prices are per hundred—Less than 100 chicks add 1c per chick. Every Breeder Blood Tested for Pullorum by either the Tube Method or Antigen. 100% live arrival guaranteed—Postage Prepaid. C.O.D. orders postage extra. Don't Wait—Order Now—Write for catalogue which gives information in detail about all our matings—Amazing early order DISCOUNTS — ALL ABOUT AMERICAN TOP QUALITY CHICKS.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Dept. A, GRAMPIAN, PENNA.

Keystone CHICKS 1910

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

1910 KEYSTONE CHICKS 1940

"Many of our old customers and friends have gone down the Valley one by one" since we started as pioneers in the hatching business in 1910, but through their friends and neighbors our yearly output was taken without much advertising. Ask your father and grandfather about Keystone Chicks.

For 1940 we offer — Blood tested stock	Prepaid by Parcel Post 100	500	1000
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$6.95	$34.50	$68.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, New Hampshires, White Rocks, S. C. Buff Leghorns, Mottled Anconas	7.95	39.50	78.00
Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. Black Minorcas	8.95	44.50	88.00
Black and White Giants	9.95	49.50	98.00
Special English Black Leghorns	10.00	49.50	98.00

Write for prices on pullets. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog Free.
THE KEYSTONE FARMS & HATCHERY, R.D. No. 2, RICHFIELD, PA.
(The old reliable plant)

STRICKLER'S *Extra Profit-Bred* BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

OFFICIAL PENNA. STATE BLOOD-TESTED. R.O.P. MALE MATINGS

QUALITY, SATISFACTION, GUARANTEED.	50	100	500	1000
ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	$4.50	$8.50	$40.00	$77.00
SEXED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS	8.50	16.50	80.00	155.00
WHITE ROCKS, BARRED ROCKS, NEW HAMPS	4.50	8.50	40.00	77.00
WHITE GIANTS, MAMMOTH BRAHMAS	5.50	10.50	50.00	97.00

All Shipments Prepaid; Can ship C.O.D. Prices, Catalog Free.
STRICKLER POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PA.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

PAY

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction & safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.—Unsexed Pullets, Cockerels.

Will Ship C.O.D.	per 100	per 100	per 100
White or Brown Leghorns	$7.00	$12.50	$3.00
Bl. or Buff Leg., Anconas	7.50	13.50	3.00
Bar. White or Buff Rocks	7.50	9.50	7.00
W. Wy., N. Hamps, R. I. Reds	7.50	9.50	7.00
Red-Rk. or Rk.-Red Crosses	7.50	9.50	7.50
Lt. Brahmas or Wh. Giants	9.50	11.00	11.00
Grade A Chicks—From Our Breeding Supply Flocks			
White or Black Leghorns	$10.00	$15.00	$3.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00	11.00	7.50
New Hampshires	11.00	12.00	7.50
Heavy Ckls.—our choice—when available			6.00
Light Breed Ckls.—our choice—when available			2.00

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

CHIX BAUMGARDNER'S POULTS

All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Order from ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage Paid.

Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 7.00—100
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets	13.00—100
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds	7.00—100
New Hampshires, W. Wyand., Buff Orps.	7.50—100
Jersey White Giants	9.00—100
Lamonas (Dual Purpose Breed)	10.00—100
Heavy Mixed $6.00-100. Leg. Cockerels	2.00—100

TURKEY POULTS. Write for early order discounts.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box A, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

CASH OR C.O.D.	Non-Sexed 100	Pullets 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Hanson	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
S. C. White Leghorns	7.00	8.50	7.50
Barred & White Rocks	7.50	8.50	7.50
N. H. Reds, Red-Rock Cross	8.00	9.00	8.00
Rock-Red Cross, Bl. Giants	7.00	8.50	7.50
R. I. Reds	6.00	6.50	6.50
Heavy Mixed			

Postpaid. All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. Antigen method. 100% live delivery. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate. Hatches Monday & Thursdays. Order direct from adv. or write for actual photo catalog.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Twenty-three years Breeding and Hatching experience, assures you the highest quality. Breeders Blood Tested Postage Paid. Circular FREE. Cash or C.O.D. Prompt Service and Live del. guar.

Pullets guar. 95% accurate.	per 100 Unsexed	100 Pullets	100 Ck'ls.
Large Type White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$2.00
Bred-to-Lay S. C. Br. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	2.00
White or Barred Rocks	7.00	10.00	6.00
New Hampshires or S.C.R.I. Reds	7.00	12.00	4.00

When available—not over 40% light Breeds—our choice $4. Less than 100 add 1c per chick. Also started Chicks.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, (Prop.) Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

ELSASSER'S

QUALITY CHICKS FOR PROFIT.

Eng. Leg. Pullets, Large Type, 95% guaranteed	100	500	1000
	$12.00	$60.00	$120.00
Eng. Leg. Chicks, Lg. Ty.	6.00	30.00	60.00
Wh. & Bar. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
Heavy Mix	6.00	30.00	60.00
Mix Chicks	5.50	27.50	55.00
Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20.00

All Breeders Blood Tested & carefully culled. Order direct from ad or write for FREE CATALOG. Cash or C.O.D. Post Paid. R. W. ELSASSER POULTRY FARM, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

RICHFIELD HATCHERY'S Quality Baby Chicks

Large Type English Sexed — cash or COD. 100% del.	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorn Pullets 95% G.	$6.50	$12.00	$60.00	$120
S. C. W. Leghorns, English	3.50	6.50	32.50	65
B. Rox, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds	3.75	7.00	35.00	70
Heavy Sexed Breeds, 95% G.	4.50	8.50	42.50	85

Heavy Mixed $6.-100; Asst'd $5.50-100; Heavy Cockerels $6.50-100; Wh. Leg. Cockerels, $2.-100. Chicks hatched from healthy tested flocks. Postage Paid. Free. Lit.
RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 20, RICHFIELD, PA.

GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS

Electric Hatched from Blood Tested Breeders.

Cash or C.O.D. — Large Type Eng. or	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Hanson S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Barred & White Rocks	7.00	9.00	7.00
Special Breed—N. H. Reds	9.00	12.00	8.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	7.00	6.00

Sexing guar. 95% accurate. We pay all postage & guar. 100% live arrival.
4 wk. old Leg. Pullets 25c each. Shipped express collect. Order direct or write for FREE Circular and Prices.
C. S. GRAYBILL, Box 5, COCOLAMUS, PENNA.

BOS

BETTER QUALITY Chicks and Pullets. Hanson and Barron strain White Leghorns, Browns, Anconas, Leghorcas, Barred Rocks, White Rocks. Big, husky chicks. 95% sex guaranteed. Prices from 4½c up. C.O.D. Postpaid. Pullets—6 wks. and older. Catalog free.
BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

20th CENTURY CHICKS

HEALTHY, QUICK MATURING

40 years' experience and 2500 customers can't be wrong. 8 Free Chicks with each 100 and special premium with early orders. Bred for eggs and size. BWD tested. Sexed or straight. 18 varieties. Get 40th Anniversary Catalog and low prices on "20th Century" Chicks.
20th Century Hatchery, Box R, New Washington, Ohio.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

NOLL'S CHICKS

BARRON ENGLISH LEGHORNS

Extra Profit-Bred Quality Chicks. Sexed Pullets, Cockerels. Official Penna. State Bloodtested. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each. Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Straight Run Chicks $8.50 per 100. Sexed Pullets $17.00 per 100. Can ship C.O.D. Catalog free.
MARVIN F. NOLL, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

How Can I Stay in the Poultry Business?

(*Continued from Page* 1)

up with a letter, urging them to join in the campaign to increase the consumption of eggs not only during the Springtime Egg Festival, but permanently. Point out to them that their success as business men depends upon the success of farmers; point out also that they can get back of an egg consumption campaign, because eggs are a cheap and necessary food. In particular, get business men to put up posters in their places of business, and more prominently to display eggs so as to attract customers.

Next Step—Copies of large, attractive posters have been sent to the leading grocery stores of America. It should be your personal, individual responsibility to see that your local merchants get and put up these posters in their windows. If stores have not received posters, YOU write IMMEDIATELY to International Baby Chick Association, 3718 Broadway, Kansas City, Missouri, and ask them to send a supply of posters to merchants whose names and addresses you enclose. Posters are free to stores. Local radio stations and newspaper editors have been sent news articles, recipes, and other publicity about eggs. Call on your local editor and the radio announcer, or telephone them, asking their cooperation in printing and announcing egg facts. If they have not received any material, write for them a short article about the Festival, and send them this issue of *American Agriculturist*, calling their attention to this article, to the editorial on eggs on page 4, and to the full page of tested egg recipes on page 24. Read this material yourself and use the recipes.

To Those Who Haven't Time—You say you haven't time for all of this. All right! Then you haven't time to be in the poultry business. Let's put the egg industry of the Northeast back on the map. *American Agriculturist* is giving thousands of dollars worth of space and time to help. Can we count on your cooperation?



Standing at the left is Robert Tillson of Cochituate, Massachusetts. Robert won the highest individual standing at the Judging Contest for college students at the World's Poultry Congress last summer. At right is Raymond Parkhurst, head of the Massachusetts State College Poultry Department. They are standing in front of the Massachusetts state exhibit at the Congress.

WENE CHICKS AND SEXED DAY-OLD OR STARTED Pullets

E.H. WENE

WENE OFFERS DOUBLE SAVINGS
New Low Prices Plus Special Discounts.
Giant Scale Production—6,000,000 chicks in 1939—enables WENE to effect economies and give greatest values in 20 years' history.

Early Order Discounts—On orders mailed before March 20th, accompanied by deposit of 1c per chick, deduct 50c per 100 chicks on Utility and Select Matings and $1.00 per 100 on Super Matings. On orders accompanied by cash in full deduct additional 50c per 100 on all matings. NO Discounts allowed on Leghorn Sexed Cockerels or Heavy Breed Pullets.

PRICES FOR DELIVERY UP TO JULY 1ST

Prices per 100 Lots of 100 to 999	Utility Matings	Select Mat'gs	Super Mat'gs
White Leghorns	$8.90	$9.90	$11.90
W. Leghorns, 95% Pullets	17.90	19.90	22.90
W. Leghorns, 95% Cockerels	2.90	3.90	5.90
Wyan-Rocks, "White", B. or W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, N. Hamp., or Redrocks	8.90	10.40	12.40
Choice of above Heavy Breeds Pullets, 95% Guaranteed	12.40	14.40	16.40
B. or W. Rock, 95% Ckls.	8.90	10.40	11.40
Wyan-Rocks or Redrocks, 95% Cockerels	8.90	10.40	
R. I. Red or N. Hamp., 95% Cockerels	7.40	9.40	10.40
Bram-Rocks, W. Wyandottes, B. or W. Giants	10.40	11.40	13.40
WENEcross "Sexlink" Redrocks Pullets, 95% Guaranteed	11.40	12.40	14.40
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Poultry in Hawaii

(*Continued from Page* 20)

knew the answer. Well, why don't all Northeastern poultrymen raise their own feeds? The answer is exactly the same. They make more income by putting their land and time to other uses. If you could get a gross return of $800 to $1000 per acre for sugar cane you probably would not plant your land to wheat or corn. Neither do the farmers of Hawaii.

As far as possible native by-products are being used, but they do not make a very large part of the total feed bill. Pineapple-bran, a by-product of the canning industry, makes a good dairy feed, but is too high in fiber (20%) to make up more than 10% of a mash. Cane molasses is very cheap, and up to 7% of the total ration can be fed, and is fed. A local fish meal comes from a tuna-canning plant but the supply is too limited to be of importance. The experiment station has shown that laying hens relish avocadoes, bananas and cooked sweet potatoes, but as a rule these are too high priced to be used as chicken feed.

Well-Bred Stock is the Rule

A growing hatching industry supplies most of the chicks. There are only a few breeders, but they are maintaining a high standard of quality. Even the thousands of hatching eggs brought from the mainland come from the better breeding farms. The result is that you see very little "junk stock" on the larger plants. Everyone takes it as a matter of course that chicks will cost 15-20c at least.

Last year more than a million dollars worth of eggs and poultry came in from the mainland. That shows what a good market these people have. But they don't know it. They grumble about outside competition, but do nothing, (or at least very little) to improve the quality of their eggs, or their grading. That is nothing new to me. I once heard and saw all that in New York state, and not so long ago either.

The other day a "consumer" told me how he buys eggs at the store. First he picks up several cartons one after another and shakes them. He takes the one that rattles least. That means fewer small eggs. Then he buys only a half-dozen, picking out only the large ones, since he is paying for "large" eggs. I think that very soon the competition of well-graded eggs with high interior quality from the Pacific coast of the mainland will force an improvement in local methods of holding, and grading eggs.



"I can't recall the brand he uses. Let's see—have you ever smelled a stink bomb in a dump on a muggy day?"

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B. W. & Bf. Rks., W. Wyand., R. I. Red, Rd.-Rk. Cross Pul., 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85.00
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Eng. S. C. W. Legs	$7.00	$13.00	$2.50
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	$12.00	$60.00	$120
St. Run White Leghorns	6.50	30.00	60
Barred or Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	65
H. Mix $6; Leg. Ckls. $2.			

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Mountain View Chicks Cash or C.O.D.

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English Wh. Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
Sexed Leghorn Pullets	12.00	60.00	120.00

H. Mix $6; Leg. Ckls. $2. Order direct or Free Cir.
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Use More Eggs!



by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

THE OLD nursery tale about the goose that laid the golden egg has always fired childish imaginations, and yet that miraculous bird was not nearly so rare as we used to think. Modern scientific research has made us aware that golden eggs are being laid daily by hard-working hens — eggs that are pure gold because they contain iron and vitamins very essential to the health of young and old.

Besides their great dietary importance, eggs are the "handiest" of all foods, for they stand ready to serve as the main dish in any meal, as salad, dessert, sandwich spreads, nourishing drinks for invalids, or as a binder between foods reluctant to be friendly. In fact there are so many delicious and varied ways to serve eggs that there is no excuse for saying, "I don't serve eggs often because my family gets tired of them." Try some of the tested recipes which follow, and the family will ask for more!

The main thing to remember in egg cookery is that they need a low temperature, whether cooked hard or soft, separately or combined with other foods. Keep always below the boiling point when "boiling" or poaching eggs. For omelets, use a thick pan, and have the oven moderate for any form of baked eggs.

Baked Corn Omelet

1 tablespoon butter
2 cups corn
4 eggs
1 tablespoon flour
¾ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper

Separate eggs. Beat whites stiff. Beat yolks until light and thick. Add flour, corn, and seasonings. Fold in beaten whites. Pour into buttered baking dish and bake in slow oven (325 degrees F.) about 45-50 minutes.

Poached Eggs on Apple Rings

For this dish the ingredients are eggs, apples, seasoning and fat for cooking. Choose apples that may be used without peeling. Plan 1 or 2 quarter or half-inch slices for each egg service.

Wash apples, core, then cut into slices crosswise at least one-fourth inch thick and not over one-half inch. Rub pulp with cut surface of lemon to prevent darkening if apples are prepared a short time in advance. Melt fat in pan, add apples and fry 2 or 3 minutes on each side. Slip eggs, broken from the shell, over an apple slice. Season. Cover pan with tight lid and continue cooking over LOW heat until the eggs are set to the desired doneness. Extra apple slices cooked without the egg topping may be used for garnish. With broad spatula slip eggs on warm platter.

Unusual Scrambled Eggs

3 tablespoons butter
9 eggs
¾ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
¾ teaspoon prepared mustard
¾ cup thick, sour cream

Melt fat in skillet. Meanwhile beat eggs slightly, add seasonings and cream, and stir to mix thoroughly. Pour eggs into hot fat and cook with slow heat until done according to individual taste. Season more, if desired. Try this for any meal of the day: with tiny sausages and chilled fruit juice for breakfast, with sliced cold chicken, spiced prunes and potato chips for the Sunday night supper, or with asparagus or cauliflower or peas for luncheon.

In scrambling it is best to stop the cooking before the eggs are really done. The heat within the food and in the cooking utensil will continue to cook the eggs after their removal from the flame. Also, always serve on a *warm* plate, not hot or cold.

Baked Eggs and Rice in Tomato Sauce

1 cup uncooked rice
1 quart canned tomatoes
1½ teaspoons salt
2 onions
¼ cup flour
7 eggs
¼ cup grated cheese
2 cups bread crumbs
¼ cup melted butter or other fat

Cook the rice in a large quantity of lightly salted boiling water for about 20 minutes, or until tender, wash in water, drain, and let steam and swell over hot water. Prepare a sauce by cooking the tomatoes and seasonings for 10 minutes, strain, and thicken with the blended fat and flour. Make a layer of the rice in a large shallow greased baking dish, drop the raw eggs carefully on the rice, pour on the sauce, and sprinkle over the top the grated cheese mixed with the bread crumbs. Bake in a slow oven (about 375° F.) until the eggs are set. Serve in the baking dish.

Scalloped Eggs and Onion

2 cups finely sliced onion
2 tablespoons fat
6 eggs beaten
½ cup milk
¾ teaspoon salt

Cook onions (covered) in fat until soft but not browned. Place in greased baking dish. Mix eggs, milk and seasonings and pour over onions. Set casserole in pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven until firm in the center. Garnish with chopped parsley. Excellent served plain, or with a well seasoned sauce.

Eggs Yorkshire

4 hard or soft cooked eggs
2 eggs beaten
1 cup milk
½ cup fat
1 cup pastry flour
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking powder

Place casserole and fat in oven to melt the fat. Remove most of the fat to use in the batter, returning well-greased casserole to oven to heat thoroughly. Beat eggs and milk thoroughly. Add flour, salt, and cooled fat and beat mixture until smooth. Make a layer of the eggs (whole, halved, quartered, or sliced) in bottom of casserole. Pour in batter and place in hot oven until the mixture begins to expand and brown slightly, then reduce heat. The batter should puff nicely during the baking making an attractive uneven broken surface. Serve at once from the baking dish. The casserole should be about ⅔ full before baking. A few nuts sprinkled over the batter before baking add a special crustiness and flavor. A well seasoned cream sauce, mushroom or tomato, may be served if desired.

Egg Cream for Vegetables

3 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup cold milk
½ teaspoon salt
Speck of pepper
2 egg yolks, beaten slightly
1 tablespoon grated horseradish

Melt fat, add flour, and stir until well blended. Add cold milk all at once and stir over heat until thickened. Cook gently 5 minutes over flame, or cover and set over hot water for 15 minutes. Remove from fire and pour, stirring constantly, a small quantity into the slightly beaten yolks and seasonings. Return to pan and heat to cook the eggs, about 1 minute. Add horseradish last.

Old-fashioned Lemon Pudding (Lemon Curd)

Grated rind of 1 lemon
⅛ teaspoon salt
6 tablespoons lemon juice
¼ cup butter (⅛ lb.)
1 cup sugar (½ lb.)
3 eggs* slightly beaten

* 6 yolks (½ cup), 4 yolks and 1 egg, or 2 yolks and 2 eggs may be substituted for the 3 whole eggs.

Place butter in pan over hot water to soften. Add remaining ingredients. Cook over simmering water stirring constantly until well thickened throughout and of good piling quality. Cool and store covered.

Uses for Lemon Curd

Cake filling: Layer cake; split angel or sponge cake; cup cakes (cut slice off top, hollow out center for filling, replace top and frost.)

Cookie and wafer sandwiches: spread over one, top with another to make a sandwich; or top the filling with chopped coconut, nuts, or frosting.

Cream Puff filling: for tiny cream puffs to use as a mouthful to accompany beverages (use 1 teaspoon of the batter for baking). For average size cream puffs for dessert mix the filling with fruit.

Sandwiches: any kind of bread for a sweet sandwich. Wholewheat or brown bread is especially nice. Omit butter on bread.

Apple Meringue

8 apples
3 eggs
¾ cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt
2 cups milk
1 teaspoon vanilla

Core apples and bake until tender. Make custard of egg yolks, sugar, salt and vanilla. Pour over baked apples. Beat egg whites and two tablespoons sugar to a meringue; spread over apples and brown lightly.

Fruit Whip

Fruit whips can be made of any fruit pulp of pronounced flavor and color. Heat the fruit pulp to dissolve the added sugar, and combine while hot with the stiffly beaten egg whites so as to cook the eggs partially and give body to the mixture. After the fruit pulp has been combined with the egg whites and sugar, the mixture may be baked if desired. When baked in a dish surrounded by water in a very slow oven (225° to 250° F.) for about one hour, the whip should not fall, and may be served either hot or cold. Or, fruit whips may be served as soon as mixed without cooking.

Baked Caramel Custard

1½ cups sugar
1½ cups water
1½ quarts milk
¼ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
7 eggs
Butter

Melt and stir the cup and a half of sugar in a smooth skillet over low heat until the sugar turns a rich brown color, add the water, continue to stir until a thick caramel sirup has formed, and remove from the fire. Heat the milk slightly, add the salt, 3 tablespoons of sugar, three-fourths cup of the caramel sirup, and vanilla, and stir into the slightly beaten eggs until well mixed. Butter custard cups, put in each about 2 teaspoons of the caramel sirup, fill with the custard mixture, put a small piece of butter on top, and bake on a rack in a pan of hot water in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 45 minutes, or until set. Test by inserting the point of a knife in the center of the custard. If it comes out clean remove the custard at once from the hot water. When cold turn out on individual plates, and the caramel sirup in the bottom of the cups will run down over the custard like a sauce.

Sunshine Cake

6 eggs, separated
1 teaspoon cream of tartar
1 orange or lemon rind, grated
1 cup fine granulated sugar
1 cup flour
Dash of salt
¼ teaspoon almond extract

Sift sugar four times; also sift flour four times. Beat egg whites stiff, but not dry. Add cream of tartar. Add sugar, rind, salt and flavoring. Beat yolks and add lightly to whites. Fold in flour and pour into tube pan. Bake ½ hour at 300° F., then at 325° F. for 20 minutes more. Invert the pan while cooling.

Maple Parfait

8 egg yolks
1 cup maple syrup
2 cups whipping cream

Beat egg yolks slightly, add syrup, and cook over hot water until mixture coats a spoon, 10 to 15 minutes. Then cool and fold in the whipped cream. Freeze in refrigerator tray 3 to 4 hours.



Make Clothes Do DOUBLE DUTY

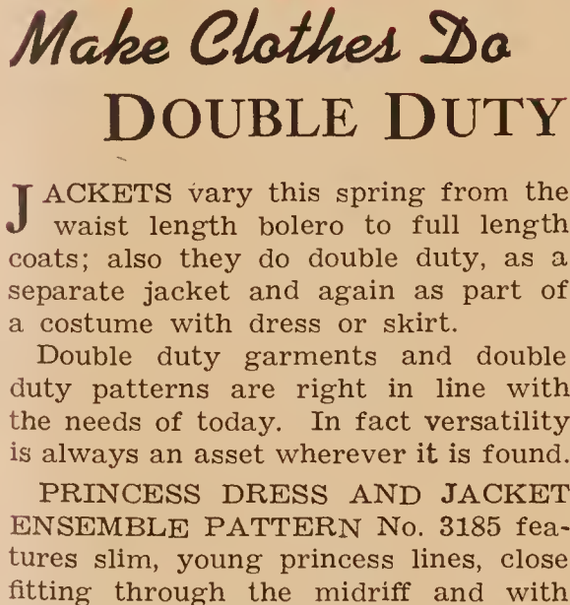
JACKETS vary this spring from the waist length bolero to full length coats; also they do double duty, as a separate jacket and again as part of a costume with dress or skirt.

Double duty garments and double duty patterns are right in line with the needs of today. In fact versatility is always an asset wherever it is found.

PRINCESS DRESS AND JACKET ENSEMBLE PATTERN No. 3185 features slim, young princess lines, close fitting through the midriff and with youthful flaring skirt. Soft shirring is flattering over the bodice; crisp white lace edging the neck and sleeves is decidedly spring-like. Sizes 12 to 42. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material, 2 yards lace edging.

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"Yes, Ralph. Your electric shaver came today."

Resurrection

By Emily Estey.

I thought that they were dead,
(I loved them so!) —
The tulips that I planted
Long ago.

And, like poor doubting Thomas,
I had said,
They can't be living, for
I saw them dead!

But now that winter's storms
Are done,
I see their brilliance blowing in the sun.
And seeing, thus, at last I realize
That which seemed dead had yet the power to rise;

And risen, lives untouched by storm and strife:
Death is a door which leads from life to Life.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Uncover Plants Gradually

I TRY TO keep up with the weather by doing certain odd jobs as early as seems wise. The temptation is to uncover everything when the first really bright sunny day comes.

But I have learned that uncovering plants gradually is more to their liking; so I usually take off the heaviest part of the mulch by the middle of March and leave the lighter part to be dug or scratched in after the plants show themselves and there is no danger of cutting off their little heads.

If I were a rose gardener I should make a point of spraying the soil and plants with lime-sulphur or bordeaux mixture as soon as top mulch has been removed and before growth starts. A spray in time saves nine, in the case of roses! Dormant roses are the easiest to handle. As soon as freezing weather is over, established roses need to be pruned back to live wood, and more stems removed if large blooms are expected.

A mistake very easy for me to make is to get perennials divided before the ground is ready to receive them. Many of my chrysanthemums must be divided this season and ground will have to be dug and fertilized beforehand. This will not be easy in the established beds which I do not wish to disturb as a whole. I hope this year I may achieve a solid row of uniformly blooming Amelia chrysanthemums, which I have aimed at twice before and missed. Uneven conditions of light and shade and sprouts from different parts of the plants produced bloom at different periods.

Another item which I must keep in mind is "glad" bulbs. By March 24th or April 1st, the soil should be warm enough for me to put in my first planting of early blooming varieties. After that the planting should be at intervals of from 10 days to 2 weeks until July 1st in order to keep gladioli in our vases practically all summer and well into September.

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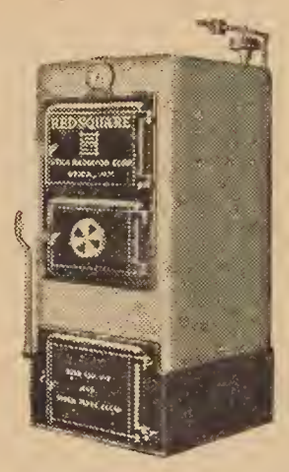
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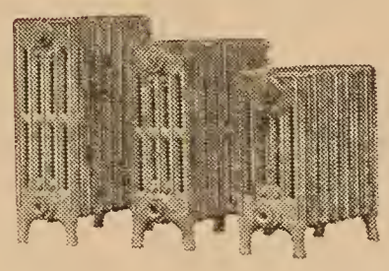
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That Barrel *of* Baldwins

By C. A. STEPHENS

"JUST IN TIME, boys, and not an hour to spare," the old squire said, when Addison and I drove in from the orchard with the last load of Baldwins. "There's a northeaster coming on; but we have got ahead of it."

All the afternoon the sky had been turning lead-colored; a raw chilliness was in the air; and as night fell, an owl, over in the wood-lot, began hooting — that dismal, low hooting that so often presages a storm.

Owing to the suddenness with which cold weather sometimes came on, apple-picking was never a matter about which we felt secure. It was always a two, and sometimes a three weeks' job with us, for we rarely got less than four or five hundred barrels from our trees.

But that year we finished picking just in time, and during the long storm of sleet, wind and rain that followed, we were comfortably packing our crop in the apple-house, with a cheery fire blazing in the fireplace.

Addison was culler, and had the culling-rack set breast-high, where he could run the apples one by one down a burlap spout into the barrels. Halstead carried the apples from the bins to the rack in a bushel basket.

The old squire always packed his apples with great care. Formerly he had done the culling himself, but for two years he had delegated the task to Addison, whose eyes he found were sharper than his to detect worm-holes, or the little dry spots of "bitter-rot" under the skin.

I had been promoted to the post of facer, in which my duties were to select fifty or more fine apples from every barrel, and arrange them, stem ends up, in circles, directly beneath each head.

"But I want every barrel of apples that goes from our farm to be an honest barrel," the old squire used to say to us. "Put just as good apples in the middle of the barrel as you do at the heads."

He himself was header. After Addison had culled and filled the barrel, and I had faced it, the old squire loosened the top hoops, forced the head down into the groove of the chimes with a clamp and screw, then nailed it in place. The name of the packer, together with the variety and the grade of the fruit, was then stenciled on the head. Then the barrel was ready to go forth into the world's market—over the sea to Liverpool, or west to St. Louis, or even to California.

When the apples were very good, the old squire was accustomed to send a number of carefully packed barrels of Baldwins to old friends and acquaintances at a distance. Nearly always he sent to "Uncle Hannibal" Hamlin, who was then Senator from Maine. Mr. Hamlin's early home was but a few miles from the old farm. He and the squire had been boyhood friends and fellow students at Hebron Academy.

The Senator now lived at Bangor, when he was not at Washington; but he was wont to drive over to call on the old squire whenever he revisited his native county. It was with Uncle Hannibal that we young people partook of the fried pies one day when the old squire and grandmother were away from home.

I need hardly say that Senator Hamlin's barrel was a particularly good one. As a return courtesy, he used to send us the *Congressional Record* and all the more interesting government reports.

From fifty to sixty barrels a day were as many as we could pack. Ellen and Theodora sometimes came out to help cull and face, or put on the stencil. Altogether it was work that we liked, for generally we had a row of apples set to roast at the fireplace. Sometimes, too, Ellen would bring out a pitcher of sirup, and fry buckwheat cakes.

On the second day of the storm the old squire put up his old friend's barrels, as we called them. Theodora helped him select fine apples for Uncle Hannibal. They put in a few Northern Spys, some Rhode Island Greenings for mince pies, and half a bushel of large Roxbury Russets at the bottom, for these will keep till spring.

But presently I noticed that Theodora grew silent and thoughtful. At last she said, "Grandfather, would you be willing to let me pack a barrel of our Baldwins to send to that Virginia family, near Chancellorsville, who took my father into their house after the battle and were so kind to him the day he died?"

This family was named Revell. They had cared for Uncle Robert as if he had been one of their own men. At that time they had no means of communicating with us; but after the war, Miss Cecilia Revell wrote to us, and sent Uncle Robert's watch, pocketbook and two ambrotypes of his wife and little daughter Theodora.

"Why, yes," the old squire said, after a moment, in answer to Theodora's question. "But do you suppose it would be well received from us? The Revells have suffered from the war, and may not feel kindly toward us."

"Oh, I am sure they would accept it. That was a kind letter that Miss Revell wrote us. Oh, I should so like to send them something, something of the very best we have!"

"You shall then! You shall!" the old squire exclaimed.

That afternoon we helped Theodora pack the barrel of Baldwins to go to Virginia. We put in also a few Northern Spys, Greenings, Sponge Russets, Roxbury Russets, Gilliflowers, Spitzenbergs, and last, but far from least, half a bushel of what we called "Orange-specks"—because, when ripe, they were yellowish in color, with numerous little brown specks under the skin.

We had four Orange-speck trees. The apples were broad and rather flat, with a strong stem, and from sixteen to twenty-four very plump brown seeds. They were mellow and good in December and January, and of all the thirty varieties in the old squire's orchard, we deemed those from the Orange-speck tree by the garden wall the best.

The girls carefully wrapped each Orange-speck in the light-blue tissue paper, put them in the middle of the barrel, and among them laid an envelope with a card on which Theodora had written:

From the daughter and nephews of the Union soldier whom you so kindly cared for after the dreadful battle of Chancellorsville.

These apples grew on the farm of his parents in Maine.

We faced and headed the barrel, and a day or two later we drew it to the railway-station, and sent it on its way.

As much as a month passed. Then, on the day before Thanksgiving, a letter came for Theodora, a really beautiful letter. It was from Miss Cecilia Revell. Theodora shed tears over it. She kept it for years, and it would still be treasured but for the fire in 1883, which destroyed the old farmhouse, and with it, a thousand such little keepsakes. Miss Revell wrote in part:

"What we did for your father was only what I am sure you would have done for any Confederate soldier in distress near your home.

"These are delicious apples, particularly those yellow ones with the little specks in them. In Albermarle County there is a fine apple, called the Albemarle Pippin, which is somewhat like them, but yours have the finer flavor. My brother, who deals in fruit at Richmond, is very desirous to know the name of these yellow apples, and if you grow many of them in Maine."

The letter concluded by saying that Miss Revell and her brother were sending us a return offering of something which grew in Virginia.

A few days later we were notified from the railway station that a barrel had arrived for us. Theodora and Addison hitched up Old Sol at once, and drove to get it.

It proved to be a barrel of the finest

(*Continued on opposite page*)

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

New Hampshire Morning

There may be some who do not love
The cool and vibrant morning air,
The new-world sound of twittering birds,
The heady wafts from amber fluid
That percolates contented song;
The snowwhite cloth, the yellow gold
Of butter pats, the amber toast,
The ivory white of rich, thick cream.
Some there may be who do not know
These joys which whet my senses keen
As day begins and keep them sharp
To make each moment of my day
A heaven of beauty when I pause
To let them gather loveliness.

—*Caroline R. Wells,*
West Andover, N. H.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



OF ALL the things that I dislike when I am drivin' down the pike, is winter fog, when it gits thick and heavy it sure makes me sick. It settles down, a fluffy wall, until you cannot see at all, you creep along and trust to luck that you won't hit a car or truck, or keep on going straight ahead when that there highway curves instead. The fog gits in your ears and nose, it chills you clear down to your toes, you're sick of this world and its strife and wish you'd led a better life. It makes a feller realize how much he trusts to his two eyes, we git so used to seein' that, until we can't see where we're at, we don't appreciate half right how great it is to have our sight.

We should have fog horns on our car, so folks can tell just where we are, and when they hear that fog horn blow they'll answer back to let us know that like as not someone will loom up right in front from out the gloom. Mirandy says a better trick is stay at home when weather's thick, she says a feller ain't got sense to drive around and hit the fence and mebbe land in some ravine that he has neither heard nor seen. At any rate, the foggy days when you can't see a little ways, are days that I don't like so well, and so I think I'll sit a spell and rest where it is warm and dry until the sun clears up the sky!

Too Much Territory

IN RESPONSE to my challenge in a recent issue for names of postmasters who had served longer than Mr. William F. Gelder, whose picture we printed, I have received a lot of interesting names and brief biographies of postmasters who have done splendid jobs in their territories for many years. One writer said that I had taken in too much territory by claiming a record for Mr. Gelder. I did.

Here are the names of men who have made records of long and splendid service in their local communities as postmasters:

Edward Pfeiffer, Middle Island, New York
39 years as Postmaster; 45 years as storekeeper. Succeeded by son.

George M. Paul, Sunapee Depot, P/P Wendell, N. H.
Is now in 33rd year as Postmaster; 45 years as Railroad Agent and Operator. Post Office is in Railroad Station.

Charles M. Spencer, Glenmont, New York
48 years as Postmaster.

Theodore G. Clark, Thompson Ridge, N.Y.
39 years of service.

David H. Buxton, Abbott, Maine
82 years old. Has operated general store since January, 1872. Has been Postmaster since 1897—43 years. Town Clerk 34 years and Town Treasurer 12 years.

William Brookhouse Phillips, Crystal Run, New York
42 years last June.

Mother Polycarpa, St. Josephs, New York
41 years, first Nun designated.

T. S. Lennox, Glenford, New York
40 years. Appointed to Glenford, served 2½ years; appointed to Ashton; then name changed to Glenford 11 years later.

John J. Senior, Mill Plain, Conn.
43 years of service. 70 years of age. Ready to retire but no one wants his job. He succeeded his father in job, but three Postmasters intervened for short terms.

Walter S. Case, Canton Center, Conn.
80 years old. 47 years Postmaster. Storekeeper, too.

Joseph H. Baldwin, Durham, New York
48½ years. Also store.

Charles J. Craig, Quincy, N. H.
34 years Postmaster. His father was Assistant Postmaster and his son follows him.

George F. Hamilton, Burlingham, N. Y.
44 years of service. Storekeeper. Succeeded by son.

Arthur K. Cogswell, Etna, New York
Just retired this month, after 42 years as Postmaster.

(*Continued from opposite page*)

sweet potatoes we had ever seen. Down in the barrel was a box containing two kinds of queer yellow fruit, new to us young Northerners. Addison and the old squire guessed what they were — persimmons and papaws, yellow, soft, and just right for eating.

This pleasant exchange of Maine and Virginia products was continued for a number of years. In 1872 Theodora visited the Revells, and was royally entertained; and the year following Miss Revell and her sister Arabella spent a month with us, and a delightful visit it proved. It was from them that we learned how to make two of our now most-prized breakfast dishes, "old Virginia egg pone" and "spider cake."

In the Old Dominion they have plain cornmeal pones and egg pones. When made right and baked right, both are delicious. Of course, much depends on the skill of the maker, and not a little on the corn meal.

But a real yellow-tinted Indian spider cake, with the eggs nicely omeletted, seasoned, and cooked half-way between the upper and under crusts — well, there's nothing like it as a breakfast dish. Every girl in the United States ought to know how to make Indian spider cake. The young ladies from Virginia taught us the art.

Theodora's barrel of apples was indirectly the cause of a considerable demand from Richmond for our Baldwins. The people there, through Mr. Revell, learned that we shipped good fruit; and one year the squire sent a hundred barrels there.

The Seamless Robe

By Ethel A. M. Tozier.

They gambled for His seamless robe
With naught in mind but lust.
In the shadow of the cross of Christ,
They cast lots in the dust.

And he who won that spotless robe
Thought only of his gain,
And heeded not the words of Him
Who hung there in His pain.

But ever after when he wore
That robe so pure and white,
He felt his spirit burn within,
His darkness turned to light.

Personal Problems

IT IS EASIER to discuss a personal problem with an absolute stranger than it is with a friend, unless that friend be unusually intimate. If you have a problem, write to Lucile, Personal Problems Editor, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. If you wish, your letter will be held entirely confidential, and Lucile will send you a personal reply by mail.

Split It Two Ways

Dear Lucile: I have been engaged for a year, and my friend and I are both working and saving to buy our furniture, have a nice wedding and a honeymoon trip. That is . . . . he is saving his money for these things, and I am saving mine for a reserve to have when we start out in life together.

Now, we have decided to be married at once. If we do, I will have to help out with some of my money, if we have a honeymoon and a nice wedding dinner, like we planned. This doesn't seem just the right thing to me . . . . what do you think?—*Doubtful.*

It's up to you to decide whether you had rather have a nice wedding and honeymoon by your putting up some of the money, or scrimp on your wedding and have more money in the bank afterward. As long as you have planned so cooperatively for everything, I shouldn't think the matter of your sharing expenses would bother, does it? It comes down to the question of having a smaller nest egg to start with. Personally, I believe I'd feel that a wedding comes once in a life-time and if I had a nest egg big enough to split two ways, I'd invest part of it in a nice wedding and trip, and put the rest away for an emergency or the first baby.

* * *

Test Him by These

How can I tell if a boy really likes me? I have been having dates with a boy I'm crazy about, but I don't know whether he really likes me, or not. I'd like to know.—*Uncertain.*

We always have to take into consideration the differences in people; different people may show their regard in different ways. However, there are a few universal rules which I think apply.

If a man persistently seeks your exclusive company and seems genuinely disappointed when he cannot see you, I think that a pretty good sign he likes you. If he does nice things for you . . . puts himself out often for your pleasure, I think that's another good sign. If he acts happy and pleased with life in general when with you, that's another indication that he finds congeniality in your personality, and no lasting attachments can be formed without this quality.

If your young man measures up on these points, it's pretty sure that he likes you.

* * *

Don't Let Him Know

Dear Lucile: Please write a word of advice to wives placed in such a position as mine. I have just discovered evidence that my husband is interested in another woman. I found a letter in his coat pocket from her; it was not a "love letter" exactly, but showed them to be quite well acquainted.

Now — what I want to know is: should I tell him I know of the letter? Should I say nothing? I have not mentioned it so far, but the thought of it is like a snake twisting through my mind all the time. I cannot act natural toward him. On the other hand, I think talking about it may make things worse. What should I do?—*Wronged.*

All cases of this kind are different and must be handled so. It is almost impossible to give off-hand advice which will work out well in all cases, but as a rule, I think a woman is wisest who says nothing. In the first place, she thus preserves her pride. If her husband does not know she knows, she need not feel humbled in his eyes, as she would if it came to an open issue. In such a case, she would likely make a scene and demand what she had done to deserve such treatment. That puts her in an inferior position.

Secondly, if a wife pretends she knows nothing, she makes it much harder for her husband to pursue his affair. He must plot and plan and scheme so that she will not suspect. If he knows she knows, he may think the need for secrecy is over, and become quite open and above board with his "friend".

Thirdly, there is the possibility that this is just a "passing fancy" on his part and means little or nothing. A husband may have his fancy captured by somebody else and make mild love to her for a spell — but left alone, the affair usually dies an early and comparatively innocent death. Played up by the wife and brought to a "show-down", it may prove more dangerous.

I am not condoning such a state of affairs for either husbands or wives or "other women"—but life being life, the state does exist. But—"time marches on"—and, in the main, husbands still remain with their wives, continue to support their children and maintain their homes. So one must just naturally conclude that the majority of these "cases" don't amount to much.

* * *

Don't Tell Her

Dear Lucile: A boy with whom I once went is going with a girl friend of mine. She has not lived in our neighborhood very long, and she does not know this boy's past history, which isn't very good. He is a nice looking boy and his father is a well-to-do-farmer, so he makes a good impression. What I can't decide is whether or not I should tell this girl about him.—*Perplexed.*

I don't think so. If the boy does not behave himself, she will find out for herself. There is always the chance that he has reformed and that this girl will learn really to care for him, in which case you would not want to be a "match-breaker". And, too, the bearer of bad tidings is always viewed with a bit of suspicion — it would be especially so since you once went with this boy. Your girl friend might think "sour grapes", you know.



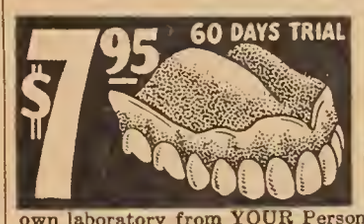
"Someone's always leaving them in Henry's cab."



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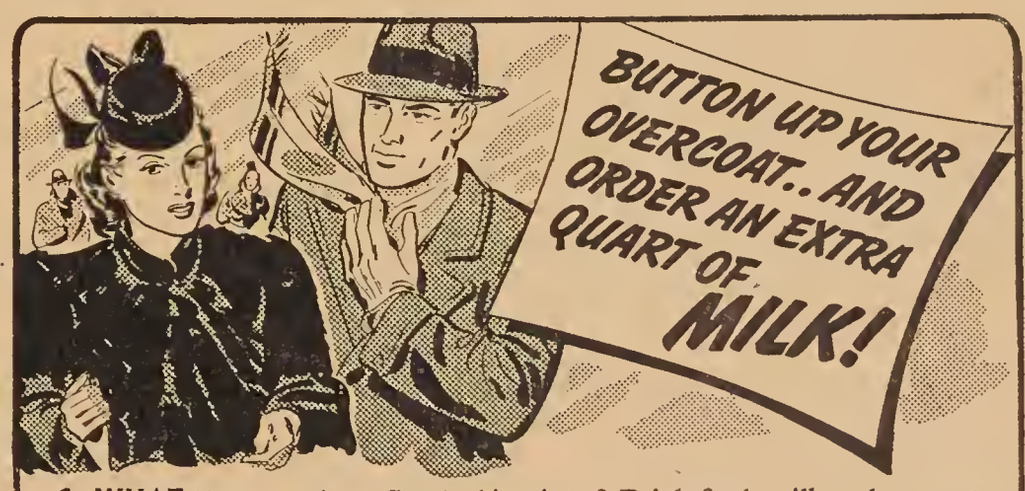
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1. WHAT if you can't go South this winter? Drink fresh milk and you can help fight colds and cold infections on the home grounds all winter. Milk gives you what-it-takes, vim and vigor and cold-fighting VITAMIN A. Start in now. Drink a big glassful every day.



2. STOP envying some other girl her glowing complexion and start getting one for yourself. Begin today drinking fresh milk, getting the CALCIUM famous specialists prescribe.



3. LATE HOURS are almost inseparable from modern living, but a big glass of fresh milk before bedtime every night will keep vitality up, brighten your mornings.



4. BETTY FIELD, star of the Hal Roach production of John Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men," joins the chorus of stars who praise fresh milk because it helps build up VITALITY without putting on extra pounds.

To make your food budget go farther, give the family more fresh milk, the ideal food that costs less for what it gives than anything you buy. Drink more milk, use more milk in your cooking.

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Albany, N. Y., Dept. KK-1.

Please send me the booklet, "Milk—The Way to Health and Beauty," FREE and postpaid:

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PLEASE PRINT PLAINLY

THE STATE OF NEW YORK SAYS:

Look better, Feel better DRINK FRESH MILK



From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

PARADOXICALLY, there is plenty of water and an acute shortage in Western New York. The past two or three years of drought have resulted in a lowered water table in most sections. Even while there was two feet of snow on the ground recently many farmers have been drawing water. In some cases it was necessary to chop holes in the ice covering creeks. With two feet of frost in the ground the fear has been that a large amount of the melting snow and rainfall will run off rather than soak into the ground.

* * *

Senator Byrd Expected

United States Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia is expected to be one of the principal speakers at the annual meeting of the National Apple Institute at the Powers Hotel in Rochester April 17 and 18. At the same time the long-range planning committee of the apple industry and the extension service will meet, as will the executive committee of the New York and New England Apple Institute.

Truman Nold of Indianapolis, secretary of the national institute, says that all meetings will be open to growers and others interested. Farm Bureaus are to be asked to notify their growers to this effect. Kirk Keller, Missouri grower, is president of the national body. John Lyman of Connecticut is to be toastmaster at the annual dinner.

The theme of the meeting will be "how to sell apples." The planning committee is expected to give consideration to production and marketing programs from a national viewpoint. Among those on the program will be Porter R. Taylor, in charge of surplus purchases, and Major C. E. Chase, secretary-manager of the Washington State Apple Commission.

* * *

Milk Agency Busy

Henry T. Blewer is the new executive secretary of the Rochester Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency. Formerly he was an auditor in the offices of the administrators of the Buffalo and Rochester milk marketing orders. Thus Mr. Blewer has a background of work in milk marketing. Ted Richards of Perry, representing the Rochester Guernsey Breeders' Cooperative, is president of the agency; E. C. Strobeck, Dairymen's League, vice-president; Levi A. Higley, president of the independent producers is treasurer, and Oscar G. Smith, president of the Western New York Milk Producers' Federation, is secretary.

The uniform price to producers in the Rochester market for January milk was $2.42, less two cents for the administrator's office, for each 100 lbs.

The first step Mr. Blewer is taking is to advise all producers in the area of the functions which have been undertaken by the administrator, representing the state, on the one hand, and the bargaining agency, representing the producers, on the other hand. He finds there still remains considerable misunderstanding and believes that all producers should know exactly what is being done and what can be done through organized effort of all producers in the area.

Market for All Producers

Under terms of the order, all producers supplying the market are entitled to share in the market. Actually, this means that any producer with milk to sell is assured an outlet at the uniform price. The administrator has arranged with the Dairymen's League and the Western New York groups to handle the milk of any producer who may not otherwise have a market. The restrictions are that any such producer must offer all or none of his milk; he may not turn up occasionally with an odd can or two. For this service a plant handling charge is made to the producer, and in both cases this charge is the same as charged members of the associations owning the plants.

An independent producer delivering milk to a plant chosen by the market administrator does not join the association owning the plant and retains his independent status.

The attitude of Bargaining Agency officials is that they would like to see all producers affiliated with some cooperative of their own choosing. They point out that the Rochester Independent Milk Producers' Association offers affiliation to producers who do not belong to any of the other coops, and that it was organized by independents to assure participation in the benefits of the bargaining agency. There are about 1,800 producers in the market and probably about one-sixth do not belong to any of the coops.

The order was voted into effect by more than 85 per cent of producers, but agency officials are hopeful that they can build up nearer to 100 per cent cooperation among producers. This, they say, will benefit all producers by giving them greater bargaining power.

* * *

Blossom Festival Dates

This year for the first time there will be a Hudson Valley Apple Blossom Festival, the outgrowth of the Ulster County festival of the past two years. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., secretary of the treasury, is honorary chairman, and Albert F. Kurdt, manager of the Ulster County Farm Bureau is secretary. Climax of the festival will be the parade and coronation at Kingston May 11.

On Saturday May 18 the 10th annual Western New York Apple Blossom Festival will reach its climax with the coronation ceremonies at Batavia. This has become one of the most popular regional civic events upstate, with all farm interests represented.

* * *

Joint Group to Meet

First meeting of the Joint Fruit Committee of the State Horticultural Society and the State Farm Bureau Federation has been delayed because of conflicting dates. Present information is that the group will hold its initial meeting in Rochester either March 21 or 22.

This committee was set up by the two organizations to make a survey and study of the apple business upstate, along much the same lines as was done by a similar committee in 1929 and 1930. At the time the committee after long study and several public meetings recommended a program which was adopted by the Farm Bureaus in the various counties. It covered about everything from orchard practices to packages.

Dean Carl E. Ladd of the State College of Agriculture recommended two years ago that a similar committee be set up to "take stock" of the present situation and to make recommendations for the immediate and long-time future. Each of the two state organizations has named five members. Representatives of the college and state agricultural department will work with the committee.

* * *

Plan New Fair

The Rochester Exposition and Monroe County Fair having gone the way of some other fairs and finally suspended in 1938, the Monroe County Farm Bureau and the 4-H Clubs took the lead in calling a meeting to consider organizing a junior fair. It now appears likely that there will be a fair this year, largely in the hands of the juniors.

* * *

Farmers Do Cooperate

Frequently in the past, especially when we have been reading headlines about milk hearings and milk strikes, the public may have gotten the impression that farmers could not or would not pull together. In fact, I have heard the Governor and Commissioner of Agriculture deplore the lack of unity. Therefore, it was with much interest that I heard Governor Lehman recently say that the state farm organizations "had shown a broad and statesmanlike approach" to all major farm problems.

Here is the proof: Today milk marketing orders are in effect in the three largest markets in the state, with more than half of the state's dairy farmers cooperating. The milk problem is far from solved, but cooperation has shown what can be done. All major farm organizations are pulling together through their conference board, which takes no action except by unanimous vote. I know of one or two things on which the farm groups disagree, but the surprising thing is that they agree on so many things.

* * *

Growers' Efforts Have Sold Apples

Speculation in apple circles has been to what extent the southern freeze might help the market. The International Apple Association reports that the loss of citrus fruit is benefitting the apple market. Southern vegetables are being replanted rapidly, but their harvest will be delayed, so that in this respect apples will have about a month of minimum competition from this source.

I have received a letter from a large grower who insists that the problem with apples is not marketing, but overproduction. I have no desire to argue the point, but it seems like a good time to point out that marketing effort has moved a record lot of apples so far this season. To the charge that the price is not high enough, I agree. But it seems to me that in a season like this the grower has three choices: 1—to leave his apples on the trees; 2—to let them rot in storage; 3—or to try to market them to best advantage.

Choice Number 3 resulted in 21 per cent more McIntosh apples being moved out of New York State in December than the five-year average. New England the decrease out of cold storage was 207,000 bushels, against 151,000 surplus crop movement two years ago. During January eastern New England moved 320,000 bushels, or 43 per cent of its Jan. 1 holdings, out of storage. The movement has continued good during the past two months, but lack of export markets has helped to hold the price down.

The price situation during the next two months may be helped moderately by dwindling citrus supplies. Again, it should be noted that all the favorable publicity apples have been receiving is beginning to make apples fashionable once more. The primary trouble in the market has been reduced purchasing power, so any industrial upturn will help.

Your Senators and Congressmen

HERE'S A LIST of United States Senators and representatives from your state. Save it. You may need to use it several times.

Right now, turn to Page 5, read the editorial on Farm Credit, then write the Senators from your State and as many of your Representatives as you possibly can.

NEW YORK STATE

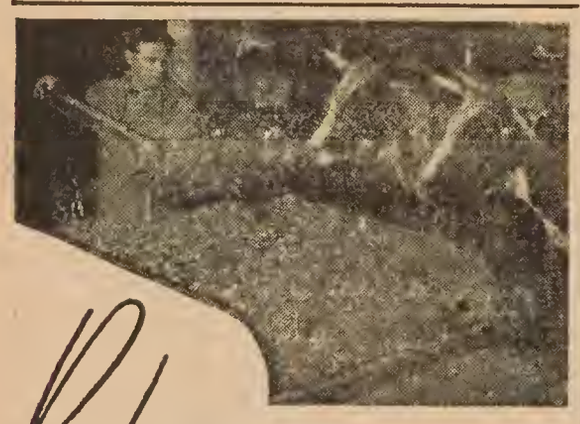
Senators

Robert F. Wagner — James M. Mead

Representatives

Leonard W. Hall	Charles A. Buckley
William B. Barry	James M. Fitzpatrick
Joseph L. Pfeifer	Ralph A. Gamble
Thomas H. Cullen	Hamilton Fish
Marcellus H. Evans	Lewis Rockefeller
Andrew L. Somers	William T. Byrne
John J. Delaney	E. Harold Cluett
Donald L. O'Toole	Frank Crowther
Eugene J. Keogh	Wallace E. Pierce
Emanuel Celler	Francis D. Culkin
James A. O'Leary	Fred J. Douglas
Samuel Dickstein	Clarence E. Hancock
Chris D. Sullivan	John Taber
Michael J. Kennedy	W. Sterling Cole
James H. Fay	Joseph J. O'Brien
Bruce Barton	Jas. W. Wadsworth
Martin J. Kennedy	Walter G. Andrews
Sol Bloom	J. Francis Harter
Vito Marcantonio	Pius L. Schwert
Joseph A. Gavagan	Daniel A. Reed
Edward W. Curley	Matthew J. Merritt
	Caroline O'Day

In 1939, 1312 dairy herds in Herd Improvement Associations in New York State averaged to produce more than 300 lbs. of butterfat to the cow, and therefore won the designation of honor roll herds. The high herd for the year was owned by Carl Clarke of Allegany County, New York. His ten Holsteins averaged 14,756 lbs. of milk and 518 lbs. of butterfat.



Before Hay and Roughage are ALL USED UP

★ Solve the short hay and roughage problem created by last summer's drought.

Substitute TI-O-GA BIG BAG for roughage. Big Bag is a very palatable, bulky, succulent feed containing 35% high-grade roughage ingredients—alfalfa meal and dried beet pulp. Just the feed needed to help hold milk production during the period of short roughage feeds.

Feed *Big Bag* along with the *Ti-o-ga Dairy Feed (16%—20% or 24%)* particularly suited to your needs. It's a feeding program that is "paying out" on hundreds of dairy farms.

See your Tioga Dealer today — Prompt action will enable you to take advantage of today's favorable milk prices. Illustrated Dairy Manual explains this profit-boosting program. *Send for it today.*



IT'S FREE →

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TIOGA MILLS INC.
Dept. AA-340, Waverly, N. Y.
Please send me FREE Feeding Booklet on:
☐ Dairy; No. cows..... ☐ Poultry; No. hens.....
☐ Turkeys; No. birds..... ☐ Hogs; No. hogs.....
Name .....
Address .....

Milk Market News

(*Continued from Page* 12)

Noyes thinks that it would help the surplus problem if a statement could go to each producer with his monthly check which would show him just exactly how his milk was used in the previous month. "Such an undertaking," says Commissioner Noyes, "would be quite a job, and might not be practical because of the large amount of work involved."

In the New York market, milk is divided into nine classes, depending on the way in which the milk is finally used. The first four classes include:

Fluid milk
Fluid cream
Ice cream for New York City
Frozen cream

The last five classes are:

Canned condensed milk, including milk powder, and special cheeses.
Ice cream sold outside New York City.
Cream sold outside New York City.
Cream cheese, butter.
Cheese.

Commissioner Noyes points out that every pound of milk the dairyman produces which has to be sold in the last five classes brings down his average price, and *is produced by him at a loss.* For example, suppose a farmer produced 10,000 of milk last December. The first four classes of this had to be approved for New York City, but the last five classes could be unapproved and therefore met world-wide competition. For December the first four classes, that is the approved classes, brought a base blended price of $2.52 per hundred at the 200 mile zone, while the unapproved classes, or the last five, *brought a blended price of only $1.26 per hundred.* During December, about 20 per cent of each farmer's milk went into the unapproved classes. Says Commissioner Noyes:

"If farmers in general understood what happens in the use of their milk, they would not be so anxious to step up their production."

How much better it would be in every way if the individual farmer himself would do his share in keeping down his surplus and from ruining the good prices. One way to do this, of course, probably the best way, is to sell to the butcher those cows in your dairy that you know are not efficient producers. You *would* sell them if you thought of their milk in terms of that lower $1.26 per hundred surplus price.

Potato Situation in Up-State New York

During the past two weeks the potato market in up-state New York cities has eased slightly because so many potatoes have found their way to market. Apparently growers stored last fall thinking the price would be higher at this time and now feel that they must move them out. Retailers also seem to think that potatoes are not moving to the consumer quite as fast as they did earlier in the season.

Pecks packed under the State Trade Mark are still selling at wholesale for around 30c to 32c and stock labeled U. S. 1 is selling at 25c to 27c. Some of this so-called U. S. 1 stock is not up to grade and is delivered without inspection. Such packers and shippers are taking a chance of running afoul of the misbranding law. It is also obviously unfair to the retail package idea to pack a quality less than that stated on the bag. Confidence of the consuming public is essential in peck packages because the consumer buys the potatoes without looking at them. Perhaps the few samples of poorly graded stock will tend to establish in her mind which are the right brands to buy.

Bulk potatoes are wholesaling in truck loads at around $1.40 per cwt. Much of this stock is not up to U. S. 1 standards although much of it is. Some truckers are paying 70 to 80c per bushel depending on quality and distance from market to farmers at the farm. In western New York where buyers do the grading with their own help and equipment growers are getting 50c to 60c per bushel depending on quality.

Although the southern freeze had little effect on the quantity of potatoes available to the public this spring it did retard the development of early southern potatoes so that old potatoes will have about three weeks longer shipping period than they would have otherwise. This will help the situation in the northeastern states where ample supplies of potatoes are stored. There is a difference of opinion as to whether or not there is more or less than last year, but private opinion seems to indicate more than government figures. The USDA estimate would indicate that 48,000 cars of old potatoes left in the country to move after March 1st, compared with 49,000 a year ago and 45,000 in 1938. With the estimated shipping season this quantity should not be burdensome—*H. J. Evans.*

Judgment Postponed

In the last issue we commented on the court order requiring Adler Creamery, Inc., to pay sums due into the producers' settlement fund. Adler Creamery was granted a stay of execution on the judgment on condition that the sums ordered in the judgment be paid to the Clerk of the U. S. District Court until the appeal was settled. In other words, if Adler loses the appeal, the money paid by Adler and held by the court will be paid over to Administrator Harmon. If Adler should win, the money will be returned to the company.

The One Hundredth New York State Fair

This year the New York State Fair, which will run for just a little over a week, from August 25 to September 2, will celebrate its 100th anniversary. To make this the greatest Fair of all time, and to make it possible for every farm family to attend, the Fair management has worked out an advance low-priced ticket sale. Under this plan, the regular 50 cent admission tickets will be sold for 25 cents during the period of the advance sale, which will probably be a month before the Fair opens on August 25. After the close of this month's sale period, and throughout the Fair, the regular 50 cent admission price will prevail.

Along the same line, it is also planned to distribute free tickets to school children, as the Fair has done in past years. Thus, a farm family consisting of two adults and any number of children, would be able to take advantage of the free tickets and the half-price tickets available during the advance sale, and go to the Fair for 50 cents.

The Fair management proposes to make the program of this 100th anniversary Fair so varied and so excellent that the value of that 50 cents spent for admission for the entire family cannot be duplicated for twice the money in any other way during the entire year.

Hidden Names

Again in this issue are names and addresses of several subscribers. These names and addresses stand alone, and are usually to be found in our advertising columns. If you find your name and address, write us a post card and we will send you $1.00. The name must be your own and must stand alone and not included in any advertisement or article. To get the dollar, you must find it and write to us before March 23.

The object of this Hidden Name Game is to make a little fun and to encourage our subscribers to reap a profit from articles and advertisements in every issue.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

Purina Mills Holds Herd Managers' Council

At Frederick, Maryland, recently herd managers from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and other nearby points spent an interesting two days at a meeting of the Herd Managers' Council under the sponsorship of PURINA MILLS, St. Louis, Mo. Most of the talks were followed by lively discussions. They covered such timely topics as: "Breeding for Better Milk Production," "Feeding," "Sanitation," "Abortion," and "Mastitis." Each man who spoke was a recognized authority in his field.

Good will is an intangible but very important factor in any business enterprise, and it is difficult to see how more good will for Purina Mills could be built in a shorter time than through such a meeting. No herd manager could sit through the sessions without taking home information worth many dollars to him.

* * *

BETTER PUMPS

There has been much interest recently in deep well pumps which have many of the advantages formerly available only in shallow well pumps. Now the DECATUR PUMP COMPANY of Decatur, Ill., have announced the Burks Educer Water System for deep wells. Development of this system was first started in 1932, and in 1932 a dozen of the pumps were put out where farmers used them under normal conditions. In only one case was there any trouble, and this was traced down and corrected.

If you are interested, either as a farmer or as a dealer, write to B. J. Duer, Decatur Pump Company, Decatur, Ill., for full information.

* * *

BETTER PLOWING

As far apart as the two poles are the modern tractor-powered plow and the crooked stick with which natives in some countries still attempt to prepare soil for planting. Under the title "Plowing Takes Wings" J. I. CASE COMPANY of Racine, Wisconsin, have compiled pictures and pointers on faster and cleaner plowing. A post card will bring you a copy.

* * *

COW TROUBLES

"Home Help for Dairy Cows" is the title of a 32-page booklet on cow troubles. It is written by a veterinarian, and a post card request to the DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY, INC., Department 12, Lyndonville, Vermont, will bring you a copy.

* * *

A BUMPER STRAWBERRY CROP

The strawberry catalog of J. H. SHIVERS PLANT FARM, Box A20, Allen, Maryland, contains careful, authentic information on soil preparation, when to plant, and how to set strawberries. Follow the directions carefully and improve your chances for a bumper crop.

* * *

RESEARCH IN SPRAY MATERIALS

Most of the new products which industry has made available to agriculture are a result of costly, painstaking research. This is particularly true in the field of pest control, where an unusual amount of new materials have been made available in recent years. It by no means follows that the job is complete, and no one knows this better than manufacturers of spray materials.

THE GRASSELLI PEST CONTROL RESEARCH SECTION of E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Company has announced a new laboratory for research on insecticides and fungicides to be erected at the company's experiment station at Wilmington, Delaware.



This sprayer is just the thing for the home gardener. It holds four gallons, has an improved pump that increases pressure, and in the hands of a careful operator it will result in a thorough job.

* * *

PLENTY OF CHILEAN NITRATE

Consumption of Chilean Nitrate in the United States, largely for fertilizer, is expected to show a substantial increase over last year according to the CHILEAN NITRATE CORPORATION, 120 Broadway, New York City. In the last World War this product was largely used for explosives, but as soon as the present war began, the Chilean Nitrate Corporation announced that there would be no increase in price during the current season and no lack of supply.

* * *

PESKY FLIES

If every fly lived, the offspring of one pair of flies would in a year swamp any farm. Fortunately, they don't all live, but plenty of them do. THE DETJEN CORPORATION, 303 West 42nd St., New York City, have put a lot of study on the problem of fly control. This company has men who are glad to make definite recommendations to you to help solve your fly control problems.

* * *

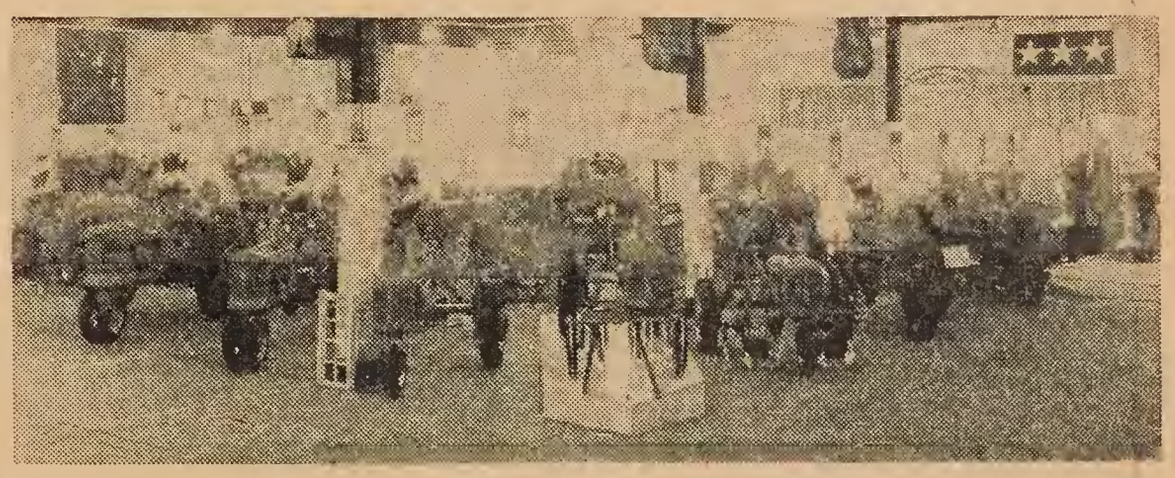
MORE BUSHELS PER ACRE

One of the big elements in the cost per bushel of any grain is the yield per acre. This gives a particular significance to the subject "Better Grain Yields from the Same Fields." This is the title of a booklet published by JOHN DEERE, Moline, Illinois. It is chuck full of information you will find helpful and valuable.

* * *

SOME TURKEY!

Recently at Grand Forks, North Dakota, was held the All-American Turkey Show. For the Grand Champion dressed turkey, DR. SALISBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa, paid a record price of $3.30 a pound, a total of $60.05, to the growers, Mr. and Mrs. George Hamilton of Challis, Idaho.



The International Harvester Company exhibit at the recent meeting and show of the New York State Horticultural Society at Rochester.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I AM WRITING this at the headquarters of the old Chisolm Ranch about four miles south of Roswell, New Mexico.

Every cattleman in the Southwest knows the Chisolm Ranch. It was here, before the railroads were built, that the herds were assembled for the annual drive to Kansas City over the famous Chisolm trail.

It was here, too, that the notorious outlaw, Billy the Kid, made his headquarters. He was a cowhand working for old man Chisolm.

All Quiet Now

Once the scene of intense activity, shootings and high jinks, the Chisolm Ranch headquarters is now a peaceful irrigated farm quite undistinguished except for the miracle of the underground water which makes its naturally barren acres spill over with enormous crops of cotton, alfalfa, and maize.

Irrigated Farming

With a cheap camera I have tried in an unskilled way to get a few pictures which will tell the story of irrigated farming here in the Pecos Valley. They are printed on this page with my apologies.

Both the economics and the practice of irrigated farming have interested me tremendously. I don't know enough yet to draw any sure conclusions.

It is a grand experience, however, to be around when farmers are putting in crops in great level hundred-acre fields which they are absolutely sure will come through with a big yield. Oats, I am told, go seventy-five to one hundred bushels per acre; wheat land maize, one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five bushels; cotton, one to two-and-one-half bales per acre; and alfalfa, six to ten tons per acre.

Then added to the certainty of a crop is the certainty of the weather. What a pleasure it must be to put up alfalfa hay, for example, absolutely sure that the sun will shine each day.

To Follow Up

Since I have been down here I have okayed an arrangement which will bring my son, H. E. Babcock, Jr., down here for six months on a leave of absence from our Sunnygables operation.

Having been down here myself and seen the fields prepared for approximately 250 acres of cotton, 200 acres of alfalfa, 100 acres of oats, and 150 acres of wheat land maize I shall follow both the growing of these crops and the marketing of them with keen personal interest.

As Howard will be reporting to me frequently I may occasionally print summaries of his reports so that the readers of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff may share with me the experience of seeing a farm run under as radically different conditions from those which prevail in the Northeast as can well be imagined.

Political Observations

Down Mexico way, where I am writing these notes, there are no Republicans, only New Dealers, **mostly on public payrolls,** and conservative Democrats. Garner is strong here but no one takes his candidacy seriously.

I landed in El Paso, Texas, just after candidate Frank Gannett had left. Mr. Gannett made a very favorable impression, as is indicated by an editorial in an El Paso paper which lamented that he wasn't a Democrat.

Candidate Dewey is advertised as coming to New Mexico soon. People seem to want to see him, just as they do J. Edgar Hoover and Billy the Kid's ghost.

The plain truth of the matter is that no Republican is taken seriously down this way and that if Mr. Roosevelt runs again he will win in a walk, in this section of the country.

Note: These observations will probably make some readers of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff sore, but bear in mind that I am only reporting what I judge to be the facts.

Lamb Feeding

Last week I was in a town which shipped thirty-eight carloads of fed lambs to Kansas City in one day. In fact, the farm in which I am interested had three carloads in the lot.

These lambs weighed in Kansas City from 88 to 108 pounds. They brought from $9.25 to $9.60 per hundredweight. The top price was brought by lambs weighing 104 pounds each. They looked a little too heavy to me.

Lamb feeding in New Mexico reminds me of poultry feeding in the Northeast. Each feeder has his own ideas of how it should be done. One man flatly contradicts another and yet both may be successful.

My own conclusion is that most of the feeders have such good alfalfa hay that they can't help succeeding, no matter what they do.

Geese for Quack

I have seen a flock of three hundred geese which are immune from being eaten, picked for their feathers, or sold to market.

Its members are respected farmhands; as such they rate the usual privileges, for this flock of geese performs a most important economic function.

Its job is to weed cotton, especially to rid the cotton field of the dread Johnson Grass (a sort of giant quack-grass). After the cotton is planted and nicely up, the flock of geese, starved until its members are very hungry, is turned into the field. To keep alive, the geese not only eat the shoots of the Johnson Grass **but they follow the roots back and eat them, too.** They will not touch a cotton plant no matter how hungry they are.

Didn't someone once tell me that our Northeast quack-grass is so named because ducks are so fond of it? Page Donald Duck!

Ever-Normal Haymow

Since I have been away from home, Hank, so I am advised, has sold our ever-normal haymow. The report is that it baled out fifty-five tons. This surprises me. I would have considered selling it for forty tons and know I would have lumped it off gladly at forty-five.

Because the time to drive home a point is when the proof is available, I want to stress the soundness of carrying over in the Northeast reserve stocks of hay, **whenever** a favorable season makes them available.

Directly through the difference in price obtained and indirectly through having been in a position to keep my stock and even add to it, I figure our ever-normal haymow at Sunnygables has **netted** us at least seven hundred and fifty dollars in two years.

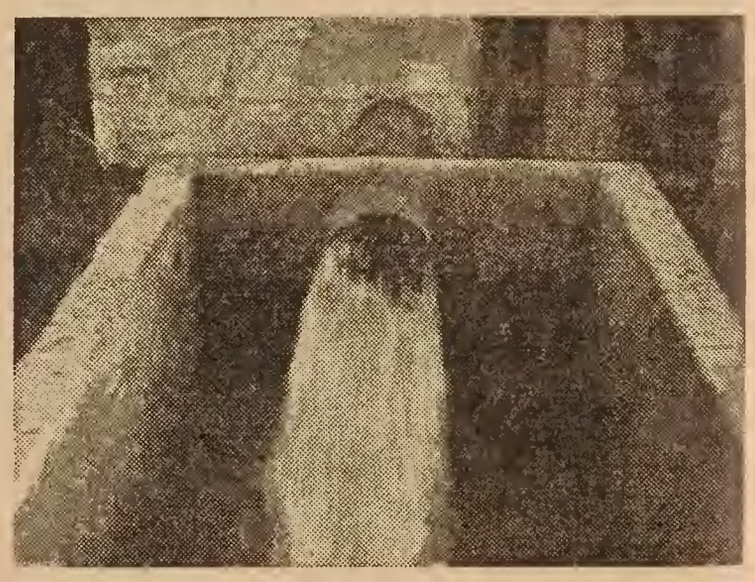
While we have sold it out now, we shall proceed to build it up again; meanwhile for protection we will depend on silage we are carrying over. **Six- to eight-dollar hay in the Northeast should never be sold but stored against future shortages.**

(Right): Cutting a ditch in a hundred acre oat field. The oats are already sown but won't come up until the field is watered. This ditch, when completed, will connect at one end with a permanent ditch for its supply of water. The other end will be blind. When filled from the permanent ditch, fed by the well, the level of the water in this ditch will be above the level of the field.





(Left): A permanent irrigation ditch leading away from the well. Note the end of the concrete basin into which the well discharges in the foreground of the picture. Water is transported long distances in ditches like this one.



Thirty-two hundred gallons of water a minute flow from this artesian well (right) on the farm Cornell University owns near Roswell, in the Pecos Valley, New Mexico. This particular well is permitted, by regulations which protect the underground water supply of the valley, to pump three acre-feet of water each season for about three hundred acres. There is another well on the place which waters about four hundred acres.



A Mexican farmhand (left) watering a field from a ditch like the one the men are building (top) with the four-horse team. In the foreground you can see the metal cut-off he uses to dead-end the ditch as he works up it. Water is released from the ditch by cutting a hole in the side with a round pointed shovel. It takes very careful preparation to put a field in shape so that every square foot of it can be watered, and to handle the water so that there is no washing or erosion of the land.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

A Sales Stimulant

"Some time ago I entered into a contract with a concern whereby I was to issue trade cards to our customers who, after they received fifty, could send them in to the company and receive a small camera and three rolls of film. I paid $22.50 to cover the printing of the cards and was to receive a refund of $25.00 when the customers had sent in for twenty-five cameras. The contract was to expire last January 1. Later I found out that the customers had to send in 30c in cash to cover the cost of films and couldn't get the camera unless they did that.

"To fulfill my part of the contract, I personally collected cards from ten of my customers to make the twenty-five, and sent money and postage in each case with my customer's name and return address. When I asked for my refund, they said I had sent in the cards instead of my customers. I can find no mention in my contract that I could not send money for my customers. In fact, the agent who sold me the idea stated that I could do so."

We referred this to the company in question and received the following reply:

"If you will read our contract, you will find same clearly reads, 'Cards are redeemed from customers only through the regular course of trade.' Our representatives are cautioned against making any misstatements. They are authorized to tell our customers that they may forward cards to us if it is an impossibility for their customer to do so. Our contract is clearly and simply written and is carried out to the letter."

Obviously a store owner should not return these cards without actually handing them out to customers who have made purchases. Our subscriber states that he did this, and it is a bit difficult to see what difference it makes whether his customers actually dropped them in the mail or whether our subscriber collected them and sent them in as he states he did.

* * *

They Write the Contract

"If it is within the province of your Service Bureau, and it is one of the privileges afforded a subscriber to *American Agriculturist,* will you kindly advise relative to the character and standing of the .....Company?"

The name of the concern mentioned might be any one of a dozen collection agencies about which subscribers have inquired recently. Agents representing these collection agencies make glowing promises that bad debts will be collected. Unfortunately, the experiences of many subscribers have been very unsatisfactory.

The usual contract put out by such companies calls first for a high per cent for collecting, and second, charges a listing fee for each and every account given them. The common result is that the listing fee eats up the money due the man who turns in his accounts and he gets little or nothing.

If slow accounts cannot be collected by persistence, and as a last resort legal action through a local attorney, there is little chance that a collection agency of doubtful reputation located in a distant city can do any better.

Most of these collection agencies operate within the law but put out a contract so favorable to themselves that no man who understands it thoroughly would sign it.

* * *

No Charge

"What hidden charm do you possess that you can get answers to your letters when others can't? I complained to the company many times with no response, but since you got after them, they sent two representatives who said they would take back the merchandise I bought and refund the money. I don't know how to thank you for your help. It seems as if you should charge something for your services."

There is never any charge for any help the Service Bureau can give. All reliable business concerns value the good opinion of the *American Agriculturist,* and many of them go considerably more than half way in settling a difference of opinion.

* * *

Egg Checks are Slow

In the last week or two we have received a number of letters from subscribers who have not yet received pay for eggs shipped to the Kay Egg Company, 2167 First Ave., New York City. Our letters to the Kay Egg Company have been returned, marked "Moved—No Forwarding Address."

* * *

Addresses Wanted

"I would appreciate it if you could help me locate my lost sister Mrs. Mary Pierce Kosuga, who was living in Cleveland, Ohio when I last heard from her. My sister was born in New Hampton, New York, in 1898, married William Kosuga and made her home in Cleveland. She has two sons."—*Mrs. Frances Zuk, New Hampton, N. Y.*

* * *

A small check sent to Ray Wormley, Route 2, Homer, N. Y., was returned marked "Moved; left no forwarding address." If Mr. Wormley will give us his address, we will be glad to send it to him.

* * *

Not Guaranteed to Live

I bought some ten-weeks-old started chicks and they all died. I think the hatchery should make good.

The common practice is for sellers of livestock to guarantee live delivery, but once delivery is made, no one can guarantee that the stock will live. In cases like this, the only possible way to force adjustment is to submit proof that the stock was diseased when delivered and that the seller knew it. Of course, the seller can make an adjustment through a desire to maintain the good will of the purchaser. We will give him that opportunity.

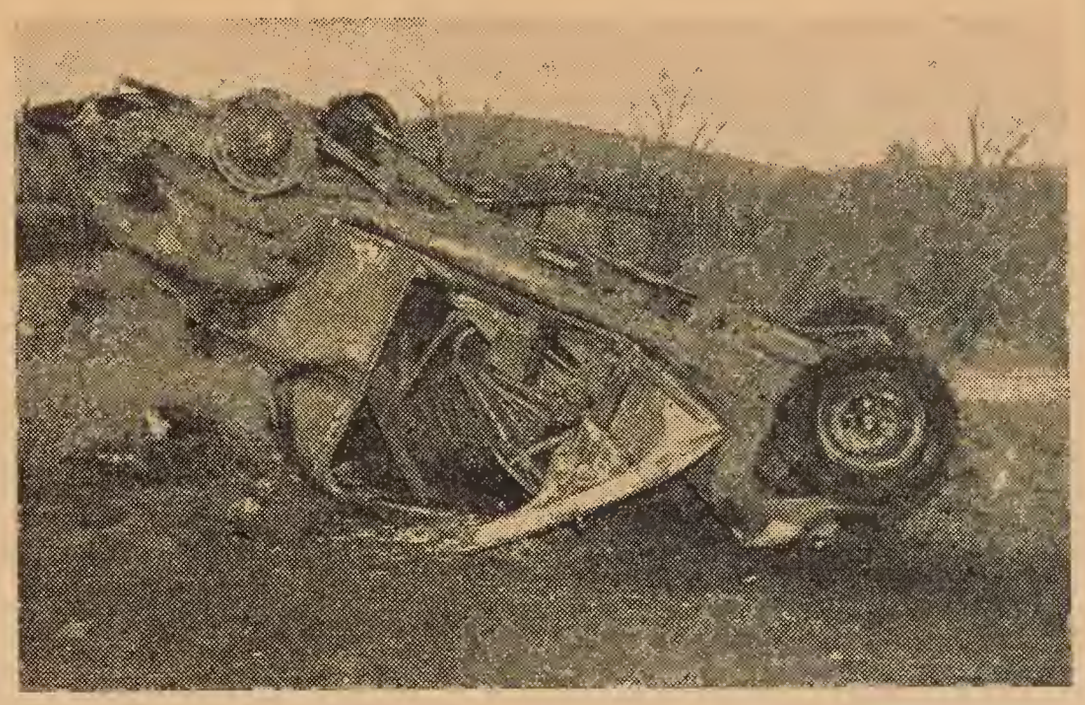
An appeal is made to all graduate nurses of the Blossburg State Hospital, Blossburg, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, of the classes of 1904, 1907, and 1910, under Dr. William Crandall, Sup't., to give evidence that you are a graduate. The purpose of this is to aid one of the number to secure a duplicate diploma to replace one destroyed by fire. Write John J. Mulligan, Sherburne, N. Y.

M. S., a farmer in Allegany County, wants a hired man. He prefers a middle-aged, single man who would appreciate a good permanent home. Wages will be small. Write M. S., *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, New York.

25.00 FRAUD REWARD — American Agriculturist will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

American Agriculturist guarantees fair treatment of subscribers by advertisers. We refuse many ads known to be unreliable but if a fraud slips in, you are protected. To take advantage of guarantee, subscribers must say, "I saw your ad in American Agriculturist", when writing to advertisers, and then report unfair treatment promptly to Service Bureau.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.



In this wrecked car, M. Sherrid Jones of Sussex County, New Jersey, lost his life. Apparently a front tire blew out causing the car to crash and overturn. It burned up with Mr. Jones pinned underneath.

HIS FATHER WRITES

I received your draft for $1,000.00 drawn to me as administrator of the estate of Martin Sherrid Jones, whose death resulted from an automobile accident.

My son carried one of your limited travel accident insurance policies.

I appreciate this check and I wish to thank you for your prompt adjustment of this claim. *It was settled just nine days from the date the claim was presented.*

Martin W Jones.

Claim No. R-112760 New Jersey Check No.

North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago

Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant

January 18 1940

Pay to the order of Martin W. Jones, Administrator of the Estate of Martin S. Jones, deceased $1000.00

One Thousand and no/100 - Dollars

PAYABLE THROUGH
THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.
CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15

FORM 440-B

Claim Examiner

$634,870.34
has been paid 9,180 policyholders

Keep Your Policy Renewed

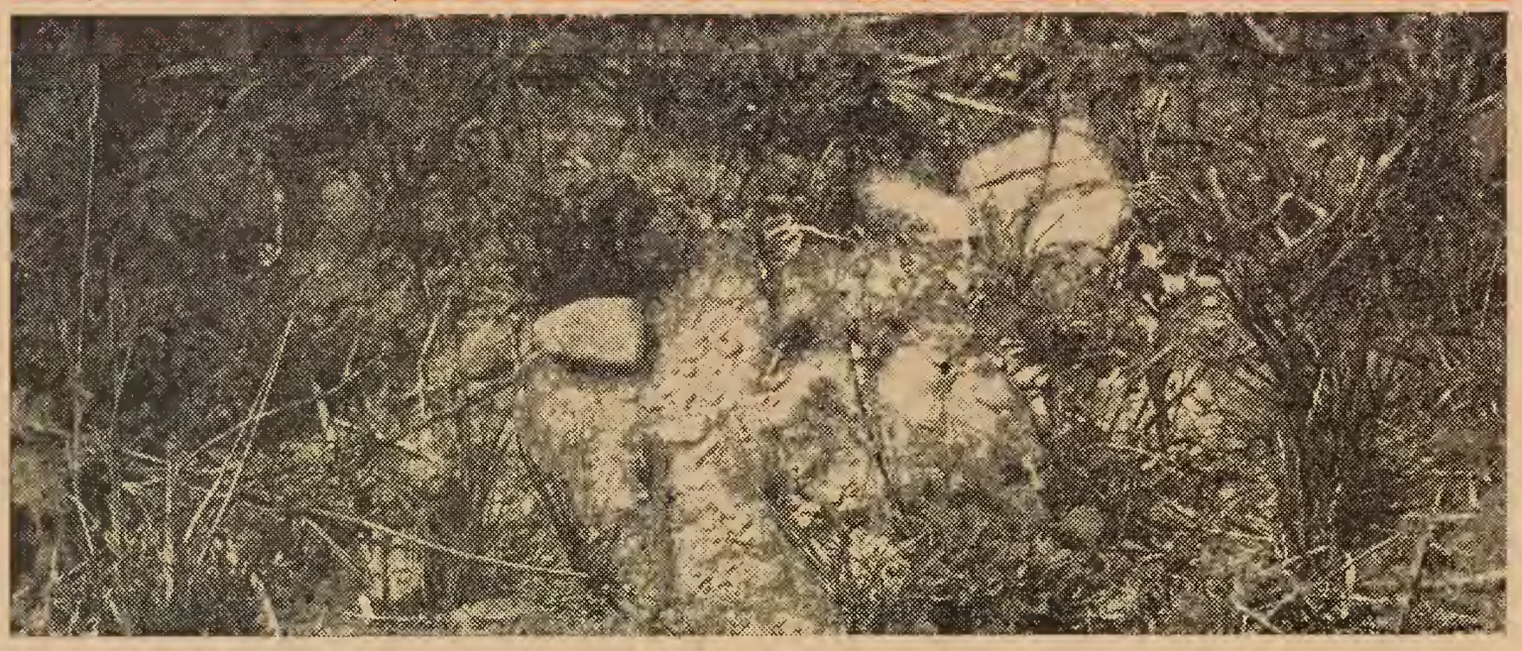
NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

THE G.L.F. PAGE

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



TO DAIRYMEN IN DROUTH AREAS:



Many farmers, with their hay almost gone, face the double problem of (1) getting cows on pasture as early as possible, and (2) making more hay for next winter. The following suggestions may be helpful:

MORE PASTURE

1. Start Pastures Early. Pick the best part of the pasture and (unless it is a wild white clover piece) put on 60 pounds of elemental nitrogen to the acre as soon as you can get onto the land. This amount of nitrogen is furnished by 300 pounds of Sulphate of Ammonia, 400 pounds of Nitrate of Soda, or 150 pounds of Uramon. The nitrogen will bring on the pasture a week to 10 days earlier. You can figure on feeding about 6 cows per acre.

2. Pasture Fall Wheat or Rye. This practice is recommended only in the most urgent emergency. It will provide early pasture while grass is coming on. If the stock does not remain too long, the grain yield will only be cut 10% to 15%.

3. Sow Supplementary Grass. This may be necessary where pastures have been wiped out. White Blossom Sweet Clover may be used where the land is adapted to it. In other places, Sudan Grass will make a good summer pasture. Sowed just after corn-planting time, it can be pastured when 12 to 15 inches high after 7 weeks. It should be grazed enough so that it does not set seed.

MORE HAY

1. Use Manure. Thin seedings and fall seedings, and established meadows which show more than 50% grass, should be manured while the ground is still frozen enough to get on it. If necessary, use some of the manure you planned for the corn land and put a mixed fertilizer on the corn.

2. Use Nitrogen Fertilizer. Before resorting to emergency hay crops, it will usually pay to put a nitrogen fertilizer on old meadows which have more than 50% timothy or other grasses. A meadow worth fertilizing is one that will ordinarily cut a ton or more of hay. The equivalent of 100 to 300 pounds of Sulphate of Ammonia is recommended in New York. In New Jersey, 300 pounds is advised. If Cyanamid is used, it should be put on early. If difficulty is experienced in getting good coverage, mix some superphosphate with the nitrogen material.

3. Sow Emergency Crops. Several emergency hays can be used. Hay oats, for one, will reach the milk stage 75 to 80 days from early planting. They cure easier than many emergency crops. Seedings can be established in hay oats.

Sudan Grass is an excellent hay crop—can be sowed close to corn-planting time and cut for the first time as soon as the heads appear, and again 5 to 6 weeks later.

Other emergency hays include Soybeans with Sudan Grass, Soybeans, Jap Millet on late, wet soils, and the Foxtail Millets (which, of course, should not be fed to horses.)

Your Service Agency has information on drouth problems and the costs of tackling them. A folder, "X Marks the Spot to Fight Drouth Damage," will be sent at your request, from G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.

FEEDING FACTS

Protein Increased in Fitting Ration

A slight change in the formula for G.L.F. Fitting Ration (adding 100 pounds wheat bran replacing 100 pounds hominy feed and corn meal) effective March 11 permits an increase in the protein guarantee from 13% to 14%.

This increase in protein is particularly desirable for growing young stock where the roughage is timothy or other non-legume hay. This amount of protein is needed by younger calves after they are taken off Calf Starter at sixteen weeks.

Because it is intended for young stock and dry cows, Fitting Ration carries a 3% fat guarantee, instead of the 4% recommended for cows in milk. The new formula:

FITTING RATION

1444 lbs. Total Digestible Nutrients

200 lbs. 34% Protein O.P. Linseed Meal
540 lbs. Wheat Bran
600 lbs. Hominy Feed & Corn Meal
400 lbs. Ground Oats
220 lbs. Cane Molasses
15 lbs. Dicalcium Phosphate
5 lbs. Ground Limestone
20 lbs. Salt

2000 lbs. FITTING RATION

Protein	minimum	14.00%
Fat	minimum	3.00%
Fiber	maximum	8.50%

Digestible Protein — 10.80%

How Much Milk Should a Mash Contain?

All poultrymen know that milk is a valuable feed for chickens. The chief reason for its value is that it provides Vitamin G (riboflavin), which poultry of all ages need. The best known milk products used in poultry mashes are dried skimmed milk and dried whey.

Poultrymen who like to feed milk also like to know how much they are feeding. A glance at the open formula tag on a bag of G.L.F. mash will show just how much milk it contains and in what form. Super Laying & Breeding Mash, for instance, contains 40 pounds of dried skimmed milk and 100 pounds of dried whey.

All G.L.F. mashes except two include milk in some form. The two are Laying Mash, which gets its Vitamin G from alfalfa meal, and Special Laying Mash, which uses alfalfa meal and dried brewers' yeast.

Dried brewers' yeast is also used in Starting & Growing Mash, along with dried whey. Since some poultrymen prefer to feed more milk products, the 1939 formula is also available, with dried skimmed milk in place of the yeast.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, N.Y.



FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00

THREE YEARS FOR $2.00

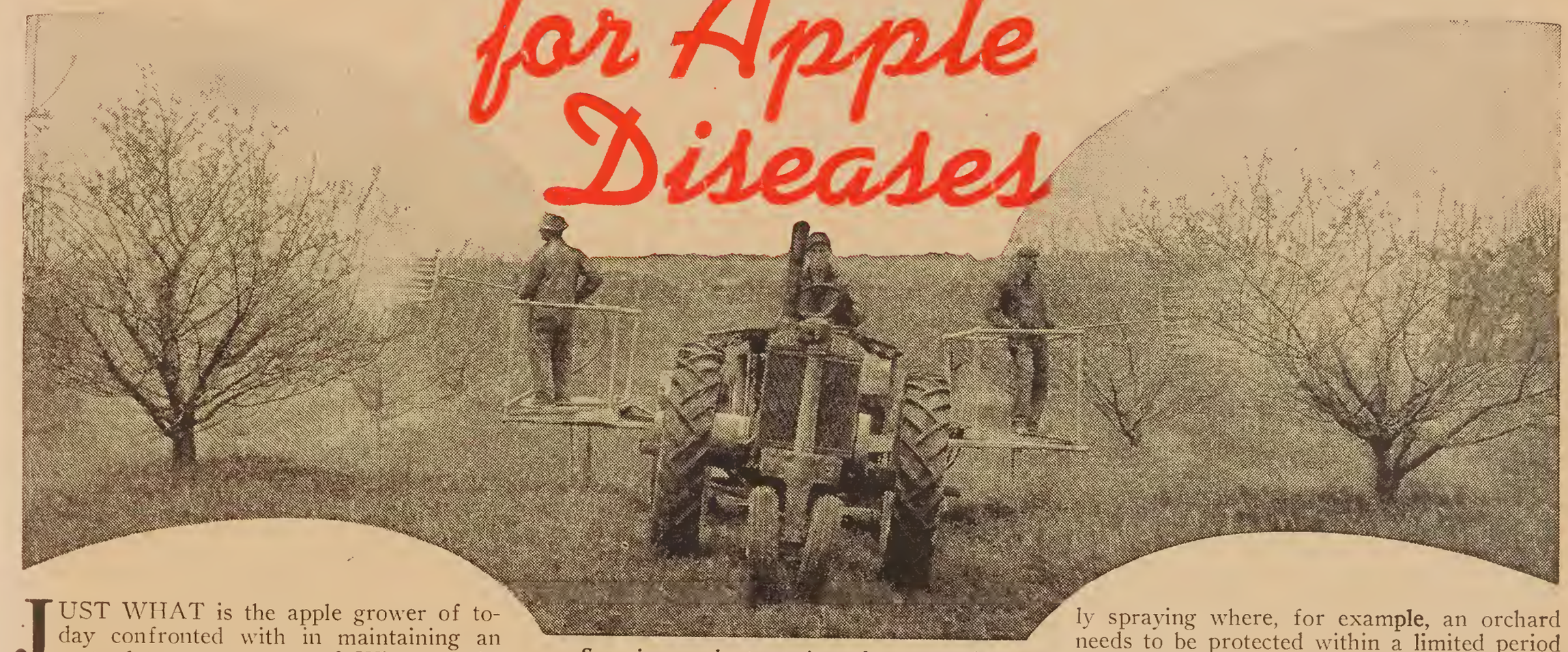
PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

MARCH 30, 1940

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

UP-TO-DATE SPRAYING *for Apple Diseases*



Spraying apple trees in a hurry on the farm of Jay Gelder of Chazy, New York.

by O. C. Boyd *

JUST WHAT is the apple grower of today confronted with in maintaining an up-to-date spray program? What are the recent developments in spraying equipment, spray materials, and information on pest control that challenge the apple grower? First, sprayers are bigger and better than ever, and equipped to cover a larger area of the orchard in a given time and with less man power than was possible a few years ago. Second, among the numerous kinds and brands of spray materials on the market, certain ones are best for certain pests in the different orchard sections of the country. Third, as time goes on, there is an increasing amount of information coming from the experiment stations, the research departments of the manufacturing concerns of spray machinery and materials, and from growers themselves, regarding the best procedures in pest control for the different fruit sections. It is extremely important that the apple grower keep informed of these developments if he expects to maintain an up-to-date spray program.

I plan to discuss spraying primarily from the standpoint of disease control. Furthermore, little will be said here regarding spray materials and methods in combating such diseases as apple blotch, bitter rot, and Brook's fruit spot, because those diseases are not important in Massachusetts. Blotch is rarely present at all, and Brook's spot is handled adequately by the sulfur spray program required for the scab-susceptible varieties. In most seasons, bitter rot, as well as black rot, is controlled satisfactorily by pruning out cankers, followed by the scab control spray schedule. Apple scab is, after all, by far the most hazardous disease of apples in the Northeast. Even the cedar rusts, except under extreme conditions, are fairly well controlled by a scab-tight spray program.

The High-Power Spray Rig

While there appears to be a tendency toward the increased use of spray rigs with 25 to 35 horsepower motors and 40 to 50 gallon-per minute pump capacities, yet the up-to-the-minute improvements in spray rigs generally are represented equally well in the smaller outfits. Nevertheless, there are certain definite advantages in spraying for apple scab with the larger capacity outfits, particularly early in the season when *timing* of the spray may be very important.

With the larger outfits, and even with moderately large trees, it is possible to keep the spray rig moving continuously and obtain a satisfactory coverage of the trees with two multiple nozzle guns or spray brooms operated from the sprayer. Such spraying not only is economical from the standpoint of conserving time and labor, but it usually insures timely spraying where, for example, an orchard needs to be protected within a limited period of time.

However, according to experience with these large capacity spray outfits in Massachusetts, it requires highly trained operators of the tractor and the spray guns in order to do a thorough job of spraying against apple scab. Too often the rig is hauled along so rapidly that adequate coverage of the trees is impossible. With large trees, one man needs to operate from a tower rather than from the top of the tank in order to reach the tops of the tall trees, and the second man may need to work from a low, rear platform, or even do some walking part of the time, in covering the lower half of the trees.

If the use of such large outfits does not permit as effective control of scab as is customary with smaller spray rigs, where more time is spent at each tree and where one of the operators must walk around and perhaps under the tree in order to cover the lower branches, then it is a mistake to use them. In Massachusetts, larger sprayers are being used effectively by some growers, and with unsatisfactory results by others.

The entomologists here are inclined to attribute the noticeable increase, in recent years, of certain minor insect pests such as red-banded leaf roller, bud moth, and leaf hopper, to the failure to cover the under sides of the leaves by those who spray exclusively from the spray tank. So, the advantages of time saving and timely spraying may be offset by unsatisfactory control of pests unless extreme care is observed in operat- (*Turn to Page* 6)

* Professor Boyd is Extension Plant Pathologist at the Massachusetts State College of Agriculture at Amherst.

FOR GOLDEN WEDDING CONTEST WINNERS, SEE PAGES 22 - 23.

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

A STRIKING EXAMPLE of the spread of the Grange in new fields is furnished in the state of Wyoming, where active organization work was started somewhat less than two years ago. The response has been quite remarkable considering sparsely settled farm conditions in that great state. At the present time nearly 30 active subordinates are functioning, several Pomona organizations have been perfected, some of the local units are meeting in owned halls, and such features of Grange work as conferring degrees, community service activities and educational efforts are being vigorously pushed throughout the state. There are more than sufficient subordinates in Wyoming now to organize a State Grange, and this is likely to be brought about in the near future. Meanwhile, organization efforts are being started in Kentucky and an increasing call urges the formation of Granges in Florida.

* * *

THE executive committee of the New York State Grange has decided on Kingston as the location for the 1940 session of the state organization, whose dates are December 10-13. This brings the annual session to the extreme eastern section of the Empire State and will result in a large attendance and a big sixth degree class, although in anticipation of the National Grange session at Syracuse, November 13-21, a series of special meetings for the purpose of conferring the sixth degree will be held covering thoroughly the entire state.

* * *

CONNECTICUT Granges are passing through an "epidemic period," due to a remarkable number of weddings that have taken place in the past few weeks, where the contracting parties were officers of local Granges. The latter have frequently been assistant steward and lady assistant steward, who after marching together on the floor of the Grange hall have decided to continue the march through life. Some of these wedding ceremonies have been solemnized in the Grange hall, attracting wide attention, and as the result of the "epidemic" it is reported that the applications of young people for Grange membership in Connecticut exceed any previous year!

* * *

AMONG the Granges in Maine which are making provisions for a meeting-place for their Juvenile branch is Livermore Grange in Androscoggin County, and the youngsters are correspondingly happy over their good fortune. In the old days Maine Grange halls invariably had a commodious stable for the comfortable housing of horses on wintry nights, and the latter having in many instances gone out of use, the building is frequently remodeled into a meeting-place for the Juveniles.

* * *

DUTCHESS COUNTY Pomona in New York is planning for a big meeting, afternoon and evening, at Washington Grange hall in Millbrook, on Wednesday, June 5. In the afternoon the fifth degree will be put on in full form, with an attractive evening program. The degree team is under the direction of Deputy Ethan A. Coon of Rhinebeck and has a far-flung reputation for presenting the degree in remarkably impressive fashion, with many accessories which add to its beauty.

* * *

THE Pennsylvania Educational Aid Fund, operated by the Grange to aid worthy young members in securing a better education than would otherwise be possible, owes much of its financial strength to the elaborate cook book put out some time ago by the Home Economics Department of the State Grange, and which has been widely sold, netting all together nearly $15,000 profit. Home-made recipes were contributed by Pennsylvania Grange ladies, the book was issued in very attractive fashion and found a ready sale. In addition to the portion of the proceeds contributed to the Educational Aid Fund, a considerable amount was paid over to the fund which built the State Grange dormitory for girls at the State University, costing more than $100,000—the first girls' dormitory that institution ever had.

* * *

STATE-WIDE Grange interest in Rhode Island has been created by an apple pie contest, whose finals have just been held in connection with the Rhode Island Fruit Growers' Association meeting at Providence. There were 20 contestants and the three winners were as follows: Mrs. Fred R. Pember of West Kingston Grange, first; Mrs. George H. Blackwell, Jr., Ceres of Rumford Grange, second; Edna E. Taylor, Flora of Central Grange, third.

* * *

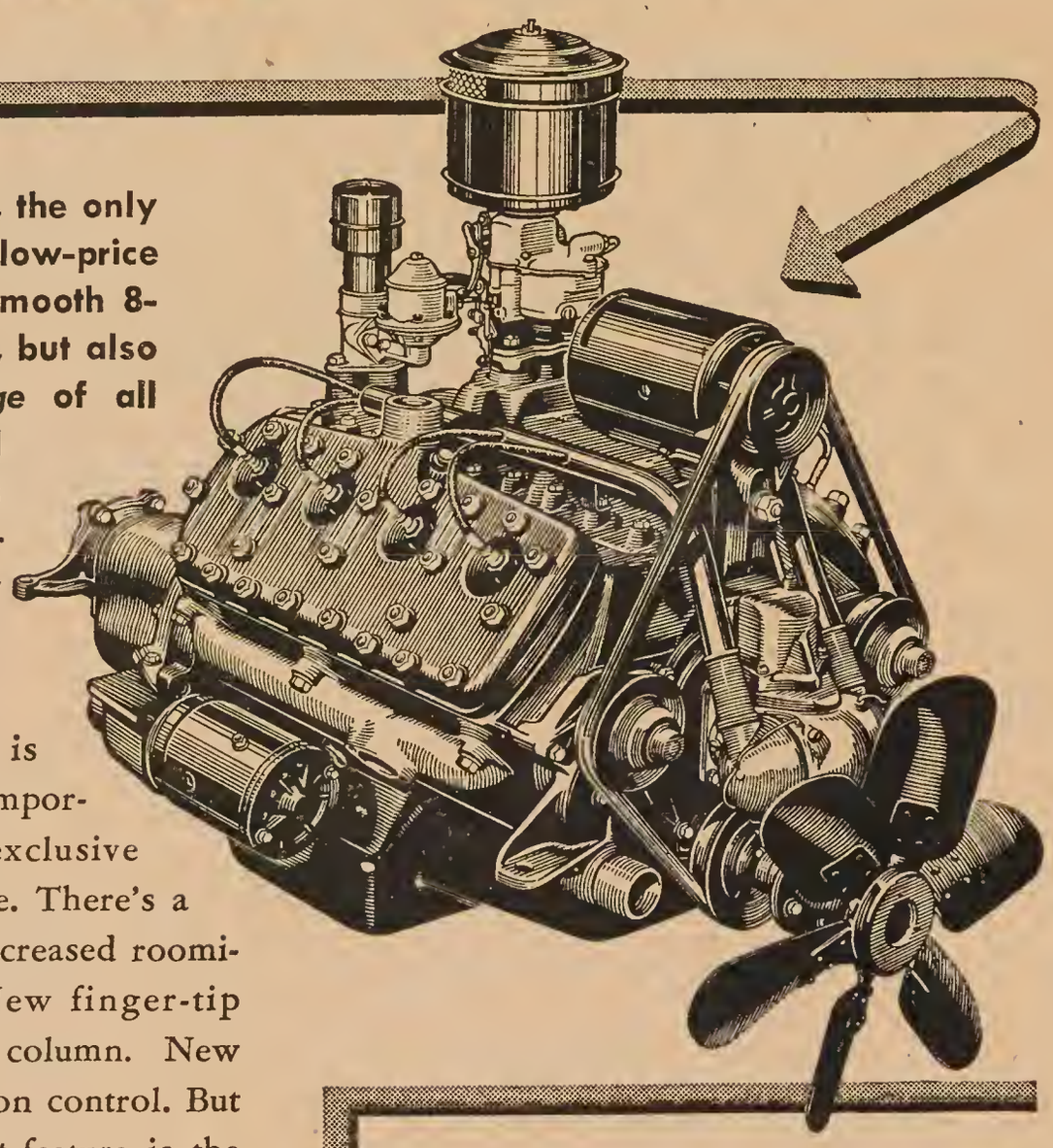
BLOW-ME-DOWN Grange at Plainfield, New Hampshire, is the latest subordinate in the Granite State to celebrate the occupancy of a new hall. An abandoned church in the village furnished the opportunity for a profitable purchase, volunteer labor by members was liberally contributed, and the result is a thoroughly up-to-date Grange meeting-place with modern heating, lighting and kitchen equipment, and ample facilities for handling a large crowd.

* * *

PORTLAND Grange, No. 2, Chautauqua County, New York, presents an entry for the "old-timers' group" in the person of William H. Howe, who has just been awarded his Golden Sheaf certificate for 50 years continuous membership. During the entire

(*Continued on Page* 19)

AN IMPORTANT "FEATURE" every farmer should know



This Ford V-8 engine, the only 8-cylinder engine in a low-price car, not only gives smooth 8-cylinder performance, but also gave *best gas mileage* of all standard-equipped cars in its price class in this year's Gilmore-Yosemite Economy Run!

FORD V-8 for 1940 is packed with many important features—many exclusive with Ford at this price. There's a softer, gliding ride. Increased roominess. New luxury. New finger-tip gearshift on steering column. New front-window ventilation control. But still the *most important* feature is the V-8 engine. Proved by the experience of over 6 million Ford V-8 owners . . . economical to operate . . . matchless in its smooth, flexible response to your toe . . . when you own a Ford you own an *eight*. A fine car *engine*—in a fine *car!*

FORD V-8

A GREAT FARM CAR

FOR THE GOOD THINGS THAT *COUNT MOST*.. OWN A FORD V-8!

85 H. P. 8-CYLINDER PERFORMANCE with proved economy!

FINGER-TIP GEARSHIFT ON STEERING POST—Standard at no extra cost!

123" SPRINGBASE—Plus new, softer springs, improved shock absorbers!

FULL TORQUE-TUBE DRIVE—For roadability and easy riding!

BIGGEST HYDRAULIC BRAKES ever used on a low-priced car!

EXTRA LARGE BATTERY—Quick starts, long life!

NEW FRONT WINDOW VENTILATION CONTROL—Greater all-weather comfort!

NEW SEALED-BEAM HEADLAMPS—At least 50% brighter for safer night driving!

STYLE LEADERSHIP—Rich, roomy interiors!

Avoid UNADAPTED HYBRID SEED CORN

SEED corn of double-crossed varieties developed for the Corn Belt is being offered to New York State growers of silage corn. All of the evidence indicates that it is good for the corn belt but it is not adapted to conditions in New York State and most of New England. Careful field tests over a period of years may show that for certain favorable areas there may be a Corn Belt hybrid that will be adaptable. Such tests are properly the work of an experiment station or a college where conditions are controlled and where results are checked carefully. If a dairyman with an experimental turn of mind desires to try one of these hybrids himself, it would certainly seem wise to do so on a small scale and not gamble with his entire crop.

Salesmen are using yield test figures from the State of Ohio to prove the excellence of this corn. The figures are correct but they may be misleading. Ohio has a longer growing season than we have, and other conditions there are more favorable for the growth of corn. Naturally, Ohio tests do not show 29-3 double-crossed corn at the top. 29-3 is no more suited to Ohio conditions than Corn Belt hybrids are suited for New York.

The variety 29-3 has been developed as a silage corn for New York conditions, and is also adapted to much of northern New England. It will develop to a satisfactory state for silage with the climate and growing season which we have. In fact, in western and central New York, 29-3 is also used for grain, although it is generally admitted that we need for New York a better corn for grain than we now have.

The New York State dairyman who wants the best possible yield of silage corn should consider growing or at least trying out 29-3. (The lower Hudson Valley is an exception.) If he cannot get it, and of course there is not enough seed of 29-3 to plant more than a small percentage of our silage corn acreage, he should plant one of the open-pollinated varieties which experience has shown will give good yields in the area where he lives. Because double-crossed corn has been so much publicized and advocated, do not conclude that if 29-3 is not available, the next best corn is a hybrid from a Corn Belt state.

You will be doing farmers a favor and incidentally your local seed dealer as well, if you will explain this situation to him and urge him to avoid buying crossed seed corn from the Corn Belt.

The development of a hybrid corn suited to any area is an exceedingly complicated process. The plant breeder starts off with four varieties (to produce 29-3 these are: Luce's Favorite, Bloody Butcher, Cornell 11 and Onondaga White Dent). The first year two of these varieties are grown in one field—the other two in another field at some distance. In each case, all of the tassels from one variety are removed, and as a result the corn growing on the detasseled stalks is pollinated by the other variety, thus giving a single-crossed hybrid corn. The next year the two resulting varieties—that is, the corn growing on the detasseled stalks of the two varieties—are planted in one field. Again tassels from one of the single-crossed varieties are removed, with the result that the ears growing on the detasseled stalks are known as double-crossed corn.

This is the seed which is planted, and it must be produced every year by the complicated process described. The ears which you grow when you plant 29-3 double-crossed corn cannot be used for seed. They will not breed true, and the results will be exceedingly disappointing.

Naturally, because of the complicated process which must be followed, double-crossed seed corn costs more than seed of ordinary open-pollinated varieties; but repeated tests have shown that the increase in yield makes the extra cost a good investment. Farmers who, through misunderstanding, are persuaded to buy double-crossed seed corn developed in the Corn Belt will not thereby save money because that double-crossed corn is also high in price. What is more important, the man who buys seed corn originating in the Corn Belt, which is excellent for Corn Belt conditions but not for areas farther north, is going to be disappointed in the yield he gets.

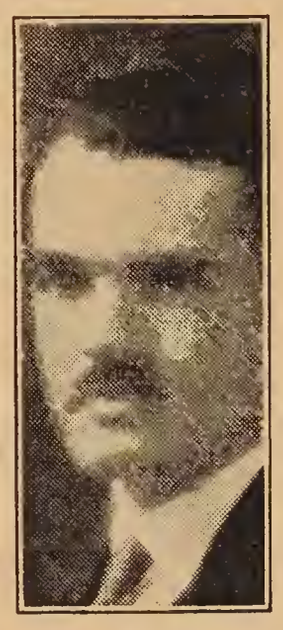
Three good rules to follow are:

1. If you can get it, plant 29-3. If you have not raised it in the past, it may be wise to try it out on only part of your acreage the first year.
2. If you can't get 29-3, use an open-pollinated variety, choosing one that has given good results in your neighborhood.
3. Avoid purchase of seed corn, either double-crossed or open-pollinated, which is grown in any area where climate and growing season are different than they are in the section where you live.

SMALL FRUITS for Home Use

by G. L. SLATE

OCCUPYING relatively little space and not requiring an elaborate spray program, the small fruits provide an abundance of high quality fresh fruit for the table throughout the summer months. For canning, jam, jellies and fruit juices, they are very useful.



G. L. Slate

An open airy situation along the side of the garden area and well away from the shade and competition of large trees suits them best. Currants and gooseberries do very well in light shade and are useful to occupy areas on the north side of fences and buildings where other fruits do not thrive. If space is at a premium, they may be tucked under the plum and peach trees where competition is not too keen. Where close planting is practiced, additional fertility must be provided.

For the home fruit garden where maximum production from a limited area is desired, a fertile soil in good tilth is essential. A medium loam, well-drained and well supplied with organic matter is best. A soil that will grow good corn, potatoes, and other vegetables will do very well for the bush fruits. If deficient in organic matter through long-continued cultivation without turning under green manure or the addition of stable manure, this deficiency must be remedied. Stable manure at the rate of 20 tons to the acre is by far the best source of organic matter for the home garden. Lacking manure, some crop such as clover, soybeans or rye may be grown and turned under to improve the physical condition of the soil.

Perennial weeds such as quack grass or bindweed are difficult to clean out of berry plantings, and should be eliminated before the berries are set. Old run-out raspberry plants should also be destroyed as they are nearly always infected with mosaic, which will spread to the new planting. The black and purple raspberries should not be set in soil in which tomatoes, potatoes, peppers and eggplants have been grown during the previous three years. These plants may infect the soil with a fungus that is destructive to the raspberries.

Preparation of the soil should be thorough. Deep plowing followed by thorough harrowing will leave the soil in suitable condition for planting.

Berry plants are best purchased from nurseries or growers specializing in their production. Never use plants out of an old berry patch because they are cheap. Only raspberries from inspected fields should be set, as they are practically disease free. Sucker plants of red raspberries and tip plants of black and purple raspberries are as good and half as expensive as transplants. Tip plants, being rather delicate, need careful handling. Well grown one year plants of currants, gooseberries and grapes are satisfactory.

In the garden, red raspberries may be set two feet apart in rows seven feet apart; black and purple raspberries four feet apart in rows seven feet apart. Currants and gooseberries need about five feet between plants each way, while grapes are commonly set about eight feet each way. Set plants slightly deeper than they grew in the nursery with the roots spread out naturally. Work the soil so tightly around the roots that the plants will resist a strong tug when the job is completed. If the soil is dry a few quarts of water in the hole at planting time will insure the plant getting off to a good start. In seasons as dry as have been experienced in recent years in New York state, additional watering and mulching is advisable.

Throughout the growing season weeds must be kept down and moisture conserved. Frequent shallow cultivation will do this very nicely. When mulching material is available, mulching is superior to cultivation as a method of soil management, especially for raspberries, currants and gooseberries which prefer and grow wild where soils are cool and moist from a natural mulch of decaying vegetation. Suitable materials are straw, rain-spoiled hay, wild grasses or even weeds.



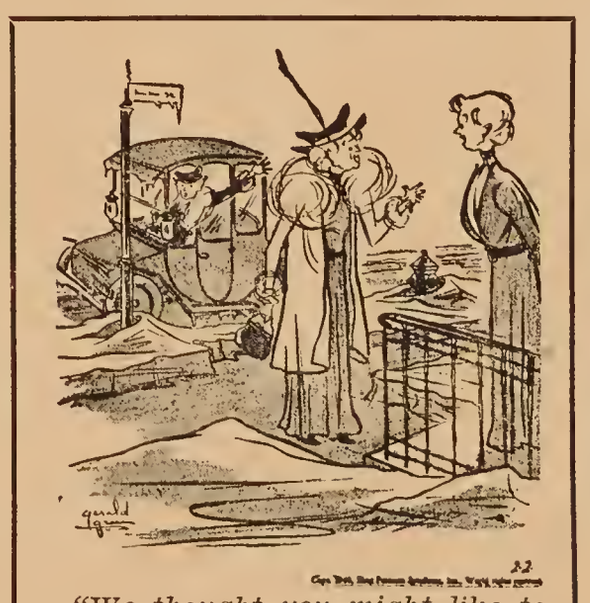
A home-garden patch of berries mulched with straw to control weeds.

Enough mulch should be provided to keep down weed growth. In a hot dry season, the benefits of a mulch are surprising to one who has always practiced clean cultivation.

The selection of suitable varieties contributes much to the enjoyment of the fruit garden. The home gardener is chiefly interested in high quality, long season of production and a fair degree of reliability. Several varieties of each fruit are necessary to insure an abundance of fruit throughout the season.

Indian Summer starts the raspberry season about July 1, and ten days later Taylor or Viking will take over. Indian Summer will provide a second crop during late September and October. For culinary purposes, the Sodus purple raspberry will provide immense quantities of berries. Among the black raspberries, Bristol and

(*Continued on Page* 9)



"We thought you might like to come with us. We're going to splash slush on people."



WISH AT SPRING PLOWING

By Inez George Gridley.

Spring plowing here has always turned up stones,
But now and then we see an arrow head
Reminding us these fields were battle-ground
With bitter crop of bones and bloody dead.
This field—not one a thousand miles away—
Was scorched with battle fury and with hate!

Here ancient weapons festered in the earth;
For patiently the land must always wait
Until the gentle healing of the plow
Brings blessing to the place where they have lain.
Now may these broad acres mellow in the sun,
And never know the dragon's teeth again!

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

SIGN OF RAIN

"When the fog goes up the hill,
Water will come through the mill."
—Old Country Saying.

What Would Dad Think?

WHEN Henry C. Wallace, father of the present Secretary of Agriculture, was also Secretary, he made the following statement:

"If it cannot be stopped in any other way, Congress should enact a law imposing very severe penalties upon any government official who undertakes to influence either crop production or crop prices. There are too many people in public office who seem to think they ought to exercise some sort of guidance or guarantee over the farmer . . . . .

"As is always the case in such periods, many well-meaning men come forward with ill-considered measures. Visionary schemes of all kinds are presented. Some would have the government take charge of all the larger business enterprises. Others would have the government undertake to fix prices, either arbitrarily or indirectly, by buying up surplus crops. The experience of 5,000 years shows the impracticability of such efforts."

If the present Secretary's Dad were still alive, what do you suppose he would be thinking and saying about his son's policies of crop control and government management of the farmer's business?

Better Watch Out

"I fear there will be a tendency for farmers to overproduce because of the War with the occurrences of the last war still fresh in their memories. It seems to me that that would be a mistake. We should hold our production down to about normal and let whatever increased prices there will be show a profit to the farmer instead of a loss following a surplus. Surely it is not for me to advise men, but I wish I could get farmers to be a little more careful, cautious, and thoughtful. That is what I am doing in my own business."

THE ABOVE came to me in a personal letter from the head of one of the most successful cooperative organizations in the United States. This man's ideas about overproduction agree with those of practically all other leaders and economists who have given any thought to the subject. We have an entirely different situation now than the one that prevailed in the first World War. Remember, also, that prices for farm products did not rise much until 1917 when Europe had been at war for three years. Even then, while farmers profited temporarily, it was only a short time before they began to suffer from the effects of tremendous overproduction, and they have continued to suffer from it ever since. Let's not do it again!

Why Nature Grows Brush

I HEARD a farmer once wonder why Nature produced so many worthless things, such as thorn apples in old pasture lots. The answer to that, of course, is that Nature abhors a vaccum, so she hurries to cover the earth with grass, later with brush and trees. So far as she is concerned, it matters not whether the grass or the trees are good for anything or not.

On the other hand, in order to survive, man must improve upon Nature. His grass and his trees must be useful. If his cattle continue to survive on his old pastures, the farmer must fight constantly to keep out the thorn apples and hard hack, the shrubby St. Johnwort, and other brush so that good grasses may grow.



Kenneth Baldwin of Burlington, Connecticut, with his prize-winning yoke of 4-H Club steers. Many 4-H and Young Farmer Club members have hundreds of dollars worth of cattle and cash saved from their own projects. No danger of their leaving the farm!

Removal of this brush is the first step in pasture improvement. A good time to do it is in early spring. Most of these bushes have shallow, spreading root systems, therefore are fairly easily uprooted. A team of horses or a tractor with a couple of handy men can pull a lot of such brush in a day.

"To keep the brush out after it is once pulled," says Professor Barron of Cornell, "the fertility must be improved so that pasture plants grow rather than brush. Probably a good application of lime is needed, also superphosphate. If the land has been made bare by pulling out the shrubs, sow pasture seed mixture."

You will be surprised what a few days' work each spring over a term of years will do in enlarging and improving the quality of your pasture.

Maple Sirup for Spring Fever

DEAN CARL LADD of the New York State College of Agriculture, reminded me of old times the other day when he told about having several college boys down to the house for the evening and having an old-fashioned "sugaring-off". "My word", said Carl, "how I wish I could stow away three or four dishes of warm maple sugar the way some of those boys did!"

We tapped big maple groves at home, and I always get the "itch" when comes the season of freezing nights and thawing days. The old-timers used to think that new sirup and sugar was the best kind of spring tonic. I knew an old neighbor once who poured the new sirup on everything he ate, including his potatoes. "Good for spring fever", he said.

Well, the season is here again, and the signs are right for a good one from a production end, and I hope from a sales end too. Vermont leads all the Union in the production of maple products. With thousands of producers in New England and New York, it is the first big springtime job. In New York State about 10,000 farmers sell a little less than a million dollars worth of maple products every year, according to Professor J. A. Cope of Cornell. Too bad there is so much adulteration of this fine, natural product.

Why Potatoes "Ran Out"

IT WAS common belief with us, in growing small acreages of potatoes years ago, that it was necessary to change the variety every few years because, as we said, the variety "ran out." Well, no wonder! There was little knowledge of seed selection, and small potatoes were used for seed, which meant that each succeeding crop was bred from the small, poor hills of the year before.

With sweet or Flint corn the situation was different, because many farmers went through their ripening corn fields and marked the hills for seed that had particularly nice large ears. The result with potatoes was constantly decreasing yields, while with corn some of the old varieties of Flint used by the settlers are still good or even better than they used to be.

It pays to use good seed.

Farming is More Than a Business

"There is a tendency in some parts of the United States to make farming a 'big business' by centralizing the ownership and operation of great areas in one individual or company. The original owner sells his land, voluntarily or otherwise, and becomes a laborer for the company. I am told this has gone on to considerable length in the Far West and the Southwest, and is likely to develop still farther. This will be a calamity to American practice and ideals. The individual ownership and operation of the land, with the home as the center of interest, has been the base upon which our national life has been built. If we lose this we will be reverting to the conditions of the age of the bad barons of the middle ages." — *R. P. Kester, in Pennsylvania Farmer.*

THIS is another argument for emphasizing that farming, unlike any other business, is a way of life as well as a way of making a living. We need not make farming any less of a business, but we can do things to make farming more of a life. That means planning to use more things produced by the farm itself instead of buying them at high retail prices, and it means, also, deliberately planning to have more fun and recreation.

Eastman's Chestnut

MY FRIEND, Dr. E. R. Eaton, not only knows a lot about rheumatic troubles, but he has a grand sense of humor. Last time I saw him he was chuckling over this one:

A lady who was standing on a street corner observed a man, a little the worse for John Barleycorn, leaning against a post and talking to himself. As the woman came nearer she heard the man say:

"It can't be done! It can't be done! It can't be done!"

After hearing this several times the woman's curiosity got the best of her, so she said to the man:

"Sir, what can't be done?"

To which he replied:

"You can't d-d-drink Canada Dry!"

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The Folks on Poor Soil

By K. D. SCOTT

I REMEMBER, some years ago, travelling around with some representatives of New York State who were obtaining options on some near abandoned farms in an area which later became the Pharsalia (Chenango County) Game Refuge. It was in the late fall. An approach was made to a little house. An elderly lady appeared in its doorway and stood there, barefooted, listening to the offer of a very gentlemanly forester who told her of the state's readiness to buy the place. In the midst of her defamation of all intending land buyers in general and these option getters in particular, she became conscious of her bare feet, and curling her toes rather nervously around the edge of her door sill, she concluded her remarks by saying: "I've scratched gravel on these hills, with my bare feet, for fifty years, and I will dig my toe nails into it for fifty more, if the Lord will give me strength—you can't have this farm—no, sir."

A country may go through many changes, and its soil may deteriorate, but with women such as this its spirit remains unconquerable.

I know another couple who, given certain her qualifications, would be what the New York State Agricultural Society calls "Century Farmers." They are the fourth generation of one family to occupy their farm. They have a beautiful home, clean and spacious, and with many modern fixtures, but they lack electricity and cannot have it because their farm is located on Class II land. It is just over the edge of the line drawn between Class II and Class III land.

These examples illustrate my contention that the population on land classed as II may consist of men, women and children of a quality which no nation can afford to forget, and also to emphasize the fact that in our land classification work we must give more consideration to the people who live on that land and have no other place to go, as well as to the quality of the land itself.

For a lifetime, in fact until just recently, we in Chenango County did not know how many people were living on land Class I and II. We have lately found out that we have about 850 families on farms and in rural residences. If we take the average size of 3.9 persons to a family in Chenango County, and multiply this by 850, it gives us an estimated population of 3,265 people on the Class I and Class II land of Chenango County. No one used to know how many people there were in the whole state living on Class I and II. It is now estimated that there are 71,000. The question I want to put to you is, do not people, as well as land, rate as a major problem in any land-use study?

Of course, facts force us to recognize the smallness of yields under some of the methods now being followed on Class II land. We agree that many farmers on this kind of land have a difficult if not impossible problem of making a living. But, on the other hand, there are numerous examples to be found of men who have applied better methods, such as those specified in the Farm Bureau programs, to some parts of these land classes, with the result that these methods have entirely changed the results obtained from the land. For example, I know one good farmer who grows nearly all his grain on a Class II farm for a large herd of cows which he keeps on a Class IV farm. I know people living on Class II land who produced such good yields of hay in 1938 that they carried over sufficient to beat the shortage caused by the drought of 1939. I know another family which came to live on a farm on one of the highest hills. The farm is level, and consists largely of Lordstown silt loam. Contrary to my expectations, this family paid for the place in nine years, the last nine years during the depression. They paid for their herd of cows, and they got a new car. They sold the herd last fall, determined to buy a better herd this spring. So they had 100 tons of hay to sell, 1000 bushels of oats, and 1200 bushels of potatoes. On the basis of the number of loads of hay drawn in last summer during the drought year, they were only short one load as compared with 1938.

I wonder if land classification should not be based on the capabilities of the soil under good management rather than on the results which have been obtained from poor management?



If the thousands of people who live on Class II land must stay there, they are as much entitled to good roads, schools, electric and other public services, as those who live on better land.

The whole problem boils down to the question of what can we do for both the land and the people on our poorer soils, for both the economic and social problems of this great tract of land throughout our Northeast and the United States. Some believe that we should close out the farm business on both Class I and Class II land as rapidly as possible, and get it back to growing trees or use it for recreational purposes. That is all right for Class I land, which everyone recognizes as being so poor that it has no present or future possibilities for farming purposes. On much of Class I land the people have already left, or have turned to making their meagre living mostly in some other way.

But the policy of reforestation for all of Class II land in my opinion does not apply, chiefly because of the thousands of good farm folks who still live on this land, and who still maintain their independence. It is evident that we cannot in fairness follow the course of abandoning public services on Class II land, because there is and will be for many years to come a social problem — the people will be there a long time. As a matter of just plain common justice, we must have a program of service for the thousands of rural folks on Class II land in New York State, and for proportionate numbers of people on poor lands of other states.

Our research men are better able to make out that program than I, but I would like to offer the following suggestions:

1. Reforest Class I land, that is, our very poorest lands, or use them for recreational purposes.

II. Reforest poorer parts of Class II lands as rapidly as possible.

But remember that at the present rate of land-purchase by New York State it will take 150 years for the state to buy up all of the land classed as I and II. No land at all is to be purchased on this year's program. In other words, our part of the state has been settled for 150 years, and it will take probably as much longer to close all of Class I and Class II land out of farming. In the meantime, what about the 71,000 people, or their descendants, who are going to continue to live on this land? I maintain, therefore, that we may as well consider the problem of service to these people to be a permanent one, and make up our minds to live with it, and solve it if we can.

III. Study possibilities of more productivity on better Class II lands.

The results obtained from twenty years of experimentation on the abandoned farm operated by Cornell University at Virgil furnish those of us who have any imagination with all we need to ask.

IV. Instead of abandoning public service for people on better parts of Class II land, we should increase it.

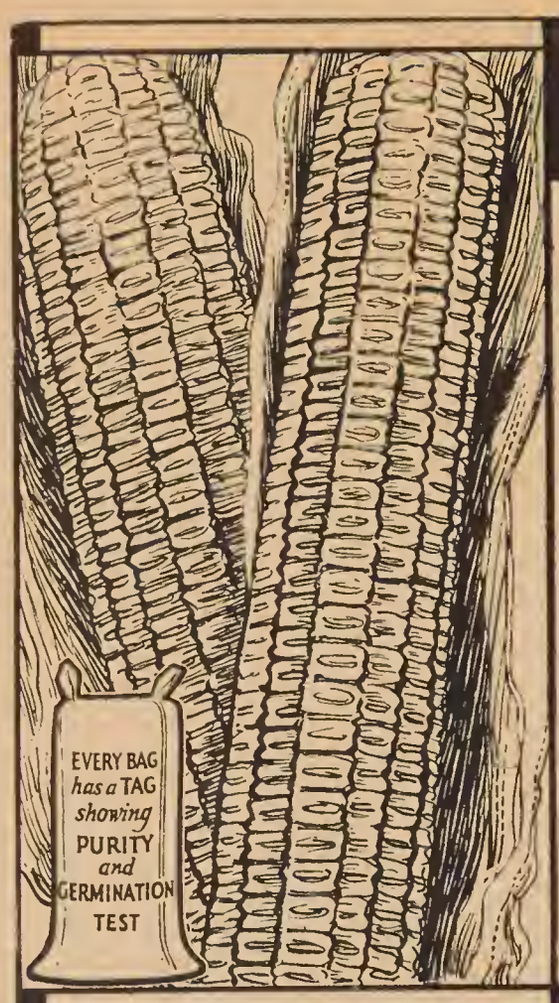
Specifically, this means the continuation of Farm Credit work as well as Farm Security and emergency crop and seed loans. It is just as logical to

(*Continued on Page* 18)

EDITOR'S NOTE: According to the New York State land classification plan now in use, lands are divided into seven classes. The higher the number, the better the land. Class III is the lowest grade of land that is expected to stay permanently in agriculture.

You will be interested in the article on this page written by K. D. Scott, county agricultural agent in Chenango County, New York, in which he emphasizes the problems of the people who live on the poor lands.

The land classification plan is interesting and useful. For example, it will help to prevent strangers, tempted by low land prices, from investing and losing their lifetime savings by paying more than the land is worth. We think also that those making the classifications *have* considered the people on these lands and of course have made the classifications in order to help the folks, but possibly a mistake has been made, particularly with the people on Class II land, in thinking that this land could be taken out of farming in a rather short time. Also, as Mr. Scott suggests, there is a real problem of maintaining good schools, roads and electricity on the lower class lands.



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WHAT'S NEW in Vegetables?

By PAUL WORK

THERE is always something new in the vegetable seed catalogues; if not new names, at least new stocks of improved merit or better adaptation to special conditions. The list of new varieties for 1940 is not as long as usual but there are still many from the previous year or two that have not been as widely tried as they deserve.


Paul Work

Of course, no commercial grower should make sudden changes in his planting stocks if he can avoid it but every grower should be planting small samples of offerings that may or may not prove better for his farm and his market.

Cornell Extension Bulletin 426, "Varieties of Vegetables for 1940", tells some of the more recent developments. County Agents and *American Agriculturist* have lists of sources from which these items may be procured.

Yellow tomatoes have always commanded a mild interest but they have not been widely planted, to a considerable extent because people are accustomed to red. Dr. T. M. Currence of the Minnesota Experiment Station, is the breeder of a new yellow, *Mingold*. It is as early as Bonny Best, prolific, of orange yellow rather than pale yellow color, round and smooth. Thus, it corrects a good many of the weak points of the old Golden Queen. It grows well and has found favor in many sections. It received Silver Medal Award in the All America Selections for 1939.

Ioana is a new sweet corn from E. S. Haber of the Iowa Experiment Station. This is a hybrid from inbreds, a little later than Golden Cross but with somewhat larger ear, and fewer suckers. It seems to be tolerant to heat and drought and is reported to give good yields under severe summer conditions. The husk is long and tight which may be of some value in resistance to ear worm injury and it is resistant to Stewart's disease.

The *Plentiful* bean is finding a place as a substitute for Bountiful. The walls are thicker, it is longer and straighter, and yields well. With us, it has been somewhat later than Bountiful. This received a Bronze Medal in the All American Selections in 1938.

New Yorkers have been much interested in the Rutgers tomato which possesses cannery and juice characteristics that are outstanding. Well bred strains are deep in form but it is pretty late for upstate New York. Dr. L. G. Schermerhorn of New Jersey has developed an *Early Rutgers* which shows promise. It is four or five days earlier. There is reason to suspect that some strains offered as early Rutgers are not any earlier than the regular strains.

The *Bunching* carrot has been bred as a new member of the long bunching group by Dr. O. H. Pearson of the Eastern States Farmers Exchange. It is more cylindrical than the other members of this group, stump rooted, smooth, with small orange colored core. It bunches well but tops may be a little large for very favorable growing conditions such as we have on the mucklands.

Deep Heart Fringed endive is so much deeper and so much more self blanching in the heart than the old endive that is well worthy of trial.

The West Coast depends almost entirely upon the *Klondike* watermelon, and a few growers in New York are wonderfully pleased with it. It is the result of scientific breeding and is exceedingly uniform in its high quality. The seeds are small and many forget them in the eating. It is not very early and not as large as the Southern melon, but certainly big enough for all ordinary purposes. One wonders why market demand has so greatly favored 30-pound melons which are too big for most families. The rind is tender and it will not stand rough handling but we are willing to use a little care to protect things that are really good.

Among things that are not strictly new, may be mentioned the *New Hampshire* eggplant which is early and prolific; the *Seneca Bender* melon which is well adapted for crating, being smaller and more uniform in size than the old Bender; early strains of *California Wonder* pepper; *Marcross 6* among hybrid sweet corns which comes in ahead of Golden Cross; the *Baby Potato* and *Baby Fordhook* limas, primarily for cannery and freezing; the *Early Grano* onion now called *Babosa* by one large seed house.

Up-to-Date Spraying for Apple Diseases

(*Continued from Page* 1)

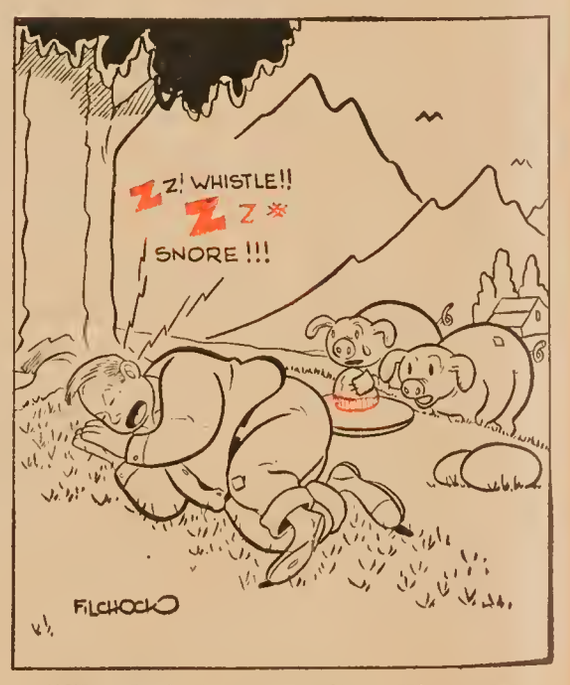
ing the so-called high-powered spray rigs.

Perhaps the most significant development in recent years in spraying for apple scab is a decided swing away from lime-sulfur to the wettable sulfurs. Not many years ago, many state spray charts listed lime-sulfur for each spray in the scab control program. In recent years, the tendency has been to restrict the use of lime-sulfur, particularly liquid lime-sulfur, to the early season applications including the petal-fall spray. Along with this restriction, the dilution of liquid lime-sulfur has been reduced from 1-40 to 1-50, and in some instances even to 1-60 as the standard strength for spring sprays.

Still more recently, there is some tendency to replace lime-sulfur altogether by a wettable sulfur for the scab control program. One reason why such a change is possible is the arrival on the market of grades of wettable sulfur far superior to most of those available a decade or two ago. Growers nowadays, too, are more spray-injury minded than they were a few years ago.

In spite of the fact that good, new brands of wettable sulfur are increas-

(*Continued on opposite page*)



"Shucks! He wasn't calling us—he's asleep."

ing and are replacing to a considerable extent lime-sulfur in the scab control program, yet they are purely *protective* sprays and cannot be expected to burn out scab spots as do liquid and dry lime-sulfur. Furthermore, the significant factor in their use is not which one to use—for they are all good—but *thorough* applications made frequently enough to keep new growth protected.

The Massachusetts 1940 spray chart for apples leaves it optional for the grower to use lime-sulfur or a wettable sulfur through the calyx spray. However, it specifically discourages the use of lime-sulfur more than once in the pre-cover sprays, and then primarily as an eradicant spray or to finish an application after the termination of an infection period.

Valuable Place for the Duster

In Massachusetts, dusting has for years been advocated as a supplement to spraying during the early season scab control program, and it is a standard treatment for prevention of scab during the summer, beginning with the second cover application. With the gradual reduction in use of lime-sulfur, dusting is now used extensively by many growers: (1) to finish promptly an application of spray ahead of rain; (2) to finish a spray application that was interrupted by the rain, by dusting either during the rain or immediately afterwards; and (3) to protect the new growth around mid-bloom, especially when the blossom-period promises to be a prolonged or wet one. It is recommended that if the owner of a large orchard, is unable to cover all his trees with the sprayer in two days or less, he might better own a duster, too.

Fall and Dormant Sprays for Scab

One of the most recent developments in the control of apple scab is the spraying of the orchard floor during dormancy to destroy the scab fungus that overwinters in the old leaves. Back of this idea, I am convinced, is just one more effort or excuse to get away from lime-sulfur and the tree injury it causes. A few years ago, when lime-sulfur was used so liberally, there was little if any occasion to consider seriously a dormant eradicant spray in the scab control program. The theory of this eradicant spray is this:

If you can destroy without too much difficulty and expense the principal source of scab spores, it will be much easier to prevent infection in the spring and also during the remainder of the summer. In addition, perhaps the early season control of scab can be so readily effected, even with the milder forms of sulfur, that there will be less need for sulfur during the summer when a summer oil spray could be applied to advantage to combat certain insects.

In Wisconsin it was found possible to reduce almost completely the formation of scab spores in the old leaves on the ground by spraying the trees after harvest, but before leaf-fall, with a special Bordeaux mixture containing the arsenites of zinc and calcium. However, it has been difficult to locate a spray that is highly effective and at the same time entirely safe for all varieties under most conditions.

Later on, the same investigators ran parallel tests using dormant or spring sprays on the orchard floor. One of the first materials tested was sulfate of ammonia dissolved in water at the rate of 100 pounds in 100 gallons of spray and applied in the spring of 1936. This killed all of the mature spores and checked further development of the scab fungus in the old leaves. Since then, other materials, such as "Elgetol" at 1 per cent, and a combined spray of nitrate of soda (100 lbs.) and calcium arsenite (4 lbs.) in 100 gallons of water, have been tested at the Wisconsin and New York stations, resulting in practically a complete prevention of spore formation in all leaves that were thoroughly wet with the sprays.

Mention of this recent development in methods of combating apple scab is not made here in order to encourage growers to adopt the practice generally, because the entire project is still in the experimental stage. There are too many aspects of the problem to be worked out, especially regarding the cost of the treatment, its effectiveness over a number of years, the possibility of objectionable residue in the soil, etc.

The following suggestions are being made in this state for growers who wish to test in a limited way the effect of such a dormant spray on the orchard floor: (1) Do not undertake the treatment unless you usually have a scab problem and unless your foliage was noticeably scabbed last fall. (2) Apply not more than one or two tankfuls of the mixture, and spray that side of the orchard from which the wind usually blows in the spring during rainy periods, so that the spores will not blow from the unsprayed area of the orchard onto the treated area. (3) Make the applications before the fruit buds show green. (4) Apply at least 450 to 500 gallons to the acre, preferably spraying from opposite directions so that thorough soaking of all leaves is obtained. (5) Use regular spray outfit, with normal pump pressure in order to kick up and wet all leaves that would normally be turned up by the wind later on. (6) Give preference to one of the spray mixtures mentioned above, or try liquid lime-sulfur 4-100. (7) Then carry out the usual scab control spray program and look for differences in primary infection in the two areas of the orchard, also in fruit infection at harvest.



—Photo Courtesy of Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture.

Taken about mid-April, this shows the tip of a McIntosh bud infested with green and grain aphids. A delayed dormant spray at this time will catch them and prevent their rapid multiplication.

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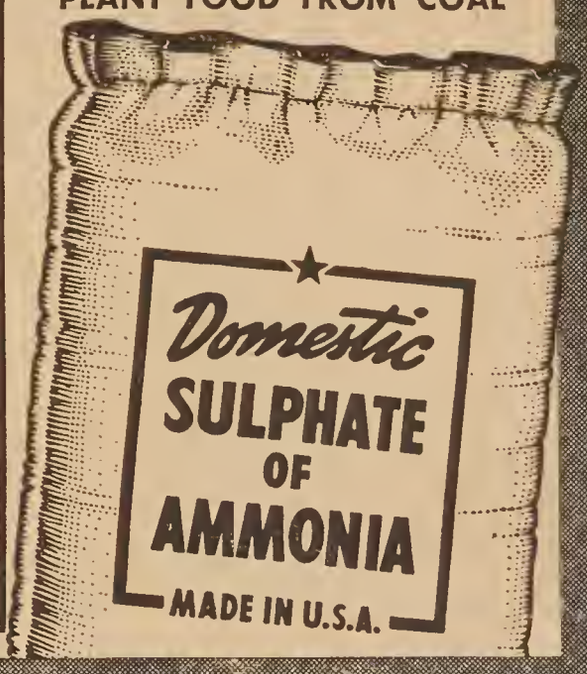
If sod land is fall-plowed, harrow in *Domestic* SULPHATE OF AMMONIA deeply when preparing the land for corn—the deeper the better. Try using SULPHATE on some of your sod land this spring. It supplements the fertilizer you apply at planting and produces profitable increases in corn yields. Use 200 pounds per acre and tell your fertilizer man you want *Domestic* SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, made in the U.S.A.

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for GRASS *Domestic* SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, at 200 pounds per acre, applied *real early* produces a luxuriant growth of high-quality feed.

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against Low Milk Prices NEXT SUMMER



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We have successfully fought all efforts waged by unscrupulous and selfish dealers in their effort to get surplus milk that they could use as fluid.

Today a wall of protection is being thrown up against low prices next summer. Cooperative leaders are negotiating in Washington and Albany constantly to make certain that this wall is strong enough—to make certain of amendments which will guard milk prices to the greatest possible extent during the flush period. Many of these cooperative leaders have been forced to remain away from their homes even on Saturdays and Sundays in order to battle for this protection.

Every dairy farmer should understand the efforts that are being made today and every day by the leaders of their cooperatives. A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK was won by this vigilance and it must be preserved by this vigilance. But cooperative leaders are not waiting until prices have crashed before trying to do something—they are busy now to PREVENT it.

Our organization urges that all dairy farmers understand the tireless efforts which are being made TODAY and every day to guard their milk checks, their homes and their standards of living. Every farmer must realize by now that only organization and cooperative effort can provide this protection.

●

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THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Potato Plans for 1940

By E. V. HARDENBURG

THE U. S. Outlook report for 1940 indicates an increase of about 100,000 acres of potatoes over 1939. This represents a 30 per cent increase in the 18 early and intermediate potato states and a 3 per cent increase in the 30 late states. With average potato weather, this might mean a total U. S. crop of 384,000,000 bushels or 23,000,000 bushels more than the crop of 1939. Apparently, 1940 is not a promising year to increase plantings. It looks like another one of those years when only the grower who gets high acre yields of quality potatoes will find potato growing very profitable.

Choosing the Field

The field which had a good stand of clover and timothy in 1938 and 1939 is not necessarily the best one for potatoes in 1940. It may be infested with wireworms. Heavy, wet, poorly drained, shallow soils are not likely to produce good yields of quality tubers no matter what the investment in good seed, fertilizer, tillage and spraying. Such soils generally produce darker skinned, poorer shaped, lower quality potatoes than do well aerated soils. Furthermore, damage from the wheat-wireworms is sometimes worse on tubers harvested from poorly drained fields. One should be cautious about planting fields which in 1938 and 1939 were in old pasture or in old grass sod. Both wheat wire-worms and white grubs are favored by such conditions. The year 1941 is predicted to be the next bad grub year. Hence, the fields which are to be planted to potatoes next year should be free of grass sod this spring, especially in those areas where white grub injury is sometimes serious.

Since 1939 was an abnormally dry year, scab was worse than usual in the crop. This means that more scabby seed than usual will be planted. Such seed, if used, should be treated by the approved formaldehyde method.

Early Planting

In a big crop year, the early market is often more profitable than the late. Early planting facilitates early harvesting and more nearly insures a mature crop which is of better keeping quality as well as better cooking quality.

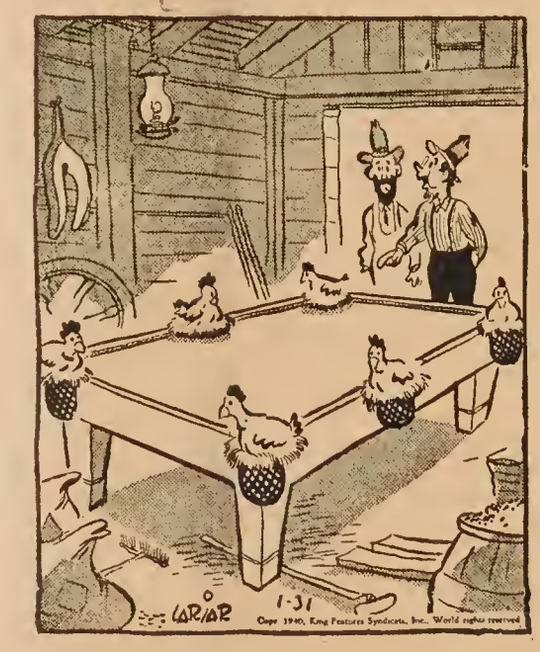
The trend in fertilizing potatoes today is toward heavier applications and the use of a somewhat higher proportion of potash and nitrogen in the mixture. For the heavier soils, a mixture of 1-2-1 ratio such as 10-20-10 or 5-10-5 is recommended. For the lighter soils and for muck, a 1-2-2 ratio such as 8-16-16, 5-10-10 or 4-8-8 is suggested.

Green Manures

This may be a good year to grow a green manure crop to plow under for the 1941 potato crop. Where stable manure is not available for the usual potato acreage, organic matter may limit both yield and quality. In a sense, green manure may be called the "poor man's fertilizer". The organic matter supplied in this way improves water-holding capacity, provides necessary aeration, and increases the availability of mineral nutrients present naturally in our upland or mineral soils. Rye, of course, is the best winter crop because it is cheap, has a wide soil adaptation, and will germinate and grow at low temperatures. For a summer green manure crop to grow on the more acid soils, corn, Japanese millet and Sudan grass are suggested. They may be seeded about June 15 and plowed down before September first in time to seed rye. They should be fertilized at time of seeding to insure good growth, and an application of some cheap source of nitrogen such as sulfate of ammonia, nitrate of soda or cyanamid applied just before plowing. This added nitrogen helps to insure decomposition of the organic matter before potato planting time. On the less acid soils, such legumes as red and alsike clover, soybeans, and sweet clover may be substituted for the non-legumes listed above, but, in general, they have not proved as productive of high yields of potatoes as the non-legumes.

Choice of Variety

For muck soils, Chippewa and Warba are good early varieties while Katahdin is highly recommended for the late crop. For upland soils, Cobbler and Chippewa are good varieties for the early crop. For the late crop, Katahdin and Smooth Rural are well adapted to upland soils. Katahdin is said to be more resistant to "Z" disease and to yellow dwarf than is Rural. However, it sets rather shallow and being subject to sunburn, should be planted deeper than Rural. Green Mountain should be planted only on the lighter soils and at the higher cooler elevations.



"It's a new type of hen's nest my son sent down from the City!"

SMALL FRUITS for Home Use

(*Continued from Page* 3)

Cumberland are at the top in quality. If only one is wanted, Bristol is preferred. In late July the Eldorado blackberry is the mainstay of the small fruit garden.

Currants and gooseberries ripen in early July and are indispensable for jelly and jam. Green gooseberries make excellent sauce and pies, but are little used for this purpose now. Red Lake and Perfection are two of the best currants for home use. The Poorman gooseberry is the best red variety and of superior quality. Chautauqua is a large-fruited English type gooseberry.

In late August the earliest grapes are ready. Van Buren, a new blue variety, is ripe soon after August 20th; and by September 1st Fredonia, another blue grape, is ready. Ripening with Fredonia are Ontario and Portland, both green varieties. Where frosts come too early for Concord to mature, these varieties will be the mainstay of the vineyard. Concord is known to all and should be in every planting. Likewise well known are Niagara and the delicious little Delaware. Concord Seedless is an interesting novelty. Where seasons are a week or ten days longer than necessary to ripen Concord, Sheridan will provide high quality fruit that will keep until Christmas. Golden Muscat is sensational because of its very large clusters and berries and its rich characteristic muscat flavor.

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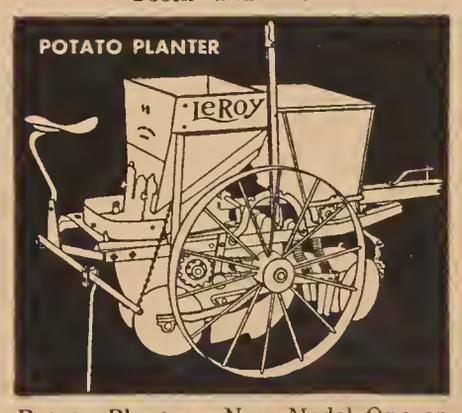
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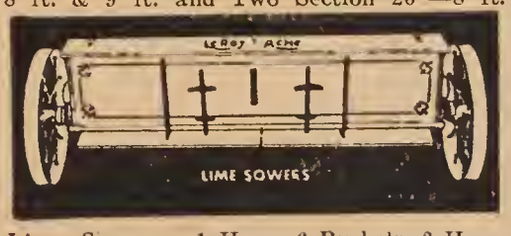
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from SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

BY L. B. SKEFFINGTON

A FINE project of boosting is being done by the New York State Cold Storage Apple Promotion Committee, of which James G. Case of Sodus is chairman. Several thousand dollars has been subscribed by the storages and major promotional activity is being conducted through the schools of the state. Webster J. Birdsall, director of the Bureau of Markets, is secretary and treasurer and E. Stuart Hubbard of Poughkeepsie is in charge of promotional work.

Cooperating with the committee is the New York and New England Apple Institute. Some time ago institute directors felt that a great opportunity for promoting use of apples was to be found in the schools. Mr. Hubbard personally contacted school officials in New York, Albany and elsewhere upstate. The school authorities agreed that schools had no material on the subject of apples and their use. An agreement was made that if material suitable for school use could be provided, the home economics departments would get behind it.

Hubbard Prepares Material

Next Mr. Hubbard began the assembling and preparing of material. An attractive little booklet, "Apples for You," was issued first. Recipes were prepared by a home economist and factual material by Hubbard. The text is well illustrated by line drawings.

Pamphlets on how to keep apples and the health and food values of apples, together with extracts from nutritive research on apples by Dr. Ira A. Manville, were made available. The response has been gratifying.

The aim of the campaign, of course, is to increase consumption of apples. It is believed that by working through the school teachers and pupils many thousands of homes will be influenced in this direction.

* * *

New Soil District Bill

The state college, extension service and farm organizations generally have given their approval to a new soil conservation district bill. Last year a somewhat similar bill passed both houses of the Legislature but was vetoed by the Governor, presumably because it contained points unsatisfactory to the interests involved. The new bill has been endorsed by the Conference Board of State Farm Organizations.

It provides that a state soil conservation committee shall consist of the dean of the State College of Agriculture, director of the extension service, two qualified farmers and, by invitation, the coordinator of the soil conservation work in the state. This committee shall have advisory and coordinating power with relation to districts.

Chief change is the manner of setting up districts. Each Board of Supervisors would be empowered to make the county a district and appoint a committee of five to administer it. Two would be board members, two members would represent the Grange and Farm Bureau and the other would be a qualified farmer. The districts would be empowered to obtain official cooperation from the state committee, various state, federal and county agencies.

There seems to be a tendency upon the part of some persons to confuse this program with the agricultural conservation program. That applies to benefit payments to individual farmers for soil-conserving practices. The soil conservation program would deal with more general or area problems of soil and water conservation, reforesting, stream control, etc.

* * *

A bill passed by both houses of the Legislature, and now requiring only the governor's signature to become law, is the subject of much discussion among growers and shippers of produce. It provides that fees for inspection of farm products shall be on a computed basis, including overhead costs of the Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Apparently none of the farm or shipping groups were consulted about the bill. They assume that it means an increase in fees. The bill originated in the budget bureau and is considered a move to increase state revenue. Users of the service contend that it now is on a practically self-supporting basis, and that in many instances the inspection fees are higher than charged in other states. In some quarters it has been suggested that fees for inspection service ought to be reduced to encourage more general use of grades.

Should it be found that fees now received for inspection and certification do not fully meet all costs of the service, another argument is that the service performs many jobs constantly for the general welfare of agriculture and the public. It is pointed out that food, cold storage, nursery and other inspections are not charged for, nor are the interests affected asked to pay directly a share of the overhead cost of the department. There seems little doubt that the governor will be asked to veto this bill on the ground that it imposes unfair, unnecessary and confiscatory costs on movement of farm products.

* * *

Chandler Tours W. N. Y.

John Chandler of Sterling Junction, Mass., president of the New York and New England Apple Institute, spoke at five county fruit meetings in Western New York. He told them that in his considered judgment the institute had done an excellent job of stimulating apple movement with the small amount of funds available. He reviewed briefly that every other organization for the promotion of apples had failed, but that the institute had been able to come through five years in sound condition.

* * *

Beneway Boosts Retailers

Frank W. Beneway of Ontario, chairman of the Western New York Peach Committee, has addressed a letter to all members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives in opposition to the Patman chain store bill. He reviews cooperation given to the growers by retail groups and says: "In the last decade corporate chain store groups and independent store groups have developed rapidly. Consumer demand for better quality goods, plus more efficient merchandising, have made economies necessary. The store groups have tried to meet these economies, both from the standpoint of handling food efficiently and from the standpoint of profits. The farm groups have been asleep in not fully availing themselves of the possible facilities for distribution and advertising which these store groups can give and seem willing to give."

Standard Package Bill

Of particular importance to fruit and vegetable producers is HR 5530 now before Congress. This bill aims to standardize apple boxes, crates, cartons and other packages in the same way that peach baskets were standardized a few years ago. The bill would provide for certain sizes, and would restrict packages to these sizes, making all others illegal.

As at present written it establishes the 1 bushel and the 1¼ bushel as standard, but makes no provision for 1⅛ or 1 1/5 bushel, which are the commercially accepted capacities of the popular apple crate used so widely in New England. This crate in its present form would be outlawed in the same way that the 14 quart peach basket was made illegal.

Only loophole apparent as bill is now drawn up is that it exempts packages which are sold solely on basis weight or numerical count. It, however, specifically states that such packages as well as the standardized sizes shall not be deceptive in appearance.

Upstate Potato Markets

For the past two weeks the potato market has been steady. Indications are that supplies of good stock are scarcer than they have been heretofore. State trade mark pecks have advanced 1c. Wholesale price is now 31c delivered at central New York points. U. S. No. 1 pecks are bringing 25c to 27c delivered. U. S. No. 1 Size A, brushed, in new bags, are bringing $1.50 to $1.60 per cwt. f.o.b. shipping point. Size A means that at least 20 per cent of the potatoes are 2¼" or over. Combination grade is bringing $1.25 to $1.35—mostly $1.30.

The severe freeze last week froze back potatoes in Alabama, and will extend the old potato season another week or ten days. This, plus damage done by previous freeze, should enable a good percentage of old potatoes in the Northeast to be marketed in an orderly fashion.

Certified seed potatoes proven free of virus diseases by southern test are scarce. Demand is good, and current prices average about $2.50 per hundred f.o.b. for Russet Rurals, Smooth Rurals, Green Mountains, and Cobblers.

Certified Chippewas and certified Katahdins are still selling at $2.75 a hundred f.o.b., with supplies very limited.

Since good seed is one of the prime factors in profitable potato production, all potato growers should seriously consider the advisability of having their requirements covered at an early date.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

Monday, April 1st

12:35—"Trees for Retired Acres," Professor F. E. Carlson.

12:45—Parents' Court, "The Employed Child," Dr. Robert Frederick.

Tuesday, April 2nd

12:35—"Don't Kid Yourself About Seed," S. H. Fogg.

12:45—Homemakers' Clinic, "The Woman Who Didn't Mind Monday," Laura Wing.

Wednesday, April 3rd

12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag, "Electrotherapy For Your Soil," Ed W. Mitchell.

12:45—Countryside Talk, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Thursday, April 4th

12:35—"Our Sweet Corn Business," R. G. Greig.

12:45—F.F.A., "The Job For You," F.F.A. Chapter, Hudson High School.

Friday, April 5th

12:35—"Between You and Me," H. R. Waugh.

12:45—Women's Corner, Blanche Hedrick.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, April 6th

12:35—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "Yesterday's 4-H Club Members," Rensselaer County, N. Y., 4-H Club Members.

12:45—Grange Views and News, "What Shall We Do About Our Land Resources?" Herkimer Pomona Grange.

Monday, April 8th

12:35—"Cattle Health Rules at Work," Professor C. G. Bradt.

12:45—"Washington Irving and the Hudson Valley," Dr. Hugh M. Flick.

Tuesday, April 9th

12:35—"Better Potatoes Per Hill or Better Hills of Potatoes," C. M. Slack.

12:45—Homemakers' Clinic, "The Woman Who Discovered Beauty in Light," Francis Akin.

Wednesday, April 10th

12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag, "When It's Chore Time in the Milkhouse," Ed W. Mitchell.

12:45—Countryside Talk, Harold W. Thompson.

Thursday, April 11th

12:35—"Why Are We Dairymen?" C. W. Loomis, Delaware County, N. Y.

12:45—To be announced.

Friday, April 12th

12:35—"What to Expect of Your Bureau of Markets," W. J. Birdsall.

12:45—Women's Corner, Jessie Middlemast.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, April 13th

12:35—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "Friends of 4-H Clubs," Vermont State 4-H Club Office.

12:45—Grange Views and News, "Using Farm Tariff Revenues for the Farmer," Mass. Berkshire South Pomona Grange.

Neighbors Honor Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR., of Lawyersville, Schoharie County, New York, was given a real surprise party recently when 150 of his friends gave him a testimonial dinner at the Hotel Augustan in Cobleskill. For many years Jared has been a figure in New York State agriculture. He has appeared on countless Farmers' Institute programs and has been a contributing editor to *American Agriculturist*. We voice the sentiments of many of his friends when we say that he is one of the outstanding agricultural writers of his time.



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Present at the banquet were Commissioner of Agriculture H. V. Noyes; Berne A. Pyrke, former Commissioner of Agriculture; H. B. Knapp, Director of the Farmingdale State School of Agriculture, and many others. Governor Lehman and Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt sent letters of congratulation.

Following the banquet, Toastmaster Frank Ryder, as a representative of those present, presented Mr. Van Wagenen with a set of Sandburg's Life of Lincoln.

National Percheron Show at State Fair

PLANS are already well under way for the 100th anniversary of the New York State Fair, to be held Aug. 25th to Sept. 2nd, inclusive at Syracuse.

The first announcement regarding the 1940 fair features carries the news that the National Percheron Show, hereto always held either in the Midwest or on the Pacific Coast, will be staged in connection with the Fair centennial.

Prize money totalling $5,500 has been set up for the show, State Fair Director Paul Smith announces. The premiums offered, the splendid facilities of the Fair for staging the show and the ever-increasing Eastern interest in breeding combined to enable the fair to secure the colorful horse event.

More than 200 Percherons will be shown, Ellis Mc Farland, secretary-treasurer of the Percheron Horse Association of America, estimates. Heaviest entries are expected from Indiana, Ohio, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

The National Percheron Show will run five days. A discussion following each day's judging, led by Percheron authorities, will constitute a school for breeders.

The Percheron event will be held in addition to the fair's regular horse show, which is expected to draw more than 500 entries in the farm, draft, commercial and breeding classes.

Dairymen's League Reports Few Withdrawals

The Dairymen's League reports 1258 withdrawals during the regular withdrawal period. With two exceptions, this is the smallest number of withdrawals for the past ten years. Judging from what has happened in past years, not all of these withdrawals will become effective. There are always many who reconsider before the first of April.

NORTHEASTERN DAIRY CONFERENCE

By LELAND SPENCER

THE FIFTH annual meeting of the Northeastern Dairy Conference was held in Providence, Rhode Island, March 7 and 8. As readers of this column may know, this conference is an organization of cooperative dairy associations with State departments of agriculture and agricultural colleges as associate members. The principal activity of the Conference is the annual meeting, at which problems of mutual interest to the members and associate members are discussed. Among the topics discussed at this year's meeting were:



Leland Spencer

- Newer developments and needed changes in State milk control
- Coordinating State and Federal milk control
- Responsibility of the producer in milk control
- Milk production control
- The food-stamp plan
- Outlook for the dairy industry in the Northeast
- Efficiency in milk production
- Changing methods of distribution.

Between 200 and 300 persons were present at each of the sessions. At least half the program had to do with public control of the milk industry. A banquet speaker who lauded self-reliance as a cardinal virtue was somewhat out of tune with his audience.

In this short article it would be impossible to give anything like an adequate review of the many papers and discussions of this two-day meeting. I shall therefore limit my comment to one session that was of particular interest to me — the one on milk production control. The leader of this discussion was Dr. John D. Black, of Harvard University.

At the outset Dr. Black said he was unwilling to consider any proposal for production control of milk except as part of a broad program for the dairy industry. He proceeded to outline five essential parts of such a program, namely:

1. Consumption adjustment, taking the form of a general increase in consumption, plus occasional stepping up to take care of emergency situations.
2. Output adjustment — to take care only of temporary overexpansion of herds due to delayed culling, the raising of more calves, and the shifting of cattle from beef to dairy production.
3. A general reduction in costs of production.
4. Reduction in costs of distribution.
5. A limited amount of control of fluid milk markets.

Dr. Black stated that "we have a large persistent under-consumption of dairy products in this country." He believes that a substantial increase in consumption of milk, as well as butter and cheese, can be brought about by offering these products to consumers with low incomes at prices they can afford to pay. In hard times, like the present, this requires the payment of subsidies.

There's no doubt that poor people will use much more butter and cheese when these products are sold at half price or given away by relief agencies. It may take a much larger subsidy to bring about equally large increases in the sales of fluid milk. The possibility of greatly improved demand for dairy products, and therefore higher prices, through an increase in business activity and employment at good wages was not mentioned in Dr. Black's discussion. If it were not for this, the outlook for dairymen and other farmers would be dark indeed.

With respect to "output adjustment," Dr. Black stated that "the fluctuations in output of dairy products in this country are not wide enough to warrant any general full-fledged program of control with quotas and penalties." He pointed out that year-to-year variations in milk production are only about 5 per cent, compared with 25 per cent for cotton, 15 to 20 per cent for potatoes, and 20 per cent for wheat. Apparently Dr. Black believes, as I do, that the general level of production of different crops over a period of years will be controlled more satisfactorily by supply and demand prices than by a quota system or by arbitrary regulations.

In emergency situations, Dr. Black would approve of "output adjustment" for dairy products. The most logical method, he says, is to increase the appropriations for disposal of diseased cattle, for moving dairy animals into the South, and to pay bonuses for extra culling of cows. He prefers this to more direct methods of controlling production because he believes the extra culling would help to reduce the costs of producing milk.

"It should be understood," says Dr. Black, "that such a program would not raise prices of dairy products to the high levels some dairymen think are right." With this we readily agree. Over a series of years, the farmers' income from milk will depend mostly upon the general price level and upon the buying power of consumers.

Milk Prices

New York—E. M. Harmon, Administrator of the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order for New York City, has announced the February price for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone as $2.10. This price is 4c less than the price for January, but is 35c higher than February a year ago and is the highest price for February since 1931.

Rochester—For the Rochester area, Administrator Lawrence Clough has announced the uniform February price as $2.38.

A new cooperative organization of about 100 dairymen is being formed to become a member of the Rochester Bargaining Agency. It is estimated that formation of this cooperative will bring into the Agency about 30 per cent of the producers at present unaffiliated.

Buffalo—Douglas Lasher, Administrator for the Buffalo Marketing Order, has announced the uniform price of $2.01 for February, plus a 20c differential for direct delivery. This is 5c below the January price.

Time to Treat Seed

A few hours and a few cents spent for material for treating seed oats and barley this spring will in many cases save many dollars in a larger harvest later.

Dust methods of treatment are now regarded as better than the wet formaldehyde and hot water method. New ceresen will do the trick. Full directions come with every package.

FOR *All* THE JOBS ON YOUR FARM

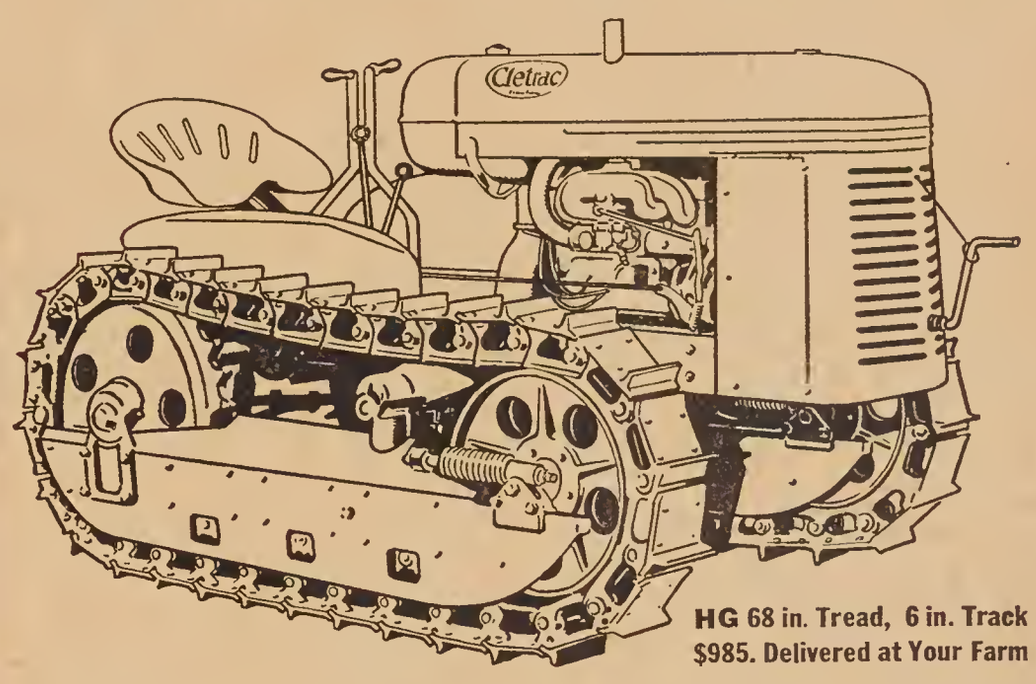
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42 in. Tread 6 in. Track Shoes

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HG 68 in. Tread, 6 in. Track
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IT PLOWS — 2-3 plow capacity for any soil.

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Users are delighted with performance

● "Can use my Model H for anything on a farm from plowing to mowing hay. Fine on hills." *Ed Sturgess, Troy, N. Y. 129 acre farm.*

● "Cletrac Model H doesn't pack the soil and gets around in rainy weather." *J. W. Dempsey, Appleton, N. Y. 40 acre farm.*

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E. M. Sutherland, Union Hill, N. Y.
Carl Lindstrom, Jamestown, N. Y.
W. J. Fullagar, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Farm Supply, Scio, N. Y.
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for better work at lower cost

NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

Farm Bill Passes Senate

CONGRESSIONAL economy drive vanished into thin air recently when Senate Appropriations subcommittee approved a 297 million dollar increase in farm bill, raising total to $958,000,000. President Roosevelt in his budget had recommended total of $788,929,519, and House had pared this to $749,561,000. Senate committee increase includes 212 millions for parity payments and 85 millions for surplus disposal.

In addition, Senate committee found another 160 millions for agriculture by directing Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend 100 millions to farm agencies, and by shifting 60 millions of benefit payments from this year's funds to next year. In all, this provides more than a billion dollars for agricultural programs under Secretary Wallace for fiscal year starting July 1st. Senate has just O.K.'d the bill.

If farm bill with Senate increases is finally passed, it will wipe out nearly all of savings previously made by the House on ten different annual appropriations, and confront Congress once more with dilemma of finding new money either by raising taxes or boosting national debt limit above 45 billions.

SLANT: Government subsidies to farmers on a large scale were supposed at the start to be on an emergency basis, but instead of being withdrawn as conditions have improved, they have increased. With this country staggering under a national debt of nearly 45 billions, most intelligent farmers are coming to see that they would be better off in the end if reckless spending were curbed. Continuation of huge subsidies that will raise the national debt limit, or force new taxes, will only be a stone around the necks of both business men and farmers.

Farm Credit At the Crossroads

IN RECENT issues, *American Agriculturist* has reported rapid and fundamental changes in Farm Credit Administration. Last issue we reported forced resignations of key men long in service of Farm Credit. Since then, Albert Goss, Commissioner of Land Banks, prominent Granger, with a record of 15 years of Farm Credit service, is definitely out.

To save cooperative features of Farm Credit, and to save it from other changes which they believe to be destructive, farm organizations, including Grange, Farm Bureau, and National Cooperative Council, got a bill introduced into both Houses of Congress to restore administration of Farm Credit to an independent basis under a non-partisan Board. This bill is known as Senate Bill number 3480, and is supported by several leading Democratic Senators.

However, another and opposing Farm Credit bill has been introduced into Congress by Senator Wheeler, and Chairman of the Agricultural Committee in the House, Marvin Jones, which, it is claimed, if passed will destroy the Farm Credit system and service on its present basis. The Jones bill would remove all cooperative features of Farm Credit system, and all farmer ownership and management. The System would be entirely government-owned and centrally controlled. An entirely new system of making loans would be set up, the government would carry all of the risks and all the expenses.

SLANT: The Grange, the Farm Bureau, and the National Cooperative Council are working for the passage of the Gillette Bill, Senate number 3480, which would restore the administration of Farm Credit to an independent, nonpartisan Board. These farm organizations, also, are utterly opposed to the Jones bill. Nevertheless, Washington reports that the Jones bill has a good chance of passing. As *American Agriculturist* pointed out in last issue, if the Federal government succeeds in making Farm Credit an entirely government-owned and controlled corporation, some future Administration, in an effort to save money and balance the Budget, will take the government entirely out of Farm Credit. Where will farmers be then? They will lose a system that has rendered untold service to American farmers, a system which it has taken more than 20 years to build.

Those Census Questions

ANOTHER Senate Committee has backed up Senator Tobey (New Hampshire Republican) in his fight to get certain questions left out of census. Senate Commerce committee favorably reported his resolution to put Senate on record against income questions. However, a legislative jam may prevent action by Senate before April 1, date on which census is scheduled to begin. It is said that a vote taken after that date would not count.

Senator Tobey has argued repeatedly that census-takers might tattle to neighbors the income information they gathered, and that this data also might be used for political purposes.

One result of Senator Tobey's fight is that Secretary of Commerce Hopkins has issued instructions that citizens, if they wish, may hand written replies to income questions, in a sealed envelop, to census-takers. These will be mailed direct to Census Bureau in Washington.

Platform for Taxpayers

FROM A civic-minded and thoughtful group of men comes the following resolution on the tax situation:

TAXPAYERS' 1940 EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

"WHEREAS, government, whether it be that of a tiny hamlet, city, county, or that of the nation, has become necessary in the daily lives of each and every one of us, and

"WHEREAS, such government requires funds in order to function, and

"WHEREAS, such funds are provided from taxes out of the pockets of taxpayers, and

"WHEREAS, the ability of the government to collect these taxes is directly proportional to the sum total of the abilities of taxpayers to pay, and

"WHEREAS, the ability to pay is less today because of a variety of circumstances, some of them beyond our control, now

"BE IT PROCLAIMED, that in the interest of continuing the really necessary and vital phases of government, there be immediate, intelligent and fearless retrenchment in government spending, and

"BE IT FURTHER PROCLAIMED, that every taxpayer demand such retrenchment, and

"BE IT FURTHER PROCLAIMED, that each and every such taxpayer support whole-heartedly those government representatives who honestly and fearlessly strive toward this objective, even in the face of pressure groups intent on saving their own favored activities, and

"BE IT FURTHER PROCLAIMED, that the yardstick to be applied to each and every activity in determining the degree of retrenchment to be made, shall be *'Is this absolutely necessary to the well-being of the citizen?'* "

SLANT: In attacking the problems of reckless government spending and high taxes, it is only fair for each and every taxpayer to ask himself which comes first, the cart or the horse. In other words, is government solely responsible for high taxes, or are the people to blame for continually demanding more and more services, subsidies, benefit payments, etc? Part of any tax program must be a determination on the part of citizens to expect less from the government and to do more for themselves.

For Purer Politics

POLITICIANS got a fearful jolt last week when Senate voted 2 to 1 in favor of new Hatch bill, which seeks to curb political activities of State employes drawing Federal pay. Original Hatch act, passed last year, forbids Federal jobholders, except "policy-making" ones, to do any electioneering. New Hatch bill, which also provides that no one may contribute more than $5,000 to a political campaign, now goes to House, where it is said that it will have a harder time getting passed than a camel squeezing through the eye of a needle.

Original Hatch act was passed largely as result of charges that WPA workers in some States, particularly Kentucky and Pennsylvania in 1938, were forced to vote for New Dealers and to give money to political campaigns. Idea back of bill was to prevent building up a national political machine with Federal funds granted for various loans, subsidies, and direct relief.

In the main, Republicans are supporting the measure, and Democrats opposing it.

SLANT: Here is a bill that this country needs. Today there is more danger than ever before of Federal funds being used to perpetuate the power of the party in office.

The Town That Couldn't Be Licked

WARE, MASS., is a little town of about 7,700 people. Half of the town's workers suddenly found themselves out of a job twenty-eight months ago when Ware's major industry, a cotton textile mill, closed up and moved South with all its machinery. All efforts to get some large concern to come and take its place failed.

Then the town got busy. Finding that the vacant cotton mill could be bought for $50,000, a "Save Ware" mass meeting was held, at which the townspeople decided to buy the property and organize Ware Industries, Inc. Clerks, waitresses, policemen, day laborers, teachers, merchants—they all chipped in and took the $5 shares, and $50,000 was raised in two weeks. Diversified industries from outside were persuaded to locate in the old mill, which the town repaired and put in shape with money borrowed from the bank.

Today, seventeen concerns make the old mill hum. Hats are made there, as well as shoes, dresses, and products of metal, woodworking and textile trades. Ware Industries, Inc., has paid its debts, taxes, and employs two and a half times as many workers as the old cotton mill did. Across the front of the main building is a sign. It says "Ware, the Town that Can't Be Licked."

SLANT: We like this story, and we think that the folks who hustled around and found a way out are happier than if many of them took the easy way and went on relief.

Fewer Farm Bankruptcies

LAST YEAR saw smallest number of farm bankruptcies in twenty years, according to figures given out by U. S. Dep't. of Agriculture this month. Failures were 21 per cent below those for 1938, and down 82 per cent from peak of 7,872 recorded in 1925.

Interesting also is fact that while all occupational groups suffered fewer bankruptcies last year than year before, the percentage drop for farm group was largest.

State Advertising Sells Farm Products

INTERESTING survey just completed this month by a Pacific Coast advertising firm shows results of advertising of farm products by various States. Nine states already have laws permitting state advertising; several others have laws pending.

Here in Northeast, Maine pushes its potatoes, sweet corn, blueberries, lobsters, and scallops. New York boosts its maple syrup, milk, apples, corn, onions, potatoes, tomatoes, and ducklings. New Jersey tells the world about its milk, eggs, apples, asparagus, blueberries, and potatoes.

Idaho advertises its potatoes and onions; Washington, its apples (and soon dairy products); California, prunes, pears, peaches and wine; Florida, its citrus fruits.

Money to finance various state advertising programs is raised in different ways. Survey finds that Washington, Idaho, and Florida levy assessments per unit of production. In New York this is true for milk, and in Maine for potatoes. For farm products other than milk, New York made lump sum appropriation. Maine did this for boosting of its fishery products and farm products other than potatoes. Wisconsin did same thing for its cheese.

New Jersey authorized secretary of agriculture to receive money for advertising purposes either as contributions from producers or as proceeds from sale of labels. In Florida all assessments on grapefruit which goes into cans are spent for advertising such canned grapefruit. In California, prune and wine advertising is carried on by the state under an enabling act through which growers, by a petition signed by producers of a majority of the tonnage, may vote an advertising assessment upon themselves.

DOES IT PAY?

Answering question, "Does it pay?", survey concludes that most state-financed advertising campaigns have paid out. It quotes Florida Citrus Commission as figuring each dollar invested has brought $17 in sales in-

crease. In Maine, it helped potato growers to find new markets and stabilize prices. In Idaho, increase in average price per bushel received by potato producers in 1938 over 1937 was 60% more than increase throughout the country, according to survey. New York State's milk advertising campaign has meant, over a period of 5 years, an increase of millions of dollars for New York State dairymen.

■ *To Put Lard In the Larder*

WALTER H. LLOYD, editor of that good farm paper, The Ohio Farmer, in describing the new farmers' organization called the American Pork Producers, Associated, said:

"Up in Chicago a new farm organization was launched. This is a self-help organization. Its officers are not going to establish a lobby in Washington for congressional subsidies for agriculture. They are not going to seek changes in the tax laws nor ask for special favors of any kind. This organization, therefore, has few counterparts in agriculture at the moment, *but probably will as the years roll by.* Objectives of the organization are:

1. To sponsor production of a superior grade of good old-fashioned hog lard, packaged in an improved container under the name of *pure lard shortening,* plainly marked with a distinctive seal of merit granted only to a standardized high quality product.
2. To effect the restoration of pure lard shortening to its proportionate place in both household and commercial use.
3. To promote the year-round use of pork in the American diet.
4. To put more ham and bacon on the American breakfast table.
5. To insure the maintenance of this organization always as definitely a producers' organization, financed by the producers and with its control and management in the hands of the producers.
6. To enlist the cooperation and participation of all interested groups and organizations."

The leaders of this organization are sound, level-headed men and deserve the support of all commercial hog producers.

■ *Northeast a Great Vegetable Section*

"The number of acres devoted to vegetables in the State of New York has increased 45 per cent in the past 35 years."
—*Uncle Ab.*

SLANT: This percentage of increase is probably not far wrong for the whole Northeast, which means that vegetables are second only to milk and poultry in this section as a farm enterprise. In recent years rapid transportation and refrigeration have increased the competition to Northeastern growers from the South, but now quick freezing, which uses northeastern vegetables and can extend their season the year round, may help to offset competition from other sections. Growers will be wise not to increase further until consumer demand increases.

■ *Milk Did the Trick*

Two cages of white rats have done a lot of traveling since last summer. With their owners, Ralph Juhl and Arland Thieking, of Bremer County, Iowa, they went to Iowa State Fair last fall, then to Dairy Cattle Congress in Waterloo, and later to San Francisco World's Fair and National Dairy Show. The rats' job was to demonstrate the importance of milk in the diet. Those in one cage were the "under-privileged" kind—skinny, no pep, one with a twisted neck, one going blind, all of them a sad sight to see. Those in the other cage were healthy, lively, and increased their weight five times in three months.

Rats in both cages had been fed oatmeal by their owners—but with this difference. Sickly ones got just oatmeal and water. Healthy ones had oatmeal and whole milk. *SLANT:* What's good for rats in this case is good for humans. Every one who cares about his health should drink more milk!

Good Books to Read

MAKING THE BIBLE LIVE, *Georgia L. Chamberlin.* Rich and human stories lie behind the great religious writings of the Old Testament, but to the average reader they are often shrouded in legend and mysticism. In this book the author has presented each prophet as a human being rising to meet the political and social crises of his day. A valuable aid to parents and teachers in introducing the Bible to young people.—*University of Chicago Press.* $3.00.

Good Movies to See

YOUNG TOM EDISON. The inspiring, human story of the adventures of a boy who did not fit into the common mold because of his curiosity and spark of genius. Mickey Rooney.

FAMILY HARVEST "WEIGHS OUT" IN... BETTER LIVING

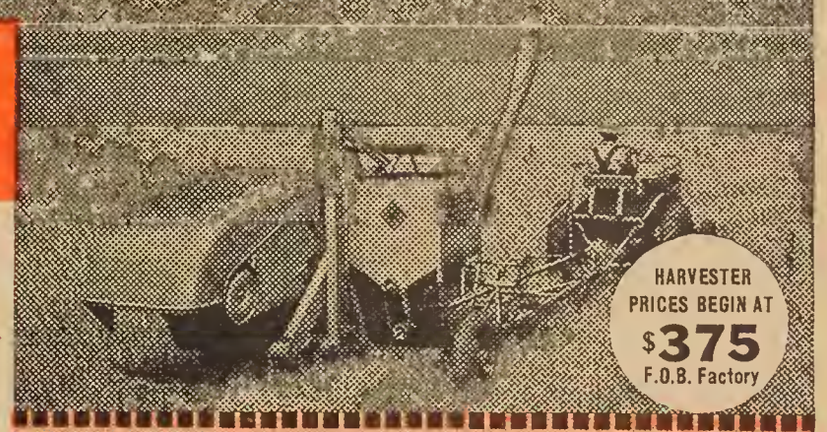
When you catch the first handful of grain from your own ALL-CROP HARVESTER . . . something tells you Better Living has come to stay. You know by the feel that the plump, *stalk-ripened* kernels will weigh out heavier. Look at a sample of last year's crop—weather-stained in the shock, musty. It reminds you of the grief you had with your binder in down grain . . . the dust, chaff, backaches . . . stacks of dishes facing Mother.

This year—you've worked a miracle with your All-Crop Harvester! Your grain is safe in the bin. Nearly enough *more* bushels to pay the cost of harvesting! Air-Blast Separation and the Close-Cutting Header did it. The Wide Bar Cylinder and Over-Size Threshing Rear kept you ahead of "big combines." With Variable Speed V-Belt Drives, you made simple in-the-field adjustments for legumes, grasses, sorghums as well as grains. And your cost was *10 cents less on every bushel.* Bushels that "weighed out" in terms of Better Living!





ALL-CROP HARVESTER
"Successor to the Binder"



MODEL 60 (ABOVE) For 2-Plow Power

See the new streamlined 1940 Model 60 at your Allis-Chalmers dealer's! All-weather rubberized drapers, all-rubber vulcanized shelling contacts. Full-length power take-off shield. NEW LOW PRICE!

MODEL 40 (RIGHT) For 1-Plow Power

Like Model 60, needs NO AUXILIARY MOTOR. Gives you a family harvest for 100 different grains, beans, soil-building legumes, grasses, sorghums. Pickup attachment for windrowed crops.

TO BETTER LIVING
TO BETTER FARMING
TO MORE PROFIT
ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION—MILWAUKEE, U. S. A.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 34, Tractor Division, Milwaukee, Wis.
Gentlemen: Please send FREE catalogs checked. I farm ..... acres.
☐ "40" All-Crop Harvester ☐ 2-Row RC Tractor
☐ "60" All-Crop Harvester ☐ 2-Plow WC Tractor
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THERE ARE A FEW OPENINGS IN OUR SALES FORCE WHICH OFFER A REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN WHO WILL HUSTLE.



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E. C. WEATHERBY
American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

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DAIRY CATTLE

Mallary Farm Holsteins

Choice young bulls of service age, from dams with good A.R. and D.H.I.A. records, offered at farmers' prices. These bulls are sired by Osborndale Sir Bess Pietje Ormsby No. 744199, whose five nearest dams average 1017 lbs. fat, 3.9 per cent, and Osborndale Sir Joash Inka, No. 729026, whose dam produced 923 lbs. fat, 3.8%, in class B. Our herd numbers over 100 head. 1939 D.H.I.A. average 419 lbs. fat.

ACCREDITED AND NEGATIVE.

H. T. STEVENS, *Mgr.* Bradford, Vt.

BULL CALVES ON FREE LEASE FOR 3½ YEARS to 5½ yrs. from Proven Holstein Sire, King Bessie Ormsby Boast, No. 593854. Registered calves offered to D.H.I.A. members, unregistered calves to non-members out of record cows. Full information on request.

Maynard L. Smith, R. 1, Elmira, N. Y.

COWS FOR SALE

T.B. Tested Holstein and Guernseys in Carload Lots. Ninety Day Retest Guaranteed.

E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

"Invincible"

Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires.

Orchard Hill Stock Farm, M. R. Klock, Fort Plain, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS Highest herd aver. in N. Y. State and 10th in U. S. for herds tested for five or more years as listed in Volume 10 Red Book. Bulls of serviceable age for sale; also a few females.

S. H. BABCOCK,

P. O. MADISON, N. Y. SOLSVILLE, N. Y.

FOR SALE: TEN REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS, FRESH; ONE YEARLING HOLSTEIN BULL. A FEW HEIFER AND BULL CALVES BRED FOR PRODUCTION AND BUTTERFAT. HERD ACCREDITED & BLOODTESTED.

THOMAS J. LONERGAN, Homer, N. Y.

Tarbell Farms GUERNSEYS

ACCREDITED—340 HEAD—NEGATIVE APPROVED.

Bulls from Proved Sires and High Record Dams.

Also a few choice A.R. cows and well bred heifers.

Visitors always welcome.

Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

On Free Lease Baby sons of Monie's Major of Elmwood, 214348, No. 1 D.H.I.A. Guernsey sire in U. S. A. Out of good Guernsey cows with D.H.I.A. records. For 30 days will waive D.H.I.A. membership requirement. Any careful dairyman accepted.

T. E. Milliman Hayfields Churchville, N.Y.

Altamont Jersey Farms, Altamont, Albany Co., N.Y.

Established last spring by Mr. Perley A. Dutton, importer and constructive Jersey breeder for more than 25 years, has within the past few months, supplied Herd Sires to Jersey breeders in Albany, Broome, Columbia, Delaware, Essex, Herkimer and Otsego Counties, as well as groups of cows to accompany some of the bulls — all satisfied patrons.

Imported and high grade Commercial cattle, T.B. and Bangs tested, a prices commensurate with quality. Visitors always welcome at ALTAMONT JERSEY FARMS, 15 miles from Albany, 10 miles from Schenectady on Route 146. Phone 2301.

Purebred Ayrshires Fresh cows—Springers, 150 head of all ages. Young stock of both sexes. Week old heifer calves eligible for registry, $15.00 F.O.B. Accredited—Negative.

Meadowcroft Farms, Granby, Mass.

Choice Dairy Cattle Michigan, Ohio, and New York State Holsteins and Guernseys. T.B. and Bloodtested — Carload lots or less.

MEADOWBROOK STOCK FARMS

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J. GEO. SIPEL, JR.

CHOICE YOUNG STOCK

at farmers' prices bred for high test. The daughters of our senior herd sire averaged 4.71% in December, 4.86% in January and 4.78% in February.

Cold Spring Farm, Mooers, New York

AFTER THE HARD WINTER

140 Well Bred Cows and Heifers

IN FINE CONDITION, READY FOR PRODUCTION.

Oswald J. Ward & Son, CANDOR, N. Y. Phone 3Y or 3H.

Choice Dairy Cattle - Fancy Horses

CARLOAD LOTS OR RETAIL. PRICED TO SELL. FREE DELIVERY ANY PLACE.

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MILKING SHORTHORNS

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULL CALVES AND YOUNG BULLS UP TO SERVICEABLE AGE.

Priced from $50.00 to $150.00 according to age and finish. Guaranteed Breeders.

W. J. Brew & Sons, Bergen, N.Y.

FOR SALE: 3 Pure bred Registered Dual Purpose

SHORTHORN BULLS.

15 MONTHS OLD. ACCREDITED HERD.

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When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

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Two Aberdeen-Angus Bulls, 8 and 10 mo. old, sired by bull whose sire and dam were both Gd. Champs. at N. Y. State Fair. Certified Lenroc Seed Oats and Certified Smooth Rural Seed Potatoes.

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HEREFORDS

Hereford Beef Cattle

REGISTERED PURE-BREDS.
3 CHOICE BRED HEIFERS.
1 YEARLING BULL READY FOR SERVICE.
Bull not related to females. Ideal Herd Foundation. Bocaldo and Mixer families.

PRICED REASONABLE FOR QUICK SALE.

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W.H.R. SUPER DOMINO 14TH, 4 YRS. OLD. OTHER BULLS AT ALL TIMES.

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CHERRY PLAIN, RENSS. COUNTY, NEW YORK.

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We have a surplus of proven sires and they are priced to sell. Particulars furnished on request.

WEST ACRES FARMS,

P.O. STEPHENTOWN, N. Y. NEW LEBANON, N.Y.

HORSES

AUCTION SALE

20 Native St. Lawrence County Horses

Saturday, April 6, 10 A. M.

CANTON, N. Y.

Sponsored by

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY HORSE BREEDERS' SOCIETY.

DR. L. A. FORTUNE, Pres., OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

PERCHERON AND BELGIAN **STALLIONS and MARES**

ALSO ALL CLASSES OF HORSES, TRUCK OR CARLOAD.

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IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BRED PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SUFFOLK STALLIONS AND MARES.

If you or your community are in need of a top stallion. Let us hear from you.

LEON R. DYGERT, Springville, N. Y.

For Sale: Horses or Dairy Cows

BY THE HEAD OR CAR LOAD.
WRITE OR WIRE YOUR WANTS.

CARL H. GRAY, Phone H. 63, West Liberty, O.

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65 Head Horses

Including 30 mares in foal, also yearlings and 2 year olds. Several matched pairs. Registered Belgian Stallion, 6 yrs. old, weighing a ton, and one 3 year old weighing 1850. All horses are acclimated and guaranteed. You probably saw some of these horses at the fair last fall. Come and see them as they are priced to sell.

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40 head well broke Ohio horses.

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CORNELL UNIVERSITY offers annual surplus

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10 geldings, 4 fillies, 1 to 3 years, 4 Bred mares, due to foal soon. Prices $100. to $350. Stallions also.

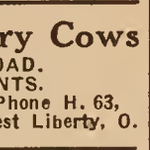
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Raise Mules, Guaranteed Breeders.

Krekler's Jack Farm,
West Elkton, Preble Co., Ohio.



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Duroc Boars and Sows Have a fine bunch of pigs of late March, April and May farrow—sired by boars of Perfect Balancer, Wavemaster and Count breeding—medium type, good chunky pigs yet with plenty of size and scale.

Russell F. Pattington, Scipio Center, N. Y. R. 1,

DUROC JERSEY SWINE

WORLD'S GREATEST BREEDING HERD OFFERS BRED GILTS, FALL PIGS, BOARS—
CHOLERA IMMUNE. GET OUR PRICES.

Lauxmont Farms, Wrightsville, Pa.

For Sale: REGISTERED BLACK AND SPOTTED POLAND CHINA

YOUNG BOARS AND SOWS. LARGE STOCK.

TWIN SPRUCE STOCK FARM,

C. W. HILLMAN, VINCENTOWN, N. J.

Chester F. Noble, R. 1, Pittsfield, Mass.

Pedigreed Chester Whites

75 BIG BROAD EASY FEEDING BRED SOWS. WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. PRICED LOW.

C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

PUREBRED REG. BERKSHIRES

Boars and Open Gilts of early fall farrow. Grandsons and granddaughters of Epoch's Flash Again. Cholera treated. Get our Prices.

GLENN W. HOLCOMB, R.D. No. 1, Tunnel, N. Y.

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AT LAST, STOCK IS MOVING

We have left only a dozen Hereford heifers, only 5 two-year-old pure bred Guernsey heifers to freshen this Spring; 2 first class farm teams; 2 single horses. Inspection Invited. H. E. BABCOCK Sunnygables, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE O.I.C. SWINE, BRED SOWS, SHOATS, PIGS.
ALSO FEEDING SHOATS AND PIGS.
YEARLING SERVICE BULLS. HOLSTEINS, GUERNSEYS AND AYRSHIRES.

Sayre Dairy Cattle Co., Sayre, Pa.

SHEEP

FOR SALE:

27 3-yr.-old Delaine Ewes,

bred to one of Cornell's best Dorset rams. Will drop lambs this spring. Price reasonable.

Raymond W. Colman, Medina, N. Y.

4-H FLOCK OF NINE

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE EWES

BRED TO LAMB IN APRIL, TWO YEARLING EWES AND ONE RAM. REASONABLE.

Robert Suter, Lone Cedar Farm, ONTARIO, N. Y.

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The meaning of the word Friend could well be— — Beautiful, Intelligent & trustworthy. Individually A.K.C. Reg. White, Sable and White, Tri color and Blue marks. Stud service. Phone 1111M2. **Collie**

Jonsown Collie Kennels, Reg., R. No. 4, BRANDON, VT.

FOR SALE—

ENGLISH BULL PUPS

LITTER REGISTERED — $25.

ALICE MORGAN, Troy, Penna.

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THE WHITE EGG FARM

R.O.P. Progeny Tested Leghorns

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

E. R. Stone & Son, Clyde, New York

Hobart Poultry Farm

LEGHORNS

Ask any of our customers about OUR LARGE BIRDS AND LARGE, PURE WHITE EGGS.

WALTER S. RICH

Box H, HOBART, N. Y

Babcock's Healthy Layers

W. LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS.

100% Pullorum Clean — 100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for attractive catalog.

BABCOCK'S HATCHERY,

501 Trumansburg Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS AND NEW HAMPSHIRES



WORLD CHAMPIONS

Most Sensational Winners in Poultry History

Write for catalog to America's No. 1 Breeder.

IRVING KAUDER, Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

De Roy Taylor HI-EGG-ABILITY PEDIGREED R.O.P. WHITE LEGHORNS

PROGENY TESTED

30 years experience breeding White Leghorns, (3 generations). New York State Tube Agglutination blood tested. We solicit your investigation and reservations for your season's requirements.

DEROY TAYLOR, Newark, Wayne County, N. Y.

Zimmer's PRODUCTION BRED PULLORUM FREE

WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS, BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSS

100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. REASONABLY PRICED. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

Zimmer Poultry Farm, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

Content Farms

PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

High Pen all Breeds Central, N. Y., 1939. Five birds laid over 300 points. Every male from 250 egg dam or better. Excellent livability, big husky birds laying large chalk white eggs.

Breeding males. Write for free catalog.

CAMBRIDGE, N. Y.

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27 YEARS BREEDING LEGHORNS for livability and production gives us a strain that has proven itself in the hands of our many customers of long standing. Always 100% clean on pullorum blood test, tube method.

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LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS

HATCHING EGGS

James E. Rice & Sons, Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

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300 DAUGHTERS OF 27 HENS TRAPNESTED THIS YEAR FOR PROGENY TESTING.

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HARTWICK QUALITY **Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns**

B.W.D. TESTED PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK. Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.

Hartwick Hatchery, Inc., Hartwick, N.Y.

S. C. W. Leghorns, Hanson Strain
S. C. R. I. Reds, Parmenter Strain
100% PULLORUM CLEAN.

Maynard L. Smith, R. 1, Elmira, N. Y.

Bulkley's Quality WHITE LEGHORNS

Trapnested, Progeny Tested, Pullorum Free. Started Pullets. Free Circular Tells Everything.

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ALLEN H. BULKLEY, ODESSA, N. Y.

S. C. REDS REAL REDS WITH ABILITY.
S. C. ANCONAS IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC BRED
ILLUSTRATED CATALOG PRICE LIST.

Wilson Chick Service, Fort Covington, New York.

White Mountain Strain New Hampshires

State accredited pullorum clean. Exceptional Livability and egg production. Prices reasonable.

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BOICE'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS AND NEW HAMPSHIRES. Pullorum free. Trapnested Progeny Tested. Bred for profits. Sexed Pullets and Cockerels. Free Circular.

GERALD BOICE,

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TWIN MAPLE HATCHERY

U. S. CERTIFIED S. C. W. LEGHORNS AND APPROVED NEW HAMPSHIRES. B.W.D. TESTED.

Saugerties, New York

Artman's Leghorns

Certified 12 years. Blood tested, large, long lived, high producers of quality eggs. Early order discount. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular on request.

Artman Poultry Farm, Le Roy, N. Y.

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R.O.P. FARM WITH A PROGENY TEST PROGRAM. 5000 SELECTED 2 TO 4 YR. OLD BLOOD TESTED BREEDERS.

V. C. McGregor & Sons, Maine, N. Y.

Porter's Certified Leghorns

We made an excellent record in R.O.P. this year. 61% of our birds laid between 250 and 325 eggs each. Large Leghorns. Large Eggs, High Production. Excellent R.O.P. males heading all breeding pens. 100% Pullorum clean. Send for circular.

Farley Porter's Leghorn Ranch,

SODUS, NEW YORK



The Profit Makers

HANSON LEGHORNS and PARMENTER REDS High Records at Egg Laying Tests. Springbrook Better-Bred for Better Results.

Springbrook Poultry Farm
Box K, SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY Leghorns-Reds



The Choice of many of New York State's best Commercial Egg Farms. Write for 1940 Folder and Advance Order Discount.

Wallace H. Rich, Hobart, New York

BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS

New York State's Largest U. S. R.O.P. Breeding Farm. In U. S. R.O.P. Trapnest we produced 44% in 1937, 43% in 1938 of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State. We produced New York State's first U. S. Register of Merit Mating.

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FRANCISCO POULTRY FARM
BARRED ROCKS, NEW HAMPSHIRE AND R. I. REDS, AND ROCK-RED CROSS.
Pullorum-free, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular.
GUY FRANCISCO, Middlesex, N. Y.

McLoughlin Leghorns PROGENY-TEST BRED. SEVEN times New York R.O.P. Champions in average production. Free from pullorum, official state tube test.
McLoughlin Leghorn Farm, Chatham Center, New York.

ENGLISH BLACK LEGHORNS —
Big, hardy, vigorous, low mortality, great layers of big white eggs, as broilers dress yellow.
Eggs reasonable. Circular free.
THE KEYSTONE FARMS, R.F.D. No. 2, Richfield, Pa.

TURKEYS

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS
EGGS AND POULTS NOW AVAILABLE.
A SELECTED FULL-BREASTED STRAIN.
THE EARLY TURKEYS TOP THE MARKET.
FOREST FARMS, Monroe Co., WEBSTER, N. Y.

BRONZE POULTS AND EGGS
FROM MY PRIZE WINNING BIRDS.
WON FIRST LAST YEAR IN NEW YORK.
HAVE WON AT N. Y. STATE FAIR FOR YEARS.
MAE DONER EAGER, Rodman, N. Y.

HONEY

Choice White Clover Honey
10 lbs., $1.60; 5 lbs., $.90; buckwheat, 10 lbs., $1.40; 5 lbs., $.80, postpaid. 60 lbs. clover, $4.80; buckwheat, $3.90, here. liquified.
Harry T. Gable, Romulus, N. Y.

HONEY LOOK, LOWER PRICES. 60 lbs. best clover, $4.50, 28 lbs., $2.25; 60 lbs. Buckwheat, $3.30; 60 lbs. Mixed, $3.90. Not prepaid. 10 lbs. Clover, postpaid, $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Honey for Health.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HAY

BALED HAY AND STRAW
ALL GRADES MIXED HAY AND ALFALFA.
DELIVERED BY TRUCK OR CARLOAD.
E. P. SMITH, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

SEED

CERTIFIED FARM SEEDS
LENROC OATS
PURITY 99.8% — GERMINATION 98%.
WISC. 38 BARLEY
PURITY 99.8% — GERMINATION 98%.
GOOD SEEDS — REASONABLY PRICED.
C. W. MOORE — *Grower,*
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Certified 29-3 Hybrid Corn
99% GERMINATION.
JAMES S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

Danish Cabbage Seed— One of New York's best yielding, high quality strains with superior keeping qualities, developed thru 20 yrs. of intensive selection.
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Hopkins Seed Potatoes
CERTIFIED RUSSETS AND KATAHDINS.
SELECT CHIPPEWAS, one year from certification.
J. W. Hopkins & Son, Pittsford, N. Y.

Certified Wisconsin No. 38 Barley
CERESAN TREATED, SMOOTH AWNED.
PURITY 99.3% — GERMINATION 98%.
First award certified seed show, Rochester.
Lewis F. Allen & Son, Macedon, N. Y.

PLACID BRAND
CERTIFIED CHIPPEWA AND GREEN MOUNTAIN SEED POTATOES
Grown at high altitudes in isolated fields.
Favor R. Smith, Lake Placid Club, N.Y.

SARTOV SPRING WHEAT
NEW VARIETY, ORIGINATING IN RUSSIA, STIFF STRAW, WHITE CHAFF, BEARDLESS.
CERTIFIED SMOOTH RURAL POTATOES.
Appleton Bros., Canandaigua, N. Y.

FOR SALE:
Select Green Mt. Seed Potatoes,
GROWN FROM CERTIFIED SEED. U. S. NO. 1 AT $1.25 PER BU., 2NDS AT $1.10 F.O.B.
Harry Shaver, Wayland, N. Y.

Vermont Certified Seed Potatoes
Green Mountains, Katahdins, a few lots of the new Houma, Chippewa, Early Rose, Cobbler. For lists of growers write H. L. BAILEY, secretary, Vermont Seed Potato Growers' Association, Agricultural Department, MONTPELIER, VT.

FOR SALE:
Certified Cobbler and Chippewa Seed Potatoes. Also horses and baled hay.
E. G. S. Gagnier Estate, Churubusco, N. Y. Phone 3656.

DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

LIVESTOCK men, from present experience anyway, cannot be enthusiastic about *trade pacts*. Apparently Canada was not satisfied with a prohibitive 30-day quarantine on our live hogs. On February 27th, they put a new import quota on our pork products, setting the amount at one million, six hundred pounds per month. Yet, with a ruinous live hog price, we shipped four million, eight hundred thousand pounds of pork into Canada in December; nine million, seven hundred pounds in January; and February shipments exceeded those of January. In other words, they cut our outlet for pork products between 75% and 90%, just when we need it, and we never did need their 754,000 cattle and calves they shipped in here in 1939, or the 424,000 they shipped in 1938. Please note the increase in 1939 over 1938.

* * *

WOOL—Inasmuch as we are a wool-importing country, our wool price always advances when the world price advances, except this year. Since January 1st, all foreign markets have been strengthening, and yet they are trying to tell us our wool is worth less, in spite of the fact that the available supply of apparel wool in this country on February 1st was 27% smaller than the five year average. This condition, ordinarily, would make for a scramble for wool, and it will this season if our growers do not break their own market. Perhaps it would be interesting for you to know that import duty on rags has been cut the maximum allowed by law, and yet we have enough re-worked wool and rags in this country to have an effect on our virgin wool price.

* * *

Horses that have been run outside this winter, in the Northeast, have had an unusually severe cold and deep-snow winter to contend with. Some people say the worst in 37 years. Our horses have not done as well this year because they could not forage for themselves to any great extent, but fortunately we did have some big stacks of hay and they have gotten along with this hay and no grain unusually well, considering conditions. This particularly brings out the fact that you should be protected against such a winter when making your plans to run livestock outdoors; and also that it should not discourage the idea of keeping livestock out just as much as possible. The fed lambs in northwestern New York, which have been fed in the open with shelter and a dry place to lie down, have almost without exception made better gains and more desirable market lambs than the lambs which have been fed in close, or in tight barns.

* * *

Business and industrial conditions have not been good since the first of the year and our livestock prices have reflected this unsatisfactory situation, with the exception of lambs. There apparently has been no great improvement due to war orders or war conditions, and whether the activity through the fall and early winter produced all we could handle or not is an open question. Livestock projects and expansion for this summer and next winter should very seriously take into account, and watch developments in business and industry; and unless they show a very decided improvement over their present condition, any expansion of farm crops or livestock should not be undertaken.

Farm Seeds Lenroc oats, Early Cornell II Dent corn, Aunsville Flint corn, white Kidney beans, White Rural & Chippewa Potatoes. Our Lenroc Oats, Flint Corn and Beans each took second prize at N. Y. State Syracuse Fair 1939.
Write for price folder.
DON A. BOARDMAN, ROME, NEW YORK

SENECA SOY BEANS
NEW VARIETY JUST RELEASED BY CORNELL.
BIGGER YIELDING; HIGHER IN OIL CONTENT.
LEVAN A. ASHLEY, Livonia, N. Y.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
HEAVYWEIGHT SMOOTH RURAL—RUSSET RURAL FROM TUBER UNIT GROWN.
H. L. HODNETT & SONS, FILLMORE, NEW YORK.

CORNELL 29-3 CORN SWEEPSTAKES CORNELL II,
Cayuga and Manchu Soybeans, Field Beans, Upright Oats, Wild White Clover, Millet, Sudan Grass, Grass Seeds, Pasture mixtures, etc. Free Price List.
Jerry A. Smith & Sons, Ludlowville, N.Y.

HASTINGS SEED POTATOES
GREEN MTS., RURALS, CHIPPEWA, KATAHDIN BLUE VICTOR, HEBRONS, WARBA, ETC.
Write for our new 1940 list of 24 varieties.
Roy C. Hastings, R. 3, Malone, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES CERTIFIED AND SELECTED Irish Cobbler, Smooth Rural, WARBA, Bliss Triumph, EARLY ROSE, Green Mountain, Early Ohio, KATAHDIN, CHIPPEWA and Rural Russet. Write for Prices.
PORTER & BONNEY, Elba, New York

Certified Seed Potatoes
Katahdins, also Katahdin seed not certified but grown from Certified seed last season.
E. A. WEEKS, LOCKE, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

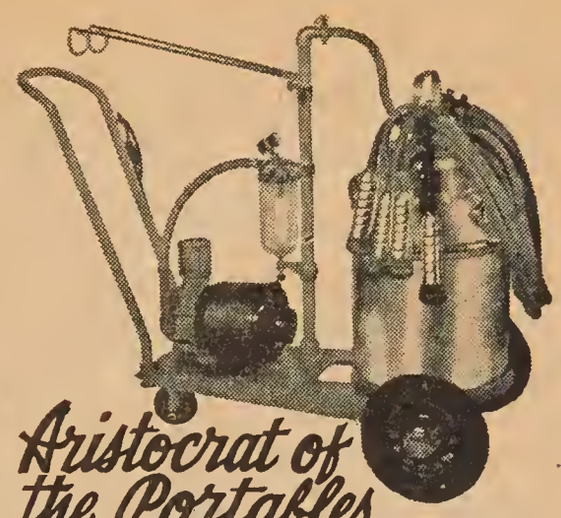
April 10	116th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
April 15	Louis Merryman's 33rd Semiannual Guernsey Sale, Timonium, Maryland.
Apr. 15	Capitol Holstein Sale, Harrisburg, Pa.
April 20	Guernsey Breeders' Combination Sale, Trenton, N. J.
April 24	Connecticut Guernsey Breeders Ass'n. Annual Sale, Durham, Conn.
April 27	Lea Farm Guernsey Dispersal, Mrs. Ethel Peck Earling, owner, at (old) Bournedale Farm, Millerton, N. Y.
April 29	Haven Hills Farm Guernsey Dispersal, Rochester, N. H., William H. Champlin, owner.
April 29	Jersey Auction at Farm of Robert H. Shriver, N. Washington, Pa.
May 8-9	117th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
May 13	The Royal Guernsey Sale, Harrisburg, Pa.
May 13	Eastern States Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Sale, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
May 16	Frederick County, Md., Guernsey Breeders' Sale, Fair Grounds, Frederick, Md.
May 20	Stephen W. Blodgett Holstein Dispersal Sale, Fishkill, N. Y.
May 20	Coventry-Florham Guernsey Sale, Trenton, New Jersey.
May 21	The Eastern Guernsey Sale, Doylestown, Pa.
May 24	Frederick County Holstein Breeders' Sale, Fairgrounds, Frederick, Md.
May 25	Jersey Sale of George H. Deuble and George M. Gray, Canton, Ohio.
May 25	Thatch Meadow Farm Guernsey Dispersal, St. James, L. I., New York.
May 25	Jersey Auction, Farm of Edmond Butler, Chester, N. Y.
May 28	The Eastern Guernsey Sale, Doylestown, Pennsylvania.
June 1	New York Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Geneva, N. Y.
June 4	St. Lawrence Valley Ayrshire Club Sale, Gouverneur, N. Y.
June 8	New England Milking Shorthorn Annual Consignmet Sale, Eastern States Exposition Grounds, Springfield, Mass.
June 19	118th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.

Coming Events

April 20	Connecticut Beekeepers Ass'n., State Capitol, Hartford, 10:00 A. M.
May 8	Ayrshire Breeders Ass'n. 65th Annual Meeting, Providence, Rhode Island.
May 15	Annual Meeting of The American Guernsey Cattle Club, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
May 23	Annual Meeting Maryland Holstein-Friesian Ass'n., Francis Scott Key Hotel, Frederick, Md.
May 23	Annual Meeting Maryland Holstein-Friesian Ass'n., Francis Scott Key Hotel, Frederick, Md.
May 31	Parish Show (Jersey), Susquehanna County, Pa.
July 22-26	Farm & Home Week, Storrs, Conn.



"They're so dern contrary they always pull backwards when I want 'em to go ahead, so I just out-figured 'em."



Aristocrat of the Portables The PERFECTION

If you have electricity, let the Perfection Portable do your milking. The low price makes it practical and profitable for small herds — six cows or more. A small down payment and a few dollars a month will bring it to you. No piping, no belts or pulleys. No installation. Just plug in to a light socket. Standard Perfection equipment. Quality unsurpassed. Operates with low vacuum.
See nearest Perfection Dealer or write for information. **FREE**
PERFECTION MFG. CORPORATION
2111 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

SAVE THE JUICE!



Wood is the proven—best material for silos and curing silage. *All* wood silos aren't alike. Only the Unadilla has the patented lock dowelling that ties the entire silo into a *Juice-Tight,* wind-proof, enduring structure. With fair care it will outlast any other silo.
For grass silage as well as corn, it is most important to *Save the Juice* which contains valuable, body-building mineral food.
Write Today for Catalog and our early-order discounts. Unadilla Silo Co., Box B, Unadilla, N.Y.
Agents Wanted — Open Territory
UNADILLA SILOS

DR. DAVID ROBERTS
Has a prescription for every *curable* animal ailment, *especially cattle.* Sold by dealers. If no dealer send direct. If you have any trouble in your herd write us. Ask for a free copy of "The Cattle Specialist."



DR. DAVID ROBERTS VET. CO.
1630 GRAND AVENUE WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN



25% MORE HOOPS at no extra cost
NEW Craine 24-Square Doors fit tighter . . . open easier . . . provide for hoops every 2 feet! Stronger, safer, easier to use. FREE folder tells all about it.
Write **CRAINE, Inc.**
35 Pine St., Norwich, N. Y.

SWINE

PIGS --- PIGS --- PIGS
Medium YORKSHIRE and CHESTER WHITE cross, color white. BERKSHIRE and CHESTER WHITE, color black and white.
6 to 8 wks. @ $3.50 each.
8 to 10 wks. @ $4.00 each
Will ship two or more C.O.D., F.O.B. Woburn, Mass. No charge for crating. Orders requiring inoculation 35c extra, for each pig.
Telephone 0230.
John J. Scannell, Russell St., WOBURN, MASS.

DAILEY STOCK FARM
LEXINGTON, MASS. — TEL. 1085.
TOP Quality Pigs Chester & Yorkshire—Berkshire & O. I. C. Crossed. 6-7 wks., $3.50 each. 8-9 wks., $4.00. Ship C.O.D. Our Guarantee: A square deal at all times.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

A Portable Loading Platform



A movable loading platform constructed by a dealer in farm supplies. Here is an idea which would be helpful on many farms. In spite of snow, this JOHN DEERE Model H. tractor, equipped with GOODYEAR Sure-Grips, easily moves the platform from place to place.

GRASS SILAGE PRESSURE

There has been some difference of opinion about the pressure which grass silage exerts on a silo. Some have claimed that the pressure of grass silage is much greater than corn silage, and others have maintained that there is no difference. Now the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports the results of some tests made in cooperation with the New Jersey Experiment Station and the Bureau of Dairy Industry at Beltsville, Maryland. The tests show that grass silage does exert more pressure on silo walls, and therefore that, in the case of stave silos, hoops should be put more closely together. A chart showing the method of figuring out the needed reenforcement is available for 12c (the cost of mailing) from the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SILO MANUFACTURERS, Box 30, Norwich, N. Y.

* * *

BUYER'S GUIDE

The "1940 Massey Harris Buyers' Guide" is a 40-page catalog of farm equipment also containing much interesting and valuable information for any farm operator. For example, there is a story about hybrid corn—a matter which is of intense interest to all dairymen.

* * *

MORE HOUSES IN 1940

THE RUBBEROID COMPANY, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City, predicts that sales of materials for private homes in the United States during 1940 will be 9 per cent greater than they were in 1939. The prediction is a result of a survey of opinion among distributors of building supplies in 41 states. The most optimistic reports were received from New England, the Middle Atlantic States (made up of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania), the East North Central States, and the West South Central States.

* * *

FIGHTING DROUGHT DAMAGE

Last summer's dry weather, in many areas in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania, brought many problems—some of which still remain unsolved. For example, there is the big question of this summer's hay crop. From the G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., Ithaca, New York, a folder is available without cost called "X Marks the Spot to Fight Drouth Damage."

* * *

29-3 CORN

The production of double-crossed hybrid seed corn is a painstaking process but a worthwhile one because hybrids developed for a particular area generally out-yield open-pollinated varieties. Corn is one of our most adaptable crops, and can be grown in areas of widely differing climatic conditions. But to take full advantage of these conditions, corn needs to be bred for a particular area. 29-3 double-crossed corn has been developed as a silage corn in most areas in New York. It has also proved excellent in northern New England.

It seems certain that many growers of silage corn will have the opportunity to buy double-crossed seed corn developed in Corn Belt states. 29-3 is not recommended for Corn Belt states because it will not take full advantage of the long growing season there. Neither, in general, are Corn Belt hybrids adapted to the shorter growing season in the Northeast.

* * *

SHEEP SHEARING

Many northeastern farmers are becoming interested in raising sheep. "Harvesting the Farm Flock Wool Crop" is the title of a new booklet available without cost from the CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 5664 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois.

* * *

PLENTY OF NITROGEN

There was a time when the experts predicted that population would outrun food supply and that hunger would be a chronic guest at every man's table. That was before our chemists discovered ways of increasing our supply of nitrogen for fertilizer and before experts ever heard of sulphate of ammonia. If you would like to know more about this thrilling story, drop a post card to U. S. PRODUCERS OF BY-PRODUCT AMMONIA, 50 West Broad St., Columbus, Ohio, and ask for a copy of "Plant Food from Coal."

* * *

USE MORE MILK

Increased milk consumption on the farm is quite as important as in the city. First, there is the question of cost. If milk at city prices is a good food, it is an exceedingly cheap food for families on the farm and should be used to the limit. In the second place, there is the question of health. A post card to the BUREAU OF MILK PUBLICITY, Department KK-1, Albany, New York, will bring the booklet "Milk — The Way to Health and Beauty."

* * *

ORDER CHICKS EARLY

Order your baby chicks now and specify the date you want them delivered. You will be far more likely to get them when you want them than you will if you wait. When hatches are poor or when more orders come in than eggs have been set, a hatchery cannot be expected to fill orders promptly. Naturally, the poultryman who orders early gets first preference. There is no better buyers' guide for the purchaser of baby chicks than the advertising columns of *American Agriculturist.*

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

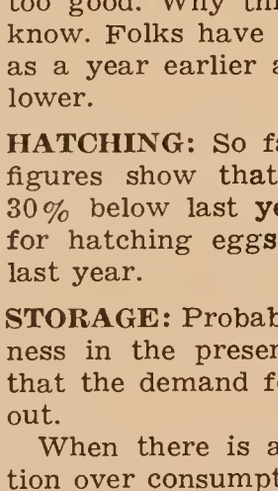
Egg Market Notes

By J. C. HUTTAR

SUPPLY: Hens all over the country seem to have recovered from the winter slump in production. I would say that we are in the flush of the Spring egg lay. The big increase in the last two weeks has been in the Mid-west, which had probably been hit the hardest by the January and February slump.

DEMAND: At this time of the year eggs are used in three ways: daily food, hatching, storage.

The demand for daily table and cooking use, which we speak of as consumption, has been good lately. At least it has been heavier than last year. Part of this year's consumption is represented by eggs given away by the Federal Government. There were no government purchases and free distribution at this time a year ago. Taking out the free eggs, folks aren't eating quite as many as they did at this time last year.



J. C. Huttar

We are now (as I write this) in Easter Week. Easter is usually an egg-eating holiday. But most every year the Hebrew Passover comes just about at the same time as Easter. This year, however, the Passover comes a month after Easter. So we can't compare the Easter demand this year with that of any recent previous year.

Taking this first part of "demand", then, we have to say that it is not too good. Why this should be, I don't know. Folks have just as much money as a year earlier and retail prices are lower.

HATCHING: So far the government's figures show that hatching is 25 to 30% below last year. So this demand for hatching eggs is also lower than last year.

STORAGE: Probably the biggest weakness in the present price situation is that the demand for storage is almost out.

When there is a surplus of production over consumption it is the willingness of speculators and storers of eggs to store heavily or lightly that makes the fresh egg market firm or weak.

A lot of the people who have financed storage eggs in the past lost so heavily last year on the deal that they either don't have any money or they are very cautious about this year's price. They are waiting until they feel sure eggs will go no lower. Then, if they think they are cheap enough so that there is little risk in storage they will probably begin to buy heavily. Otherwise they will just store a few eggs so as to keep their hands in the business and have a few for the steady customers next fall.

In the meantime the government figures will keep coming out and showing fewer eggs in the warehouses of the country than a year ago and probably less than the past five years' average. This should have a strengthening effect on prices through the latter part of the spring and the summer.

So here we are, right where Editor Ed Eastman so well said we were. We're producing more eggs than folks want to eat at prices which will make the chicken business worth while. Or to put it another way, folks aren't eating as many eggs as they should. Ed gave us the answer to this problem. Now, all you've got to do is to decide whether you belong in or out of the poultry business. If you belong out, this is a good time to get out. If you belong in, do your part in making eggs more popular with consumers.

Keep your eyes and ears open and drop any attitude you may have about "letting George do it."

Them's strong words but I means them.

Government Egg Buying

In spite of very heavy purchases (over 100,000 cases of eggs in New York and Chicago in the last three weeks) the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation had to let market prices slide down just a little.

I know that this government agency would like to hold prices at the present or even slightly higher levels. This is not practical, however, when the volume of purchases becomes so great that ordinary trade channels are affected by lack of customers. Naturally when eggs are distributed free to folks on Relief Rolls they don't buy them in the stores.

I do believe, however, that every effort will be made to keep prices from dropping much lower.

If it were not for government support prices would now be several cents a dozen lower. That's my opinion.

Another way that government buying is affecting Northeastern Producers who ship their eggs into large markets, such as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc., is that in the prices the regular trade is willing to pay for fine eggs. With the F.S.C.C. unwilling to pay higher than quoted price on Exchange Specials for eggs in New York many so-called Premium Marks are sacrificed at this price. It is becoming more and more difficult for wholesale receivers to pay premiums for these fine eggs to producers. This is especially true since private buyers are using the government buying price also as their basis for paying for these fine eggs.

The New York Mercantile Exchange even went so far as to put a higher grade on their trading list to care for these Premium Marks. But the Federal Government has not made any purchases here on that grade.

To be sure, they have made some small premium purchases at Cooperative Auctions, but these have been too small to affect the main buying and selling situation.

I am in hopes of getting the F.S.C.C. to modify this policy and make purchases of these finer eggs at a small differential over "Specials" to keep the premium payment for finer eggs (preferably on the basis of a definite grade).



". . . There I was, watching my hat and coat, when all of a sudden . . ."

Danger of Infection

Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising baby chicks largely depends upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Use preventive methods. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell and you won't lose one where you have lost dozens.

Remarkable Success Raising Baby Chicks

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I tried Walko Tablets. I used two 50c boxes, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens were larger and healthier than ever before."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Give them in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets entirely at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find them the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer can not supply you. Price 50c and $1.00.

WALKER REMEDY COMPANY
Dept. 404 Waterloo, Iowa.



Plans OF THIS HOUSE Free

BUILD WITH STEEL!

Save Money! Save Time! Do the work yourself, with simple tools. Chicks grow faster, broilers thrive better, hens lay more eggs, when housed in comfortable, sanitary structures of galvanized steel and insulation board. These plans clearly show how to use these modern materials in poultry structures that are warmer in winter, cooler in summer, easier to keep clean, and require least expense for painting or repairs. For lifetime rust-free service, specify SEAL of QUALITY 2 oz. heavy zinc-coated galvanized sheets; each sheet marked with the Seal. Any dealer can get them for you. Order your FREE plans today from

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AMERICAN ZINC INSTITUTE, Inc.
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KILL RATS WITHOUT POISON



YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE

K-R-O won't kill Livestock, Pets or Poultry; Gets Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from *Red Squill*, a raticide recommended by U.S. Dept. Agr. (Bul. 1533). Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and $1.00; Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drug and Seed Stores. Damage each rat does costs you $2.00 a year. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

Frank Mingle, R. 1, Columbia, N. J.

POULTRY AND EGGS WANTED

SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY to New York's oldest Live Poultry House. Established 57 years — Bonded Commission Merchants and Dealers. Fowl—Chickens—Capons—Turkeys, Rabbits, Pigeons, etc. KRAKAUR POULTRY CO., BOX A, WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, NEW YORK CITY.

Spring Poultry Gossip

All-Night Lights for Chicks

Some poultrymen use a small 7½ watt red bulb at the top of each brooder house and leave this light on all night. Such a bulb will give a dim glow and seems to help prevent chicks from crowding by enabling them to move around and get closer to the stove if they need more heat. Such a light does not allow much eating or drinking, although some chicks will eat a little. Some authorities, at least, feel that it is not necessary to provide sufficient light so that chicks will eat during the night.

The story is a bit different where broilers are grown. By using a 25 watt lamp, the chicks will eat more or less throughout the night which, according to tests, will help them to put on weight faster.

* * *

Poultry Pastures

Ten years ago the term poultry pasture was unknown, and anyone who suggested turning hens out to pasture would have been considered slightly "off". Experience has shown that hens do eat tender grass and clover, and one poultryman reports a saving of about 20c a pullet by providing them with a first-class range.

It is generally admitted that 500 birds to the acre are all that a range can stand, and when we speak of an acre, we mean an acre of grass and not an acre of ground. A poultry range can be fertilized and improved quite as readily as a cow pasture.

Limiting the birds to 500 per acre will allow the grass to grow. In addition to the feed the birds pick up, a good range encourages them to cover a lot of ground rather than to congregate on one spot, causing the ground to get bare and making conditions favorable for the spread of coccidiosis.

* * *

Scratch Feed

When the question of making changes in scratch feed comes up, it is worth while to know the characteristics of grains. Wheat is palatable to poultry, but it can be replaced in the scratch grain by cracked corn or by whole corn if the birds are accustomed to it gradually. Oats can be replaced by good heavy barley, although it is becoming generally recognized that oats contain something which seems to lessen the tendency to cannibalism. Furthermore, barley contains less manganese than oats, and research has shown that manganese is an important element in preventing perosis, commonly known as slipped tendons. Yellow corn has the highest vitamin A content of any of the grains commonly used in scratch feeds.

R. T. Parkhurst of the Massachusetts College of Agriculture rates the grains as follows for growth of young stock: oats, corn, wheat, and barley. For egg production, they rate as follows: corn, barley, wheat, and oats; while for their effect on hatchability, the rating is: wheat, corn, barley, and oats.

* * *

Preventing Coccidiosis

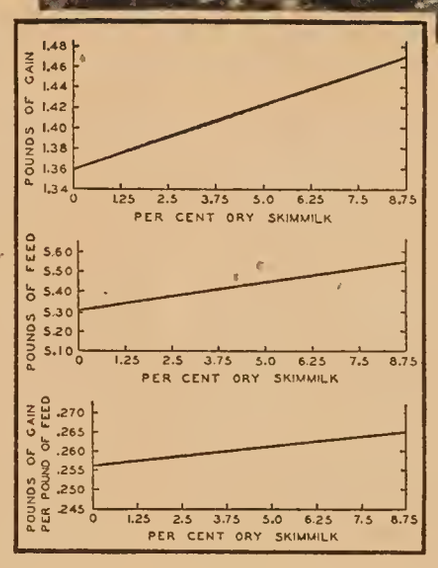
Poultrymen who are able to raise a bunch of pullets without trouble from coccidiosis are either lucky or mighty good managers. This is particularly true during a period of rainy, cloudy weather.

Experience has shown that keeping the brooder house dry by proper venti-

(*Continued on Page* 19)

Would You Find Fault With a BIGGER BANK BALANCE?





● Good chick starter is a money maker and modern formulas deserve to be called "good" for many reasons. Not the least of these is their usual content of high grade dry skim milk.

Body weight, feed consumption and feed efficiency increase with increasing amounts of dry skim milk in all-mash rations fed chicks during the first 10 weeks. Concrete evidence is shown in these charts based on recent extensive investigations at a leading experiment station.

Greater gain in weight and particularly the greater gain per pound of feed consumed means more profit for the poultryman. Using ample amounts of dry skim milk pays all along the line. There is no substitute for dry skim milk results in starting chicks profitably. It helps you build a bigger bank balance.

Be sure that your dealer supplies you with chick mashes containing dry skim milk. If you mix your own mashes, send for Bulletin 210 (E).

AMERICAN DRY MILK INSTITUTE, INC.
221 NO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

Baby Chicks

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets 100% live del.	Str. 100	Pult's 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Eng. Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	10.00	7.00
N. H. Reds, Red-Rock Cross	8.00	11.00	7.50
White & Black Minorcas	7.00	14.00	3.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	8.00	5.00

All Breeders Bloodtested. Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our 1940 FREE Catalog of 30 years Breeding Experience.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

BECK'S U.S. APPROVED CHIX
R.O.P. STOCK.
Tube Pullorum tested. Str. breeds & Cross $10. Sexed & Started Chicks.
20th yr. Im. del. Ducks 15c; Poults 45c.
Beck's U. S. Approved Hatchery - Dept. A - Mt. Airy, Maryland

RICHFIELD HATCHERY'S Quality Baby Chicks cash or COD. 100% del.

	50	100	500	1000
Large Type English Sexed White Leghorn Pullets 95% G.	$6.50	$12.00	$60.00	$120
S. C. W. Leghorns, English	3.50	6.50	32.50	65
B. Rox, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds	3.75	7.00	35.00	70
Heavy Sexed Breeds, 95% G.	4.50	8.50	42.50	85

Heavy Mixed $6.-100: Asst'd $5.50-100; Heavy Cockerels $6.50-100; Wh. Leg. Cockerels, $2.-100. Chicks hatched from healthy tested flocks. Postage Paid. Free. Lit.
RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 20, RICHFIELD, PA.

BOS BETTER QUALITY Chicks and Pullets. Hanson and Barron strain White Leghorns, Browns, Anconas, Leghorcas, Barred Rocks, White Rocks. Big, husky chicks. 95% sex guaranteed. Prices from 4½c up. C.O.D. Postpaid. Pullets—6 wks. and older. Catalog free.
BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

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STARTING in POULTRY?
There is money to be made if you get off on the right foot this season. *The POULTRY ITEM* gives you all necessary helps.
10 cents brings you this **Leading Poultry Magazine** 4 months. Best writers. Highly illustrated. Free letter service to readers.
SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER **4 mos. only 10c.** Subscribe now. Get Big Winter Bargain Issues. Lots of pictures—better stories
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GOATS—Fresh and soon to freshen—Alpines-Toggenbergs and Saanens. PONY FARM, HIMROD, N. Y.

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AND KEEP TRESPASSERS OFF.
We can supply you with signs, printed on heavy, coated cloth, that meet legal requirements. Write for prices.
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BIG BREASTED TURKEYS
75,000 POULTS 1940
Bronze, Black, White and Red. Top quality stock. Hatched for vitality. 21 years experience. Write for low prices and early discounts.
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Turkey Poults-Bronze & White Holland
Also Br.-Red cross. Strong, early-maturing, meat type. Write for prices. Early order discount.
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BABY TURKEYS, ALL BREEDS. Broad breasted, quick developing market birds. Pullorum tested. We own our breeders, therefore, sure of quality—priced right.
PINE CREEK TURKEY ROOST, Holland, Michigan.

TURKEY POULTS, Highest Quallty. Lower Prices. Bronze, White, Red, Narragansett, Black. FREE CIRCULAR. Pennsylvania's Largest Breeders.
SEIDELTON FARMS, WASHINGTONVILLE, PENNA.

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Ducklings. Runners $7 for fifty, Pekins $7.50. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

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EMBDEN and Toulouse Geese, Beauties, $4 each. Collie pups, males $10; females $5. P. McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

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OUR GUARANTEE. You need have no hesitation in sending money to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST baby chick advertisers If they fail to send the chicks to you, your money will be refunded. We require every advertiser to stand back of statements made in the advertisement. Obviously no one can guarantee that chicks will live. To take advantage of our guarantee it is necessary, when writing advertisers, to say, "I saw your advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

AMERICAN TOP QUALITY CHICKS

AMERICAN CHICKERIES

Every Chick is Hand Selected—
Big — FLUFFY — Full of Pep — Hatches Mondays-Thursdays.

Per 100—	St. Run	Pullets	Ckls.
Big S. C. White Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$3.00
Single Comb Brown Leghorns	7.00	13.00	3.00
Cloverdale White Leghorns	8.50	16.00	4.00
Barred & White Rocks	7.50	9.00	8.00
White Wyandottes — New Hampshires	7.50	9.00	8.00
Golden Buff Orpingtons	7.50	9.00	8.00
New Hampshires direct from N.H.S.	10.00	12.00	10.00

Assorted Chicks (OUR SELECTION) may be any sex—guaranteed not over 50% Leghorns—when available at the special price of $5.00 a hundred. Prices are per hundred—Less than 100 chicks add 1c per chick. Every Breeder Blood Tested for Pullorum by either the Tubo Method or Antigen. 100% live arrival guaranteed—Postage Prepaid. C.O.D. orders postage extra. Don't Wait—Order Now—Write for catalogue which gives information in detail about all our matings—Amazing early order DISCOUNTS — ALL ABOUT AMERICAN TOP QUALITY CHICKS.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Dept. A, GRAMPIAN, PENNA.



JUNIATA LEGHORNS 26 years of breeding assures you of larger and better Chicks, higher livability, pullets mature early, larger eggs and higher flock average. Breeders are large birds of Tom Barron Strain on free range. Write for FREE photos of our farm and stock. Chicks as low as $6.50 per 100; Pullets $13.-100; Cockerels $2.50-100.

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From Free Range Flocks — Safe. Del. Guar. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.	100	500	1000
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS, (95% Accurate)	$13.00	$65.00	$130.00
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	6.50	32.50	65.00
EVERPAY STRAIN BROWN LEGHORNS	6.50	32.50	65.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS. R. I. & N. H. REDS. WH. WYAND. & BUFF ORPINGTONS	7.00	35.00	70.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS—$9.00-100; RED-ROCK CROSS	7.00	35.00	70.00
LEGHORN COCKERELS—$2.00-100; $9.00-500; $18.00-1000. ASS'T. OR HEAVY MIXED	6.00	30.00	60.00

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY — BOX A — RICHFIELD, PA.

STRICKLER'S *Extra Profit-Bred* BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

OFFICIAL PENNA. STATE BLOOD-TESTED. R.O.P. MALE MATINGS

QUALITY, SATISFACTION, GUARANTEED.	50	100	500	1000
ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	$4.50	$8.50	$40.00	$77.00
SEXED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS	8.50	16.50	80.00	155.00
WHITE ROCKS, BARRED ROCKS, NEW HAMPS	4.50	8.50	40.00	77.00
WHITE GIANTS, MAMMOTH BRAHMAS	5.50	10.50	50.00	97.00

All Shipments Prepaid; Can ship C.O.D. Prices, Catalog Free.

STRICKLER POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PA.

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

CASH OR C.O.D.	Non-Sexed	Pullets	Ckls.
Large Type Hanson	100	100	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	10.00	7.50
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	11.00	7.50
Red-Rock, Rock-Red Cross	8.00	10.00	8.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	8.00	6.50

Hanson S. C. W. LEG. CKLS. $2.-100; $8.-500; $15.-1000. Postpaid. All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. Antigen method. 100% live delivery. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate. Hatches Monday & Thursdays. Order direct from adv. or write for actual photo catalog.

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ELSASSER'S

QUALITY CHICKS FOR PROFIT.

	100	500	1000
Eng. Leg. Pullets, Large Type, 95% guaranteed	$12.00	$60.00	$120.00
Eng. Leg. Chicks, Lg. Ty.	6.00	30.00	60.00
Wh. & Bar. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
Heavy Mix	6.00	30.00	60.00
Mix Chicks	5.50	27.50	55.00
Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20.00

All Breeders Blood Tested & carefully culled. Order direct from ad or write for FREE CATALOG. Cash or C.O.D. Post Paid. R. W. ELSASSER POULTRY FARM, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thurs.	Non-Sexed	Pullets	Cockerels
100% live del. P. Paid	per 100	per 100	per 100
Large Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	7.00	9.00	7.00
Sp. N. H. Reds, Rk.-Red Cross	9.00	13.00	9.50
Red-Rock Cross	8.00	9.00	8.50
H. Mixed	6.00	6.50	5.50

95% guar. accurate. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W.D. Antigen method. Write for FREE Catalog with actual Photo of Poultry Farm and Hatchery.

McALISTERVILLE POULTRY FARM HATCHERY.
Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

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HILLSIDE CHICKS

	WILL SHIP C. O. D.		
Large Type Sexed Wh. Lcg. Pullets, 95% G.	100 $12.00	500 $60.00	1000 $120
Sex Hvy. Puls, 95% G.	9.00	45.00	90
Large Type W. Legs.	6.50	32.50	65
B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65
N. Hamp. Reds	7.50	37.50	75
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60

Light Mix $5.50; Day Old Leghorn Cockerels $2.; Heavy Cockerels $6. Less than 100 add 1c a chick. Bloodtested Breeders. Shipped Parcel Post P.P.

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ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction & safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.—Unsexed Pullets, Cockerels.

Will Ship C.O.D.	per 100	per 100	per 100
White or Brown Leghorns	$7.00	$12.50	$3.00
Bl. or Buff Leg., Anconas	7.50	13.50	3.00
Bar. White or Buff Rocks	7.50	9.50	7.00
W. Wy., N. Hamps, R. I. Reds	7.50	9.50	7.00
Red-Rk. or Rk.-Red Crosses	7.50	9.50	7.50
Lt. Brahmas or Wh. Giants	9.50	11.00	11.00
Grade A Chicks—From Our Breeding Supply Flocks			
White or Black Leghorns	$10.00	$15.00	$3.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00	11.00	7.50
New Hampshires	11.00	12.00	7.50
Heavy Ckls.—our choice—when available			6.00
Light Breed Ckls.—our choice—when available			2.00

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Twenty-three years Breeding and Hatching experience, assures you the highest quality. Breeders Blood Tested Postage Paid. Circular FREE. Cash or C.O.D. Prompt Service and Live del. guar.

Pullets guar. 95% accurate.	per 100 Unsexed	100 Pullets	100 Ck'ls.
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Bred-to-Lay S. C. Br. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	2.00
White or Barred Rocks	7.00	10.00	6.00
New Hampshires or S.C.R.I. Reds	7.00	12.00	4.00

When available—not over 40% light Breeds—our choice $4. Less than 100 add 1c per chick. Also started Chicks.

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Wm. Nace, (Prop.) Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHIX BAUMGARDNER'S POULTS

All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Order from ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage Paid.

Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 7.00—100
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets	13.00—100
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Jersey White Giants	9.00—100
Lamonas (Dual Purpose Breed)	10.00—100
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100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
Large Type W. Leg. Pullets 95% guar.	$13.00	$65.00	$130
Large Type White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65
H. Mix $6.00, Bar. and Wh. Rox	7.00	35.00	70
Day Old Leg. Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20
N. H. Reds—special	9.00	45.00	90

(4 wk. old Leg. Plts. 25c ea. Ship exp. collect.) We pay postage. Breeders Blood-tested. Hatches Mon. & Thur. Write for FREE cir. giving full details of our breeders & hatchery. Elec. hatched. STUCK'S POULTRY FARM, H. N. Stuck, Prop., Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

The Folks on Poor Soil

(*Continued from Page* 5)

take out the R.F.D. service as it is to remove the opportunity for getting electrification. We should continue to build up the fertility of the land in the better lands of Class II through the agricultural conservation program, with its help in the distribution of lime and superphosphate and better seed.

If soil conservation work is justified to control soil erosion on Class III land, it is also justified on at least some of Class II, if you remember all the time that the problem of this land and the economic welfare and happiness of its people will be with us for at least 150 years more.

As the complexities and difficulties of farming have increased, particularly from the marketing end, the problems of the people who live on poor lands have increased, and some of our laws and regulations, designed to help farmers, may have injured instead of helping farmers on poor land. Instead of continuing to pour in so much from public funds, I suggest a diversion of some of these funds to find out a few things on the spot. For example, if the thousands of people who live on Class II land must stay there, they are as much entitled to good roads, schools, electric and other public services as those who live on better land. For example, we know that these hill lands could be made to grow good grass on considerable areas; we know that grass is the basis of much of our sustenance. We know also that these hills will produce a hundred times more grass than some of the ranch country. We have abused this great resource of grass by a one-crop milk producing industry, but with some research it can be brought back. How do we know that livestock other than dairy cattle would not be the answer? What about sheep and beef cattle on our thousand hills? We certainly don't want to wake up after twenty years of agricultural conservation program of lime and phosphate to find 20,000 more dairy cows in New York.

What would England and Germany give now for a million acres of grassland on which to feed beef cattle! I know a boy who put 12 beef cows on a rocky back pasture, and took out 12 calves in the fall worth $600. Six hundred dollars is a lot of money on Class II land!

Yes, I think that some Class II land still has farming and living possibilities, and I am sure for the sake of the folks who live on it that we have got to find out what these possibilities are.

SEND FOR THESE EGG RECIPES

Our new Home Service Bulletin No. 9, entitled, "Tempting Ways to Serve Eggs", contains five pages of tested egg recipes by our Home Editor, Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett. It is filled with excellent suggestions for serving eggs as the "main dish" at breakfast, dinner, or supper; also, egg salads and desserts are included. To get a copy of this free bulletin, simply write to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-H, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose three cents to cover mailing costs.

FULL OF FIGHT — KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

• Every Kerr Chick is a lively chick. They get their pep and vigor from careful, selective breeding . . . a 32-year-old program that has brought out the finest egg-laying traits. Scientifically blood-tested . . . more than 120,000 breeders culled and banded each year. 240-acre breeding farm.

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BRANCHES: NEW JERSEY: Jamesburg, Paterson, Woodbury; NEW YORK: Binghamton, Blue Point, L. I., East Syracuse, Kingston, Middletown, Schenectady; PENNA.: Dunmore, Lancaster, Lewistown; MASS.: West Springfield; CONN.: Danbury, Norwich; DELAWARE: Selbyville. (Dept. 21.)

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CLEMENTS CHICKS — BROS. FARMS

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CLEMENTS REDS are recognized leaders on profitable poultry farms. Bred to produce under rugged Maine conditions, they are sure to produce profits for you. All Maine-U. S. pullorum clean. Our White Rocks, Barred Rocks, and Clem-Cross chicks are of the same high quality. Pullet and cockerel chicks of all breeds available. Catalog tells about "co-operative savings." Send Postal today.

CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS
Box 24, WINTERPORT, MAINE.



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100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Satisfaction guaranteed to the extent of the original purchase price of the chicks to 30 days after hatching. All breeders bloodtested for pullorum (B.W.D.) Big husky chicks that grow into fine layers. Write for free catalog.

WHITE LEGHORNS R. I. REDS N. H. REDS BARRED ROCKS CROSS BREDS SEXED PULLETS

VAN DUZER POULTRY FARM . BOX A SUGAR LOAF, N. Y.

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HANSON STRAIN. Day Old 16c; 14 day old 22c; 4 wks. old 30c; 6 wks. old 40c; 8 wks. old 50c; 10 wks. 65c. Straight run Chicks not sexed $8.-100. Day old Cockerels $2.-100. Big type Hanson Strain Stock. Raised on Free Farm Range. Started Pullets shipped express collect. Day old Chicks by prepaid Parcel Post.

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Leghorns, New Hampshires, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Crossbreds, Sexed Pullets, Hatched from Pullorum Clean Breeders. Guarantee protects you. Early Order Discount. Write for Catalog and Prices.

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Electric Hatched from Blood Tested Breeders.

Cash or C.O.D. Large Type Eng. or	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Hanson S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$1.50
Barred & White Rocks	7.00	9.00	7.00
Special Breed—N. H. Reds	9.00	12.00	8.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	7.00	6.00

Sexing guar. 95% accurate. We pay all postage & guar. 100% live arrival.

4 wk. old Leg. Pullets 25c each. Shipped express collect. Order direct or write for FREE Circular and Prices.

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OUR GUARANTEE. You need have no hesitation in sending money to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST baby chick advertisers If they fail to send the chicks to you, your money will be refunded. We require every advertiser to stand back of statements made in the advertisement. Obviously no one can guarantee that chicks will live. To take advantage of our guarantee it is necessary, when writing advertisers, to say, "I saw your advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

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WORLD'S LARGEST R. I. RED FARM
75,000 BLOOD-TESTED BREEDERS

All on our own farm. 3-lb. Broilers at 10 weeks; 50% Production 24-oz. Eggs at 6 months. 98% Livability 1st 4 weeks Guaranteed on all Special, Grade-A, and Grade-B Chicks; 100% Safe Delivery. REDBIRD R. I. Reds, Rock-Red Barred Broilers, Red-Rock Sex-Link Cross, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns — All bred on our own farm the REDBIRD Way for Fast Growth, Early Maturity, Stamina, Longevity, High Production, Big Eggs, Market Quality. EXPERT SEXING SERVICE, All Breeds, 95% Accurate.

Write Today for 1940 Folder and New Price List.
REDBIRD FARM, Route 11 Wrentham, Mass.

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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
New Hampshires-Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"WELL BRED *from* WELL BREEDERS"

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927
Pullorum Free by State Test since 1927.
Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue free.
We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.
Hall Bros. Hatchery, inc., Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

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The steady demand for BRENTWOOD chicks has resulted in largely increased capacity, new equipment and 15,000 of our own breeders right here on the farm Entire flock 100% B.W.D. clean —one of largest state accredited flocks in the East. Quick feathering, low mortality, great layers. Excellent Crossbreds. Money back satisfaction guarantee. Write for new catalog—tells all.

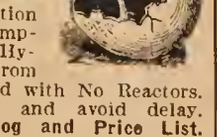
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No Reactors. Big flock averages assured. R.O.P. 1939 averages: 234 eggs, 25.8 oz. per doz., bird wt. 6.2 lbs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special prices to 4-H and Agr. Students. Reductions for large orders or calling at hatchery. Free Booklet.

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MAPES CHICKS

Sturdy, fast growing, large egg chicks from Mapes bloodtested breeders. All breeding males are R.O.P. pedigreed.

White Leghorns, New Hampshires and Barred Rocks from healthy Mapes Certified breeders.

Red-Rock pullets — All-round production birds. Red-Rock cockerels are excellent and profitable broiler birds.

Send for folder and prices today.

WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

from high record trapnested, bloodtested stock; imported and bred this strain for 25 years. Sexed or Unsexed chicks. Free circular.

DAVID M. HAMMOND, Rt. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

HIGGINS' CHICKS— New Hampshires and Sex-Linked. Pullorum Clean. Day-old pullets, Rock-Red Cross. N. H. Cockerel Chicks 5c each. Folder Free.

Canobie Poultry Farm,
GEORGE W. HIGGINS, R. I, SALEM DEPOT, N. H.

(*Continued from Page* 17)

lation, control of drippings from drinking fountains, and replacing litter when necessary are the important steps. If chicks are to be raised in confinement, this program must be continued; but if they are grown on range, it is important to put them in a field where no poultry has ranged for at least two years. Here again, moving the brooder houses or shelters before the ground gets bare is an important step in keeping trouble from this disease at a minimum.

If, in spite of these precautions, coccidiosis appears, the standard treatment is to use a flushing mash containing a high percentage of milk. Such a mash can be made by feeding the usual mash and adding about 50 per cent of dried skim milk, or most companies manufacturing poultry rations now have a ready-mixed flushing mash available.

A common program is to replace feed, both mash and grain, by flushing mash for three days, providing plenty of drinking water and replacing the litter as often as necessary to keep the house dry. Then the young stock is put back on regular feed for four or five days, and then fed the flushing mash for another three days.

Coccidiosis usually appears when the chicks are from six to twelve weeks old, although it may give trouble before or after that period.

Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from Page* 2)

half century he has missed only eight meetings of his Grange and for 41 years continuously served it as gate keeper. Portland Grange was the second subordinate organized in the Empire State, less than two years after Fredonia, No. 1, had its start.

* * *

WALWORTH Grange in Wayne County, N. Y., recently celebrated a noteworthy anniversary. It was organized in 1875 and has had a continuous and successful existence. An appropriate day's program was carried out and the guest speaker was Rev. R. C. Root of Auburn, Chaplain of the New York State Grange.



"Here is my three-year-old daughter and some of our hens. If she keeps on, she will be a farm girl all right."—*John Harshaw, Chenango Forks, N. Y.*

WENE EXTRA-PROFIT CHICKS



DRASTIC PRICE REDUCTIONS ON CHICKS OF SUPER-QUALITY!

Year by year, WENE quality advances steadily, impelled by our rigid Breeder-Selection Program, reinforced by double testing. Yet giant-scale production, 6,000,000 in 1939, makes possible sensational price slashes, especially on Super and Super-X Matings.

ORDER TODAY from this Ad, or Write for Prices on Other WENE Breeds and WENEcrosses

Prices per 100 in Lots of 100 to 999 — Immediate Delivery, and up to July 1st	Utility Matings	Select Matings	Super Matings	Super-X Matings
White (Big Type) Leghorns, Not sexed	$ 8.90	$ 9.90	$11.90	$13.90
White (Big Type) Leghorn Pullets, 95% True	17.90	19.90	22.90	26.90
White (Big Type) Leghorn Cockerels, 95% True	2.40	3.90	5.90	6.90
R. I. Reds or New Hampshires / Barred or White Rocks	8.90	10.40	12.40	15.40
WENE'S Wyan-Rocks — "White" / WENEcross REDrocks — "Barred"	8.90	10.40	12.40	----
R. I. Red or New Hampshire Pullets, Guar. 95% True	13.40	15.40	17.40	19.40
Barred or White Rock Pullets, Guar. 95% True	12.40	14.40	16.40	18.40
Wyan-Rock REDrock "Barred" Pullets, Guar. 95% True	12.40	14.40	16.40	----

For 1,000 or more chicks, deduct 50c per 100. For 25 to 99 chicks, add 3c per chick. Deposit of 1c per chick must accompany order; balance 10 days before shipping date. All shipments prepaid. 100% live Delivery Guaranteed.

Ask for Special Folder on Mutual-Aid Thrift Plan, which still further reduces chick costs, in many cases even down to zero. Your chick order qualifies you to enjoy its benefits. Send order today and ask for details.

Free Catalog Pictures and Describes 9 Pure Breeds and 4 WENEcrosses
WENE CHICK FARMS, Box B43, Vineland, N. J.

Buy Now! MAPLE LAWN LARGE CHICKS
BRED FOR SIZE AND EGG PRODUCTION



HATCHES EVERY MON. & THURS.—100% Live Delivery Postpaid	100	500	1000
Large Type Eng. Wh. Leghorn and Br. Leg. Pullets, 90% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120.00
White and Black Minorca Pullets, 90% guar.	15.00	----	----
B. W. & Bf. Rks., W. Wyand., R. I. Red, Rd.-Rk. Cross Pul., 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85.00
New Hampshire Red Pullets, 90% guar.	9.50	47.50	95.00
White and Brown Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
R. I. Reds, B. W. & Bf. Rocks, Red-Rock Cross, Wy. Wyand	7.00	35.00	70.00
New Hampshire Reds, and Black and White Minorcas	8.00	40.00	80.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.00
Light Mixed	5.50	27.50	55.00

Day-Old Leghorn Cockerels $2.00-100; Heavy Mixed Cockerels $5.50-100.
TERMS: Cash or C.O.D. Write for FREE information.
MAPLE LAWN HATCHERY, R. T. Ehrenzeller, Box D, McAlisterville, Pa.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.. $12. PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100



Special Prices On Large Orders

All eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.

I SPECIALIZE: ONE BREED. ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

TOLMAN Dept. B, ROCKLAND MASS.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched. 95% PULLETS GUAR. Will Ship Cash or C.O.D.	Unsex. 100	Pul'ts 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type English Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks	7.00	8.50	7.50
R. I. Reds, Red-Rock Cross	7.00	8.50	7.50
N. H. Reds, Rock-Red Cross	8.00	9.00	8.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	6.50	6.50

100% live del. We pay postage. Order direct from ad or write for Free Circular giving full details of our Breeders and Hatchery.
SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY,
H. C. SHIRK, Prop. Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

PILLOW POULTRY FARM CHICKS

Blood-tested B.W.D.—Per 100	A	AA
W. Leghorn Pullets, 90% guar.	$13.00	$16.00
B. W. Bf. Rock and Red Pullets	8.50	12.00
White Leghorns	6.50	8.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	9.00

B. W. and Bf. Rocks, $7.00; Anconas, $7.50; H. Mix Ckls., $6.50; Asst., $6.00; Leg. Ckls., $2.50. Add 1c more less than 100. 100% del. to your door.
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Benjamin Bordman, R. 2, Middlebury, Vt.

STONEY RUN English Leghorns — SEXED CHICKS
GUAR. 95% TRUE TO SEX

Chicks Mon. and Thurs. 100% live del. P. Paid.	Nonsexed 100	Pullets 100	Cockerels 100
ENGLISH White Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	9.00	7.50
N. H. Reds	8.00	12.50	8.50

H. Mix $6.50-100. From 2 and 3 year old FREE RANGE Breeders Bloodtested. 1940 Catalog FREE with further information. STONEY RUN POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, H. M. Leister, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Elec. incubators. Hatches on Mon. and Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo catalog. Cash or C.O.D.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Eng. S. C. W. Legs	$7.00	$13.00	$2.50
Barred & White Rocks / R. I. Reds, Wyandottes	7.00	9.50	7.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	8.00	10.00	8.00
B. & W. MINORCAS	7.00	13.00	2.50
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	9.00	12.00	9.00

RED-ROCK CROSS $7.50-100; H. MIXED, $6.00-100. HEAVY BROILER COCKERELS (our selection) $5.50-100 All breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate.

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

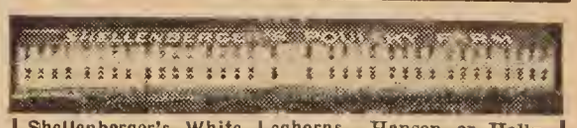
From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 Lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested healthy, vigorous, selected stock. At $9.00 per 100; $43.00 per 500; $85.00 per 1000. Sexed Pullets $18.00 per 100. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Write for Catalog.

Robert L. Clauser Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or COD. Sexed Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)	Hanson or English 100	500	1000
	$12.00	$60.00	$120
St. Run White Leghorns	6.50	30.00	60
Barred or Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	65

H. Mix $6.-100; Ass'td $5; Leghorn Cockerels $2.-100. Breeders Bloodtested. P.P. Write for Circular.
NIEMOND'S POULTRY FARM HATCHERY,
Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.



Shellenberger's White Leghorns. Hanson or Hollywood Strain Chicks as low as $6.50-100; Day-old-Sexed-Pullets $13.-100, 95% pullets; Day Old Cockerels $2.-100. Write for folder describing Breeders.
C. M. SHELLENBERGER, Box 37, Richfield, Pa.

Mountain View Chicks

BLOOD TESTED	Cash or C.O.D. 100	500	1000
English Wh. Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
Sexed Leghorn Pullets	12.00	60.00	120.00

H. Mix $6; Leg. Ckls. $2. Order direct or Free Cir.
LESTER NIEMOND, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS from my own State Bloodtested & Supervised Flocks. S. C. W. LEG. New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Corni-Reds & Red-Rocks. Circular Free. E. L. BEAVER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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EIGHTH ★ AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ★ GRANGE ★ CONTEST

SUGAR COOKIE *Contest* for GRANGERS

By MABEL HEBEL



Cookies have a way of disappearing fast when there are children around!

EVER SINCE 1933, *American Agriculturist* and the New York State Grange have been holding baking contests together (except for one year when we made it a canning contest). During those seven years, Grange women have demonstrated their ability to make prize-winning bread, soft rolled molasses cookies, butter cake, doughnuts, and gingerbread. And now we've decided to give them a chance to show what they can do with sugar cookies, that mainstay of the farm cookie jar. Unless we miss our guess, the next several months will show some cookie exhibits at Grange meetings which will tempt members to help themselves!

These annual contests have a two-fold purpose: First, to stimulate interest in better home baking; and, second, to add an interesting event to Grange programs—one that will provide not only fun and human interest and educational value, but also (this is especially important to the men folks) some extra special refreshments. Do you remember how good that homemade bread tasted last year, particularly when it was served with homemade butter and strawberries and cream?

The contest is open to every Grange woman (and man) in this State. The men have always contributed some of their baked goods to these contests, and sometimes have won over the women in Subordinate matches. However, no Grange brother, we are sorry to say, has ever reached the top. When they get as far as the Pomona contests, they usually fall by the wayside—but perhaps this year, they'll fool us. Anyway here's a challenge to them to show what they can produce in the way of prize-winning sugar cookies.

Instructions and Score Cards

In charge of the contest for the Grange will be State Chairman Mrs. Franklin Dillenbeck, of Little Falls, N. Y., assisted by chairmen of Pomona and Subordinate Grange Service and Hospitality committees. Complete instructions with score cards will be mailed by *American Agriculturist* to all Granges before April 1st. Since we do not have the addresses of Subordinate Grange Chairmen, this material will be addressed to Grange Secretaries, with the request that they pass it on immediately to Chairmen of Service and Hospitality committees. Any chairman who fails to receive her set by April 6th should get in touch at once with the Secretary of her Grange, or with the Cookie Contest Editor, *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Instructions and score cards for Pomona chairmen will be sent direct to them.

As in previous years, there will be a series of three contests—local, county, and state. Subordinate Granges will hold theirs first, probably in April, May and June. First prize winners in these contests will then compete with each other in Pomona contests. In the final State contest, to be held next December during State Grange Session, county champion sugar cookie bakers will pit their skill against each other to see who wins the title of State Champion, as well as a lot of valuable merchandise and cash prizes.

Prizes

Twenty cash prizes, totalling $60.00, are again offered this year by *American Agriculturist* to State Contest winners. These prizes will be divided as follows:

First Prize	$25.00
Second	10.00
Third	5.00
Fourth	3.00
Fifth	2.00
Sixth to Twentieth	1.00 each

In addition to these cash prizes, many attractive merchandise prizes will be awarded to both State and Pomona winners by *American Agriculturist* advertisers. These will be announced later and will be well worth winning. Last year over 800 prizes were given by commercial companies to county and state winners.

Mrs. F. M. Englehart of Milton, Saratoga County, who won the State bread contest last year, needed a truck to carry home her prizes. Besides her check for $25.00 from *American Agriculturist,* her prizes included a coal and wood range from Kalamazoo Stove Company, an oven from Perfection Stove Company, sacks of flour and a can of molasses from G.L.F. Products, Inc., a butcher knife and can of meat salt from International Salt Company, cake flour and "Best Flour" from Pillsbury Flour Mills and a sack of flour from Russell-Miller Milling Company.

Contest Rules

The rules are simple. Here they are:

RULE 1. Contest is open to every Grange woman (and man) in New York State, who is not a professional baker. Each contestant is entitled to enter 6 *rolled sugar cookies.*

RULE 2. Each contestant must fill out the Cookie Contest Score Card. Chairmen of Grange Service and Hospitality Committees will soon have these to distribute. In filling out the score card, be sure to answer plainly all questions on it, sign your name, address, grange and county. Your score card must accompany your entry of cookies, as no entry will be accepted unless there is a properly filled out score card with it.

RULE 3. Before making your cookies for the contest, study carefully the score card, as it tells on what points judges will score entries. We are not suggesting any special recipe to be followed, as we want contestants to use their own.

As soon as the contest is announced in your Grange, get a score card from your Grange chairman of service and hospitality committee, and plan to take part. Names of first prize winners in Subordinate contests, as well as in Pomona contests, will be printed in *American Agriculturist.* Watch coming issues for these names, as well as for list of merchandise prizes to be donated by commercial companies.

Last year, about 3000 Grangers took part in our bread contest. Let's make the cookie contest even bigger. Even if you have never made a rolled sugar cookie, now is a good time to begin. In former contests, some of the first prize winners have been beginners. So we hope that every Grange woman will join the fun.

Many of the Granges are planning to have a home economics expert give a short talk after the judging is over on the making of rolled sugar cookies. Every Grange woman, whether or not she takes part in the contest, will be interested in hearing what a trained person has to say on the art of cookie making.

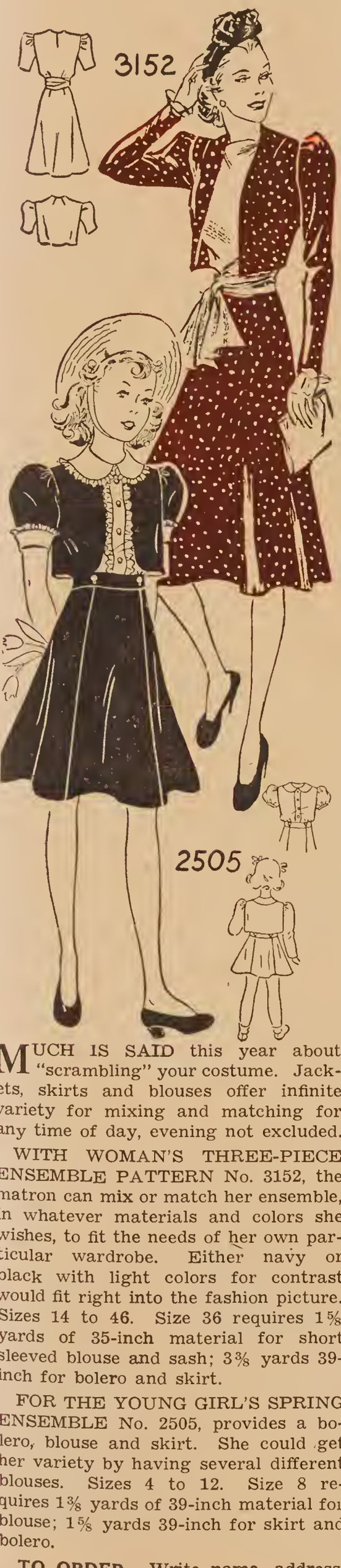
PEACE PLEA

By Emily Estey.

Dear Lord, what do mothers do
When the shelling nears?
Do they hold their children close,
Praying Some One hears?
Or do they go about their work
And sing to hide their fears?

How can any woman rest
With a gun in view?
They may tell me I had best
Leave it up to You—
But, Jesus, would I pass the test
Men put mothers through?

"Mix or Match" COSTUMES



MUCH IS SAID this year about "scrambling" your costume. Jackets, skirts and blouses offer infinite variety for mixing and matching for any time of day, evening not excluded.

WITH WOMAN'S THREE-PIECE ENSEMBLE PATTERN No. 3152, the matron can mix or match her ensemble, in whatever materials and colors she wishes, to fit the needs of her own particular wardrobe. Either navy or black with light colors for contrast would fit right into the fashion picture. Sizes 14 to 46. Size 36 requires 1⅝ yards of 35-inch material for short sleeved blouse and sash; 3⅜ yards 39-inch for bolero and skirt.

FOR THE YOUNG GIRL'S SPRING ENSEMBLE No. 2505, provides a bolero, blouse and skirt. She could get her variety by having several different blouses. Sizes 4 to 12. Size 8 requires 1⅜ yards of 39-inch material for blouse; 1⅝ yards 39-inch for skirt and bolero.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new spring fashion catalog.

Something Different



AN attractive ornament to wear on your party dress, or to give someone is made in the shape of a butterfly from millinery velvet or cloth of gold. Instructions for making it have been sent in by Miss Winifred N. Wilson. If you are fairly clever with your fingers, you will find it an easy matter to make your own pattern from the photograph and to follow Miss Wilson's directions:

"First make a paper pattern of a butterfly with a wingspread of about 3½ inches. Place this on your goods and draw around it with dressmakers' chalk. As this will easily rub off, sew around on the chalk-line with basting stitches of fine thread. Across the front wings sew very fine hat wire, bending it in the center to fit the wing curves.

"With constrasting floss, button-hole all around the butterfly and in outline stitch indicate where front and back wings meet. Draw spots on the wings with chalk and embroider them in satin stitch.

"Cut out the butterfly. Take a pipe cleaner (white ones may be dyed any shade desired) and fold it in two. Sew this on to the velvet to simulate a body and bend back the ends a little way to look like feelers. Sew a gold safety-pin on the back. If, instead, a hair-pin is sewed on back, the ornament may be used to wear in the hair."

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Height and Form Are Important

AT CORNELL Farm and Home Week I listened to a splendid talk on "Succession of Bloom in the Garden." Here are some of the helpful things which the speaker said:

Don't over-emphasize bloom, because in doing so we are apt to neglect fundamental principles of gardening which, if followed, will result automatically in a good variety of bloom. The speaker showed a colored slide of a garden which had plenty of flowers in bloom, but plants were poorly spaced. So, said he, organize your plant material as to height and form—the low plants, of course, in front; the higher ones in back. Vertical plants, having strong up-and-down lines, are the stimulating "ohs" and "ahs" of the garden, and therefore should be placed strategically. Delphiniums, hollyhocks and foxgloves belong in this group.

The horizontal and rounded forms should form the bulk of the garden because they are quieter in emotional effect. The flat-topped Sweet William and rock garden plants or the billowy baby's breath, peonies and in fact the majority of plants make up the horizontal group. If these principles are carried out, the natural result will be flowers throughout the season.

Then to prove his point, the speaker showed other slides of the following flowers which when planted properly according to height and form will provide bloom from the beginning to the end of the growing season: Winter aconite, snowdrop, leucojum, crocus, scilla, chionodoxa, daffodils, single tulips, primroses, primula, bloodroot, hepatica, double tulips planted with pansies, forget-me-nots or pink primroses, gasplant with Siberian bugloss, tulips with wallflower, forget-me-not or bugloss and alpine rock cress, iris with oriental poppies, double buttercup, lupins with iris, geums, peonies, lilies, roses, hollyhocks with beebalm, daylilies, meadowsweet, foxglove, phlox, mid and late summer, coreopsis, yellow meadowrue, buddleia, tritoma, goose-neck loosestrife, annual phlox and petunias, heliopsis, summer bulbs, such as tuberous begonias, bedding plants, fuchsia, geranium and impatiens, Japanese anemone, artimisia lactiflora, chrysanthemums and perennial asters.

He completed his story of color in the garden with a slide showing chrysanthemums in bloom on October 20th, a blaze of soul-satisfying color.

I forgot to say that the speaker began his talk by showing a vase filled with Christmas roses which he had gathered that morning underneath the snow. He explained that they had been protected by glass wool. Otherwise the blossoms would not have been perfect.



"I think I'll surprise my husband and cook dinner tonight, Jeeves. Where is the kitchen?"

Favorite Recipes

By AUNT JANET

EGGS A LA KING make a grand supper dish for the family, or for a buffet supper, or lunch.

6 eggs hard cooked
White sauce
1 to 1½ cups mushrooms
1 tb. chopped pimento

WHITE SAUCE

4 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons flour
⅛ teaspoons pepper
¼ teaspoon salt
1½ cups milk

To make white sauce, melt butter, add flour, salt and pepper, and stir until smooth. Add cold milk. Cook and stir constantly until thick. Remove from fire and place over hot water. Add chopped pimento and eggs cut lengthwise, and heat thoroughly. Reserve enough sections of egg for garnish, one section on top of each serving, giving each section a sprinkle of paprika to add color and flavor. Serve on toast or in patty shells.

Part of the mushroom stock may be substituted for some of the milk.

* * *

BAKED EGGS AND CHEESE is an easy supper dish. Into a shallow greased baking dish break the desired number of eggs, add a few tablespoons of cream and salt enough to season, (medium white sauce may be used instead) and sprinkle with a mixture of grated cheese and fine dry bread crumbs. Set dish in a pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven, 350° F., until eggs are set and crumbs are brown. Just before serving, add a dash of paprika.

* * *

APPETIZING WAY to use leftover bread is in bread pudding. An abundance of eggs in the mixture adds to the food value and the smoothness. If whites are beaten separately and folded in after the other ingredients are mixed, the pudding is much lighter.

2 cups dry crumbs
1 quart milk
2 squares chocolate (melted)
⅔ cup sugar
3 eggs
1 teaspoon vanilla
¼ teaspoon salt

Mix all together and add melted chocolate. Bake in moderate oven.

ADVISES
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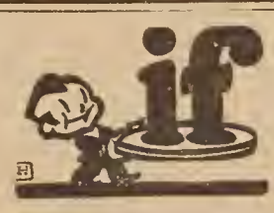
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1. FIRST PRIZE WINNERS:
Mr. and Mrs. George E. Barnes.

2. *Mr. and Mrs. James Edwards.*



7.

8.

3. *Mr. and Mrs. John Downs.*

4. THIRD PRIZE WINNERS:
Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Prince.



Golden Wedding CONTEST WINNERS

IN OUR Nov. 25 issue, *American Agriculturist* announced a contest for couples who had been married fifty or more years, and we offered the following cash prizes: $10 for picture of longest-married couple; $5 for picture of next longest-married couple; and $2 for every other picture we had room to print.

Before the contest closed on Dec. 31, we had heard from 54 couples, 21 of whom have been married between 60 and 70 years. Their record makes some of the 50-year married couples look like young folks! We wish we had space to print every one of the pictures and interesting letters we received, because they are an inspiration not only to young couples starting out together, but also to older married couples who may be finding the road rough. In many cases, the letters tell a simple story of pioneer farm background, of a lifetime spent in one community, of work done and children raised, of descendents even unto the fifth generation, and of blessings still being received. Some of these fine old people were born way back in the '40's and were just coming into young manhood and womanhood when the Civil War was being fought.

American Agriculturist salutes them all, and congratulates them on their successful marriages and their great good fortune in having their life partners with them through so many long years.

1. LONGEST-MARRIED COUPLE: Mr. and Mrs. George E. Barnes, Norwood, N. Y., partners for 70 years.

Our first prize goes to Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, who celebrated their 70th wedding anniversary on last Dec. 23rd. Their marriage took place on Dec. 23, 1869, four years after the close of the Civil War. Both were born on farms at Canton, N. Y., and for forty of the seventy years since their marriage, they lived on the home farm, later building a bungalow beside the farm home of their son, Vernon Barnes of Norwood, N. Y.

Mrs. Barnes is 89 years old, and Mr. Barnes, 90 years. They both enjoy fairly good health and do their own housework together and care for their own garden. Mrs. Barnes is a great lover of plants and has her windows filled with bloom. To newly married couples, they say: "A young couple starting out should buy nothing they can get along without, and the man should have more than one job or kind of work. . . . Long life and a happy marriage may be credited to being moderate in all things."

(EDITOR'S NOTE: As we go to press, we receive a letter from Mrs. Barnes, advising us that Mr. Barnes has just passed away. He was taken suddenly ill and died the next day. We deeply regret this sad news and are sorry that Mr. Barnes did not live to know that he and Mrs. Barnes were the winners in our contest.)

2. ANOTHER 70-YEAR PARTNERSHIP: **Mr. and Mrs. Orbon Holmes, of Winthrop, N. Y., were married just one week after our first prize winners, on Dec. 30, 1869. Mr. Holmes is 89, and Mrs. Holmes is 86. Mrs. Maude Ellison, who sent us the picture, writes:**

"Orbon Holmes, the son of Hiram and Mary Nay Holmes, was one of 7 children. His father came to Winthrop from Vermont in the spring of 1838, built a log house and returned to Vermont for his family. He brought them all in an ox cart to their new home in the forest. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Holmes is one of the cheeriest ones in Winthrop. Both are mentally alert, with good memories, and they advise young couples to 'behave and live in peace, and they will have a happy life.' They are members of our Universalist Church here, and they *live their religion.*"

3. HAVE 3 GREAT-GREAT GRANDCHILDREN: **Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Prince of Cherry Creek, N. Y., celebrated their 69th wedding anniversary on last December 11, having been married on December 11, 1870. They have 5 children, 36 grandchildren, 45 great grandchildren, and 3 great-great grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Prince, both of whom are 91 years old, were born in Cattaraugus, N. Y., in log houses. In 1848, when Mr. Prince was only six weeks old, his family moved into a new frame house, where they imprinted their baby's feet in some fresh plaster. The house with its mark of the past still stands. The Princes still enjoy good health, and they say that they owe their long life and married happiness to having tried to follow the Golden Rule. They advise young married couples to learn to give and take.**

4. HAVE ALWAYS FARMED IT: **Mr. and Mrs. William King, Little Valley, N. Y., got married just 20 days after our third prize winners —Dec. 31, 1870. Mr. King is now 89 years old, and Mrs. King is 87. They live with their daughter, Mrs. Bertha Wulff. "We have always farmed it," says Mr. King. "We lived on one farm 41 years. A few years ago we sold it and moved to Little Valley with our daughter. We are well and can do quite a little work now. This picture of us was taken last summer."**

5. "WORK IS NEARLY FINISHED": **Mr. and Mrs. John F. Olin, Lyman, N. H., 67 years married. The Olins were married in Lakeport,**



9. *Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Clark.*



↑ *Mr. and Mrs. Marlin R. Smith.* **10.**

N. H., on April 25, 1872. Mr. Olin, who will be 94 years next June, writes:

"I was raised a farmer; trade, iron melter. I have been a resident of Lyman, N. H., 51 years. I have served the town as Clerk, Treasurer, Auditor, Overseer of the Poor, Member of School Board, Trustee of Public Library, Farmer, Merchant, Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, Pastor of the Union Church for 15 years, and now I guess my work is nearly finished.

"You ask for a word of advice from us to stabilize young married people, and that word is *Love,* the greatest thing in the world. I have found nothing like it to keep people on the sunny side of life—true, clean love. Grapple to it with hooks of steel. The Lord bless you."

6. "BEAR AND FORBEAR": Mr. and Mrs. J. Wyman Goodell, of Swanzey, N. H., who were married 67 years ago last June, on June 10, 1872. Mr. Goodell is 93 and Mrs. Goodell, 85 years. With the exception of four years spent in Athol, Mass., they have lived their whole married life in Swanzey, N. H. They have had 10 children, seven of whom are living; 31 grandchildren, and 31 great-grandchildren. Mr. Goodell is the oldest citizen in Swanzey and has the Post cane seen in the picture. The Goodells live by themselves, and state that they are in fair health for people of their age. This picture was taken a year ago last summer. Their advice to young married people who wish to make a success of their marriage is to remember the two *bears* — *bear* and *forbear*. If both husband and wife practice this, they say, the marriage will almost certainly be enduring.

7. "CHOOSE THE RIGHT ONE": No. 7 among our longest-married couples is Mr. and Mrs. James Edwards of Gloversville, N. Y., who were married on July 25, 1872. On last July 25 they celebrated their 67th wedding anniversary, and also the 87th birthday of Mrs. Edwards. Forty-three relatives and friends gathered for the dinner and program, and presented them with a purse of money. Mr. Edwards is 90 years old, and both he and Mrs. Edwards are in fairly good health. Mrs. Edwards still does her own housework. They have 5 children living, and two dead. Their advice to young people who are thinking of marriage is *to be sure they have chosen the right one.*

8. "AUNT RACHEL AND UNCLE JOHN T. DOWNS, JULY 1938", was the inscription on the back of this picture of Mr. and Mrs. Downs of Sound Ave., Riverhead, N. Y., who celebrated their 67th wedding anniversary on last Sept. 3 with a family gathering at one of their daughters. Mr. Downs is 90 years old, and Mrs. Downs is 83. They have 5 daughters, all married, 10 grandchildren, and 6 great-grandchildren. The Downs have always lived on a farm and Mr. Downs still works a good-sized garden. Mrs. Downs has woven hundreds of yards of carpet and has just finished a 50-yard piece. They attend church nearly every Sunday and have done so for over 70 years. Their advice to a newly married couple is: "Be willing to bear and forbear."

9. "ALWAYS PULL TOGETHER": Ninth are Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Clark, who celebrated their 66th wedding anniversary last July 2. Mr. Clark is 88 years old, and Mrs. Clark will be 88 this month. They were married at Rensselaer Falls, N. Y., on July 2, 1873, and are the parents of 9 children, seven of whom are living. The last 55 years of their lives have been spent in the vicinity of Cranberry Lake, N. Y. This picture was taken on their 65th wedding anniversary, and the rustic chair in which they are sitting was made by a son who died in 1937 at the age of 61. The Clarks have 23 grandchildren and 14 great-grandchildren. Both are in quite good health and able to travel about and go visiting. They spent part of last fall with their oldest son in Providence, R. I., and have been spending the winter with daughters in the Mohawk Valley.

The Clarks' advice to young couples is: "No matter how heavy the load, always pull together."

10. ALL DESCENDANTS STILL LIVING: Mr. and Mrs. Marlin R. Smith of Bristol Springs, N. Y., who were married on Dec. 10, 1873 (66 years ago), have the rather unusual record of not only being long-lived themselves, but of having all of their descendants living. They have 8 children, 19 grandchildren, and 11 great-grandchildren. Mr. Smith is 86 and his wife is 85. They were married at Bristol Springs and have resided nearby on a farm through the 66 years of their married life. Their advice to young married couples is "to be willing to give in to each other, as they will have to do many times through life if they are to get along happily together."

11. HAVE ALWAYS TAKEN THE A.A.: Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Rockhill, of Moira, N. Y., celebrated their 65th wedding anniversary last Oct. 10. Mr. Rockhill is 89 years old, and Mrs. Rockhill is 84. They have had 6 children. A daughter, who sent in this picture, writes:

"Father and mother have always farmed it until the last few years, when they moved to Moira. They continue to live alone and to take care of themselves and do all their own work. They are very smart and never complain of being sick. They appreciate their long life and happy marriage, and their friends wish them many more happy years. They have always taken the *American Agriculturist* up until the last two years when they haven't been able to read as they used to."



↑ SECOND PRIZE WINNERS: **2.**
Mr. and Mrs Orbon Holmes.

↓ *Mr. and Mrs. William King.* **4.**



6.

↑ *Mr. and Mrs. J. Wyman Goodell.*



Mr. and Mrs. John Bayne. *Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wykoff.*

MARRIED ON SAME DATE: These two couples both celebrated their 64th wedding anniversary on last Dec. 8, having been married on Dec. 8, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Bayne are in fair health and are living on the same farm that they went to on their wedding day. Mr. Bayne is 87, and Mrs. Bayne is 82. They say that their one piece of advice to young married couples is: "Pull together."

The Wykoffs were married in Canandaigua, N. Y., and have always lived on South Main Street there. Mr. Wykoff is 86, and Mrs. Wykoff is 81. The person who sent in their picture states that they have always been hard workers, and that their advice to young couples just starting wedded life is to work hard. Mr. Wykoff started the spoke factory at the foot of beautiful Canandaigua Lake in 1880, and operated it 50 years, averaging about 12 hours a day.

11.

↓ *Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Rockhill.*



↓ *Mr. and Mrs. John F. Olin.* **5.**



The Lost Melodeon

By C. A. STEPHENS

NOTHING that ever occurred in our old school district caused a greater stir or started such dark suspicions as the disappearance of that melodeon from the schoolhouse.

It was a new melodeon, and a good one for those days — 1867. We paid forty-five dollars for it in Portland, and raised the money all among ourselves, without help from the older folks at home.

Music at school was a new thing with us then. Not every teacher is musical. But Master Pearson, who taught that winter and for two winters afterward, was a singer. He loved music, and had the gift of creating an interest in it. During the first week of the term he opened and closed school by singing a hymn, assisted timidly at first by two or three of the larger girls.

Others soon began chiming in, however, inspired by the melody of the master's voice. Within a fortnight the whole school was singing, or trying to sing, and during the third week we raised the money and bought the melodeon.

We also purchased twenty-five copies of a singing book called "School Songs," and ever after that the old schoolhouse resounded morning, noon and night to our new vocal efforts.

Certain of the parents in the district were afraid that so much music was detrimental to other studies, and that a musical school master was likely to be good for little else; but that was hardly true of Master Pearson.

He was quite as keenly interested in arithmetic, geography and history. He hung the bare walls of the old schoolroom with large maps, charts and pictures. The room had never looked so attractive, and, indeed, we had never made such progress before. Those were among the few terms at old District Number 11 when every scholar was interested and did not wish to lose a day.

Tidings as to what a good school we were having and how well our schoolroom looked spread abroad, and excited envy among the scholars in District Number 9, two miles to the east of us. There had been rivalry and sometimes open hostility between the two schools for several generations. The Number 9 boys appeared to hate us, for no better reason than that we were in advance of them in scholarship. Our schoolhouse was rather better than theirs; we had everything a little better.

Our new melodeon augmented their envy. On Friday evening of the seventh week of school, we gave an entertainment with music. Master Pearson read selections from "The Last Days of Pompeii," and exhibited pictures of Mount Vesuvius, Pompeii and Herculaneum. A young lady played the melodeon. Thomas Edwards declaimed "The Roman Sentinel," and the school sang songs from our new book.

While the master was reading, we heard a great stamping of feet in the entry outside. The door then opened, and four of the Number 9 boys tramped in and took seats together in the farther corner of the room.

All four were well known to us. They were Newman and Rufus Darnley, Coleman Hays, and Clinton McCausland. It looked a little as if they had entered with a design to be rude, or at least offensively independent. We talked with them as usual, however, after the entertainment was over. Newman had never seen a melodeon, and looked at the instrument with curiosity, making several jokes about it. We invited them to come again the following week, and bade them to ask as many of the other Number 9 boys and girls as cared to hear us sing.

"All right," they said, with a laugh.

This was on Friday evening. During the following Saturday night the melodeon disappeared from the schoolhouse. There was no school Saturday, and no one went there. On Sunday evening there was a Methodist prayer meeting at the house. The melodeon was then discovered to be missing.

There were tracks in the snow under one of the windows outside, and marks on the windowsill showing where the sash had been pried up and the melodeon taken out. A brass button off a jacket was also picked up in the snow. Melodeons at that time had legs and pedals which could be taken off, unlike the later cabinet and parlor organs of which they were the prototype. With its legs removed, the body of the melodeon resembled a box three and a half feet long by two feet wide and a foot in depth. Nor was it so heavy but that one could lift it easily and draw it away on a hand-sled.

No snow had fallen for a week or more; the roads were well trodden. It was impossible to track the thieves, or do more than guess which way they had gone. Not only had they taken the melodeon, but they had searched all the desks in the house and captured every copy of "School Songs." It would be difficult to describe what a wave of indignation and excitement swept through Number 11 that night!

Naturally, we suspected the Number 9 boys from the first; but of course they could not steal our melodeon and install it at their schoolhouse without being detected. Indeed, we could not imagine what good it would do them to take it. Six of us went over to the Number 9 schoolhouse that very night and looked in. We could see no sign of the melodeon. On our way back we called at the Darnley farm and asked Newman and Rufus if they knew anything about it. They only laughed at us. We could learn nothing whatever.

The news spread rapidly. We made inquiries everywhere. Even the youngest scholars and little children over in Number 9 were cajoled and questioned as opportunity offered, in the hope of picking up a clue. The teacher in that district, too, as well as several of the older persons, took the matter up and questioned the boys closely. But not a thing could be learned.

Worse even than the loss was the sense of being completely baffled as to who had taken it or where it had gone. Several of us attempted to enact the role of detectives. We scrutinized that brass jacket button, and even interviewed clothing dealers and tailors at the three villages nearest to us. We also sent two of the older girls to make secret inquiries over in Number 9 as to all the jackets worn by the boys there. But we gained no clue.

There were a number of false clues. We heard of several melodeons being sold in other towns round about; but on obtaining particulars, they all proved different from ours. The conclusion finally settled on was that some of the Number 9 boys had taken the melodeon out of spite, and buried or burned it.

* * *

So I may as well relate here what had happened, although the facts did not all come out until 20 years later.

Our suspicions concerning the Number 9 boys were well-founded, but of the four who had come to our musical entertainment that Friday evening, only one of them, Newman Darnley, was concerned in the capture of the melodeon. The three others knew nothing about it.

On that Saturday afternoon Newman had gone to mill four miles from home, with a grist of corn and barley. His road lay through Number 11 and beyond it. As it was late in the day, he had to wait his turn at the mill till evening, and meanwhile he fell in with a crony of his named Alfred Battellow, a boy whose habits were far from good. To pass the time they called at a rather disreputable grocery near the mill and had a drink of hard cider.

Newman did not get away from the mill till after nine o'clock in the evening. Alfred set off with him. On their way, they stopped at a public house, known as Tibbetts' Tavern, to talk with the drivers of two teams which were conveying supplies to a lumber camp up in the great woods near the boundary, and had put up at Tibbetts' for the night. These supplies formed bulky loads of boxes and barrels, stowed on two long sleds which stood in front of the tavern.

The schoolhouse in Number 11 was at the forks of the road, half a mile from Tibbetts', and it was after leaving the tavern, on their way home, that the two, feeling fit for some prank, hatched the plan of taking our melodeon and hiding it in one of those loads bound for the lumber camps.

The scheme presented itself to them as an enormous joke. They drove home with the grist; but after Newman's parents and the rest of the household supposed that the two had gone to bed, they sallied forth again, procured a box, a hammer and nails, and taking a hand-sled, returned to the schoolhouse. By this time the night was well advanced. No one was astir on the highway. They broke in, got out the melodeon, boxed it up along with its legs and the "School Songs," and hauled it to the tavern.

By this time everyone at Tibbetts' was sound asleep; and the two boys found little difficulty in overhauling one of the loads enough to slip the box inconspicuously inside it. This done, they sneaked home, vastly tickled over what they deemed a tremendous joke.

Early the next morning the supply teams went on their way with their loads to the lumber camp, seventy miles to the north. And even after the melodeon was discovered in the load, it was supposed to have been sent to the loggers by some friend or charitable person, to beguile their scant leisure time. The loggers received it with delight, without a thought that it was not designed for them.

A reed instrument like a melodeon is hardly adapted to terpsichorean strains. But those loggers contrived to dance to it. Of the thirty men at this camp, there were two who could play it. They played everything on it, including jigs of quickest time and wildest movement.

After a hilarious winter at the lumber camp, the melodeon migrated over the border. In the latter part of March, when their winter's work was done and the Canadian loggers were ready to return to their homes, a discussion arose as to who should have the instrument, for they had regarded

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I LIKE this time of year, by heck, when breezes blowin' round my neck feel soft and warm, and ev'rything is fragrant with the smell of spring. The birds are comin' back once more, they're twitterin' around the door, the little pigs lie in the sun on pleasant days, they have begun to grow the hams, that come next fall, will hang upon the smoke-house wall. The wabbly colts are tryin' out their legs, and stumblin' all about; the calves are callin' to their maw, while ever since the first good thaw the cows mill round about and pass their hay, because they long for grass. All Nature's bustin' out with life, and all is peaceful by my wife.

She gits ambitious like in spring, she seems to think that ev'rything should all be done at once, and so she seems to think that I should go and plant the radishes and beans, and pick a mess of turnip greens. She wants the chicken house cleaned up and mange cure rubbed upon the pup, she says it's time to test the seed and fan the oats, she seems to need a lot of things agoin' on to make her happy, I must don my overalls and go to work, or she thinks that I want to shirk my duty, for she doesn't see the beauty of the spring; to me, it seems all wrong to toil away and miss the restful sort of day that makes you want to stretch and yawn and rest instead of rake the lawn. I wouldn't spoil the days like these by gittin' down upon my knees a-plantin' garden seeds, it is a waste of perfect days, gee whiz, that is just meant for joy and rest, while birds are singin' in their nest.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Poet

He wan't so different from other folks,
'Cept his eyes was somehow brighter,
And when he smiled 'twas as if
He wanted to. He used
Plain words—like you and me—and yet
They seemed dressed up the way he spoke.
He seen the little things; asked how
That maple branch got broke, and watched
Warm milk foam frothing into pails.
You know, I wish he'd stop again.

—*Elizabeth Oliver,*
Pittsfield, Maine.

Wants "Youth's Companion" for 1870, 1873 and 1918

OUR FRIEND and subscriber, Mrs. Mittie Hazard, Nichols, N. Y., has for some years been collecting old copies of the "Youth's Companion" during the period when C. A. Stephens' stories appeared in each issue. At present she lacks issues for the years 1870, 1873, and 1918.

If she can get them, she prefers bound volumes; but if they are not available, she would like single copies if they are in good condition. Mrs. Hazard would appreciate a letter from any subscriber who has copies or bound volumes of the "Youth's Companion" for any of these dates.

The thanks of our readers who enjoy C. A. Stephens' stories should go to Mrs. Hazard as she has supplied us with copies of a number of stories which have appeared in recent issues of *American Agriculturist*.

it as a present to them. Six of them at last packed it on a hand-sled and hauled it away to a little settlement called Black Lake in the Province of Quebec, thirty or forty miles above the boundary. In the neighboring hamlet of Garthby, there was a public school, in charge of a young lady named Marie Ladoucier, who had some proficiency in music.

Several of the lumbermen were admirers of Mademoiselle Ladoucier, and it came about ere long that our lost melodeon was installed at this little French schoolhouse, where for three months it gave unbounded satisfaction, morning, noon and night, as well as at evening meetings of the French people. They knew nothing of its previous history, and had no idea but that it was honestly come by.

Not till August did so much as a lisp reach us as to its whereabouts. French-Canadians at this time had begun to come down over the border to work not only at lumber camps, but on farms. In July that summer one of these same young men from Black Lake called at our place, looking for a job during the haying season. We hired him, and he was with us four weeks. His name was Benoit Lecharme.

He could speak a little English, and as the melodeon was the subject of occasional conversation, he heard of it. It was recalled afterward that he asked a great many questions about it—how it looked, where it was bought, what maker's name was on the front of it, and so forth. Probably he surmised that this was the melodeon that had appeared at the lumber camp and been carried to Black Lake.

But if so, he was discreet. He said nothing, and at last went home to Canada without dropping a hint. Perhaps he wished first to make sure before saying anything; perhaps he desired to talk it over with Mademoiselle Ladoucier.

One night about a fortnight after Lecharme left us, as we were sitting down to our five o'clock supper, a sudden jingling and rattling out in the yard came to us through the open windows; and glancing out, we espied the oddest outfit ever seen in that place.

There were two little black, shaggy horses with brass-mounted harness, collar and hames, attached to a queer vehicle, half cart, half wagon. There was a box in the back of it, on which perched a black-haired boy wearing a fur cap—although this was August. On the seat in front, holding the reins, was an older boy, dressed in much the same way; and beside him sat a young woman, apparently nineteen or twenty years old, soberly dressed in black, except for her hat, which was adorned with bright red roses and a profusion of light green ribbon.

The entire "rig" wore an aspect so foreign to Maine that we all rose hastily from the table; and my cousin Addison went out to see what was wanted.

For a moment or two not a word was said. Our visitors seemed at a loss how to make known their business. It was the young lady who spoke first, choosing her words carefully, and attempting to speak slowly and very distinctly, as if she had already rehearsed what she meant to say.

"Good afternoon!" she said. "Ees thees the farm fere Meester Benoit Lecharme did labor for to make the hay four weeks ago?"

"Yes, Lecharme worked here," Addison replied.

"Eet was then here at your school that a seraphine was los' las' weenter?" the young lady went on slowly.

"Well — yes. We lost a melodeon," Addison explained; and we all pricked up our ears, although we had never heard a melodeon called by that name.

"Eet ees the same, then!" continued the young woman. "We have bring eet back to you."

"Why, how did you come to have it?" cried Addison in astonishment. "You do not live near here, do you?"

"No, m'sieu'. We leef in Canada. I am the school teacher at Garthby. Las' spring some lumbermans bring this seraphine to us from their camp in the woods. They think eet ees their own. We have eet then in our schoolhouse; and we have play eet in our school effery day."

"Well, well, well," cried Addison.

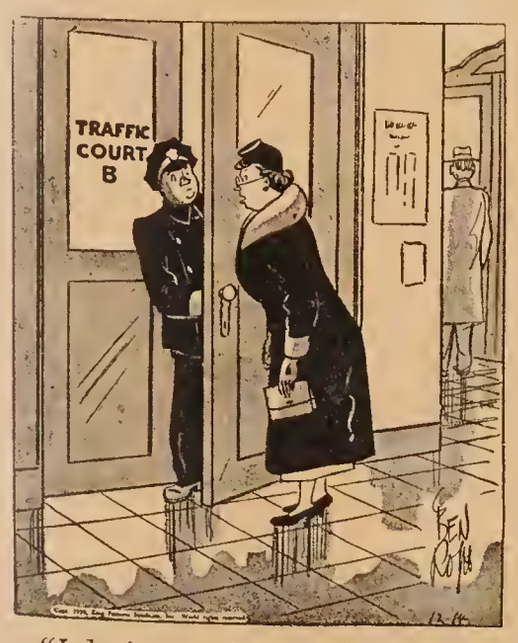
"But now," our visitor continued, "Benoit he com' back, and he say this seraphine, eet ees not for us. Eet ees stole by some bad peoples. So we bring eet back.

"I am the school teacher at Garthby," she explained again. "My name ees Marie Ladoucier. And these boys are my pupeels. We have com' to bring the maylodayon back to you."

There was no mistaking the honesty and good intentions of this young French school mistress and her two pupils. We made them welcome, and entertained them for the night. In fact, they remained three days.

We set up the melodeon and held a musical jubilee over its return. Despite its peregrinations, it seemed to be uninjured. Mademoiselle Ladoucier played very well; and she sang several French school songs.

So, after all the dreadful suspicions which had filled our minds, the melodeon came back, safe and sound. In truth, the world is never half so bad as some people think it. Despite our dark suspicions, the young people in Number 9 — all but one — were quite innocent of any wrong-doing; and these youthful Canadians had taken great pains to restore our property as soon as they learned of our loss.



"I lost my ticket. Can I come in, anyway?"

GET MORE PROTECTION WITH THIS NEW POLICY

COSTS $2.00 A YEAR

THE ACCIDENTS WHICH THIS POLICY COVERS ARE

1. By the wrecking or disablement of a pleasure type automobile, an automobile truck, a horse drawn wagon, cart, sleigh, or sled, in which the insured is riding or driving.

2. By the wrecking or disablement of a public conveyance provided by common carrier for passenger service only (aeroplanes excluded) within which the Insured is riding as a fare-paying passenger in the place regularly provided for passenger service.

3. By being struck, knocked down, or run over while walking or standing on a public street, public sidewalk or public highway by a moving vehicle.

CASH BENEFITS PAID AS FOLLOWS:

1. $1,000.00 for loss of Life, or the loss of the sight of both Eyes; or the loss of any two members, such as a Hand or Foot.

2. $500.00 for loss of the sight of Eye, or Hand, or Foot — Loss of Life or Member must occur within 30 days from the date of accident, otherwise weekly benefits are paid.

3. $10.00 a week for as many as thirteen weeks while totally disabled unable to do any work whatsoever — benefits beginning immediately following the accident. No benefits are payable for partial disability.

This protection applies on accidents happening anywhere within the United States or Canada. Death benefits are payable to the insured's estate, all other benefits payable to the insured.

These benefits are paid where the insured is between the ages of 15-59 years. One-half benefits are paid ages 10-15 and ages 60-74.

WHO CAN HAVE THIS POLICY

This policy is available to anyone who is not crippled or who has not lost the sight of either eye or limb — the policy does not provide indemnity if the insured is under the influence of intoxicants, nor does it cover a watchman, law enforcement officer, volunteer or paid fireman, or railroad employee *while on duty*.

OUR GUARANTEE

Each policy is sold with a money back guarantee. After you receive your policy you have 5 days to look it over and if it is not satisfactory, return it and it will be cancelled and your money refunded at once.

Mail your application to:

North American Accident Insurance Co.

N. A. Associates Department

10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

.....

I do hereby apply for a North American Accident Insurance Policy, Series 416, which costs $2.00 a year, and understand that I can carry this new policy in the place of the $1.00 or $1.25 policy, but not in addition to it.

Signed ..... Age .....

P. O. ..... State .....

St. or R. D. Number ..... Date .....

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H E. BABCOCK

THE EVER-NORMAL granary of the United States Department of Agriculture is not enough to safeguard the feed requirements of the dairymen of the Northeast. This is being amply demonstrated right now. What the Northeast also needs is an *ever-normal haymow.*

Sectional Discrimination

As a matter of fact, the ever-normal granary, sold to the public as a means of protecting the nation's food supply, is not working that way. Instead, it is being used to hoard millions of bushels of corn and to support an artificially high price for corn which is right now taking serious toll from northeastern poultrymen and dairymen. *If the ever-normal granary were fairly administered in the interests of all farmers, it would have been tapped this spring and used to supply northeastern poultrymen and dairymen with badly needed corn at less than what they are now paying for it.* From the failure of Mr. Wallace and his associates to draw on the enormous stocks of government corn to help make up the feed deficiency in the Northeast caused by last summer's disastrous drought, only one conclusion can be drawn.

The ever-normal granary is not what it has been represented to be, but is simply a device for helping the midwestern corn grower to get more for his corn than the market warrants.

Ever-Normal Haymow

Now, I have been contending on this page and I shall continue to contend because I have the facts, that the policies of the United States Department of Agriculture constitute a terrific drag on the agriculture of the Northeast. Periodically this is denied from Washington. I therefore would like to issue a challenge. *This challenge is for the United States Department of Agriculture to perfect machinery for storing hay in the Northeast in surplus years and for making loans on this hay above the market.*

Please understand that I don't advocate the acceptance of my challenge, but I lay it down as a fundamental fact that it is unsound, unfair, and in my opinion, illegal for the government of the United States to subsidize the midwestern corn-grower at the expense of northeastern poultrymen and dairymen and I furthermore submit that, if such subsidization is to continue, one way to balance out the unjustice is to extend to the northeastern hay-grower the same privileges and accommodations which have been worked out for the midwestern corn-raiser.

Not Hopeful

Of course, I am not at all hopeful that any such fair adjustment will be made. *For one thing, the Northeast does not have the aggressive services available which the corn and cotton grower get out of the American Farm Bureau Federation.* For another, we do not have an outstanding agricultural Congressman from the Northeast who will lead raids on the public treasury with the nerve and effectiveness which Congressmen from the Midwest and South raid it in the interests of their agricultural constituents. Perhaps this is a good thing and a credit to our Congressmen. Right now, however, this statesman-like attitude isn't helping the price poultrymen and dairymen are paying for corn, nor is it helping them find a supply of badly needed hay.

Suggestion

Since I am sure that the United States Department of Agriculture will not accept my challenge, I suggest that the farming and industrial interests of the Northeast, whenever we have a good year, finance the storage of feed surpluses and carry them over with the idea of gradually working the Northeastern poultrymen and dairymen into a position where we don't get caught in an emergency and do not have to depend to the extent we have in the past on feedstuffs purchased in the Midwest. *Unless the Northeastern agriculture can make this adjustment I am afraid it is in for some tough days ahead.* Right now we are prevented by the government from buying feed at the natural market when it is plentiful and forced by scarcity to pay high prices for it when it isn't.

* * *





The picture above and the one at the right illustrate the working out of a most interesting natural law. The filly in the lead, above, is Tatters, daughter of Rags. The sire of Tatters is Highland Skylight —a five-gaited Kentucky saddle horse which loves to strut and put on his act in the show ring. From her sire, Tatters has apparently inherited what must have been some of his aequired traits. She likes to put on a show. She even, as is shown in the pieture, ehooses to put the show on by running in a eirele around her spectators. All this she has donc without any training, as she is scarcely halter-broken. What is it that old Highland Skylight passed on to his daughter which makes her a show-off and how did he do it?

(Right): Head and tail up and heels flying, Tatters, without any urging or the slightest encouragement exeept the oh's and ah's of the people watching her, really shows what she ean do.

Tatter's picture first appeared on this page in the issue of Mareh 18, 1939; the pictures of the colts following her around the cirele, in the September 2, 1939, issue.

GRASS SILAGE NOTES

One of our silos at Sunnygables is 14' x 38'. We filled and refilled this with grass silage last summer until even after it had settled it was very nearly full when we opened it in the fall.

Since we follow the practice of sprinkling the top of the silage in a silo for two or three weeks after we stop filling, we get very little waste and there was very little waste in this silo.

I presume that it is safe to say that we started off with a settled 35 feet of silage in a fourteen-foot tub.

We started feeding out of this silo in October and the silage in it has constituted the sole roughage feed for approximately fifty-five yearling Hereford and Angus heifers all winter. The silage will run out about the middle of April.

Allowing for the fact that due to the dry weather we started feeding silage out of this tub earlier than we ordinarily would have, I draw the conclusion that in a normal year we can depend upon thirty-five feet of grass silage in a fourteen-foot silo to furnish plenty of roughage for between fifty and sixty head of young cattle.

While I think it would be better to feed a little hay with this silage and therefore make it go farther, our experience with grass silage fed once a day this winter, supplemented by a little grain ration, convinces us that we have hit upon one of the most economical and healthful ways of handling a bunch of young cattle we have ever tried out.

We let these Herefords and Angus heifers out of the barn right after breakfast each morning and they go down into the woods and spend the day there. About three o'clock they come up to the barn all of their own accord. We let them in about four. The feed bunks are then full of grass silage with a little grain on top. We determine the amount of silage to feed by whether or not they have it all cleaned up by the time to let them out the next morning. I think it is a safe statement to make that we haven't averaged to waste ten pounds of silage a day under this method of feeding.

We plan at Sunnygables and Larchmont this spring to start filling our four silos with grass silage the last of May. We know that we will have a lot of meadows with poor stands and we haven't the slightest idea what we are going to get on our new seedings, but expect plenty of weeds. What we shall do is to cut whatever grass and weeds there are until we have our silos full, before we even stop to put up any dry hay. At that point we will probably plow some fields and put in some soybeans for refilling the silos and rely for our dry hay supply on whatever second and third cuttings show up, or on some emergency hay crop.

In making grass silage this year we shall again use some phosphoric acid, but we may substitute for the use of acid considerable winter barley, if this crop comes on in good shape.

* * *

WINTER BARLEY

A great many readers of this page have followed our experience with winter barley. We are still experimenting with the crop. This year, as last, we are growing a variety which has smooth awns and a very stiff straw. It was sown on a dry field last fall which is not naturally very fertile. We intended to top-dress it with manure this winter but on account of the great distance from the barn and the heavy snow we have not yet done so.

Because of the dry weather last fall the barley germinated very slowly and went into the winter with a rather sparse growth. We are not looking for too big a yield, unless we can top-dress the field with manure, but if we don't get it we will not be in a position of blaming the barley. We shall be able, however, again to test the livability of the plant under what have been really adverse conditions.

* * *

ENGLISH CART

We have just received at Sunnygables a two-wheeled English cart, mounted on rubber tires. This cart was shipped to us from England last fall.

Accompanying the cart is a short pole which can be quickly attached to it to convert it into a tractor-trailer, the thills, of course, being removed at the time.

We propose to get some pictures of this cart and run them on this page in an early issue. We think it embodies some features which may well be adapted to use here in the United States.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Law on Maple Syrup and Sugar

What is the law relative to the sale of maple sugar and syrup?

There are three points which must be kept in mind. First is the Federal Pure Foods Regulation, reenforced in most cases by a state law, which prohibits the adulteration of maple sugar or syrup with any other type of sweet.

Second, there is the Federal Pure Foods Regulation, which puts the lead tolerance on maple sugar and syrup at 1.3 parts of lead to 1,000,000 parts of maple syrup or sugar. Not everyone agrees that more than that much lead does any damage to consumers; but so long as that is the law, it has to be observed. Sugar or syrup containing more than that much lead can be confiscated by federal authorities and cannot be sold until the lead is brought below the tolerance. That is a costly process, and of course the cost of it is passed back to the producer. This lead comes from the solder in buckets or evaporating pans. Professor J. A. Cope of the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., has outlined a program to keep lead below the tolerance, and will be glad to send it on request.

Third, New York and other states require labeling of maple syrup and sugar with the statement that it is pure, a statement as to the volume or weight, and the name and address of the maker.

In addition, maple syrup must weigh 11 pounds to the gallon. If it weighs more than that, the sugar will crystalize; and it is illegal to sell syrup weighing less.

* * *

Investigate First

In the last issue we referred to the Kay Egg Company of 2161 First Avenue, New York City, and reported that letters to that company had been returned marked "Removed — left no address." The shipping tags sent out by this company gave a New Jersey bank as reference. It is important to remember that a bank reference is no guarantee of reliability. Firms have been known to use banks as reference without permission, if they have an account in them. A bank is not a credit rating institution and inquiries to a bank about reliability will usually bring information that the company has maintained a satisfactory balance which means little or nothing.

The unfortunate experience of poultrymen who have shipped eggs to this company and not received pay, points again to the importance of checking on reliability before making shipments.

Farm Service Bulletins For You

IN ORDER to make available to readers more information which will help increase profits, the editors of *American Agriculturist* have prepared several mimeographed bulletins on timely subjects. These are available to any reader without cost other than 3c each to cover mailing and shipping costs. Bulletins now available are:

- ☐ No. 101—HOW TO RAISE BABY CHICKS.
- ☐ No. 102—PULLORUM DISEASE OF CHICKS.
- ☐ No. 103—HOW TO CONTROL MASTITIS.
- ☐ No. 104—HOW TO BUY A HERD SIRE.

Check the ones you want, include mailing cost, and return the coupon to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-S, Ithaca. New York.

From time to time we plan to make additions to the list available.

This concern was not located in the area which houses most of the egg receivers. This in itself is usually a sign that caution is the word.

In this case the first step toward getting any settlement is to locate the head of the firm, which, unfortunately in New York City, is a very difficult thing to do.

* * *

"Tired Them Out"

"Last December two men called, claiming to represent a Memorial Park. We are getting old. They stayed until they tired us out. Finally, we let them have some securities for some lots. They claimed they had orders enough that the price of lots would double the first of the year and in three years would double again."

In recent years there have been a number of schemes for selling cemetery lots on the promise, stated or implied, that they would be resold at a huge profit. This scheme has received much unfavorable publicity in the nature of warnings to investors. We hope that the money that this old couple needed so badly has not been lost, but we are afraid it has.

* * *

Repairs

"On January 23 a sewing machine repairman called, indicating that he was representing the Singer Company. We let him take a part of our machine to be overhauled. After two weeks we wrote to the Nashau, N. H., office of the Singer Sewing Machine Company where I was informed that they never had a man by that name working for them. We did not pay any money as the work was to be paid for on return."

In this case the subscriber took the license number of the agent's car which is a very good thing to do. We are asking him to return the machine parts. There is no evidence that this man intended to be dishonest. We are mentioning the incident to show the tendency of independent agents to give the impression that they are employed by a well known concern in order to inspire confidence. The danger in this case is that if the work is unsatisfactory there is little opportunity to get satisfaction. It seems logical to get repair work done locally or by men who are employed by the manufacturers or sales agencies of the machine you wish repaired.

* * *

We Must Have Proof

"Please expose these crooks in the paper." ——

This is a request that we often get, and when we have the evidence to back such a statement we are glad to do it, so that our subscribers may be protected. But when, as it so often happens, the matter is one of a difference of opinion and we have no evidence that would stand up in a court that the person or firm named is crooked we cannot in justice to all, "expose" any individual or firm. This applies even in some cases where we are morally certain that our subscriber is right. It is not enough to be morally certain—we must have the proof, otherwise, sooner or later grave injustice would be done to innocent parties.

* * *

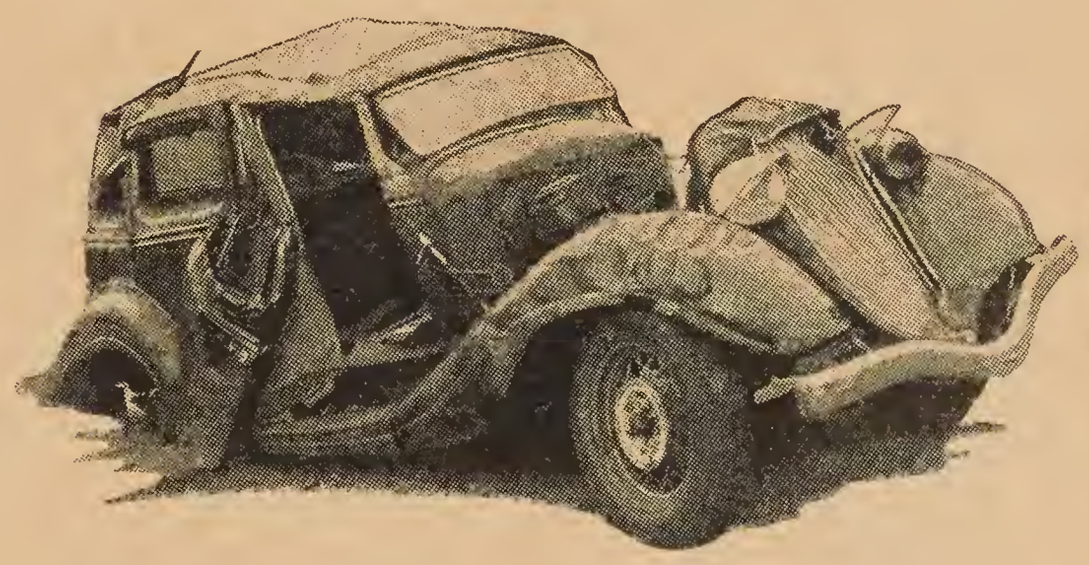
No Value

"I bought some shares of stock in the Cornell Drug Stores, Inc., of New York City, through the mail, some years ago. I have received no dividends. Is this company any good? What can I do about it?"

The Cornell Drug Stores, Inc., of New York was a fraudulent stock promotion by one Nicholas C. Partos, who was sentenced to serve five years in jail for his activities in this connection. According to records, Cornell Drug Stores failed in 1931.

TWO DEAD, TWO HURT IN AUTO CRASH

Car Turns Over Twice--Occupants hurled through roof



Policyholder, Ruth A. Keyes, East Andover, N. H. was one of the four occupants of this car. She was more fortunate than the others. Her injuries were broken ribs and body bruises. Being disabled for thirteen weeks she was paid $130.00 in weekly benefits.

Our agent, Bill Stark, who delivered the check says, "You never can tell when you will be in an accident—it was just 5 *days* after Mrs. Keyes received her policy that she was in this terrible accident."

RECENTLY PAID BENEFITS

Kenneth E. Gartley, R. 25, Byron, N. Y.—$ 47.14
Auto skidded and overturned—inj. thigh and bruises

Elsie Smalley, Patterson, N. Y. 25.71
Auto collision—cont. arm and neck

Edward Oakleaf, Lyons, N. Y. 30.00
Truck struck tree—frac. vertebrae

Russell Oakleaf, Lyons, N. Y. 30.00
Truck struck tree—body cuts, frac. femur

Frank Borys, R. 3, Clyde, N. Y. 20.00
Struck by wagon—frac. ribs

Lester D. Moore, Stafford, N. Y. 95.71
Auto collided with tree—frac. bone of foot

Thomas Pritchard, Bergen, N. Y. *20.00
Auto overturned—cont. chest, frac. ribs

William O'Brien, Main St., Canton, N. Y. 60.00
Auto skidded—frac. clavicle

Blanche Devereaux, R. 2, Clyde, N. Y. 130.00
Auto collision—frac. ribs

Elias Wineberg, R. I, Stephentown, N. Y. 58.57
Auto collision—frac. ribs

Nellie Cottet, R. 2, Brewerton, N. Y. 17.86
Auto accident—frac. ribs & lacerations

Dr. W. C. Buck, 80 Main St., Dansville, N. Y. 62.86
Auto collision—frac. ribs, inj. knee

Charles L. Decker, R. I, Naples, N. Y. 20.00
Auto overturned—bruised shoulder

Martha K. Munn, Ellisburg, N. Y. 41.43
Auto accident—cut face, legs, inj. chest

Cecilia A. Beckman, Elma, N. Y. 70.00
Auto collision—cut head and legs

Dorothy Koepsel, Middleport, N. Y. 20.00
Auto accident—injuries

Lydia S. Tiefel, Middleport, N. Y. 10.00
Auto accident—injuries

Clifford D. Haff, R. 2, Dundee, N. Y. 52.86
Auto collision—bruises, frac. wrist

Joe Sanders, Sr., Frankfort, N. Y. 50.00
Auto accident—inj. shoulder

Mrs. Genevieve Hunter, R. 7, Fulton, N.Y. 37.14
Auto collision—wrenched back, inj. ankle

Miss Mable Croke, Bombay, N. Y. 42.86
Auto skidded into ditch—concussion

Gertrude Hilliard, King Ferry, N. Y. *10.00
Auto accident—broken ribs

Marvin C. Kiefer, Weedsport, N. Y. 20.00
Auto collision—frac. ribs

Paul H. Jarvis, Phoenix, N. Y. 2.86
Auto collision—gen. bruises

Mrs. Flossie Heinick, R. I, Westerlo, N.Y. 40.00
Auto overturned—frac. ribs

Robert E. Christie, R. I, Madrid, N. Y. 80.00
Auto collision—frac. arm

Mrs. Elsie A. Stenzel, Niagara Falls, N.Y. 40.00
Auto accident—sprained neck, back

Albert K. Ferris, Moretown, Vt. 120.00
Auto accident—inj. shoulder

James S. Noke, Shoreham, Vt. *15.00
Sleigh overturned—frac. sternum

Mrs. Mabel Woodward, R. I, Rutland, Vt. 95.71
Auto collision—cont. chest & shock

James A. Andrews, Chester, Vt. *60.00
Auto collision—inj. clavicle and foot

Mabelle Hunt, 7 Sewall St., Livermore Falls, Me. 2.86
Struck by truck—concussion and brulses

Mrs. Lena Blanchard, Emery Mills, Me. *20.71
Auto collision—shock & multiple contusions

Charles A. Blanchard, Emery Mills, Me. *20.71
Auto collision—shock and other injuries

Edythe Hayes, R. 2, Richmond, Me. 10.00
Auto accident—inj. ankle

Elizabeth Thurlow, Fryeburg, Me. 10.00
Auto overturned—cont. chest & thigh

Eliza Saunders, Kezar Falls, Me. 130.00
Auto accident—cont. arm, neck, back

Robert Carmichael, Twin Mountain, N. H. 75.71
Auto accident—frac. spine & ankle

Mrs. Emily Billings, Contoocook, N. H. 30.00
Auto accident—inj. knee

Raymond Daniels, R. I, Lebanon, N. H. 20.00
Truck accident—bruised hip, inj. foot

Walter F. Rines, Sanbornville, N. H. 80.00
Auto collision—cut and bruised face

William H. Coffin, R. 4, Plymouth, N. H. *15.00
Auto skidded—injuries

Mrs. Nellie Kaskonas, R. 4, Manchester, N. H. 20.00
Auto collision—strained back

Adolf Pelletier, Central Falls, R. I. 20.00
Struck by truck—frac. radius, sprained foot

George E. Mercier, Northampton, Mass. 12.86
Auto accident—inj. neck muscles

Winifred Gray, Russell, Mass. 40.00
Auto collision—sprained knee, inj. abdomen

Raymond Shiffler, Jr., Keddyville, Md. 10.00
Auto accident—broken nose, bruised face

Charles A. Riordan, Libertytown, Md. 50.00
Auto overturned—cut scalp & inj. knee

Maria S. Canan, R. I, Penns Grove, N. J. 40.00
Auto struck by trailer—gen. contusions

Burton G. Curry, Riverdale, N. J. 60.00
Auto collision—frac. ribs & nose

Mrs. Carrie W. Applegate, Freehold, N. J. 20.00
Auto collision—shock, cont. chest

Elmer Robinson, R.2, Flemington, N. J. 130.00
Wagon accident—frac. tibia & fibula

Frank Todd, Budd Lake, N. J. *27.86
Auto skidded—cut chin, inj. eye

Mrs. Jessie Todd, Budd Lake, N. J. 42.86
Auto skidded—frac. rib, cut legs, sprained knee

* Over-age.

To date 9,207 policyholders have been paid a total of $635,986.07 — most of the injured policyholders had no other insurance.

When renewing your policy we suggest you select the new $2.00 policy which provides more protection.

North American Accident Insurance Company

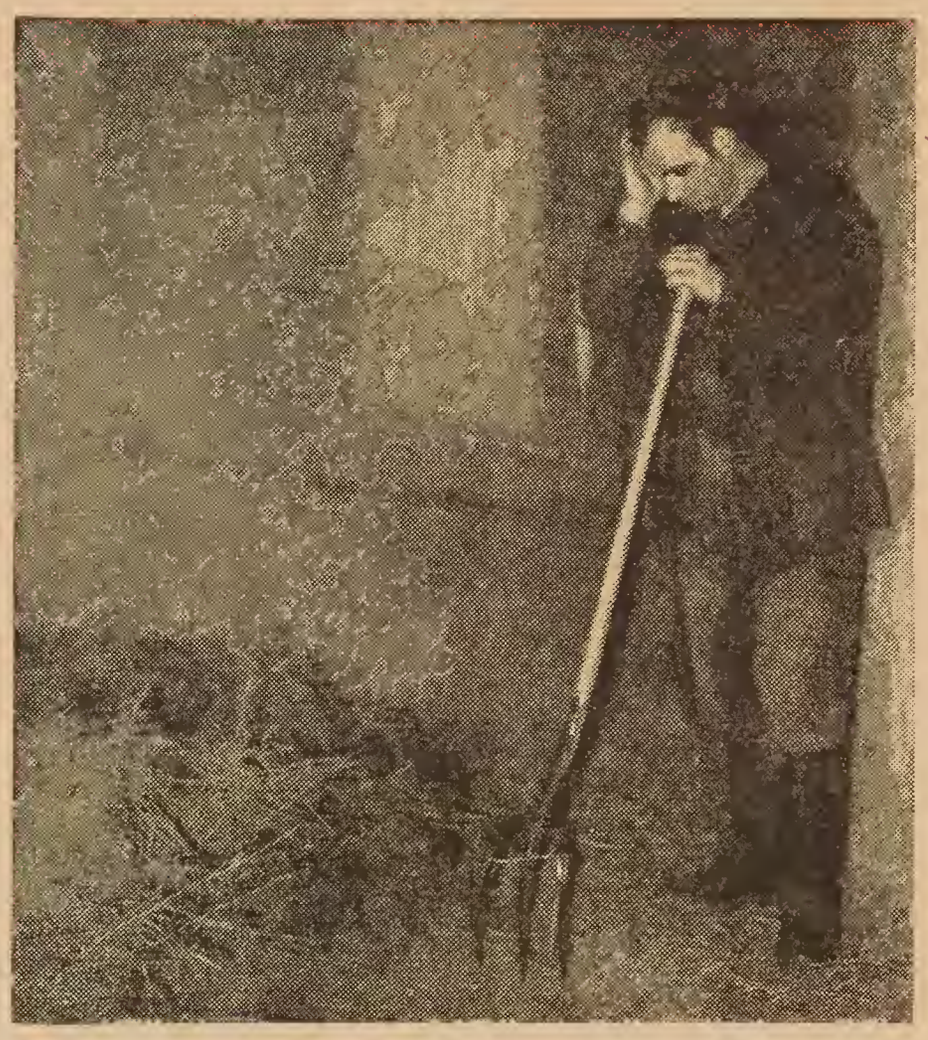
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Poughkeepsie - New York

THE G.L.F. PAGE

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

The Last Forkful of Hay In the Mow



What can be done if your haymow, like the one in this picture, will not last until grass? If good hay cannot be had at a reasonable price, you can piece out with Roughage Supplement. Three pounds of this feed will replace 4 pounds of hay or 12 pounds of silage. The formula:

400 lbs. Wheat Bran
500 lbs. Yellow Corn Meal
300 lbs. Dried Beet Pulp
500 lbs. Oat Mill Feed
300 lbs. Cane Molasses

2000 lbs. Roughage Supplement
1282 lbs. Total Digestible Nutrients

Guaranteed Analysis

Protein . .	(minimum) .	8.00%
Fat . . .	(minimum) .	2.00%
Fiber . .	(maximum) .	12.00%

In order to turn the cows out as soon as possible, you may want to speed up part of your pasture with nitrogen. Choose a good piece of pasture and apply 60 pounds of nitrogen per acre.

Any one of these materials will supply 60 pounds of nitrogen:

400 lbs. Nitrate of Soda
300 lbs. Sulphate of Ammonia
300 lbs. Cyanamid (use very early)
300 lbs. Cal-Nitro (ammonium nitrate with lime)
150 lbs. Uramon

Of these, Uramon is the cheapest per unit of nitrogen and Nitrate of Soda is the most expensive. There is little difference in the cost of the other three.

The cost ranges from $5.00 to $7.50 per acre, depending on the source of nitrogen you use, and you will need about one acre for every six cows. You can turn the cows on this piece a week to ten days earlier than normal.



Feeding Turkey Breeders

Turkeys need more protein than chickens. G.L.F. Turkey Breeding Mash supplies 24% protein and is very rich in the vitamins needed for hatchability. Feed the Breeding Mash 50–50 with scratch grains and keep both mash and grain before the birds at all times.

Pullets and young toms make the best breeders. Lights on the breeding flock will produce earlier eggs. Eggs should be gathered at least three times a day, kept in a cool place, and set not more than two weeks after they are laid.

Turkeys like to run outdoors and they should be allowed to do so whenever possible. Open-front houses or sheds will give them enough protection in case of bad weather.

How a Little Oil Can Go a Long Way

Poultrymen sometimes ask how G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash can do a good job of preventing rickets when it contains only four pounds of cod liver oil per ton. The answer is shown right on the open formula tag which says, "Cod Liver Oil reinforced in Vitamins A & D (400 A.O.A.C. Chick Units of D and 3,000 U.S.P. Units of A per gram)."

The factor that prevents rickets is Vitamin D. Ordinary straight cod liver oil is guaranteed to contain 85 units per gram. The cod liver oil used in G.L.F. mashes contains 400 units—nearly five times as much. In other words, the four pounds of reinforced oil in Starting & Growing Mash is equal to almost 20 pounds of straight cod liver oil.

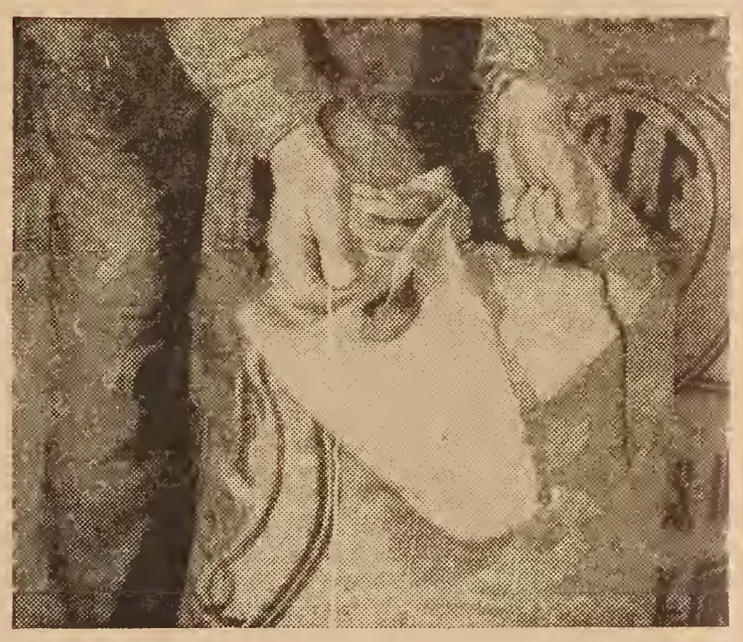
The Vitamin D content of this reinforced cod liver oil is proved by careful tests on live chicks before it is used in the mash. Over a period of years, it has proved safer and more economical for G.L.F. patrons to use this high potency cod liver oil in small quantities rather than to use large amounts of straight cod liver oil or fish oil.

Bags Now Easier To Open

Ever try to open a feed bag—get disgusted—and end up by slashing the bag across the top? That knife slash cuts the bag's return value from a possible 9¢ to 2¢ or even nothing.

G.L.F. feed bags are easy to open if you know how, and the new two-color bag thread makes them still easier.

Mash and grain bags now have a white



thread on the front of the bag and a red thread on the back. Dairy feed has white on the front and green on the back. The thing to remember is to open the bag on the white-thread side at the right-hand edge.

Break the first or second loop with a nail, pencil, or knife, take hold of the free end of the white thread with one hand and the colored thread with the other hand and then pull gently on both threads and the thread will unravel easily.

It takes only a few seconds to open a bag in this way and it is the first step in the proper care which insures good returns on your used bags.



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PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

APRIL 13, 1940

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

One Church for FOUR

IT TOOK 20 YEARS TO GET TOGETHER

but we Did It!

By HENRY H. BARSTOW, *Pastor.*

WITH a neighborhood population of around 300, the village of McLean, Tompkins County, New York, has four Protestant Church buildings but only one Federated Church. The Episcopalian and Methodist Churches are closed — the former long since changed into a residence, and the latter recently abandoned, at least for a year, by action of the Central New York Conference. The Federated Church uses the Baptist Church building in the summer and, because of better heating facilities, meets in the Universalist Church building in the winter.

Talk of federating the McLean Protestant Churches started about 20 years ago, but was not accomplished until 1931, under the pastorate of Rev. William Wiser. Now the Church is made up of organized units from the Baptist, Universalist and Methodist Churches, each headed by a Chairman, as well as a few members of other churches who are not so organized. All groups, organized or not, work together in a remarkably fine spirit of cooperation for the whole Church.

In one sense, I might be called a "federated" pastor. My father's parents were Methodist and my mother's Baptist. When my parents were married, they joined the Episcopal Church, but later went to a Congregational Church, where as a child I was christened. For many years I was a Presbyterian minister, and am still a member of a Presbytery.

Today our Church is thoroughly organized with a Board of Deacons, a Program and Activities Committee, a Finance Committee made up mainly of representatives from the denominational groups, and also a Treasurer and a Clerk. We have a Choir, a Young People's Society, a Sunday School, and a Women's Guild. Administrative affairs are supervised by a Church Chairman who is an ex-officio member of all organizations. A written constitution, formally adopted by vote of the congregation and recently revised, controls all matters of organization procedure. The denominational groups are retained, partly because of property holdings and partly because some members want to retain their denominational connections.

The move toward federation was gradual. When the idea was first discussed, each Sunday School had about 15 members. First, the Baptist and Methodist Sunday Schools decided to meet together. This continued for about a year, and then after several invitations and some hesitation, the Universalist Sunday School joined the group. In the meantime, each Church continued to have its separate services.

The next step was an arrangement by which one visiting minister occupied the pulpit in each of these three Churches for four months, all congregations meeting in whichever Church was being used — an arrangement which continued for about three years.

It was quite evident that a resident pastor was needed, so for several years that need was partially met by ministers who were studying at Cornell University. These ministers preached Sundays, occupied one of the local parsonages, and did as much administrative and pastoral work as their time would allow. The present pastorate is the first full-time arrangement the Federated Church has had.

At present the Church has no standing debt, few unpaid bills, a competent set of officers, and an excellent parsonage. As pastor, I have little direct official responsibility other than advisory supervision, pastoral and community service, and leadership in programs and public worship.

Those who led in the movement from the first tell grim tales of stubborn opposition, harsh recrimination, and criticism that at times marked the long struggle toward unity. Denominational loyalty, outside interference by sectarian officials, and (*Turn to Page* **27**)



We use the Universalist Church building in the winter because it has better heating facilities.

Why Do Churches Quarrel?

WITH some church members, the only good member of another church is a dead one! That's the reason why it is often so difficult to unite several inefficient poor churches in a community into one good church that can accomplish something. Too many people put creed and dogma ahead of true religion. What difference does it make to what church we belong when we are all travelling the same road and toward the same ideals of love for man and God?

But once in a while there is an exception, where the churches in a country community have gotten together to become a mighty power for good. Mr. Barstow describes such a federated church in the interesting story on this page.

Seed Contest Winners, Page 5; Wanted—A Double-Crossed Flint Corn, Page 6.

Firestone

GROUND GRIP TIRES

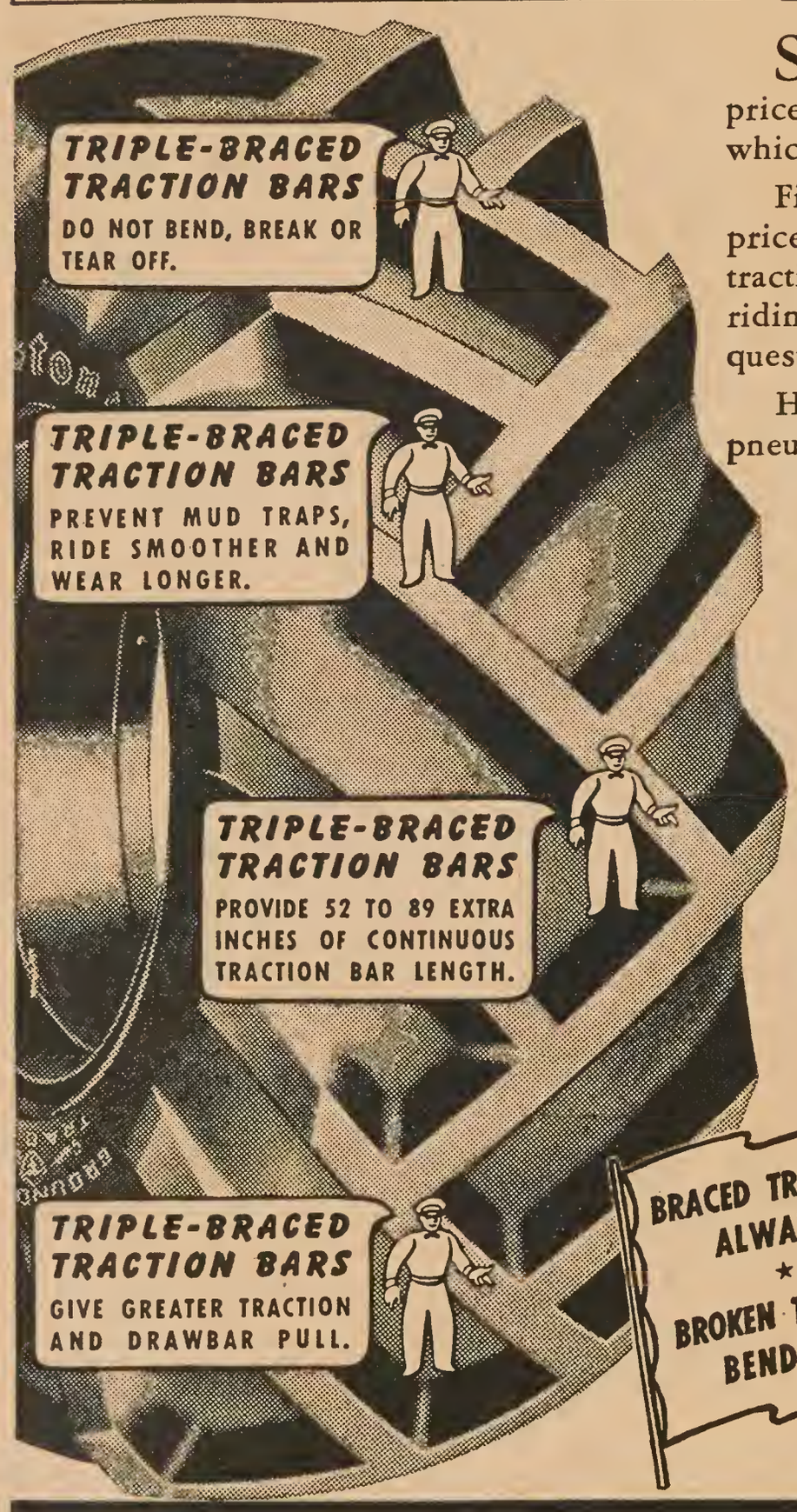
ARE AS DIFFERENT FROM OTHER TRACTOR TIRES AS HYBRID SEED CORN IS FROM ORDINARY CORN



Hybrid seed corn averages 15% higher yields than ordinary seed corn. Heritage is certain, because pollination is controlled. Plants are more vigorous—have greater resistance to drouth, disease and insects. Ears are uniform in size and quality. Roots go deeper. Stalks are sturdier. Harvesting costs are lower.



With ordinary seed corn, yields are smaller. Heritage is uncertain because kernels may receive pollen from the poorest neighboring plants. Plants have less resistance to disease, drouth and insects. Ears are uneven in size and quality. Root structures are shallow. Stalks are weaker and easily blown down. Harvesting costs are higher.



SUPPOSE hybrid seed corn sold for the same price as ordinary seed corn. There's no question which kind a farmer would buy.

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Harvey S. Firestone pioneered the first practical pneumatic tractor tire and put the farm on rubber. He found that the only practical way to prevent a rubber traction bar from bending back and losing its grip was to triple-brace it. Today, triple-braced traction bars are an exclusive Firestone advantage, protected by a U. S. Patent. That's why no other tractor tire has triple-braced traction bars.

If you are figuring on changing over your present tractor, your nearby dealer will gladly show you how little it costs. And when you buy your new tractor, order it equipped with self-cleaning Firestone Ground Grip Tires — ***the greatest traction tires ever built!***

Listen to the Voice of Firestone with Richard Crooks, Margaret Speaks, and the Firestone Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Alfred Wallenstein, Monday evenings, over Nationwide N. B. C. Red Network.

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MORE TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED WITH FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRES THAN ANY OTHER MAKE

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A Sound Pasture Plan *Pays Dividends*

By R. P. ATHERTON*

IN NORTHWESTERN Connecticut there is a town called Canaan. Its name recalls the "Land of Canaan" of biblical history, a promised land flowing with milk and honey. We are not too sure about the amount of "honey" found in Canaan, Connecticut, but we do know that plenty of milk is produced there.

Edmund Sanger owns a 160-acre dairy farm "more or less" in that area, with 65 acres of meadowland and around 34 acres of pasture. He has limed his land, produced a better grade of roughage, and all in all has been a progressive farmer. Three years ago, with the aid of the Assistant County Agent in Litchfield County, he drew up, for his own satisfaction, a three-year farm plan. This program called for a definite acreage of pasture to be topdressed or seeded, so many acres of tillable land seeded to alfalfa,



Mr. Edmund Sanger himself.

enough milking cows to consume this roughage, and more young stock for replacements. Along with this plan, a pasture record was to be kept each year.

A few years ago the Connecticut State Dairymen's Association offered a prize to the farmer in each county who kept such a record and who produced milk at the lowest barn feed cost. In 1939 Mr. Sanger surprised himself by winning this prize for Litchfield County.

His is a typical valley farm, with good soil but, with the exception of a few acres on high ground which are very dry, apt to be moist due to a high water table. Because some twenty tons of ground limestone have been used each year, the meadowland shows a pH test of about 5.6. Through consistent soil testing, this land was found deficient in phosphorus and potash which means that for best results some 500 lbs. of superphosphate and 150 lbs. of potash per acre are needed at each seeding.

Mr. Sanger's pasture season this past year was from May 7 to October 21, practically six months with very little barn feeding. His layout was as follows:

12 acres of permanent pasture sod which had been limed at the rate of one ton per acre, and during four years had received 1,000 lbs. of superphosphate per acre;

9 acres of permanent pasture, limed at the same rate as the 12 acres, but not fertilized;

4 acres of ladino clover seeded in 1937 with a mixture of two pounds of ladino and three pounds of orchard grass per acre;

5 acres of ladino clover and orchard



Pasture on lenox soil topdressed with 400 lbs. of superphosphate in 1937 and again in 1938. This picture was taken in 1938 with white dutch clover showing 6 to 12 inches in height, mingled with bluegrass. Before topdressing, this pasture was very poor.

grass seeded in 1938;
4 acres of ladino clover and orchard grass seeded with oats in 1939 and the oats pastured off instead of cutting them for hay;
50 acres of meadowland where the second crop was pastured as needed, enough hay being cut for winter feeding from the first crop.

Twenty-five milking cows were pastured on this area during the hot dry summer of 1939, and the average barn feed cost per 100 lbs. of milk produced was 23c.

"What type of pasture feed produced the milk at the lowest cost?" I asked Mr. Sanger.

"Ladino," he said, and immediately the pasture discussion was in full swing. To prove his point, he brought out his records and there were the facts. From May 7 to September 14 his pasture was ladino and oats, and his barn feed cost per 100 lbs. of milk was .168c. I wonder how many farmers can better it. For the next few weeks feed was mainly second cutting clover and mixed grasses interspersed with the ladino. Barn feed costs, however, increased and we find that from September 14 to October 31 the average was .31c per 100 lbs. of milk.

"How about this orchard grass mixture?" I asked. "Do you really feel it worthwhile to use?"

"By all means," he answered. "Orchard grass starts early, which means an early pasture. It grows in clumps and allows the ladino to grow between the clumps. It grows late, which means late feed, and dry and wet weather alike don't seem to stop it!"

I then asked whether ladino gave best results on wet or dry ground. Mr. Sanger's dry land is outcropped with limestone ledges and is adapted to sweet clover. He has had the best success using the damper ground for ladino and the extremely dry ground for the sweet. This does not hold true throughout the country. Ladino does thrive on dry soils, but must be well managed and does not grow as luxuriantly as on the moist areas.

"How would you advise a farmer to start a program of pasture treatment?" I asked.

"First," he said, "analyze your own business. Find the number of acres of pasture you need for your stock, and the amount of roughage you need to grow. Check up on your land—some may need to be turned into pasture. Some may need to be turned out of pasture. Some pasture might make better meadows. Test your soil in each lot, and as you obtain the results, place them on paper for reference and carry out a fertilizer program according to the tests! Draw up a three-year plan and see how close you can stick to it for it is a goal to shoot at!"

Pasture management is fast becoming an important part of a farm program. The proper feeding of any pasture will increase the total amount of feed per acre. The electric fence has aided the farmer to do this job. It can be set up quickly and with little cost, and can be moved to another field in a forenoon.

Lower feed costs are one way to answer the farmers' problem of combating increased costs. Analyze your present farm setup. Know what you are doing and what changes are needed. Find what you can do, and then go about the job bit by bit but in a systematic way. It will pay you dividends.



"I allus get the best results in the month of April."

Hill Farm Thaw

By JESSIE M. DOWLIN.

The chipmunk runs like copper flame
Along the wet old leaves;
White birch in solemn evergreens
Like vivid laughter weaves.

Cool comment sounds along the brook
That hurled its ice on shore;
With pride the hollow-cradled pool
Adds crystal to its store.

Though stolidly the barn-free herd
Regards the field of brown,
The old horse whinnies, starting on
The muddy road to town.

* **Mr. Atherton is County Agricultural Agent of Litchfield County, Connecticut.**

Costs Money to Board Rats

Dr. W. J. Hamilton, of New York State College of Agriculture, who has done a real job in recent years in helping farmers to get rid of rats, reports that farmers estimate their losses from this pest at from $50 to $200 a year. If damage to fruit trees by field mice were included, the figure would be much higher.

Among methods used for rat control are trapping, gassing, poisoning, plugging, and cats. If you are troubled with rats, why not organize a neighborhood party, and have some fun and excitement, as well as clean out the rats? For information on rat control, write to Dr. W. J. Hamilton, Ithaca, N. Y., or to your own State College.

It's Clear Which Car is Biggest, Best-Built!

MAKE THIS EASY "ONE-TWO" COMPARISON OF "ALL THREE" LOW-PRICED CARS

1. SEE THE QUALITY CHART



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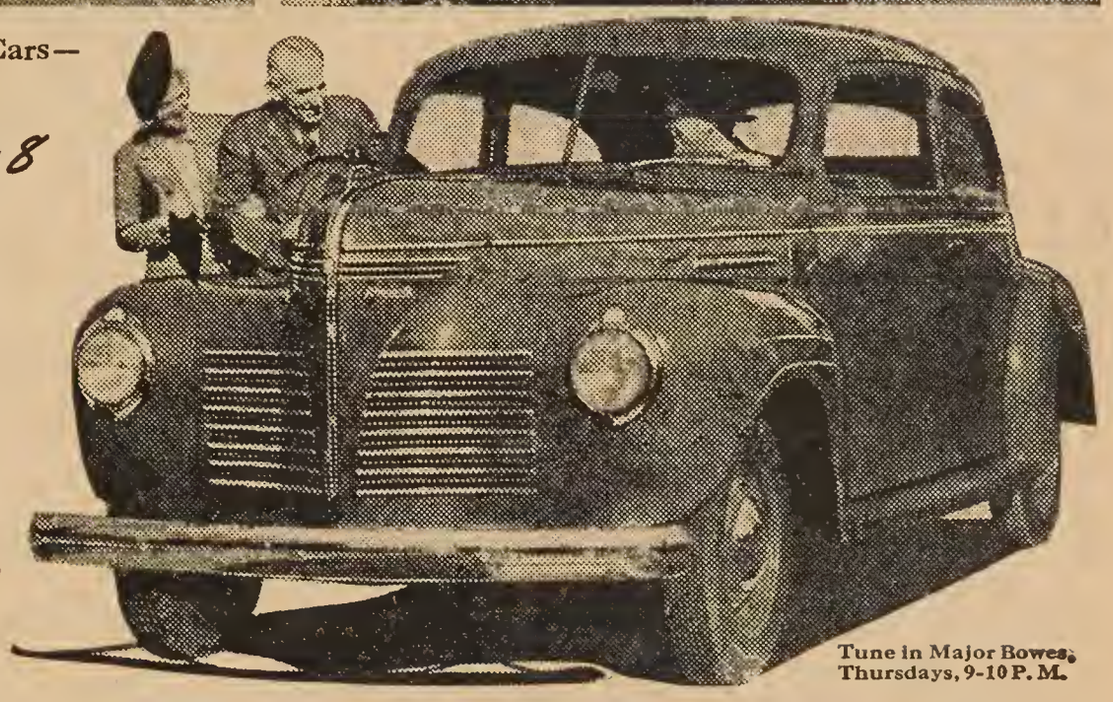
Of 22 Features Found in High-Priced Cars—

Plymouth has 21... Car "2" has 11... Car "3" has 8

TODAY, "All 3" low-priced cars cost about the same—but thousands are switching to Plymouth!

Plymouth is the *only one* of "All Three" *low-priced* cars that gives you a majority of the 22 big features found in *high-priced* cars!

See the 1940 Quality Chart at your Plymouth dealer's. And be sure to take Plymouth's delightful Luxury Ride. PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION.



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See the 1940 Plymouth Commercial Pick-Up and Panel Delivery—outstanding values in the low-price field!

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PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Might As Well Like It!

FRIEND Bob Hayes, of North Pitcher, New York, sends me this story and bit of philosophy about the weather—and believe me, we need all the philosophy we can get this spring:

"In one of the vaudeville acts that appeared in the 'metropolitan theatres' while I was living there, was a musical number in which three of the four were expert artists. The fourth acted the part of a dumb Swede and could neither sing, dance, play, nor recite. In desperation the others said to him:

"Well, if you can do none of these, why don't you talk about the weather?"

So he began:

"Vell, vedder it's cold, or vedder it's hot
Ve got to have vedder, vedder or not."

You Never Get It All Back

"The power to tax is the power to destroy."
—*Old-time Saying.*

THE FOUNDERS of America well knew this truth because of bitter experience with England in her taxing policies with the American colonies. With the Boston Tea Party fresh in their memories, they wrote into the Constitution safeguarding provisions. For example, bills for appropriations can only originate in the House of Representatives, because this body is nearest to the people. But in recent years the people themselves, as well as public officials, are responsible for the ruinous rise in taxation. Whenever you say, "There ought to be a law", whenever as a minority group or as an individual you demand services and subsidy from the government, you have increased the power of the government eventually to destroy through taxation. In the end you never get as much as you give.

Fruit Growers' Headache

"Everyone who attended the winter meetings of the New York State Horticultural Society was impressed by the looks of the apples that had been purchased by the Department of Agriculture and Markets from stores in both western New York and in the Hudson Valley. Many samples, that evidently came from a good pack, now showed much bruising and often some rot. While some samples graded 95% Fancy, others graded 95% culls. It was a startling revelation to all apple growers."—*R. M., N. Y.*

THE ABOVE statement needs no further comment except to ask "What are growers going to do about it?" Even with the export trade in apples nearly gone, you cannot tell me that there is not a good market for good northeastern apples at good prices if growers themselves get together, first, to keep the culls off the market, and second, to support organizations like the New York and New England Apple Institute and advertise to make consumers more conscious of apples in general and northeastern apples in particular.

Cheap Dairy Feed

BY FAR the cheapest feed for the dairy or beef cow is pasture grass. But the pasture season on most northeastern farms is too short. It starts late, the grass burns out early, and the quality is poor.

There is time to change that picture for this season. Most northeastern pasture land lends itself easily and cheaply to improvement. Here are some things to do:

Get the soil tested to see what it lacks. Probably a ton of lime to the acre would work wonders in bringing in the white clover. Six or eight hundred pounds of superphosphate will in most cases pay big returns. Then plan to rotate your pastures, feed in one section for a time and then turn the cows into the next one, so as to give the first a chance to catch up. Running the mowing machine where you can over the pasture a couple of times, to keep down the weeds and the too tall grass, is excellent.

This pasture improvement business is beyond the theory stage. Hundreds of dairymen are now doing it and finding that it pays. Be sure to read the personal experience story on page 2 in this issue.

"Farm Horizons"

"The science of farming is amazingly complicated. Not only must a farmer keep up-to-date on farm practices, but he must also adapt his style of farming to rapidly changing conditions. It is a good farmer indeed who understands thoroughly the management of the variety of farm enterprises in which he engages, but it is still more difficult for him as an individual to judge accurately the most desirable way to adjust his farm business for future years.

"The purpose of this report is to present the collective opinions of a group of thinking, successful farmers who have carefully studied all facts available. Young farmers starting out, middle-aged farmers who have farmed during twenty years of agricultural depression, and older farmers who have seen better times, all will be interested in using this report to adjust their business to new situations."

A GROUP of farmers in Seneca County who for more than ten years have been studying and planning the agriculture of their county, wrote the above as the introductory statement to a bulletin called "Farm Horizons" on the agricultural outlook for Seneca County, one of the most valuable and interesting bulletins it has ever been my pleasure to read.

Many other counties have similar planning committees, composed of local farmers who know their soils, their people, and their own farm conditions better than any outsider can ever know them. In the localities themselves is where all agricultural planning ought to begin and end. State and Federal planning and Land Use groups can supplement and correlate the local work. They should never dominate it, nor try to go faster or farther than the local committees desire.



"Here is my pair of Morgan Percheron colts — 'Mag', born 1911, 'Mike', born 1912. Contrary to the general idea of good management for horses, they have had all their lives about all the good hay they would clean up. They began to work at three years and have worked together most of the time since, and they still are sound in wind and limb.

"It is not remarkable to see a horse 30 years old, but I think it is uncommon to see a pair that are so near that have always worked together on the same farm. Many things have happened in that thirty years. They helped to raise the crops during the World War, took the children to high school six miles away, hauled lumber, scraped the cellars, drew the stone for new walls and new buildings, repaired the damage of the flood of '27 and helped to clean up from the hurricane of '38. In their younger days they were our only means of transport to market and to meeting, to weddings and funerals. No one is going to hammer them around in their old age. Some time we will miss the old horses' nicker when we open the stable door."—**A. F. W., Vt.**

They Appreciate America

"Mrs. Danforth and I have just returned from Hawaii after a delightful couple of weeks there. It is paradise on earth . . . . At the close of a day's work I met on the Waikiki Beach, Professor Weaver of Cornell (one of *American Agriculturist's* poultry editors). He is an exchange professor for this year at the University of Hawaii, and I had the pleasure of going to one of his classes and talking with his American boys, all of whom had brown skins and came from Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiian, or Portuguese ancestry. It is a great experience to realize that today they are all Americans and sing the Star Spangled Banner and salute our flag and show by their every act they are proud to be citizens of the United States."—*W. H. Danforth.*

I SOMETIMES wonder if people from other lands who have recently become citizens of the United States don't appreciate our freedom and our privileges under the American flag more than native born Americans do! Many of us have become indifferent to our great heritage. The result is we may lose it.

A Third of the Land Still in Woods

MANY think the woodlands left on the long-time cleared sections of the Northeast don't amount to much. To get this idea out of your head, take an aeroplane trip and you'll be surprised how the woods show up in comparison with the cleared land.

A recent survey made in Tioga County, New York, a long-time settled community, showed that 31.5 per cent, or nearly one-third of the land, was still in woods. That's a much bigger percentage than prevailed fifty years ago, because in recent years much abandoned land has gone back to brush and trees.

Another surprising fact shown by this survey is that 19 per cent of the woods left were hemlock as compared with 12 per cent beech, 12 per cent in red oak, and about 8 per cent in white pine. It is easy to understand from these figures why virgin forests which covered this section of New York State were often called the "Black woods." There was so much evergreen among them.

The figures also show the importance of wood and timber lots on most farms, and the need of giving them the care that you would give any other farm crop.

Eastman's Chestnut

I HAVE known a lot of folks like those in the following story—and they were not all in asylums either.

An inmate at a "state institution" was trying to hammer a nail into the wall, but he had the head of the nail against the wood and was hammering the point.

At length he threw down the nail in disgust and said: "Bah! Idiots! They gave me a nail with the head at the wrong end."

Another inmate, who had been watching him, began to laugh. "It's you that's the idiot," he said, as he jerked his thumb towards the opposite wall. "That nail was made for the other side of the room."

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Garden Contest Winners

FIRST PRIZE—$20.00

Mrs. Joseph W. Shoemaker,
Belvidere, N. J.

SECOND PRIZE—$10.00

Fannie A. Brown,
Orwell, Vt.

THIRD PRIZE—$5.00

Elizabeth L. Arthur,
Lowville, N. Y.

FOURTH TO EIGHTEENTH PRIZES
$1.00 EACH

Mrs. Gordon Salisbury, Ouaquaga, N. Y.
William H. Roberts, Harrison, Maine.
Edna L. Elliott, Delhi, N. Y.
Frank O'Brien, Scio, N. Y.
Mrs. Albert Barrett, Odessa, N. Y.
Mrs. Arthur McGhee, Millerton, N. Y.
Mrs. Grace O. Martin, Milford, N. Y.
William Wolverton, Dundee, N. Y.
W. R. Brown, Scotia, N. Y.
Mrs. Clifford Merchant, Williston, Vt.
Miss M. Vanhoover, Ontario, N. Y.
Miss Florence Shaver, Cobleskill, N. Y.
Victor McCord, Gardiner, N. Y.
Hollis Drummond, Heuvelton, N. Y.
Mrs. C. W. Hastings, Windsor, Vt.

HONORABLE MENTION

Marian Spooner, West Edmeston, N. Y.
Edmund H. Gleason, Groton, N. Y.
Mrs. Willard Eastman, Windsor, Vt.
John J. O'Hara, Mooers, N. Y.
Mrs. A. J. Smith, Spencerport, N. Y.
Emily A. Pierce, Westport, N. Y.
G. R. Harland, Madrid, N. Y.
Roy G. Campbell, Leominster, Mass.
Floyd Newcomb, Forestville, N. Y.
Mrs. Jessie White, Norwich, N. Y.
Douglas Dodds, Gouverneur, N. Y.
Henry O. Bennett, Phelps, N. Y.
Jane Brant Kauffman, Houghton, N. Y.
Mrs. Floyd Storm, Chaumont, N. Y.



A BETTER LIVING from the HOME GARDEN

"Prizes or no prizes, American Agriculturist contests renew and confirm interesting information which we would do well to remember."

AGAIN AND AGAIN this sentiment was expressed by those who took part in our Contest for Gardeners. We are glad it is so. That is the real purpose of the contest, and prizes are offered just to give an added incentive.

Also emphasized over and over was the importance of the garden, and the belief that it can be the most valuable spot of land on a farm.

Never in any previous contest have the questions been answered with such uniform excellence — a fact which made more difficult the task of selecting the winners. The judging of this contest was most interesting and stimulating; our only regret was the necessity of weeding out so many excellent answers. It took two persons about ten days, working intermittently, to decide on the winners, which you will find listed on this page.

As most of you will remember, all of the questions asked in the contest had been answered in previous issues of *American Agriculturist*. However the rules did not require that contestants limit their answers to the information given there, and many went to the trouble of looking up additional information.

The contest letters contained so many bits of practical information, and so much philosophy and hope, that we wish we could pass them all on to our readers. That is impossible, so we have gleaned just a few of the interesting comments for you. Here they are:

WE PLANT EARLY

The first thing we will consider in the home garden is earliness. Two years ago our peas were planted March 18, but at this date the snow banks are still 10 to 15 feet deep. Often we can take a chance on a frost for the sake of earliness. With plant protectors to help out, tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, peppers, and even sweet corn can be put in much earlier. Then, of course, the earliest varieties consistent with quality are planted.



Next to consider is a succession of vegetables. This will work best with sweet corn, but other vegetables can be handled the same way, notably peas. Also we will want to take advantage of a late fall and make a planting of sweet corn about July 15. Peas often do well in the fall if the season is not too hot.—*E. H. G., New York.*

PLOWED LAST FALL

I started my garden for this year last fall, after I had gathered last year's crop, by plowing the garden. This winter I have covered it with cow manure. I might add now that our soil is slightly heavy, but the garden is well drained. The fall plowing is a help in preventing the soil from being lumpy. Then in the spring I will plow the garden again. This helps control weeds and works the manure in better. Then I plan to disc the garden thoroughly until the soil is like powder. I may disc a half day on a half acre garden. It may sound like a waste of time, but it does save a lot of hand raking. Then I go over it lightly with a harrow to take out the ridges. This finishes up the horse work except for cultivating the sweet corn and potatoes.—*V. M. C., New York.*

PLANNING ON PAPER

The great doors of Eden clanged shut in their rear,
And Adam said, "Wife!" and said Eve, "Yes, my dear?"
"Get out your seed catalogs. Spring's nearly here.
I'm planning a much better garden this year!"

So probably garden planning may be called a primal urge. Our garden is still under three feet of snow, but it is all planted on paper. And planned, too, with rows straight across the garden of everything that may be grown in rows, spaced far enough apart for horse cultivating. We always try something new. Last year both muskmelons and watermelons amazed us with a delicious lot of fruit. We'll surely have those again, and maybe some of those funny little squashes or a row of peanuts.



A garden is fun, but it is too much work wasted if poor plants and seed are used. So we order our plants and seeds from dependable firms, and we find those firms the same place our grandfathers (all four of them) found them — in the advertising columns of *American Agriculturist.—Mrs. G.O.M., New York.*

NO SPACE WASTED

This year I want to have a garden far superior to that which I had last year. In size it will be the same, but I feel sure that by better planning I can have more vegetables. One way in which I plan to improve it is by using space that had early vegetables, such as lettuce, radishes and green onions, for late carrots and beets, and fall spinach. The area where peas are grown can be set out to late cabbage and cauliflower. Also, I plan to make several plantings of beets, carrots, and string beans so as to have them at their prime over a long period, with one main planting of each for canning purposes. For sweet corn, I plan to plant 3 or 4 varieties at once, which will mature at different times.—*Mrs. W. E., Vermout.*

STAKING TOMATOES

I already have my tomato seed and pepper seed sown in window boxes. This year I will stake my tomatoes so the fruit will not remain on the ground as many of mine last year rotted before ripening.—*Mrs. F. S., New York.*

LESS HOEING

In planning my garden this year, I must keep in mind that I must cut down on our grocery bill next winter and at the same time have just as many vegetables and berries to eat during the summer. We have a good riding cultivator, so why not put such vegetables as beets, carrots, etc., in long rows, wide enough apart to cultivate with the team and the cultivator? It would take only a short time to run through the vegetable rows when it is needed, and anyway the cultivator is used every few days in cultivating corn, potatoes, or soybeans.—*F. O. B., New York.*

DAILY ATTENTION

For several years we have drawn a rough outline of our garden plot, showing the location of some of the crops. This year we have a more detailed plan which will show where each vegetable crop and each variety of flowers are to be grown. We have them so arranged that the tall growing varieties will not shade the lower ones.

At least to ourselves, we have proved that daily weeding is the best way to control weeds, and that frequent loosening of the surface soil preserves moisture and retards weed growth. Our experience has been that early in the morning is the ideal time to work in the garden, as there are no social functions, entertaining, or diversions at this time to interfere.—*E. L. E., New York.*

SEED CATALOGS REMIND US

Cabbage, lettuce and tomatoes,
Turnips, radish and potatoes.
In my mind my garden's growing,
While it's freezing cold and snowing.

This state of mind has been brought about, as usual, by the arrival of the seed catalogs with their tempting pictures and glowing descriptions of flower and vegetable specialties for 1940. That snow-covered plot of ground, the garden, forgotten for several months, comes to mind again, and we begin to plan for a better garden and hope to profit by our mistakes of other years. —*F. A. B., Vermont.*

PLANT PROTECTORS

I have never tried hotkaps, but this year I expect to get some to use on some hills of corn so as to have early corn. In this connection, I might say I am trying some of the new hybrid corns also. Also, I will try some hotkaps on the melons, with the hope of having extra early melons.—*J. J. O., New York.*

AN ASPARAGUS BED

Sometimes it is difficult to find a space where things may remain indefinitely and be safe from intrusion, but I think I have found such a plot between vegetables and flowers, and here I shall establish an asparagus bed to give return for the future.—*C.L.W., Connecticut.*

INSURANCE

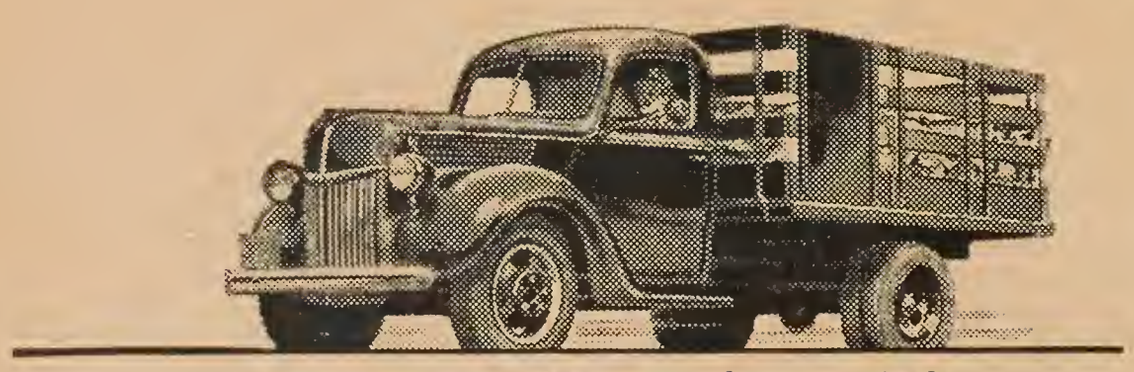
I am planning to sow my fertilizer along the sides of the row and a little below the seed. This will take extra time, but I know it pays. I am also going to treat my garden peas, beans, and lima beans with seed inoculant to see if it increases the yield.—*Mrs. G. W. R., New York.*

USE SPARE MOMENTS

We are planning to spend much more time than usual this year caring for our garden as we have moved it from a distant field to a fertile spot near the house so that any spare minutes can be easily spent there.—*Mrs. W. O. H., New York.*



PLENTY OF WORK HERE FOR A FORD V-8 TRUCK



Dual rear wheels and tires, as shown, are optional at extra cost

Look out across the valley. A patchwork quilt of farmland and fields of growing grain; farm homes; barns and sheds for cattle, hogs and sheep. Crops to move to crib or granary; crops and livestock to move to market.

Look ahead. The man who makes out on the farm today finds newer and better ways of doing things. He doesn't just grow crops and feed livestock. He grows and feeds profitably. More work done in less time with fewer hands.

Crops in at the right time and stock on the market at the right time. That usually means power farming—the machinery to do the job better, quicker, cheaper. That also means there's plenty for a Ford V-8 Truck to do in this picture. It is a *steady* worker in the fields and *fast* on the roads.

• • •

There's a Ford V-8 Truck for any farm, any farmer. There are 42 different body and chassis types to choose from—the right piece of equipment to do a lot of different jobs for you. Check this with an "on-the-job" test. Do the checking right in your own fields and roads, with you or your hired hand at the wheel. Make all arrangements for this "on-the-job" test with your Ford dealer.

• *Ford Motor Company, Builders of Ford V-8 and Mercury Cars, Ford Trucks, Commercial Cars, Station Wagons and Transit Buses*

WANTED! A Double-Crossed FLINT CORN

FLINT CORN is more important than we realize. This lack of appreciation may be the reason for the almost total absence of attempts by colleges and experiment stations to breed better flint corn. Now there is a very definite plan on foot to plug this gap in plant breeding — a plan in which you can have, in two ways, a most important part. The improvement of flint corn will be undertaken through the cooperation of the New York State College of Agriculture and the American Agriculturist Foundation, Inc. As a subscriber, you are one of the owners of *American Agriculturist,* the profits from which are used by the Foundation in agricultural education and research. That is one way in which you have a part.

The second manner in which you can help is more direct and definite. The first step in the actual breeding of flint corn is to locate the best "state" corn now being grown in the Northeast. If you have been growing flint corn for a number of years and saving your own seed, you have doubtless developed a strain of corn that is particularly adapted to your farm conditions.

Information Wanted

If you have done this, and are willing to provide a 10-ear sample of your seed corn, sit down now and write a letter to Professor R. G. Wiggans, Plant Breeding Department, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York. In the letter give the answers to the following questions:

1. How long have you been growing this corn on your farm?
2. Where did you get the original seed?
3. Is your corn eight or ten rowed?
4. How many acres of this corn is raised in your neighborhood?
5. About what date do you usually plant corn and about what time does it mature?

Add any other information that you think would be helpful.

Professor Wiggans will read your letters and will then write you, telling you whether or not he wishes you to send the corn. He definitely prefers to have the seed on the ear, but if that is impossible, the next best is to send a quart sample of shelled corn. Professor Wiggans would like to have samples of flint corn grown at elevations above 1500 ft. in New York, New England, and northern Pennsylvania.

The American Agriculturist Foundation will pay postage on the corn sent so you will be put to no expense. We are not offering to pay for the corn. That will be your contribution toward better seed—a contribution we know you will be anxious to make.

Prizes Offered

However, to lend further interest, we are offering prizes to those who send the corn which this summer gives the highest production on the three yield tests that are to be made. The prizes are: first prize, $15; second prize, $10; and three prizes of $5 each.

Now for more definite details as to what is planned. This year a considerable number of samples of flint corn will be grown on three separate farms in New York State, each at a different elevation. The first object is to find the highest producing strain of flint corn now available and multiply this for seed purposes so all farmers who wish may grow it. That will take some time, but there is no better time than the present to start.

The second aim is to develop a double-crossed flint seed corn that will give higher yields than any flint now grown. That is a real job and will require a period of at least eight years. First, the four varieties of strains of flint corn that are chosen as the parents of the proposed new double-crossed flint will have to be inbred for about three years. Then the first cross will be made. Two of the strains will be planted and the tassels removed from one to provide cross pollination, and the same procedure followed with the other two strains. Then the next year a cross between the two hybrids will be made to produce double-crossed corn. After a worth-while double-crossed flint corn has been produced, there will still be the problem of multiplying it to the point where the seed will be available to all farmers who want it.

Flint Corn is Important

Does anyone know how many acres of flint corn are grown for grain in the Northeast? If there is such a person, we have been unable to find him. When it comes to estimating, your guess may be as good as the next fellow's, but here are some figures that throw a bit of dim light on the subject.

New York farmers grow around 700,000 acres of corn each year. Probably 75 per cent of this is silage corn, while 25 per cent is grown for grain. Of this 25 per cent grown for grain, it is estimated that three-fourths is dent corn and one-fourth flint, which, translated to figures, means at least 45,000 acres of flint corn. It is estimated that another 45,000 acres are grown in New England.

There is definite need for a better flint corn. The program and contest outlined on this page give you a definite opportunity to work with the New York State College and the American Agriculturist Foundation in meeting the need.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

HERE is an opportunity, if you have been growing flint corn from your own seed, to take an important part in making a better flint seed corn available to northeastern farmers.

FIRST, read the article on this page.

SECOND, give the information asked for to Professor R. G. Wiggans, Department of Plant Breeding, State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

THIRD, if requested to do so, supply a 10-ear sample of flint corn; or if your corn has been shelled, a 1-quart sample.

FOURTH, compete for the prizes — $15.00 for first, $10.00 for second, and three $5 prizes — as announced on this page.



"No, we don't have a dog. Hector is my name!"



FAST GROWTH *to get* BIG PULLETS *that lay* BIG EGGS....

IS IT HARMFUL or desirable to grow a pullet for early egg production? That's the question many poultryraisers ask themselves during the pullet growing season.

Poultry research work during the last few years has answered this question in no uncertain terms. It is summed up in a statement made recently by Dr. H. J. Smith, Director of Research of Purina Mills. He says:

> "Progress in breeding has shortened the period necessary for a pullet to arrive at egg-laying maturity. That means breeders have done much to shorten the period of waiting before egg production begins. It is our responsibility as specialists in nutrition to build rations that will help shorten the period necessary for physical maturity."

By having pullets ready for early production, it is possible to get past the pullet egg stage earlier, and be ready to take advantage of high fall egg prices. Big eggs are usually worth from 8 to 10 cents more in the fall than pullet or "pee-wee" eggs.

You'll find no better way of growing your pullets for complete early development than the Purina way. Purina Growena, the complete feed, furnishes everything a pullet needs for full complete development. If you prefer the mash and grain plan, feed Purina Growing Chow with your scratch grain. This plan also gives good results. *See your Purina dealer for full details of the Purina Pullet Growing Plan.*

PURINA MILLS

St. Louis, Mo. **Buffalo, N. Y.**





SALUTE THYSELF in 1940!

Face Yourself Squarely

IN the past two columns we have talked about building a worth-while program in 1940 by reviewing our failures and successes in past years. There are three kinds of people that I have met with regard to this business of building a personal program of growth each year. Some won't even attempt it. Others start off bravely on January 1 and fizzle out about this time of year. And then there are a few determined ones who set themselves a goal on the first of the year and carry it through to the best of their ability by the end of the year.

If you are one of those who has grown too old, or blasé, or bored to make a New Year's Resolution, watch out! On the other hand if you are determined to grow more in 1940 than in any year in the past, then I believe I can help you.

For almost three score years and ten now, I personally can testify to a tried and proven program. Back of it stand hundreds, yes thousands, of my friends and associates. It is a sound one for you to follow in months ahead.

—a healthy body:	STAND TALL
—an alert mind:	THINK TALL
—a winsome personality:	SMILE TALL
—a religion that enables us to:	LIVE TALL

Think of our influence if each reader would give such a Four-Square program to the world. During the year ahead, can't we have a passion for making this a living program, first for ourselves, and then for our families, our friends, our community, our world?

Think of what we might accomplish by enlisting our families, our friends, our communities, and our world in this Four-Fold course!

IT WORKS! Now we are to live it and tell it. Let's each one of us begin with ourselves. The only way to conquer mountains is to climb. The only way to grow is to develop those inner forces which God has given us. That is our task for the year ahead. Salute Thyself!

WM. H. DANFORTH

Chairman, Ralston Purina Company

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

898 Checkerboard Square

St. Louis, Mo.

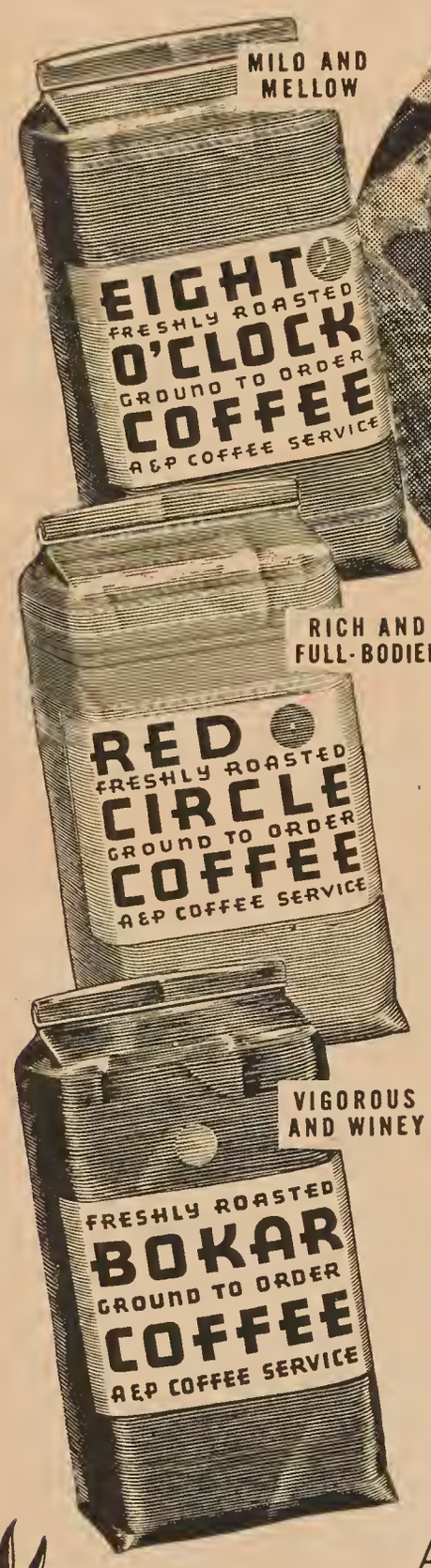
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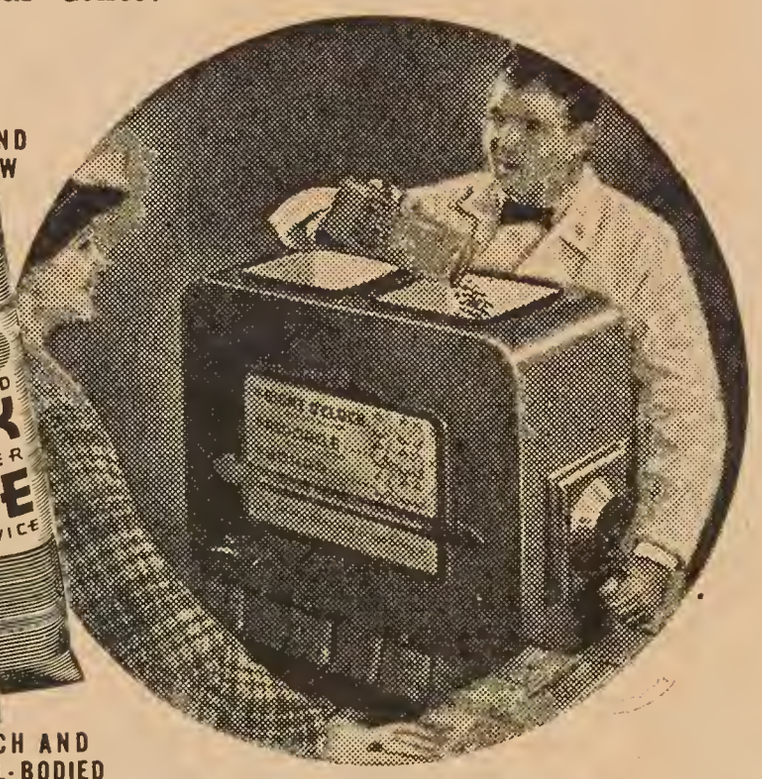
Spend Less!

JOIN THE THRIFTY THOUSANDS WHO SAVE A DIME A POUND ON A&P'S FINE, FRESH COFFEE!

Investigate! See if you don't like A&P Coffee better and, at the same time, save money on it! It's the pick of the plantations, chosen by A&P's resident South American experts—tested, blended, roasted in our modern U. S. plants—then ground fresh to your order in A&P Stores.

Because A&P brings it direct from plantation to you—eliminating many in-between profits and extra handling charges—you get gloriously good coffee at an amazingly low price. Next time, buy A&P Coffee!





Buy it in the bean: A&P Coffee is sold in the bean and ground fresh to your order at the moment of purchase. In this way you get fresher, fuller-flavored coffee.



Every 7th family in America buys A&P Coffee. They find it one product that combines top quality and economy. Thousands save up to 10 cents a pound on this fine, fresh coffee.

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

From Possibility to Certainty

There's always a chance your earnings will be cut off. Will your family suffer? Have you provided for their future? Adequate protection is the surest way to safeguard their future. Your local Farmers and Traders representative will be glad to help you decide on a plan best suited to your needs. See him—or write us for booklet outlining our many policies.

FARMERS & TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.
DEPT. A-4.
STATE TOWER BLDG. SYRACUSE, N. Y.



Cutting oats for hay on a Chenango County, N. Y., farm last summer.

Meeting the Hay Shortage

ON PAGE 10 of the February 17 issue and again on page 3 of the March 16 issue, we gave some of John Barron's suggestions for assuring a good supply of roughage for next winter's feeding. The suggestions included fertilizing meadows, topdressing with farm manure, and reseeding, either with the usual seed mixture or with sweet clover. Here are some additional ideas that may help under certain conditions.

Professor Barron points out that, following a dry year, some farmers are inclined to seek some unusual forage crops to grow. Rather than try something new, he suggests that more thought be given to some old standbys. First among these come oats. Seed is cheap, and most farmers know how to grow them well. Cutting oats for hay instead of grain gives the new seeding a better chance; and in addition oats cut for hay at the proper stage, that is just as they are well headed out, will produce more digestible dry matter to the acre than when they are threshed. Where oats are to be cut for hay, you can seed a little heavier—say 2½ to 3 bushels to the acre.

Another idea that is worth considering, where you plan to sow additional grass seed on poor meadows this spring, is to add also about ½ to 1 bushel to the acre of oats. This method of handling a damaged new seeding costs little and in most cases will insure a considerable crop of roughage.

Sometimes field peas or spring vetch are used with oats for hay. You can sow half the usual amount of oats to the acre and include either ½ to 1 bushel of field peas or 8 to 12 quarts of spring vetch. These seeds are more expensive than oats, and it is recommended that they be added only when soil and climate are favorable and where they can be put in early. It is important to inoculate these legumes.

More Corn

Corn is another crop which has possibilities which may be overlooked. For example, looking ahead toward next winter, you may want to put in a few extra acres of corn. If you do not have silo capacity to hold it, you have two alternatives. One is to put up a temporary silo, and the other is to feed it from the shock. Most dairymen agree that making corn into silage is preferable, but a reasonably good crop of corn fed from the shock will provide more total feed than you are likely to get from a poor meadow. According to standard feeding tables, good corn stalks without ears are as good or better than timothy hay.

The requirements for good corn are so well known as to hardly need mentioning. Especial emphasis should be given, however, to a few points. These are: 1, a vigorous variety which, if planted by about May 15th, to June 1st, most seasons will reach the denting or glazing stage; 2, planting corn thin enough that normal development may be assured; 3, putting the corn out on land well enough fertilized and manured to make it grow vigorously; 4, controlling weeds so that the corn has at least an even chance.

Where the bottom of the hay mow is uncomfortably close, you may be able to turn the cows out to pasture earlier than usual. Perhaps you have a night pasture where ordinarily there is a rather heavy growth of grass and where droppings have accumulated in large quantity. If you can distribute these droppings evenly by the use of a harrow, the usual lumpy bunchy growth of grass will be prevented. Grass will start early, and the cows can be turned out as soon as it gets a good start, perhaps ten days before the main pasture is ready to graze.

Early Pasture

If you have a good piece of pasture close to the barn, you can apply a nitrogen carrier at the rate of 200 to 300 lbs. to the acre, which will bring the grass on early. If you follow this plan, you will need to fertilize about an acre of pasture for every five or six cows. It may even be that if you do not have a suitable piece of pasture, you can pick a particularly good piece of meadow, fertilize it, and plan to turn the cows in early. You can pasture it a week or two, then take the cows out, and still get a fairly good crop of hay.



"Please Joe — Stop dreaming about that hog calling contest."

Give 'em *"!!!
HORSEHIDE HANDS Are Really TOUGH



Tough as nails — wear like sixty, yet soft as a woman's glove! — Horsehide Hands even dry soft after soaking due to secret tanning used for Wolverine Shell Horsehide Work Shoes. If your dealer can't supply you, send his name and 75c for a pair postpaid. Ask for style 8565, **Wolverine Shoe & Tanning Corp., Dept. D-460 Rockford, Mich.**

Style No. 8565 Pony White

WOLVERINE
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After this plow was properly adjusted, it turned a tough alfalfa sod although the driver did not even touch the plow handles. If your plow won't do that, some simple adjustments will make it pull easier and do a better job.

A Walking Plow Tells *an* Old Story

By G. W. CROWTHER.

THE ABOVE picture was taken last November at a plow adjustment demonstration in Essex County, N. Y. It demonstrates how easy it is to turn a tough alfalfa sod with a walking plow after it is properly adjusted. This plow had been bought at auction for two dollars. No adjustments were made before it was tried out. It was difficult to guide it because it rode on its nose and the handles jerked from side to side. It pulled so hard that the team could not pull together and a miserable job of plowing resulted.

The team was stopped and the beam wheel taken off. The vertical clevis on the end of the beam was adjusted low enough so that the heel of the landside would ride in the bottom of the furrow. This prevented the plow from riding on its nose. The hitch was still high enough so that the plow went to the desired depth of about 7 inches. The beam wheel was then replaced so that it just touched the ground.

The vertical hitch was adjusted to obtain desired depth of plowing and not the beam wheel. The beam wheel was used only to keep the plow from sinking too deep in soft spots in the field.

The jointer was adjusted so that it cut between 1½ and 2 inches deep and about ⅜ of an inch toward the land. The point of the jointer was set slightly behind the point of the plow share so that it entered the ground just as the furrow slice began to break open above the share. The jointer pointed towards the ground at about a 45 degree angle. Proper setting of the jointer decreased wear on the shin piece, left a straight furrow wall, completely covered trash at the furrow edge and decreased the draft of the plow.

The plow was balanced by adjusting the clevis on the norizontal hitch at the end of the beam. When the handles were not steadied they tipped toward the right so this clevis was moved one hole at a time toward the right until the handles did not tip. If they had tipped to the left, the clevis would have been moved toward the left.

The plow cut wide so the long evener we were using was replaced with a 38 inch evener. This shorter evener made it necessary to shorten the cross reins between the horses.

After the plow was rebalanced it cut 14 inches wide and continued to the end of the furrow without anyone touching the handles.



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HOW to Control GARDEN PESTS

Mexican Bean Beetle

The Mexican bean beetle is one more pest to irritate the home gardener and commercial bean grower. Once you have seen the pest and the damage it does, there is no question about its identity. If you haven't, we can only say this: if the leaves on your beans have had the under surface eaten away, leaving a lacy network of veins and if you find lemon yellow spiney grubs feeding thereon, you can be sure that it is the bean beetle.

In the home garden, or if you are growing snap beans for market, the best control method is dusting or spraying with derris cube or timbo root which contains at least ½ to ¾ of 1 per cent of rotenone. About 8 to 10 lbs. of dust are required per acre for bush beans and about 20 lbs. per acre for a good growth of pole beans. This material is non-poisonous. It is not sufficient to dust on the upper surfaces of the leaves. Plants must be coated thoroughly on the lower surfaces as this is where the grubs feed.

There are two periods when the bean beetle does the most damage—during July and again during late August. It may be necessary to spray or dust as much as three times to control.

The standard poisonous spray to use on beans where there is no danger of injuring bean consumers is 2 lbs. of magnesium arsenate in 100 gallons of water, plus 3 lbs. of powdered skim milk or some other suitable sticker.

* * *

Squash Borers

In the home garden the squash borer is a common visitor. To the novice the cause of damage is often a mystery because the white grub tunnels through the stem until the leaves wilt.

Cleaning up all trash around the garden in the fall helps to control this pest, but even so, control is not likely to be complete. One simple thing that can be done is to split the stem lengthwise with a sharp knife where borers are suspected, take them out, and then cover the place that you split with soil so that roots will start out from the nodes.

For the commercial crop, or for the home garden for that matter, it is possible to spray the plants in July, usually with nicotine sulphate or calcium arsenate. Spray the base of the plant as this is where the most eggs will be laid. The aim is to get the vines so coated with poison that the larva will eat enough poison to kill them when they try to enter the stem.

* * *

Striped Cucumber Beetle

One of the most serious cucumber pests is the striped cucumber beetle. This insect not only injures the plants by feeding on them, but also is a carrier of two diseases—mosaic and bacterial blight. The critical point with the crop is when the plants first come up, as a heavy infestation of beetles can entirely destroy them.

In the home garden it may be possible to cover the young plants with a box frame covered with fine mesh wire to protect them from the pest. The usual spray recommended is a 3-3-50 bordeaux to which 2 lbs. of calcium arsenate has been added per 100 gallons. Bordeaux is not usually recommended until the plants start to run.

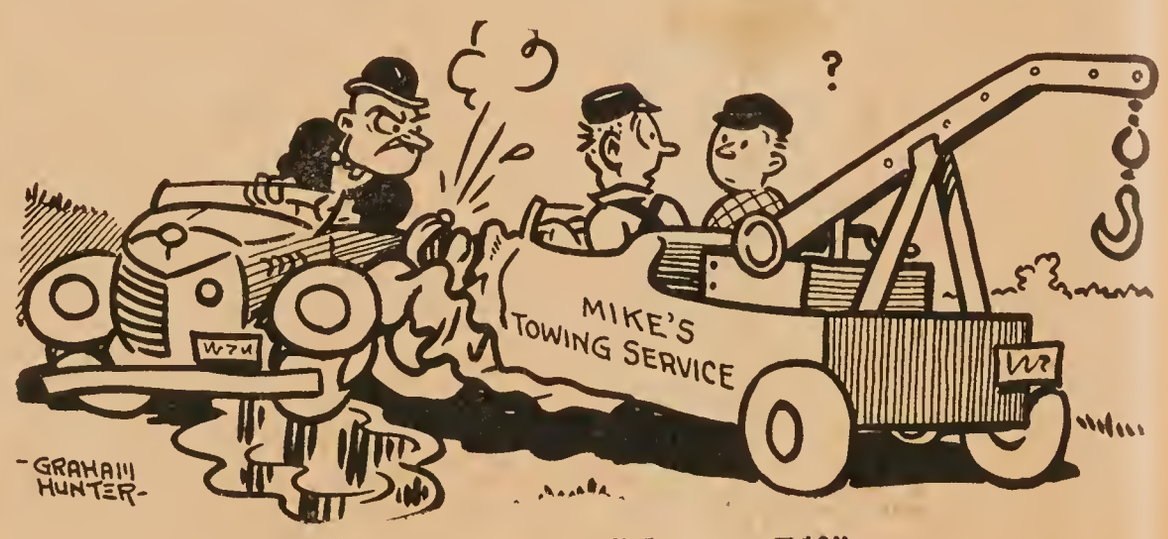
If you prefer dust, use 1 lb. of calcium arsenate to 15 lbs. of gypsum or talc. Another mixture is 1 lb. of calcium arsenate, 2 lbs. of a cheap grade of flour, and 12 lbs. of hydrated lime. In the home garden this can be applied with a hand duster early in the morning while dew is on the foliage and while the plants are still small.

* * *

Damping Off

If, when growing plants such as cabbage and tomatoes for transplanting, you have been troubled with an apparent dying of the plant at the surface of the soil, you can be fairly sure that it is the disease known as "damping off". This is caused by a fungus which enters the plant just at the surface of the ground.

This disease always troubles most where the air and the surface of the soil are wet. Therefore, one obvious way to control it is to keep the soil as dry as you can and still get good growth. Sow seeds thinly enough so that the plants do not get too crowded in the flat. It also helps to sprinkle

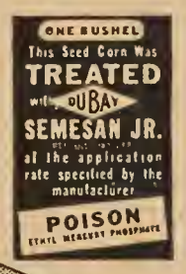


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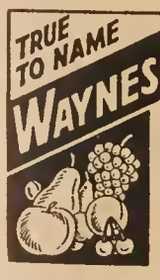
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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

a little clean sand over the surface of the soil after the seed has been planted. When watering these plants, do it in the morning, preferably on sunny days. A thorough watering once in awhile is better than a frequent light sprinkling. Also, if you will stir the surface of the soil after water is applied, this helps it to dry out quickly.

* * *

Cabbage Worms

The cabbage worm is one of the most common pests of cabbage. The white butterflies which you see flying around a cabbage field are the parents that lay the eggs which develop into the worms. Here we are dealing with a crop, the leaves of which are consumed, so an attempt has been made to develop a non-arsenical insecticide, and the best, up to date, is powdered derris root. The only handicap with this material is that it is relatively high in cost.

For the home garden you can mix 1 lb. of derris root, containing 4 per cent rotenone, with 7 lbs. of powdered talc to use as a dust. Hydrated lime is NOT recommended as a carrier for derris. It causes it to deteriorate.

In most sections that grow cabbage for kraut there has been no difficulty in using arsenicals as, of course, the outer leaves are trimmed off. Even here it is recommended that the last application should be made at least two weeks before harvest.

Where arsenate is used, the recommended portion for dusting the garden is 1 lb. of powdered arsenate of lead, 3 lbs. of hydrated lime, and of course the same proportions for bigger acreages. For a spray for a commercial crop use 8 to 10 lbs. of arsenate of lead, 1 to 1½ lbs. of casein spreader, and 100 gallons of water.

* * *

Cabbage Maggots

A gentleman from New Hampshire writes: "I hope to plant some cabbage this summer, since I like to eat cabbage fresh from the garden and also like to make sauerkraut. But every year I lose so many plants with the cabbage maggot. Could you recommend some easy method of controlling this pest?"

Maggots usually do bother cabbages, particularly the early plantings, and I'm glad to say that Warren D. Whitcomb of the Waltham Field Station has discovered a rather easy way to control this pest.

The old system used to be to pour one-half cupful of corrosive sublimate around the roots of each plant, but that was a very slow and back-breaking job. Now Mr. Whitcomb finds that by simply dusting the roots and lower stems of the cabbage plants with calomel powder, as you take them from the cold frame to transplant into the field, you can control, to a large extent, the cabbage maggot.

Simply let the plants get dry enough so that most of the soil will shake off. Then stick the roots into this calomel powder and shake some of the dust over the roots and lower stems very thoroughly. This is all the treatment that is necessary. In an experiment last year, 85 per cent of the plants were protected by this system and 94 per cent of the plants produced large and medium heads. So you can see that this is an easy method of control for the home gardener. One pound of calomel will treat about 2,000 plants.—*G. O. Oleson.*

Don't Overdo Ashes on the Garden

Too many wood ashes on the garden may be harmful because they do not improve heavy soils, and because of their lime content which may tend to make the garden soil too alkaline. They contain potash, which, up to a certain point, is helpful.

Coal ashes do not contain plant food, but tend to lighten heavy soils.

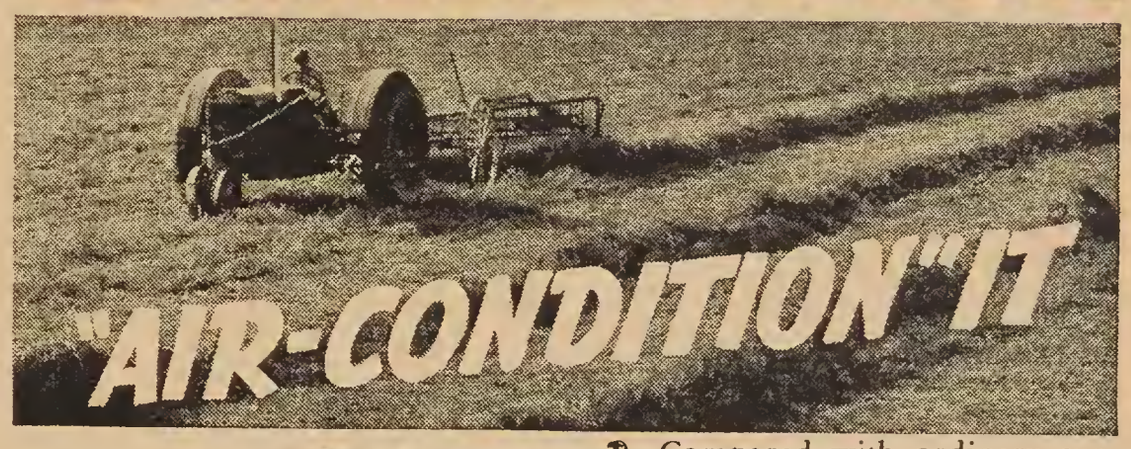


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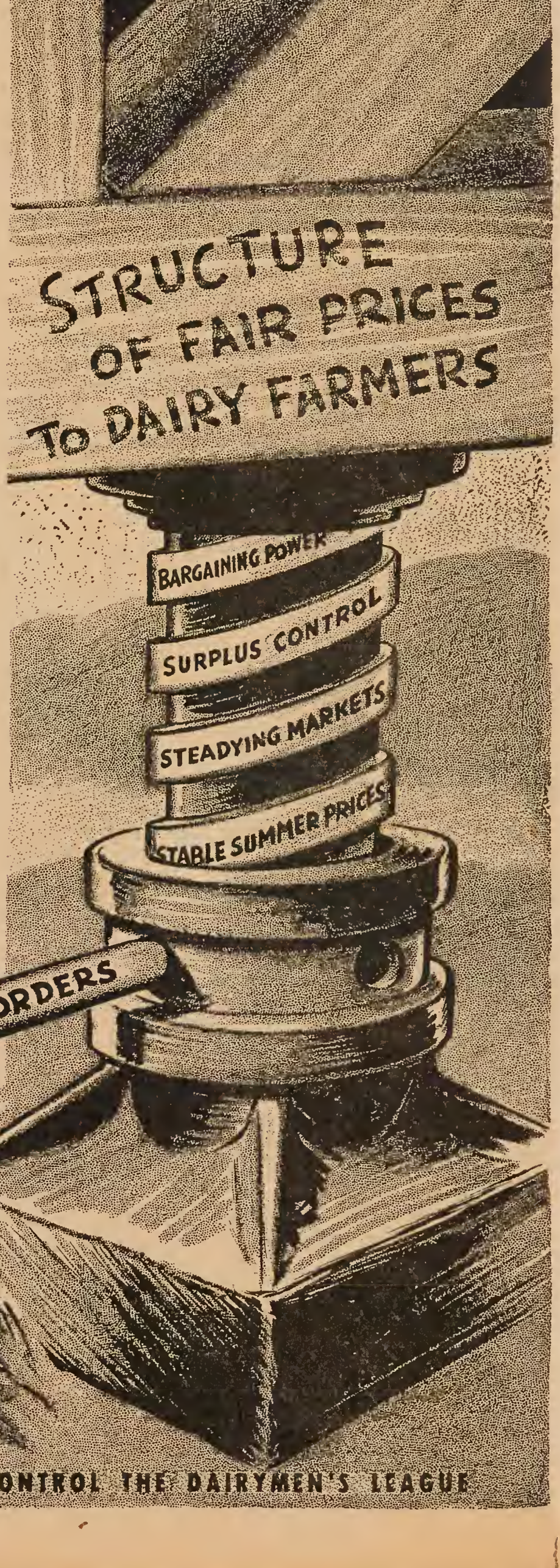
Because for the first time in the history of this milk shed a well devised price plan is really working — eliminating the chiseler, steadying markets and giving the farmers a better price than they have known for years. And it is working only because farmers themselves had a voice in shaping it—because it is a plan that was devised primarily by farmers.

They won that right through the tireless efforts and unselfish devotion of many cooperative leaders. And they have continued to hold that hard-won right only because their cooperative leaders have been alert every second to the counter moves of the dealers and of dealer-controlled opposition.

Right at this very minute farm cooperative leaders are welding another link in the chain of price stability. For a long time these leaders have been looking ahead to next summer to guard against milk prices hitting bottom. For some time now they have been saying, "This year it is going to be different."

And now a new Federal order is to be submitted to farmers for their vote. While it still may not be perfect, yet it provides the best protection dairy farmers have ever had for the price of their summer milk.

We farmers of the Dairymen's League applaud the spirit and harmony with which all cooperative leaders have worked. For as the oldest cooperative group in the milk shed, we know from long experience that only in cooperation is there strength . . . and only cooperation can win for farmers the rights and benefits that all farmers want.



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THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

April 15 Is Deadline for Vote on Milk Order Amendments

MILK PRODUCERS in the New York milk shed who vote individually must mail their ballots expressing approval or disapproval of the amendments to the Federal Milk Marketing Order before midnight of April 15. New York State producers will at the same time vote on amendments to the State Order which will run parallel to the proposed changes in the Federal Order. Ballots will be mailed to Laurence Clough of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, 383 Madison Avenue, New York City.

If the vote is favorable, and there seems little reason to doubt that it will be, the amended Order will doubtless become effective May 1. However, it must be approved by at least two-thirds of the producers who vote. Then the amended Federal Order becomes effective when dealers handling at least half of the milk sign it. If dealers fail to sign, the Secretary of Agriculture, with the approval of the President, can still make the Order effective.

Prevents Drastic Price Drop

From the producer's viewpoint, the most important amendment sets a minimum Class I price of $2.45 for May, June, and July of this year, and $2.65 for November and December of this year. The amendment will increase the price for the next three months by about 25c a hundred above what the price would be without the amendment. The Class I price of $2.82, which went into effect when producers voted favorably on the proposed amendments last fall, expires May 1.

Another amendment will require dealers to make some payment for skim milk when paying for milk used in Class II-A (fluid cream). When butter brings between 25c and 28.5c a pound, Class II-A price will be $1.65 for March through July and $1.80 for August through February, plus the value of the skim milk.

The amended Order will reduce by about 10 per cent payments to dealers for diverting surplus milk to manufacturing plants, and the length of haul on which diversion payments may apply is limited to 65 miles.

If the City of New York and the U. S. Department of Agriculture put into effect a plan to distribute milk to those on relief, the amended Order provides that this milk shall be priced at 57c a hundred below Class I. It is proposed that the Federal Government pay a part of the cost of any such program in order to make possible distribution of milk to needy families at about 5c a quart. For this milk producers will receive a price presumably somewhat above the uniform price.

Other proposed changes in the Order are minor and have to do with pricing of various classes. They are designed to bring them into better adjustment with each other. As already indicated, the amendment applying to the Class I milk will be most important to dairymen.

Producers Worked Together

Last summer request for the amendment to set the Class I price of $2.82 until May 1, 1940, was made by the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency. Then, realizing that unless further action were taken the Class I price on May 1 would suffer a drastic drop, the Producers Bargaining Agency laid plans to prevent that situation by requesting other amendments to become effective May 1. Hearings on proposed changes were held last October, again in January, and again on February 29 and March 1. The amendments on which producers are now voting are the outcome of this action.

The situation shows the absolute necessity of a strong producer organization to work with Government agencies in making marketing agreements and orders effective. It is easy to see that Government agencies are not likely to take the initiative to raise prices. Neither can individual dairymen or small groups get the prompt action that is necessary.

* * *

Producers Amend Buffalo Order

An amendment to the Niagara Frontier Milk Marketing Order for the Buffalo area became effective April 1. Over 99 per cent of the dairymen who voted favored the amendment. The change concerns only the price for Class I milk, and provides a minimum for Class I of $2.60 a hundred until April 1, 1941. Without the amendment, the price would have dropped to $2.45 on April 1.

As already stated, the $2.60 price is a minimum price, and Class I milk in Buffalo will go to $3.00 whenever the New York City butter price averages more than 32.4c a pound.

* * *

Heavy Milk Production Lowers Price

Commissioner H. V. Noyes has again called attention to the effect of high milk production on the price the producer gets. For example, in February producers in the New York milk shed received a uniform or base price of $2.10 a hundred. However, dairymen actually received nearly twice as much for the 73 per cent of the milk which was sold in the upper price brackets as they did for the 27 per cent sold in the lower price brackets.

Says Commissioner Noyes, "I think it is open to considerable question whether they would not have been better off had they not produced the extra 27 per cent at all."

If every dairyman will remember that any increased production brings him, not the uniform price, but a much lower price, it may cause some thought before attempting to push the production of his herd upward. When we remember that for the month of June the amount of milk going into the upper brackets will be about 50 per cent instead of 73 per cent, it is easy to see why prices for those months will be lower.

* * *

Amsterdam Producers Want Order

The Amsterdam Milk Producers Cooperative, Inc., have petitioned Commissioner Noyes for a State Order for the Amsterdam area. If such an Order goes into effect, it will be similar to those now in effect in Buffalo, Rochester, and New York City.

It's Performance that Counts!



"Our new streamlined McCormick-Deering Cream Separator is a beauty and so easy to take care of," says Mrs. M. H. Paulson, Grinnell, Iowa. Mr. Paulson is shown above. All parts contacting milk in the new McCormick-Deering are of stainless steel. Carbon steel spouts, supply can, regulating cover, and float also available.



This is the handy new McCormick-Deering Portable Milker. Natural action. Choice of single or double units.

• ALMOST ANY MILKER, cream separator, or milk cooler will do a good job when new. What counts, though, is steady, dependable, day-after-day, year-after-year performance. McCormick-Deering Dairy Equipment has an enviable reputation for that kind of performance.

If you are thinking about buying or trading for a new milker, milk cooler, or cream separator, we'd suggest that you talk to the nearby International Harvester dealer. He can tell you why the purchase of McCormick-Deering Dairy Equipment is a good, sound investment.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois



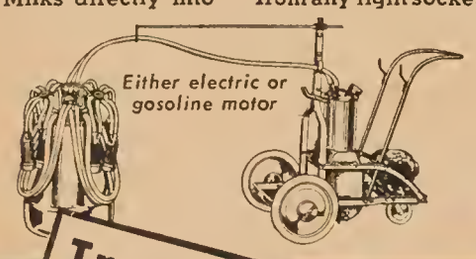
"Our McCormick-Deering Milk Cooler couldn't be bought for any amount of money if we couldn't get another one," writes William Jorgensen of the Jorgensen Dairy Farm, Milan, Mich. "We purchased it about two years ago and it has proved more than satisfactory. Milk is cooled to 40 degrees in no time at all and with no labor on our part." Mr. Jorgensen and daughter, Gracie Lane, shown above.

McCORMICK-DEERING
MILK COOLERS • MILKERS • CREAM SEPARATORS

Universal
Portable **MILKER**

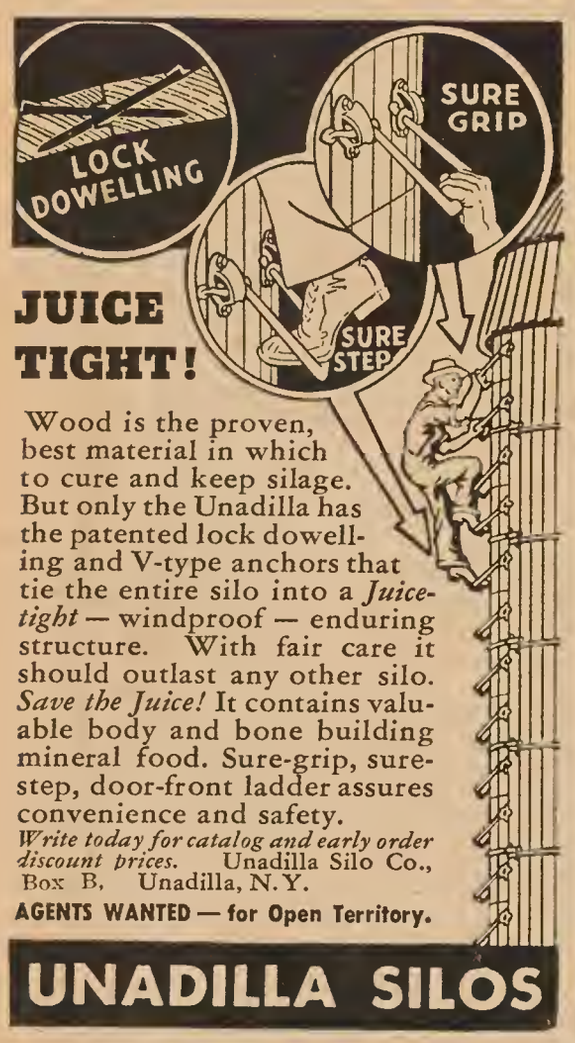
The only Portable having ALL of these features:

- Famous alternating action — like milking with hands.
- Milks with LOW VACUUM.
- Uses inflation-type teat cups.
- Milks directly into milk can or milker pail.
- Milks one or two cows at a time.
- Compact. No belts or pulleys. Operates with a ¼ H.P. motor from any light socket.



Try One FREE!
Your Universal dealer will loan you one to try. See how fast and clean it milks, how easy it is to do your milking. Send for catalog and name of your nearest Universal dealer.

Write Today!
THE UNIVERSAL MILKING MACHINE CO.
Dept. AA, Waukesha, Wis. or Syracuse, N. Y.



JUICE TIGHT!

Wood is the proven, best material in which to cure and keep silage. But only the Unadilla has the patented lock dowelling and V-type anchors that tie the entire silo into a *Juice-tight* — windproof — enduring structure. With fair care it should outlast any other silo. *Save the Juice!* It contains valuable body and bone building mineral food. Sure-grip, sure-step, door-front ladder assures convenience and safety.

Write today for catalog and early order discount prices. Unadilla Silo Co., Box B, Unadilla, N.Y.

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UNADILLA SILOS

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Sure protection and prompt square settlement of claims, combined with the personal service of your own agent. The most economical Automobile Insurance you can purchase.

MERCHANTS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
BUFFALO, N. Y.

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C. W. BROWN, President

ASK OUR AGENT IN YOUR TOWN

Harry Crispin, Pennsville, N. J.

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad", be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

NORTHEASTERN *Slants* ON THE *National* NEWS

■ *Secretary Wallace Testifies*

APPEARING before House Agricultural Committee recently, Secretary Wallace gave his blessing to a Farm Credit reorganization plan which has been denounced by all of the major farm organizations in this country. Jones-Wheeler bill, covering this plan, is now pending in Congress. If it becomes law, Land Banks will cease to be farmer cooperative institutions, but instead will become government agencies.

Secretary Wallace admitted to House Committee that this plan would probably cost Federal treasury in next 7 years $15,000,000 more than present Land Bank system.

National Grange Master L. J. Taber, testifying before same committee, said that he was terrified by some provisions of Jones-Wheeler bill. This legislation would make federal land banks fully-owned government corporations, get rid of farmer ownership and management, and would eliminate personal responsibility of borrowers by letting them discharge their loans by deeding over the property involved to the land bank.

Said Mr. Taber: "I am alarmed by this bill because it will increase danger of centralization of authority and bureaucratic control. It will destroy local interest and local participation in farm loan affairs. By one legislative step, it would destroy 23 years of work and investment of $130,000,000 of farmers in their own system." Mr. Taber added that in 25 years of appearing before Congress, he had never seen farm forces so united as they are now against Jones-Wheeler bill.

Also pending in Congress is Gillette Bill, Senate number 3480, and this is backed by National Grange, Farm Bureau, and National Cooperative Council. If this bill can be passed, it will save cooperative features of Farm Credit and prevent other destructive changes which have been threatening since Secretary Wallace took over Farm Credit last July 1st.

President Edward A. O'Neal, of American Farm Bureau Federation, who also testified before a congressional committee on farm credit situation, said that he favored return of farm credit to its former status as an independent agency, and he deplored the resignations of able farm credit officials who have been forced out since July.

■ *Newark, N. J., To Get Food Stamps*

FIRST CITY in New Jersey to take part in U. S. Dep't. of Agriculture's food stamp plan will be Newark. This will be, also, first city in metropolitan area and largest city in the East to try out the scheme.

About 32,000 persons on Newark relief rolls and 9,000 "dependents" will get free government food stamps equal in value to half of what they actually spend for food. Idea is to get these families to buy half again as much food as they otherwise could. Free stamps are good only for certain surplus farm crops, as plan has double aim of feeding the needy and of moving farm surpluses.

Thirty other cities in the country now have the plan in operation.

■ *Billion Dollar Interest Charge*

ON APRIL 1, Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau announced that from now on only individuals can buy U. S. savings bonds. Corporations, banks, trusts and other organizations will not be accepted as customers. These "baby bonds" are popular and their sale is being restricted because they carry a higher rate of interest (2.9%) than any other securities now being marketed by Government. Federal Treasury is interested in holding down government interest charges, which have been showing red light signal for some time. Cost of financing federal debt, —that is, of meeting interest charges on government securities—is now more than a billion dollars a year — more than it costs to run all government departments, bureaus and agencies.

SLANT: Federal debt is within a few hundred millions of reaching its legal limit, $45,000,000,000. With Congress recklessly voting huge appropriations after a faint-hearted attempt to economize, this country is faced with prospect of new taxes or raising of national debt limit and still higher Government interest payments. In either case, the public will have to foot the bill.

■ *Cotton Stockings Are Back*

LONG HAVE cotton growers wished that women would return to wearing cotton stockings, but in vain. In 1938, a summary showed that 88 per cent of all stockings worn by the fair sex in this country were made of silk. So cotton industry said, "If only there was a way to make cotton stockings sheer and flattering, women would buy them."

Last week, it was announced that the Federal Bureau of Home Economics and the Mercerizers Association of America have together developed a full-fashioned, high-quality, cotton stocking, knit on same machines used for silk hosiery. These stockings, known as U. S. Dep't. of Agriculture Style No. 106, are a cotton mesh hose and will cost plenty—$1.00 a pair. On April 1st they went on sale in 10,000 retail shops. In spite of the price, high for cotton stockings, the industry thinks women will buy them because they are smart and are supposed to wear longer than silk. However, cheaper silk stockings (drastic price cuts were announced this month) and the introduction of the new, long-wearing Nylon hose in May may keep the new cotton stockings on the shelf.

■ *Home Mortgage Rate Lower*

NATIONAL Association of Real Estate Boards reports that in 19 per cent of cities of the country, 4½ per cent has become most frequent interest rate for first mortgages on new moderately priced homes. In many other cities, 5 per cent is now the rule. Supply of money for home mortgages, says the Association, is most plentiful for any period in past 17 years.

■ *Farm Picture*

MARCH summary of Bureau of Agricultural Economics points out that while European war has decreased United States exports of farm products, it has increased demand for them here at home. Speed-up in industrial production of war goods for foreign buyers has put more men to work in this country, and some of the payroll money going into their pockets is be-

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR says it's his belief, us farmers must have some relief, each year our taxes go up more, with prices almost always lower, with int'rest on the mortgage due, and new bugs ev'ry year to chew the profits out the crops we grow; my neighbor says first thing we know we'll find that we are busted flat, we need to find out where we're at, he says, and git the government to help us ere our money's spent. He says the price of things we buy has just gone up so dog-goned high that our expenses are so great they'll git us, sure as fate. Some day the sheriff will appear and throw us out upon our ear, the poorhouse will be our abode when we're set out upon the road, unless we set up such a yell, we scare the politicians well, so they'll fix things all up for us and help us, cause we made a fuss.

I reckon that my neighbor's right, but I don't lie awake at night a-worryin' because I ain't got money to buy nails and paint. My place needs fixin', I'll allow, I ought to buy a better plow, but what if I am in the hole? I'll git me out my fishin' pole and hie me out beside the crick down yonder where the fish are thick. As I sit there upon my seat, I'm sure I'll have enough to eat; with fresh fish in the fryin' pan I'll feel I'm good as any man. I ain't got much cash in the bank, but bankers, lean and cold and lank, ain't got no fish, I wouldn't trade with them for all the cash they've made. My lot in life ain't very tough, I always seem to git enough, the days are happy days for me because I never fret, by gee. I just take things the way they come, perhaps I am a lazy bum, but I git lots of joy from life a-restin', free from all the strife of tryin' to make lots of mon, I'd rather take my pay in fun.

ing spent for more food for their families. This increased demand has helped to support prices of farm products and improved farm income in recent months.

However, prices of principal farm products are still below levels that would give farmers a purchasing power equal to what they had in 1910-14, according to Bureau's summary. Although average level of prices which farmers got for their products in February was 1 per cent higher than in 1910-14, farmers had to pay 22 per cent more for commodities they bought than they paid before the World War. If farmers' interest and tax payments are included in things they have to buy, then their present costs are 28 per cent above 1910-14 level.

■ *Senate Votes for Trade Pact Program*

JUST as we go to press, Senate has approved Secretary of State Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade agreement program and sent it to White House for signature of President, who will undoubtedly sign it. House had previously passed this legislation.

Trade Act which was originally passed in 1934 and renewed for 3 years in 1937, has resulted in 22 trade pacts with foreign countries. Idea behind program is that each side makes concessions, a sort of "You buy this from me, and I'll buy that from you" policy. Those against pacts contend that they hurt American industry and agriculture by lowering tariffs on certain products. Secretary Hull, on other hand, believes that world prosperity and, eventually, stable world peace, depend on a freer exchange of goods.

■ *Germany Points Finger At United States*

SENSATION of fortnight was publication by German Government of a "White Book", claiming to prove that United States had share in starting present European war. According to documents in book, so say the Germans, two American Ambassadors played a part in encouraging Poles to resist Germany.

Certain Polish diplomats last year are supposed to have written home to Polish Foreign Office and reported that William C. Bullitt, U. S. Ambassador to France, said "If war were to break out, we certainly would not participate in the beginning, but we will be in the finish." Joseph P. Kennedy, American Ambassador to Great Britain, is reported to have promised a Polish diplomat to urge British Government to loan money to Poland, and to have stopped further British efforts to settle things peacefully. President Roosevelt is also accused of having indirectly fostered an American war psychosis to help the Allies.

Germans claim that they found the documents in Warsaw Foreign Office after they conquered Poland. Polish officials, living in exile in France, say documents are faked, as all originals of important diplomatic papers were taken out of Poland in first week of the war and got safely out of country. Washington officials wholly deny German charges. President Roosevelt, at a press conference, advised that they be taken with one or two or even three grains of salt as mere "German propaganda." Ambassador Bullitt declares that he never made any of the statements attributed to him.

SLANT: Warring nations always try to pin guilt for starting war on other fellow. Britain and France, since last September, have published three official papers, blaming Germany. Present German White Book blaming United States makes the third for Germans. Their first two argued that the war began because Britain wanted it.

■ *More Highway Accidents*

YEAR OF 1940 has gotten away to bad start for motorists and pedestrians, at least in New York State. Commissioner of Motor Vehicles for that State reports that accident statistics for January and February show big increase over last year. January record was up 20.3 per cent, and February 10.6 per cent.

Compared with last year, February record showed:

Increase of 16 deaths of occupants and drivers.

Increase of 14 fatal daylight accidents.

Increase of 8 fatal accidents on wet and icy streets and roads.

Increase of 11 fatal accidents in open country areas.

Increase of 13 fatal street intersection accidents.

Increase of 53 fixed object accidents.

Total number of accidents for February 1940 was 4,375, resulting in 115 deaths and 5,629 injuries.

SLANT: Above summary of motor accidents should make anyone who cares about being alive drive more carefully, and also resolve to protect his family with a good accident insurance policy.

Good Books to Read

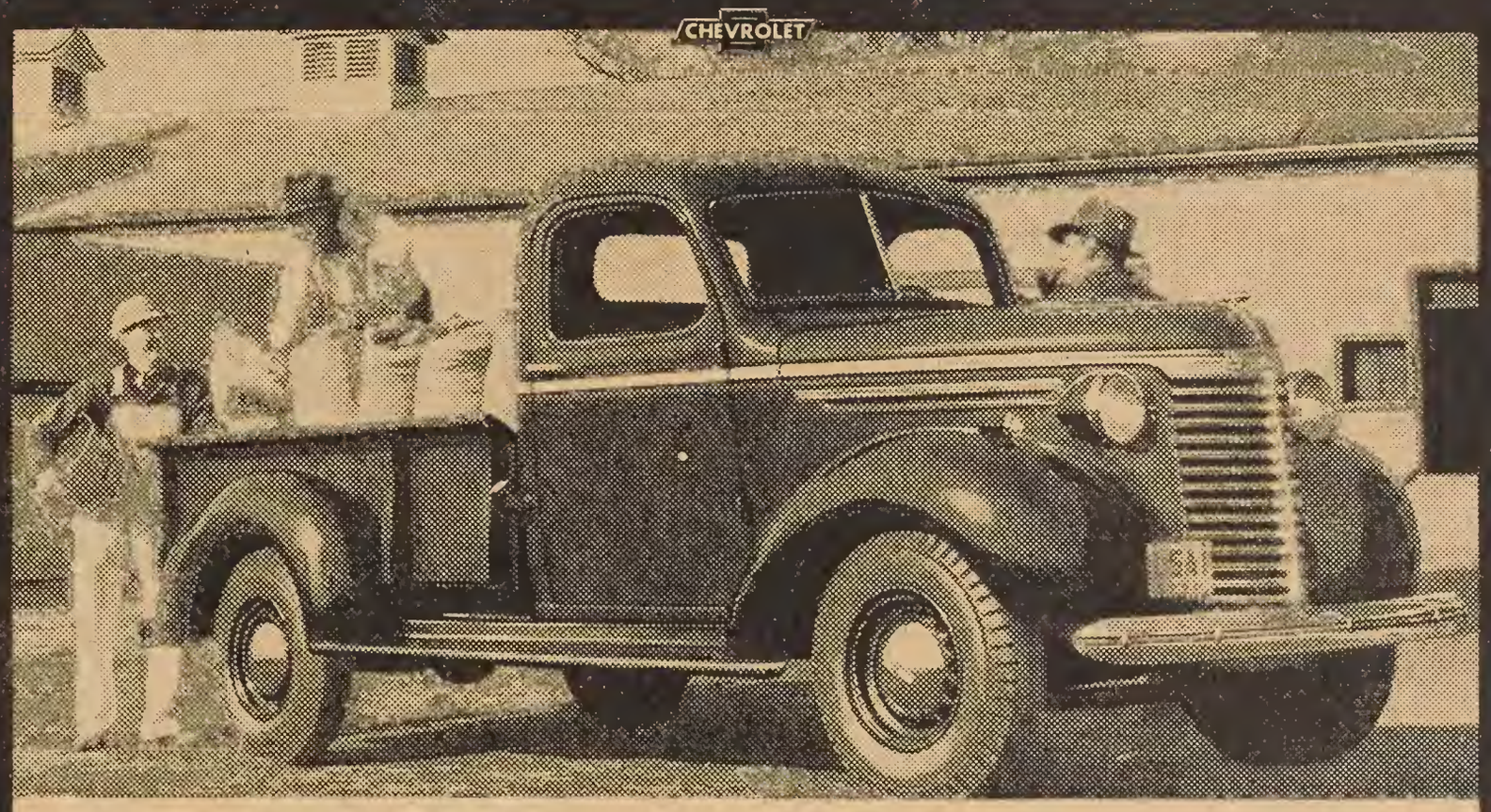
BEGONIAS. A series of illustrated articles published by the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, New York, which will be of interest to all flower lovers. Price is 25c.

Good Movies to See

PINNOCCHIO. Walt Disney's version of the little puppet boy who was given the gift of life, and his adventures before he proved that he had earned the right to be a real boy. Technicolor.

CHEVROLET TRUCKS

You *know* you're right when you choose the truck that wins *more buyers* than any other in America!



Chevrolet trucks out-sell all others because they out-haul and out-save all other low-priced trucks

You make the safest of all truck investments when you buy a Chevrolet truck!

You know in advance that it will give you the *strongest and most reliable service at the lowest cost,* because that has been proved for you by the combined experience of the truck buyers of the nation over a long period of years!

And it is doubly proved today by the fact that truck users buy more Chevrolet trucks than any other make.

So *buy your Chevrolet,* knowing that experienced truck users everywhere have found that it out-works and out-hauls all other low-priced trucks.

Buy your Chevrolet, knowing that experienced truck users everywhere have found it to be better designed, better engineered, better built for long, hard, dependable service than any other low-priced truck!

Your Chevrolet dealer will be glad to arrange a thorough demonstration—*today!*

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, *General Motors Sales Corporation,* DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Best Haulers . . Best Savers . . Best Sellers

GOOD SEED *for* GARDENERS

By Paul Work

THE BUYER of a packet or an ounce of garden seed takes a lot for granted. About all we think of is the seed and what it does for us. A country-wide tour wakes a person up to the fact that production is widely scattered throughout our land and that many specialized and, to most people, unknown processes and problems are involved in delivering good seed to the planter.

A good many people in New York are deeply interested in where market seed of cabbage can be well produced. New York is an excellent place to breed stocks but it has serious limitations for the multiplying of these stocks into market seed ready for the seller. Some of our seed growers send stock



People have little realization of the vast numbers of crosses that must be studied to find a single good vegetable variety. This is Dr. T. W. Whittaker at El Centro, California, where thousands of plants and hundreds of strains of lettuce are under test. Dr. Whittaker is successor to Dr. I. C. Jagger, a New Yorker who won world fame as a lettuce breeder.

seed to the West Coast for reproduction. In looking for places, three groups of factors have to be considered. The first is good yield of seed with fair assurance of a crop every year. Competition keeps this requirement in the foreground for if a good seed yield per acre is not achieved, business will go to someone else who can grow it more cheaply. The second requirement is that conditions in the growing sections shall give good germination and good curing. No matter how much is known about real values in seed, a great deal of buying is done on the appearance of the sample. The third requirement is that it must be possible to produce seed that is free of disease infection that will trouble the planter.

Seed Geography

Areas of seed production are constantly shifting. Colorado grows seed of the vine crops, of beans and onions. Idaho is heavy in peas. The Puget Sound section of Washington produces the bulk of our American grown cabbage seed and also quantities of beets and spinach. California offers favorable conditions for a wide variety of vegetable seed: celery, lettuce, carrots, onions, beets, beans and many others. Much seed of tomatoes and peppers is also grown.

Middle Western and Eastern states also have important seed industries. Michigan is a center for beans and radishes and also for tomatoes. New Jersey is important in tomatoes. Sweet corn seed comes largely from Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and New York.

Few realize the difficult and peculiar problems that are involved in growing a market crop of seed. Cabbage or potato growers know that they must learn their game and follow the best advice to achieve success. The same thing holds for the contract grower of garden seeds but there are not many sources of advice and guidance. Special problems of soil and fertilizer, of planting and care, of harvesting and curing are exceedingly complicated. The spacing of plants for best yield and development and for practical ripening and curing conditions, methods of irrigation and fertilizer applications all come in. Each kind of seed has its own requirements in harvesting. The plant must be cut or the seeds gathered when most of it is mature enough to give good viability. If it is left too long, there is likely to be serious loss from shattering in the handling.

Many kinds of seed are threshed with modifications of the ordinary threshing machine, usually with some teeth left out of the concave. A thresher, however, delivers a curious mixture of good and worthless seed and of sticks, dirt and refuse. A trip through a seed warehouse is rather thrilling when one examines the ingenious devices which are used to make the necessary separations. Elaborate mills that have grown up from the old fashioned farm fanning mill are in use, employing sieves and air blasts for the purpose. Near each machine is an enormous battery of screens not only of different sizes but with openings of different shapes, and the foreman must know just which of these screens to use with a given sample to get the best results. Then, there are most ingenious devices which make use of shape and of the specific gravity principle to get out the small and undeveloped seeds which are usually light. Also, it is not desirable to have oversized seed in a sample because it interferes with evenness of planting when it goes through seed drills of various sorts. With some seeds, flotation is used to separate good and bad.

The vine seeds are usually put through crushers and grinders. Then, seed and fine pulp is screened from the shells. Some are fermented and some are not. Also, some seeds have to be taken out by hand or spoons. Tomato seed is usually obtained by crushing and fermenting. The good and bad seed are separated and the fine refuse taken out in a flowing stream of water.

Throughout all these processes, the utmost care must be exercised to be sure that various lots of seed do not get mixed. Labels must be written without mistake and workers must be absolutely positive in seeing that the proper label gets to the proper bag. Imagine the fun that would ensue if a cabbage label was fastened to a bag of kale seed. Most seedsmen use two labels—one inside the bag and one tied with the bag-string. Some go a bit further than this and sew the outside label to the side of the bag avoiding the possibility of misplacing the label when the bag is untied.

Seed is not particularly perishable but one of the great hazards in the North in most sections is that of insects of various sorts; so, most warehouses have fumigation chambers and they have a whole armory of fumigating materials for specific purposes. Also, when warm humid climates are involved, special rooms are now in use where the atmosphere can be kept dry and sometimes they are actually refrigerated.

All of this says nothing about the business ability that is necessary to make a success of the thing, of the salesmanship that is required to get the goods to the user and of the endless precautions that must be observed all along the line to avoid errors and to meet the special needs of special trade and various growing districts.

For the Seed Buyer

Now, come back to the thing that we take very much for granted. The first requirement, if one is to have satisfaction in the buying and planting of seed, is to know something about seed. Of course, the planter — particularly, the home gardener — cannot get into the technical side of the thing but he should know what ought fairly to be expected from seed by way of viability, freedom from disease, and trueness to type. With that knowledge, then, he ought to expect delivery of good seed. Seedsmen are like other people — most of them deliver goods up to the standard which their trade insists upon having and which they are willing to pay for. The intense competition in the seed business makes it hard for the house that is trying to do things well. A man may wave his arms in meeting and shout about how willing he is to pay for good seed if he could only lay his hands on it. Then, when the seeds salesman comes around, he is likely to place his order on the basis of a 10% difference in price. Of course, if one is going to pay the higher price, he needs full assurance that he is getting value for the extra investment but trial usually furnishes the answer to that question.

People are inclined to blame seedsmen for too many failures. Possibly, disappointment is due to soil or weather conditions. Possibly, if the wrong thing came up, the hired man might have taken the seed out of the wrong bag.

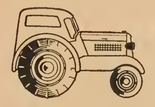
On the other hand, many give the seedsmen the benefit of the doubt, blaming the failure on the unknowns of climate or soil, or upon one's own possible mismanagement when really the seed is not what it ought to be. It is at this point that a reasonable knowledge is necessary. One may then insist with assurance on the thing that should rightfully be his and may avoid injustice to the seedsman because he does not understand the situation.

Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 426 "Varieties of Vegetables for 1940" is in the hands of most County Agents and may be had, by residents of the state, upon application to the College of Agriculture. To residents of other states, it is available at a charge of 3 cents per copy. Another bulletin, not new, is Cornell Extension Bulletin 122 "Better Seeds for Commercial Vegetable Growers". The suggestions offered in this publication will not be of any harm to home gardeners who are a bit interested.

Dangerous to Use Brakes After Blowout

In case a tire bursts do not apply the brakes or throw out the clutch until the car slows up, as this may cause a skid or loss of control. Quick braking after a rear tire blowout at high speed may cause the car to turn over.





SUPPOSE a plow could talk. Here's what it would tell you about tractors:

"After you've been plowing through seven inches of sticky gumbo for a couple of days you get a pretty good idea of what's important in a tractor and what isn't. You learn that no matter how big and powerful a tractor looks, or how much noise it makes, it's the pull on the drawbar that counts.

"That's why these modern high compression tractors are tops with me.

"Guess I'll never forget the first time I was hitched up to one. I knew something was up when they set me to plow seven inches deep instead of my usual five. It sure looked like we were in for some tough, three-mile-an-hour, second-gear plowing. Imagine my surprise when the high compression tractor hauled me across the farm in *high* gear at better than four miles an hour.

"We finished the job in just five hours less than our usual time and later I heard my owner say he'd used less fuel than ever before. After that, nothing these high compression tractors do surprises me very much.

"Time and again I've seen what looked to be a two-plow tractor walk away with three plows. I've seen them cut hours and days off drilling and planting time . . . harrow 40 acres in two hours . . . cut oil costs as much as 60 per cent."

That's a plow's-eye view of high compression. No matter how you look at it, there's every reason to be sure your *next* tractor has high compression.

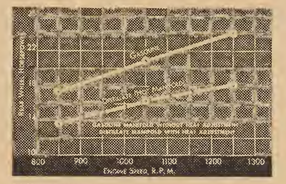
Because they use the same good gasoline you use in your car and truck, high compression tractors warm up easier, idle better, use less oil than old-fashioned machines and eliminate the nuisance of radiator curtain adjustments. Modern high compression tractors have so much power that frequent gear shifting can be avoided.

For the full story of why high compression tractors bring you better power farming, talk to neighbors who own them, or better still, talk it over with your tractor dealer and arrange for a demonstration. *Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y., manufacturer of anti-knock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline.*

TUNE IN EVERY MONDAY NIGHT—Tony Martin, Andre Kostelanetz and his orchestra, featured on "Tune-Up Time" over coast-to-coast network, Columbia Broadcasting System.



CHANGE-OVER FOR EXTRA POWER AND BETTER ECONOMY. Nearly all old-fashioned tractor engines can be easily changed to high compression engines by the installation of high compression or "altitude" pistons or a high compression cylinder head, "cold" spark plugs and by setting the manifold to the "cold" position. Do this when you recondition your tractor this spring and take advantage of this extra power.



30% MORE HORSEPOWER. The above chart shows the increase in horsepower obtained by using high compression and a good grade of regular gasoline in a number of recent tractor tests. Farm tractor manufacturers as well as tractor owners have been quick to recognize the fact that more power gives more productive power farming.



BIG SAVING IN TIME. Smart farming means taking advantage of today's sunshine *today*. And a tractor that can pull three plows instead of two, or pull two plows faster in a higher gear, work more acres per day, idle without stalling, and eliminate radiator curtain adjustment, will earn its "keep" many times over.



BIG SAVINGS IN OIL. It is generally recognized that tractor engines, when using good gasoline, require fewer oil changes than when using low grade fuels. That's because the use of good gasoline eliminates wasteful crankcase dilution. This saving on oil consumption runs as high as 60%.

GET MORE HORSEPOWER AT LESS COST THROUGH HIGH COMPRESSION



THE SWING IS TO HIGH COMPRESSION. Only a few years ago high compression tractors made their first commercial appearance. Today practically all tractor models offered by the leading manufacturers of farm tractors have high compression engines as either standard or optional equipment.



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Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

DAIRY CATTLE

FOR SALE—45 WELL BRED AND GROWN
HOLSTEIN HEIFERS Bred to start freshening Sept. 1st. Have had two clean blood tests. Will keep to pasture time.
KENNETH NOBLE, Linwood, N. Y.
Phone PAVILION 72F5. 1 mile south U. S. Route 20.

CANADIAN HOLSTEINS. Owner's illness forces sale one of Eastern Ontario's finest herds. Thirty head registered, five grades. Accredited. Bangs certified. Priced for quick sale. Write:
A. R. WILSON, Morrisburg, Ontario, Canada

CANADIAN HOLSTEINS: Must sell at once five big young fresh cows. Real type and production. Ormsby breeding. Registered. Accredited. Bangs certified. Calves go with cows. $750.00 for lot delivered within 300 miles.
A. R. WILSON, Morrisburg, Ontario, Canada

Mallary Farm Holsteins
Choice young bulls of service age, from dams with good A.R. and D.H.I.A. records, offered at farmers' prices. These bulls are sired by Osborndale Sir Bess Pietje Ormsby No. 744199, whose five nearest dams average 1017 lbs. fat, 3.9 per cent, and Osborndale Sir Joash Inka, No. 729026, whose dam produced 923 lbs. fat, 3.8%, in class B. Our herd numbers over 100 head. 1939 D.H.I.A. average 419 lbs. fat.
ACCREDITED AND NEGATIVE.
H. T. STEVENS, *Mgr.* Bradford, Vt.

FOR SALE: TEN REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS, FRESH; ONE YEARLING HOLSTEIN BULL. A FEW HEIFER AND BULL CALVES BRED FOR PRODUCTION AND BUTTERFAT. HERD ACCREDITED & BLOODTESTED.
THOMAS J. LONERGAN, Homer, N. Y.

"Invincible"
Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires.
Orchard Hill Stock Farm, M. R. Klock, Fort Plain, N. Y.

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. Tested Holstein and Guernseys in Carload Lots. Ninety Day Retest Guaranteed.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—
Registered Guernsey Bull
2¾ YEARS OLD. PRICE $100.
Dorr L. Dunchel, R.D. 2, Oxford, N. Y.

Tarbell Farms GUERNSEYS
ACCREDITED—350 HEAD—NEGATIVE APPROVED.
Bulls from Proved Sires and High Record Dams.
Also a few choice A.R. cows and well bred heifers.
Visitors always welcome.
Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

TYPE — PRODUCTION
Some Young Guernsey Bull Calves
PRICED SO FARMER CAN BUY.
ACCREDITED — T. B. & ABORTION.
LYNBROOK FARM, Southboro, Mass.

Altamont Jersey Farms, Altamont, Albany Co., N.Y.
Established last spring by Mr. Perley A. Dutton, importer and constructive Jersey breeder for more than 25 years, has within the past few months, supplied Herd Sires to Jerscy breeders in Albany, Broome, Columbia, Oelaware, Essex, Herkimer and Otsego Counties, as well as groups of cows to accompany some of the bulls — all satisfied patrons.
Imported and high grade Commercial cattle, T.B. and Bangs tested, a prices commensurate with quality.
Visitors always welcome at ALTAMONT JERSEY FARMS, 15 miles from Albany, 10 miles from Schenectady on Route 146. Phone 2301.

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PUREBRED AND GRADE JERSEYS
FRESH AND CLOSE-UP. NEGATIVE.
FREE DELIVERY.
J. K. KEITH Phone 722F3, ONEONTA, NEW YORK.

Purebred Ayrshires Fresh cows—Springers, 150 head of all ages. Young stock of both sexes. Week old heifer calves eligible for registry, $15.00 F.O.B. Accredited—Negative.
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Choice Dairy Cattle - Fancy Horses
CARLOAD LOTS OR RETAIL. PRICED TO SELL.
FREE DELIVERY ANY PLACE.
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Introducing MONTVIC PATHFINDER
a proven sire of 4% fat, his first 10 daughters' yearly average 14,900 milk, 607 fat and 4.07%.
YOUNG SONS NOW AVAILABLE.
F. C. WHITNEY, ILION, N. Y.

AFTER THE HARD WINTER
140 Well Bred Cows and Heifers
IN FINE CONDITION, READY FOR PRODUCTION.
Oswald J. Ward & Son, CANDOR, N. Y. Phone 3Y. or 3H.

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Two Aberdeen-Angus Bulls, 8 and 10 mo. old, sired by bull whose sire and dam were both Gd. Champs. at N. Y. State Fair. Certified Lenroc Seed Oats and Certified Smooth Rural Seed Potatoes.
C. C. TAYLOR, LAWTONS, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

MILKING SHORTHORNS
10 DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN YEARLING BULLS of serviceable age. Also bull and heifer calves. ACCREDITED AND NEGATIVE.
Green & Williams, Belleville, N. Y.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULL CALVES AND YOUNG BULLS UP TO SERVICEABLE AGE.
Priced from $50.00 to $150.00 according to age and finish. Guaranteed Breeders.
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FOR SALE: 3 Pure bred Registered Dual Purpose
SHORTHORN BULLS.
15 MONTHS OLD. ACCREDITED HERD.
GEORGE C. LAWRENCE, Bergen, N.Y.

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FOR SALE:
Two thoro-bred Hereford Bulls
BORN JULY, 1939. FINE INDIVIDUALS. REASONABLE.
John G. Munsey, Dryden, N. Y., R.D. 1. Phone 2711.

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FOR SALE—
CHOICE O.I.C. SWINE, BRED SOWS, SHOATS, PIGS. ALSO FEEDING SHOATS AND PIGS. YEARLING SERVICE BULLS. HOLSTEINS, GUERNSEYS AND AYRSHIRES.
Sayre Dairy Cattle Co., Sayre, Pa.

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CORNELL UNIVERSITY offers annual surplus
BELGIANS AND PERCHERONS
10 geldings, 4 fillies, 1 to 3 years, 4 Bred mares, due to foal soon. Prices $100. to $350. Stallions also.
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, ITHACA, NEW YORK

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ALL SIZES OF CHILDREN'S PONIES, REASONABLY PRICED—FULLY GUARANTEED.
Torreya Pony Farm, Clinton Corners, New York.

GRADE BELGIAN MARE
due to foal May 27; also her two colts — one a 3 yr. old roan mare, weight about 1500; the other, an own brother, 1 year old, same color and build.
R. G. LUCE, E. LANSING, N. Y. Phone 15F2 Groton.

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JACKS
Raise Mules, Guaranteed Breeders.
Krekler's Jack Farm,
West Elkton, Preble Co., Ohio.



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The meaning of the word Friend could well be— — Beautiful, Intelligent & trustworthy. **Collie**
Individually A.K.C. Reg. White, Sable and White. Tri color and Blue Merles.
Stud service. Phone 111M2.
Jonsown Collie Kennels, Reg., R. No. 4, BRANDON, VT.

3 Male English Shepherd Puppies,
6 weeks old, $7.00. 1 Male 6 months old. C.O.D. Parents strictly heel drivers. No Sunday sales.
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Pedigreed Chester Whites
75 BIG BROAD EASY FEEDING BRED SOWS. WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. PRICED LOW.
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Black Creek Farm Purebred Prize winners. Boars & gilts from 6 wks. to 8 mos. old. Also older stock. Best bloodlines. Purebred Shropshire, Cheviot and Southdown rams, ewes, and lambs. Purebred Ayrshire cattle. **Berkshire Swine**
Marion B. Tyler, South Byron, N. Y.

For Sale: REGISTERED BLACK AND SPOTTED POLAND CHINA
YOUNG BOARS AND SOWS. LARGE STOCK.
TWIN SPRUCE STOCK FARM,
C. W. HILLMAN, VINCENTOWN, N. J.

PURE BRED CHESTER WHITE PIGS,
BOARS OR SOWS; 10 WEEKS OLD AT $10.
Our sows averaged 15 pigs to the litter.
All stock grain fed exclusively.
Whitman's Piggery, Earlville, N. Y.

PUREBRED REG. O.I.C. SWINE.
BOARS AND BRED GILTS, ALSO PIGS, EITHER SEX. WRITE FOR PRICES AND DESCRIPTIONS.
HARRY B. HALL, Perrysburg, N. Y.

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4-H FLOCK OF NINE
REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE EWES
BRED TO LAMB IN APRIL, TWO YEARLING EWES AND ONE RAM. REASONABLE.
Robert Suter, Lone Cedar Farm, ONTARIO, N. Y.

FOR SALE:
27 3-yr.-old Delaine Ewes,
bred to one of Cornell's best Dorset rams. Will drop lambs this spring. Price reasonable.
Raymond W. Colman, Medina, N. Y.

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THE WHITE EGG FARM
R.O.P. Progeny Tested Leghorns
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
E. R. Stone & Son, Clyde, New York

McLoughlin Leghorns PROGENY-TEST BRED. SEVEN times New York R.O.P. Champions in average production. Free from pullorum, official state tube test.
McLoughlin Leghorn Farm, Chatham Center, New York.

S. C. REDS REAL REDS WITH ABILITY.
S. C. ANCONAS IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC BRED
ILLUSTRATED CATALOG PRICE LIST.
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PROGENY TESTED
30 years experience breeding White Leghorns, (3 generations). New York State Tube Agglutination blood tested. We solicit your investigation and reservations for your season's requirements.
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Babcock's Healthy Layers
W. LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS.
100% Pullorum Clean — 100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for attractive catalog.
BABCOCK'S HATCHERY,
501 Trumansburg Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

Zimmer's PRODUCTION BRED PULLORUM FREE
WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS, BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSS
100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. REASONABLY PRICED. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
Zimmer Poultry Farm, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

Porter's Certified Leghorns
We made an excellent record in R.O.P. this year. 61% of our birds laid between 250 and 325 eggs each. Large Leghorns. Large Eggs, High Production. Excellent R.O.P. males heading all breeding pens. 100% Pullorum clean. Send for circular.
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RICHQUALITY Leghorns-Reds



WALLACE H. RICH
The Choice of many of New York State's best Commercial Egg Farms. Write for 1940 Folder and Advance Order Discount.
Wallace H. Rich, Hobart, New York

Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS
Ask any of our customers about OUR LARGE BIROS AND LARGE, PURE WHITE EGGS.
WALTER S. RICH
Box H, HOBART, N. Y

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WORLD CHAMPIONS
Most Sensational Winners in Poultry History
Write for catalog to America's No. 1 Breeder.
IRVING KAUDER, Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

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PEDIGREED LEGHORNS
High Pen all Breeds Central, N. Y., 1939. Five birds laid over 300 points. Every male from 250 egg dam or better. Excellent livability, big husky birds laying large chalk white eggs.
Breeding males. Write for free catalog.
CAMBRIDGE, N. Y.

ENGLISH BLACK LEGHORNS —
Big, hardy, vigorous, low mortality, great layers of big white eggs, as broilers dress yellow.
Eggs reasonable. Circular free.
THE KEYSTONE FARMS, R.F.D. No. 2. Richfield, Pa.

HARTWICK QUALITY **Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns**
B.W.D. TESTED PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK.
Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.
Hartwick Hatchery, Inc., Hartwick, N.Y.

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Trapnested, Progeny Tested, Pullorum Free. Started Pullets. Free Circular Tells Everything.
WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM,
ALLEN H. BULKLEY, ODESSA, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
PULLETS
HYBRID 29-3 SEED CORN
James E. Rice & Sons, Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS
New York State's Largest U. S. R.O.P. Breeding Farm.
In U. S. R.O.P. Trapnest we produced 44% in 1937, 43% in 1938 of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State. We produced New York State's first U. S. Register of Merit Mating.
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McGREGOR FARM
R.O.P. FARM WITH A PROGENY TEST PROGRAM. 5000 SELECTED 2 TO 4 YR. OLD BLOOD TESTED BREEDERS.
V. C. McGregor & Sons, Maine, N. Y.

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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS
EGGS AND POULTS NOW AVAILABLE.
A SELECTED FULL-BREASTED STRAIN.
THE EARLY TURKEYS TOP THE MARKET.
FOREST FARMS, Monroe Co., WEBSTER, N. Y.

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CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
HEAVYWEIGHT SMOOTH RURAL—RUSSET RURAL FROM TUBER UNIT GROWN.
H. L. HODNETT & SONS, FILLMORE, NEW YORK.

Certified Early Cornell No. 11 Seed Corn
This corn won ribbons at Chicago International Show and at Rochester Certified Seed Show this year.
ALSO — LENROC SEED OATS.
RALPH C. LUDINGTON, Holley, N. Y.

Certified 29-3 Hybrid Corn
99% GERMINATION.
JAMES S. MORSE, Levanna, N. Y.

"BLUE HUBBARD SQUASH" — Colby's Boston Type. Large, rough, hard shelled, thick meated, heavy yielding, disease-free strain. To grow the best squash possible, get your seed of Colby. Write for full particulars. JAMES T. COLBY, Litchfield, N. H. P. O. Hudson, N. H., R.F.D. No. 1.

Certified Seed Potatoes
Katahdins, also Katahdin seed not certified but grown from Certified seed last season.
E. A. WEEKS, LOCKE, N. Y.

CORNELL 29-3 CORN SWEEPSTAKES CORNELL II,
Cayuga and Manchu Soybeans, Field Beans, Upright Oats, Wild White Clover, Millet, Sudan Grass, Grass Seeds, Pasture mixtures, etc. Free Price List.
Jerry A. Smith & Sons, Ludlowville, N.Y.

PLACID BRAND
CERTIFIED CHIPPEWA AND GREEN MOUNTAIN SEED POTATOES
Grown at high altitudes in isolated fields.
Favor R. Smith, Lake Placid Club, N.Y.

FOR SALE:
Select Green Mt. Seed Potatoes,
GROWN FROM CERTIFIED SEED. U. S. NO. 1 AT $1.25 PER BU., 2NDS AT $1.10 F.O.B.
Harry Shaver, Wayland, N. Y.

CERTIFIED FARM SEEDS
LENROC OATS
PURITY 99.8% — GERMINATION 98%.
WISC. 38 BARLEY
PURITY 99.8% — GERMINATION 98%.
GOOD SEEDS — REASONABLY PRICED.
C. W. MOORE — *Grower,*
W. HENRIETTA, NEW YORK

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Pharmaceutical Department
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
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Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Hopkins Seed Potatoes
CERTIFIED RUSSETS AND KATAHDINS.
SELECT CHIPPEWAS, one year from certification.
J. W. Hopkins & Son, Pittsford, N. Y.

FOR SALE:
Certified Cobbler and Chippewa Seed Potatoes. Also horses and baled hay.
E. G. S. Gagnier Estate, Churubusco, N. Y. Phone 3656.

Certified Wisconsin No. 38 Barley
CERESAN TREATED, SMOOTH AWNED.
PURITY 99.3% — GERMINATION 98%.
First award certified seed show, Rochester.
Lewis F. Allen & Son, Macedon, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES CERTIFIED AND SELECTED Irish Cobbler, Smooth Rural, WARBA, Bliss Triumph, EARLY ROSE, Green Mountain, Early Ohio, KATAHDIN, CHIPPEWA and Rural Russet. Write for Prices.
PORTER & BONNEY, Elba, New York

SENECA SOY BEANS
NEW VARIETY JUST RELEASED BY CORNELL.
BIGGER YIELDING; HIGHER IN OIL CONTENT.
LEVAN A. ASHLEY, Livonia, N. Y.

LENROC SEED OATS
3 BUSHEL (96 LBS.) BAGS, $2.70.
These oats took second prize in seed oats class—1939 N. Y. State Syracuse Fair. Chippewa seed potatoes, No. 1—$2.00 per 60 lbs., No. 2—$1.50. Smooth (white) Rural No. 1—$1.50, No. 2—$1.25 per 60 lbs. One year from certification. Above prices F.O.B. Rome.
Early Cornell 11 — Annsville Flint and Popcorn. White kidney beans. Write for price folder.
Don A. Boardman, Rome, N. Y.

Swedish Select Seed Oats, grown in Jefferson Co., N. Y., from seed formerly of Manitoba. Test Purity 99.38%. Weed seeds none. Germination 99%. Price 80c per bu. F.O.B. Three Mile Bay. Sacks free.
P. D. Hayes, Three Mile Bay, N. Y.

Registered Certified Alpha Barley
PURITY 99.3% — GERMINATION 97%.
TOULOUSE GOOSE HATCHING EGGS.
William D. Carman, Trumansburg, N.Y.

QUALITY SEEDS
ALPHA BARLEY, SMOOTH RURAL POTATOES, BOUNTIFUL BEANS.
E. P. SMITH, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

HONEY

Choice White Clover Honey
10 lbs., $1.60; 5 lbs., $.90; buckwheat, 10 lbs., $1.40; 5 lbs., $.80, postpaid. 60 lbs. clover, $4.80; buckwheat, $3.90, here. Liquified.
Harry T. Gable, Romulus, N. Y.

HONEY LOOK, LOWER PRICES. 60 lbs. best clover, $4.50, 28 lbs., $2.25; 60 lbs. Buckwheat, $3.30; 60 lbs. Mixed, $3.90. Not prepaid. 10 lbs. Clover, postpaid, $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Honey for Health.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

Herdsman Wanted: Single. Devoted to more milk and better breeding. Modern barn and farm. Room with shower. Wages $50 to $75, depending on experience. State age, religion, names of last two employers and length of service.
D. Miskell, P.O.Box1041, Trenton, N.J.

DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

EVEN IF YOU look and feel younger with your hat on, as I do, there are times when the problems facing us just seem too great ever to be overcome. When a sheep feels this way, it just dies; if a horse does, we turn him out to grass; and a bull just gets ugly.

With us humans the remedy is youth, intimate association with young people. I have just spent two full days with college students. They are well aware of conditions, eager to talk about them in groups or singly, and here are just a few of the things they asked me:

"Why is a lot of land that will produce good grass in the Northeast not being used?"

"What would happen if the government put a good woven wire fence around a lot of such land it owns, let us say in hundred acre plots, and rented it out for grazing purposes?"

"Would this return a revenue above cost and help our tax situation?"

"Is grass silage, then, at least part of the answer toward winter feed?"

"Why isn't more corn grown and corn silage made in the Northeast?"

"Is artificial insemination going to make it possible, economically, for every farmer to improve his livestock?"

"Is the refrigerated locker the means not only of improving and cheapening the farmer's food costs, but also the city family's; and if so, is it possible that this may materially change our marketing and distribution systems?"

"If the automobile industry, with all its ramifications, was practically built up in your lifetime and is now employing millions of men, isn't it possible that something can be built up in our lifetime?"

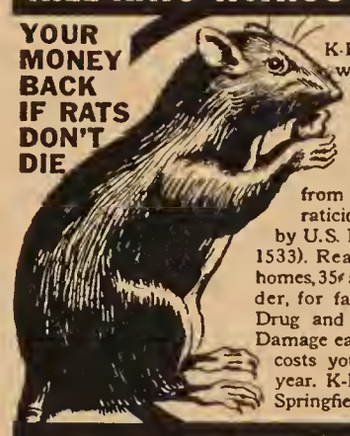
"If our grandfathers and great-grandfathers built the Northeast with diversified farming and the range country has now lost its advantage, cannot we rebuild it by the same diversification methods?"

"Are not our own farm organizations, like the Farm Bureau and Grange, working in conjunction with our successful cooperatives, better able to handle our farm problems than the National Government or other political organizations?"

Maybe this sort of thinking has renewed your spirit and confidence, too. Anyway I am sure if you could have seen the eyes of these young people flash and their cheeks flush as they talked, full of energy and high seriousness, it would have. Try this "youth movement." It's good for what ails you and me.

KILL RATS WITHOUT POISON

YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE



K-R-O won't kill Livestock, Pets or Poultry; Gets Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from *Red Squill*, a raticide recommended by U.S. Dept. Agr. (Bul. 1533). Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and $1.00; Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drug and Seed Stores. Damage each rat does costs you $2.00 a year. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

MORE WOOL and MORE MONEY for you



STEWART SHEARMASTER DOES A QUICK, SLICK JOB

Get 10% more wool from same sheep or goats with the fast, easy-to-use Shearmaster. Powerful ball-bearing, fan-cooled motor inside the special **EASY-GRIP** handle—diameter barely 2 inches. Designed for farm flock shearing. New professional type tension control. Removes fleece from sheep in a few minutes. No second cuts. Longer fibre wool grades better—brings more money. Saves time—work. Pays for itself quickly in extra wool secured. Shearmaster, complete with 2 combs and 4 cutters, only $22.95 at your dealer's or send us $2.00. Pay balance on arrival. Slightly higher west of Denver. Write for new Stewart bulletin, "Harvesting the Farm Flock Wool Crop," and FREE catalog of Stewart electric and hand-power Clipping and Shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., 5664 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Ill. *51 Years Making Quality Products.*

Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED Teat Dilators



Safe and dependable treatment for Spider Teat, Scab Teats, Cut and Bruised Teats, Obstructions.

Dr. Naylor Dilators are sterilized, medicated and saturated with the antiseptic ointment in which they are packed. They have a deep yielding surface of soft absorbent texture which fits either large or small teats without overstretching or tearing and which carries the medication INTO teat canal to seat of trouble.

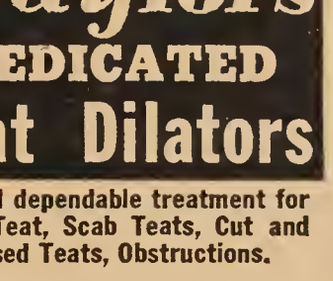
Easy to Insert—Stay in the Teat

The Only Soft Surface Dilators

Whether infection at end of teat, cut or bruised, the resulting condition which closes teat canal making it hard to milk is always the same — INFLAMMATION.

To relieve inflammation in a wound or bruise the treatment most universally used by the veterinary and medical profession is—to apply antiseptics, healing agents and a sterilized, soft absorbent dressing

Dr. Naylor's Medicated Teat Dilators apply this same treatment for removing inflammation from the milk canal of cows' teats. They carry antiseptics and healing agents into teat canal to combat infection and promote healing. The dilators themselves are sterilized, soft, absorbent dressings which protect the inflamed area, absorb inflammatory exudates and keep teat canal open in its natural shape while tissues heal.



Sterilized, Medicated—Packed in Antiseptic Ointment

Large Pkg. (48 Dilators) $1.00
Trial Pkg. (18 Dilators) .50

H. W. Naylor Co. . . MORRIS, N.Y.
Mfrs. of Dependable Veterinary Products



CHECK BOG SPAVIN PROMPTLY to Help Prevent Permanent Injury

To check bog spavin you must catch it at first signs of puffiness, *before* the hock bunch hardens.

When first noticed, rub Absorbine on the puffy hock to stimulate local circulation, to increase the blood flow, which in turn reduces the swelling. Then apply an Absorbine poultice for 3 hours. Repeat the treatment twice daily until the swelling goes down.

Absorbine *is not* a "cure all," but it is most helpful if you use it as recommended. That's why many experienced horsemen and veterinaries use Absorbine to help check windgall, curbs, thoroughpin, and similar congestive troubles, to help prevent them from becoming permanent, painful, incurable afflictions. $2.50 the long-lasting bottle at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

Edward Feulner, R. 2, Greenfield Ctr., N. Y.



MAKES ANY BULL SAFE

Combined Bull Halter and Controller tames any bull. Turn your herd sire out with complete safety. Stops fence jumpers. Saves work, feed. Money-back guarantee. Don't risk life and limb—act today!

Write For Free Booklet

RUSSELL & COMPANY Dept. 2, Platteville, Wis.

CATTLE

FRED J. NEILITZ DISPERSAL SALE
55 Registered Holstein CATTLE
FRIDAY, APRIL 19th, twelve noon.
Under cover, at his farm on Route 17, nine miles west Elmira, six miles east of Corning at
BIG FLATS, NEW YORK.
Bang Approved. Many daughters of the famous government proven sire Aircliff Ormsby Ona.
Nine black Percheron horses, including a 5 year old registered Percheron stallion and six year old registered Percheron mare heavy with foal.
Full line of farm machinery will be sold on April 18
Send for catalog to
FRED J. NEILITZ, Owner,
CORNING, NEW YORK, ROUTE 1.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, *Auctioneer.*
MEXICO, NEW YORK

HORSES FOR SALE

ARNOLDWOLD FARMS
OFFER 350 HEAD PERCHERON, BELGIAN, CLYDESDALE, FRENCH COACH, AND FRENCH CANADIAN STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE. ALSO 150 HEAD GRADE COMMERCIAL HORSES.
Prospective buyers will find here the largest assortment in America, from which to make their selections. All present day popular blood lines represented. Choice individuals of show-ring calibre at prices, quality and breeding considered, which you will find absolutely below competition.
Write for illustrated circular and let us quote you a price delivered your farm on anything you may require in the horse line. We particularly invite dealers interested in carload lots of commercial horses to communicate with us.
Grenville is located in Western Quebec, halfway between Montreal and Ottawa and a short distance north of Rooseveltown, New York, and within easy driving distance from any point in New York, New England, or South Eastern States.
ARNOLDWOLD FARMS
Grenville, Quebec, Canada.

HEAVY AND HANDY-WEIGHT FARM WORK HORSES: high-grade Belgians and Percherons at lowest country prices. FRED CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa.

SWINE

PIGS --- PIGS --- PIGS
Medium YORKSHIRE and CHESTER WHITE cross, color white. BERKSHIRE and CHESTER WHITE, color black and white.
6 to 8 wks. @ $3.50 each.
8 to 10 wks. @ $4.00 each.
Will ship two or more C.O.D., F.O.B. Woburn, Mass. No charge for crating. Orders requiring Inoculation 35c extra, for each pig.
Telephone 0230.
John J. Scannell, Russell St., WOBURN, MASS.

Spring Pigs For Sale: Send and have your order filled with pigs that will please you. All eating, all large type. They sold for feeders or breeders. 6-7 wks., $3.25 each; 8-9 wks., $3.50 each. Breeds: Chester White, Yorkshire and Chester cross or Berkshire-Chester cross. Will ship any number C.O.D., and in any way pigs do not please you in 10 days, return them at my expense. Your money will be returned.
Walter Lux, Tel. 0086, Woburn, Mass.

DAILEY STOCK FARM
LEXINGTON, MASS. — TEL. 1085.
TOP Quality Pigs Chester & Yorkshire—Berkshire & O. I. C. Crossed. 6-7 wks., $3.50 each. 8-9 wks., $4.00. Ship C.O.D. Our Guarantee: A square deal at all times.

GOATS

MILK GOATS—Alpine-Toggenberg grades, fresh now. Also farm pups. PONY FARM, HIMROD, N. Y.

DOGS

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

COLLIE PUPS. Farm raised. Beautiful, intelligent. Males $10; females $5. P. McCULLOUGH, Mercer, Pa.

Use Feeds that Produce RESULTS

● There is only one reason for using milk products in feeds—that reason is *Results*. Poultry mashes and calf feeds produce better and more economical results when they contain milk than if they lack its important nutrients.

Results are measured by faster growth and greater gain per pound of feed consumed—greater productivity with lower feed cost per pound of meat or dozen of eggs produced. That is the kind of results every farmer wants. It is the kind of results obtained when dry skim milk is used in good rations, as proven repeatedly in research and commercial experience.

Look for dry skim milk in the list of "guaranteed ingredients" of the feed you buy. Always use it for *Results*. There is no substitute for milk.

AMERICAN DRY MILK INSTITUTE, INC.
221 NO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

MORE HENS *on a Dairy Farm*

SOME years ago Leon Smith of Little York, Cortland County, New York, decided that it would be desirable to increase the size of his farm business. He felt that his dairy was about as large as possible on the acreage he had available. The growing of cash crops did not seem feasible without cutting down the size of his dairy, so he began to consider the keeping of more hens.

As long ago as 1926 he had a flock of 150. By 1935 the flock had increased to 400, and last summer he built an addition to the poultry house so that he could keep 1,000 layers. The house has two stories and is equipped with a ventilation system as recommended by the State College of Agriculture. At the time it was remodeled, it was well insulated, a point which Mr. Smith



Mr. Smith holds a conference in the chicken house.

feels is quite important. The house was built entirely with labor on the farm. It is probable that in a year or two another poultry house will be built.

"Do you hatch your own chicks?" I asked Mr. Smith.

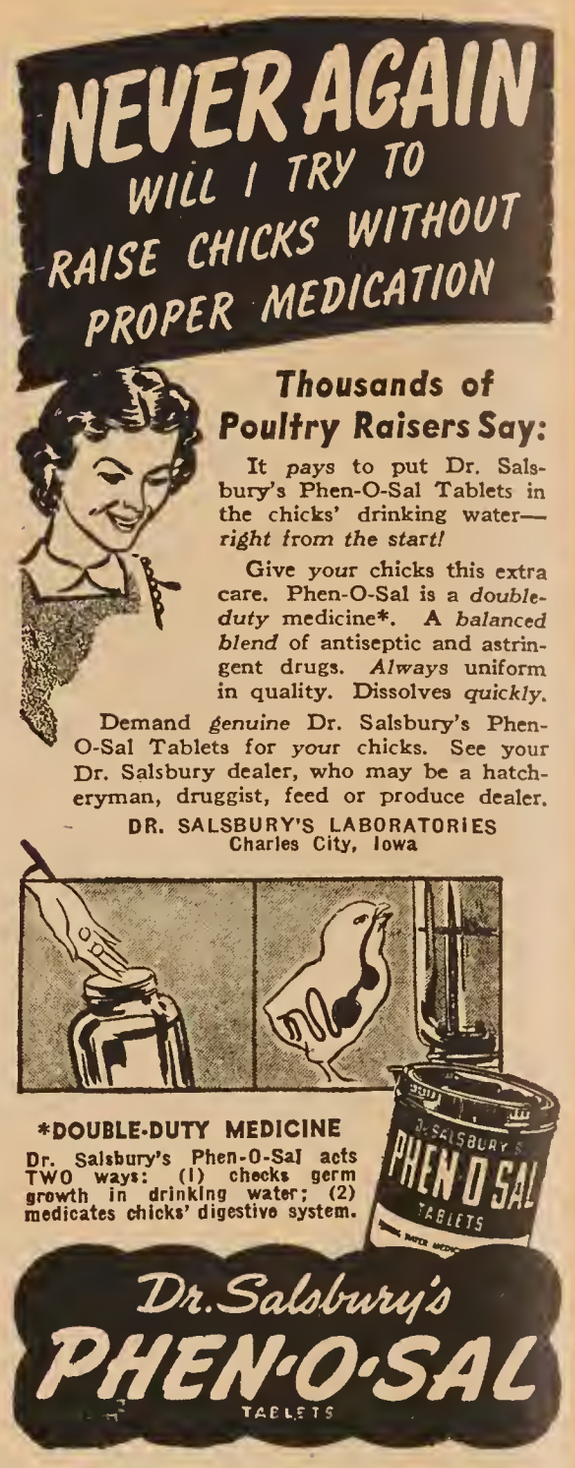
"I never have", he replied. "This year I bought my chicks March 12, and when they came it was 4° below zero. However, I have lost very few of them up to date. I never figure it is wise to shop around for the cheapest chicks I can get. I am willing to pay a good price, but naturally take every precaution to be sure that I am getting what I pay for."

My next inquiry concerned feeding methods and management.

"My first job in the morning," replied Mr. Smith, "is to do the barn chores. Then when I come to the chicken house, I scatter two quarts of clipped oats per 100 hens in the litter. Then at night I feed them all of the wheat and whole corn, mixed half and half, that they will clean up. If I find much grain in the litter when I come in in the morning, I cut down on the amount. They have dry mash in front of them all of the time, and sometimes during the winter when I feel they



Mr. Smith's poultry house, showing the new addition put on the front last summer.





BABY CHICKS double their birth weight in 10 or 11 days. To make this rapid growth, they need adequate Vitamins A & D. "Nopco XX" Fortified Cod Liver Oil provides an easy, economical way to supply *both* vitamins in accurate, measured amounts.

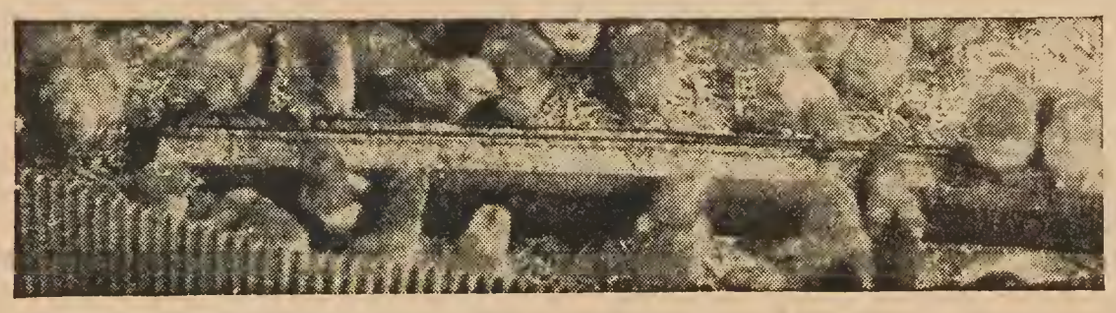
"Nopco XX" fed regularly at recommended levels is flock protection against possible Vitamin A & D deficiency. No waste—no dangerous variation—GUARANTEED to contain 3000 U.S.P. units of Vitamin A and 400 A.O.A.C. units of Vitamin D per gram.

Don't take chances. Make sure your chicks get their full quota of Vitamins A & D by feeding "Nopco XX" daily. High in potency, it goes farther than ordinary oil and saves you money.

Thousands of mill-mixed mashes contain "Nopco XX"—identified in many by the familiar *Red Top* guarantee tag. Also available from dealers in handy 2 and 5 lb. cans.

★"Nopco XX" is a registered trade-mark of National Oil Products Company

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO.
3063 ESSEX STREET, HARRISON, NEW JERSEY



NEW TYPE LITTER Absorbs 3½ Times Own Weight in Water!

LIGHT... AIRY... ALMOST DUSTLESS... HELPS TO KEEP CHICKS WARM AND DRY

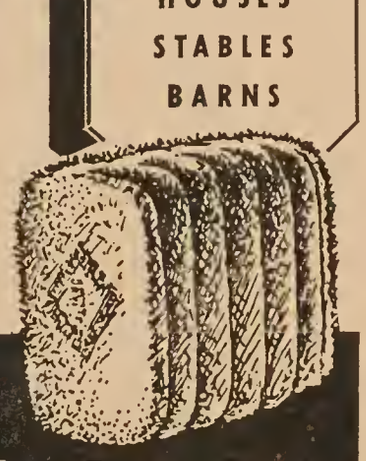
Stazdry rapidly absorbs water—up to 3½ times its own weight. It never cakes down hard. Thus it evaporates moisture faster . . . provides a drier, fluffier litter. Lighter in color than most litters, Stazdry keeps brooder houses brighter. Made from crushed and shredded vegetable fibres, it mixes readily with droppings and provides a good fertilizer.

Tests at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station showed Stazdry leading other commonly used litters in 10 out of 13 desirable qualities.

Sold in 100-lb. bales that are easy to handle, occupy small space, and cover a large floor area. You'll find it economical to use. Order from your local feed dealer.

Ideal for
LAYING HOUSES
BROODER HOUSES
STABLES
BARNS

STERILIZED FIBRE PRODUCTS CO.
4 Sloan St. So. Orange, N. J.



Stazdry The Economy Litter

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If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with our agent or direct to the office.

North American Accident Insurance Co.
10 NORTH CHERRY ST., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

S. Pechka, R. f, Canterbury, Conn.

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EMBDEN and Toulouse Geese, Beauties, $4 each. Collie pups, males $10; females $5. P. McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

TURKEYS

BIG BREASTED TURKEYS 5,000 WEEKLY
Special Bronze, Black, White and Red. Top quality. Low prices. Mixed $32.-100. Send NO MONEY. Poults C.O.D. 100% alive.
S. W. KLINE, Box 6, MIDDLECREEK, PENNA.

Turkey Poults-Bronze & White Holland
Also Br.-Red cross. Strong, early-maturing, meat type. Write for prices. Early order discount.
Timerman's Turkey Farm, - LaFargeville, N.Y.

BABY TURKEYS, ALL BREEDS. Broad breasted, quick developing market birds. Pullorum tested. We own our breeders, therefore, sure of quality—priced right. PINE CREEK TURKEY ROOST, Holland, Michigan.

DUCKLINGS

Ducklings. Runners $7 for fifty, Pekins $7.50. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

need to consume a little more feed, I sprinkle a little water on the mash in the hoppers to provide them with a little wet mash.

"I have the drinking fountains equipped with heaters, but, because the house is so well insulated, it has been unnecessary to use them very much. As you will see, there is running water



The pulley on this motor is covered first with sponge rubber and then with sandpaper. It makes a good egg cleaning outfit.

right here at every fountain, with a container under the fountain to catch all of the drip. This is a great help in keeping litter dry. In the winter, I turn on the lights early in the morning."

From the poultry house we went to the cellar under the house, where Mr. Smith packs his eggs. He gathers them at least three times a day and takes them directly to the cellar, which is unusually cool and damp, so the eggs deteriorate very slowly. Here they are packed and shipped twice a week by truck to New York City.

Pointing to a small electric motor, Mr. Smith said:

"This is a little jigger that I fixed up for cleaning eggs." Run by the motor is a pulley, covered first with sponge rubber and then with a piece of fine sandpaper.

"Let's have a demonstration", I suggested.

The switch was turned on, and Mr. Smith proceeded to clean a few eggs. There is no patent on the idea, so maybe you will want to try it out.

This poultry sideline can be duplicated on hundreds of Northeastern farms. First, there was the need for an additional source of income. Hens seemed the logical answer, and through the buying of good chicks and following good every-day methods of management and feeding, they filled the bill.

—*H. L. Cosline.*

Your Questions Answered !

Weight of Baby Chicks

How much should baby chicks weigh?

The usual standard for chicks entered in baby chick shows is 2 lbs. for each 25 chicks. Naturally one of the advantages of good-sized chicks is that they are hatched from big eggs and the chances are better that the pullets will lay big eggs.

* * *

Breeding for Egg Quality

Is egg quality something that can be improved through breeding?

Egg quality is made up of a number of things. It has been found that size and shape of egg and color of shell are inherited, and therefore that these characteristics can be improved by breeding. However, size is not related to shape, and each one of these qualities must be bred for separately. Experiments show that shell quality and the yolk can be influenced by feed-

(*Continued on Page* 22)



SUMMER SHELTER FOR POULTRY

a profit maker that costs little AND IS EASY TO BUILD

Out of the 216 designs of the 4-Square Farm Building Service, we feature the Summer Shelter for Poultry. Here is a piece of equipment that makes profits. It's an aid to safer roosting. It protects poultry from hot summer sun and predatory animals. It can be covered with canvas to provide shelter until cold weather. It is movable and promotes sanitation by enabling poultry to be raised on clean ground. The summer shelter proves that Better Farm Buildings increase Farm Profits. Blue Prints and Material Lists and ready-to-use 4-Square lumber for building this shelter are available at your 4-Square Dealer. See him today. See his complete 4-Square Farm Building Service which includes various types and sizes of farm buildings. Whether your specialty is dairying, poultry, hogs, beef cattle or crops you'll find a kind and type of building to meet your needs.

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Weyerhaeuser 4-Square lumber is available in a wide variety of grades and species for every structural purpose. Thoroughly seasoned, smoothly surfaced, it comes in exact lengths and already squared on ends and edges. Because it is ready-to-use, 4-Square lumber reduces building costs.

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Please send free book, "Greater Farm Profits from Better Farm Buildings".

I want to build.....

Name.....

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BABY CHICKS

Sunnybrook Chicks
PROFIT-BRED FROM PROVEN STRAINS

NEW HAMPSHIRES, LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS, BARRED and WHITE ROCKS, CROSS BREEDS.

Pullorum tested since 1921. 95% livability guar. to 3 wks. Bred for low mortality, early maturity, high aver. production. Also sexed pullets—95% accuracy guaranteed.

Broiler Chicks Hatching every week of the year.
Write for Catalog & Prices. Hatches year around.
SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
A. Howard Fingar, *Owner & Manager.*
BOX A, HUDSON, NEW YORK

STUCK'S QUALITY CHICKS

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
Large Type W. Leg. Pullets 95% guar.	$13.00	$65.00	$130
Large Type White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65
H Mix $6.00, Bar. and Wh. Rox	7.00	35.00	70
Day Old Leg. Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20
N. H. Reds—special	9.00	45.00	90

(4 wk. old Leg. Pits. 25c ea. Ship exp. collect.) We pay postage. Breeders Blood-tested. Hatches Mon. & Thur. Write for FREE cir. giving full details of our breeders & hatchery. Elec. hatched. STUCK'S POULTRY FARM, H. N. Stuck, Prop., Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

STONEY RUN English Leghorns SEXED CHICKS
GUAR. 95% TRUE TO SEX

Chicks Mon. and Thurs.	Nonsexed	Pullets	Cockerels
100% live del. P. Paid.	100	100	100
ENGLISH White Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	9.00	7.50
N. H. Reds	8.00	12.50	8.50

H. Mix $6.50-100. From 2 and 3 year old FREE RANGE Breeders Bloodtested. 1940 Catalog FREE with further information. STONEY RUN POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, H. M. Leister, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

GRAYBILL'S HI-GRADE CHICKS
Electric Hatched from Blood Tested Breeders.

Cash or C.O.D. Large Type Eng. or Hanson S. C. W. Leghorns	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockereis per 100
	$6.50	$13.00	$1.50
Barred & White Rocks	7.00	9.00	7.00
Special Breed—N. H. Reds	9.00	12.00	8.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	7.00	6.00

Sexing guar. 95% accurate. We pay all postage & guar. 100% live arrival.
4 wk. old Leg. Pullets 25c each. Shipped express collect. Order direct or write for FREE Circular and Prices.
C. S. GRAYBILL, Box 5, COCOLAMUS, PENNA.

CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 Lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockereis. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested healthy, vigorous, selected stock. At $9.00 per 100; $43.00 per 500; $85.00 per 1000. Sexed Pullets $18.00 per 100. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Write for Catalog.
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RICHFIELD HATCHERY'S Quality Baby Chicks cash or COD. 100% del.

Large Type English Sexed	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorn Pullets 95% G.	$6.50	$12.00	$60.00	$120
S. C. W. Leghorns, English	3.50	6.50	32.50	65
B. Rox, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds	3.75	7.00	35.00	70
Heavy Sexed Breeds, 95% G.	4.50	8.50	42.50	85

Heavy Mixed $6.-100; Asst'd $5.50-100; Heavy Cockerels $6.50-100; Wh. Leg. Cockereis, $2.-100. Chicks hatched from healthy tested flocks. Postage Paid. Free. Lit. RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 20, RICHFIELD, PA.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or COD. Sexed Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)	Hanson or English 100	500	1000
	$12.00	$60.00	$120
St. Run White Leghorns	6.50	30.00	60
Barred or Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	65

H. Mix $6.-100; Ass'td $5; Leghorn Cockerels $2.-100. Breeders Bloodtested. P.P. Write for Circular.
NIEMOND'S POULTRY FARM HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Elec. incubators. Hatches on Mon. and Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo catalog.

Cash or C.O.D. Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Eng. S. C. W. Legs	$7.00	$13.00	$2.50
Barred & White Rocks / R. I. Reds, Wyandottes	7.00	9.50	7.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	8.00	10.00	8.00
B. & W. MINORCAS	7.00	13.00	2.50
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	9.00	12.00	9.00

RED-ROCK CROSS $7.50-100; H. MIXED, $6.00-100. HEAVY BROILER COCKERELS (our selection) $5.50-100
All breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Twenty-three years Breeding and Hatching experience, assures you the highest quality. Breeders Blood Tested Postage Paid. Circular FREE. Cash or C.O.D. Prompt Service and Live del. guar. Pullets guar. 95% accurate.

	per 100 Unsexed	100 Pullets	100 Ck'ls.
Large Type White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$2.00
Bred-to-Lay S. C. Br. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	2.00
White or Barred Rocks	7.00	10.00	6.00
New Hampshires or S.C.R.I. Reds	7.00	12.00	4.00

When available—not over 40% light Breeds—our choice $4. Less than 100 add 1c per chick. Also started Chicks.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, (Prop.) Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Order from ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage Paid.

Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 7.00—100
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets	13.00—100
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds	7.00—100
New Hampshires, W. Wyand., Buff Orps.	7.50—100
Jersey White Giants	9.00—100
Lamonas (Dual Purpose Breed)	10.00—100
Heavy Mixed $6.00-100, Leg. Cockereis	2.00—100

TURKEY POULTS. Write for early order discounts.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box A, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Grace J. Gleason, R. 1, Burlington, Vt.

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OUR GUARANTEE. You need have no hesitation in sending money to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST baby chick advertisers If they fail to send the chicks to you, your money will be refunded. We require every advertiser to stand back of statements made in the advertisement. Obviously no one can guarantee that chicks will live. To take advantage of our guarantee it is necessary, when writing advertisers, to say, "I saw your advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

AMERICAN TOP QUALITY CHICKS

AMERICAN CHICKERIES

Every Chick is Hand Selected—
Big — FLUFFY — Full of Pep — Hatches Mondays-Thursdays.

Per 100—	St. Run	Pullets	Ckls.
Big S. C. White Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$3.00
Single Comb Brown Leghorns	7.00	13.00	3.00
Cloverdale White Leghorns	8.50	16.00	4.00
Barred & White Rocks	7.50	9.00	8.00
White Wyandottes — New Hampshires	7.50	9.00	8.00
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New Hampshires direct from N.H.S.	10.00	12.00	10.00

Assorted Chicks (OUR SELECTION) may be any sex—guaranteed not over 50% Leghorns—when available at the special price of $5.00 a hundred. Prices are per hundred—Less than 100 chicks add 1c per chick. Every Breeder Blood Tested for Pullorum by either the Tube Method or Antigen. 100% live arrival guaranteed—Postage Prepaid. C.O.D. orders postage extra. Don't Wait—Order Now—Write for catalogue which gives information in detail about all our matings—Amazing early order DISCOUNTS — ALL ABOUT AMERICAN TOP QUALITY CHICKS.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Dept. A, GRAMPIAN, PENNA.

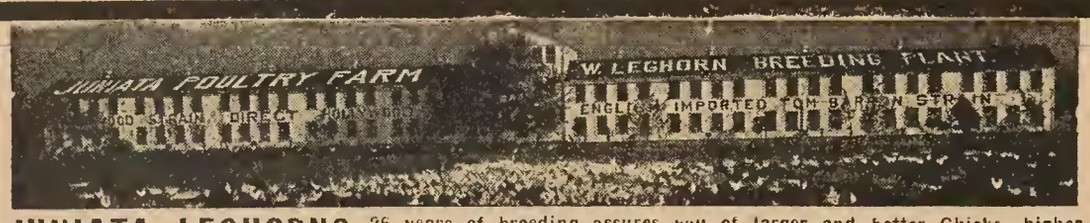
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HATCHES EVERY MON. & THURS.—100% Live Delivery Postpaid	100	500	1000
Large Type Eng. Wh. Leghorn and Br. Leg. Pullets, 90% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120.00
White and Black Minorca Pullets, 90% guar.	15.00	----	------
B. W. & Bf. Rks., W. Wyand., R. I. Red, Rd.-Rk. Cross Pul., 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85.00
New Hampshire Red Pullets, 90% guar.	9.50	47.50	95.00
White and Brown Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
R. I. Reds, B. W. & Bf. Rocks, Red-Rock Cross, Wy. Wyand	7.00	35.00	70.00
New Hampshire Reds, and Black and White Minorcas	8.00	40.00	80.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.00
Light Mixed	5.50	27.50	55.00

Day-Old Leghorn Cockerels $2.00-100; Heavy Mixed Cockerels $5.50-100.
TERMS: Cash or C.O.D. Write for FREE information.
MAPLE LAWN HATCHERY, R. T. Ehrenzeller, Box D, McAlisterville, Pa.



JUNIATA LEGHORNS 26 years of breeding assures you of larger and better Chicks, higher livability, pullets mature early, larger eggs and higher flock average. Breeders are large birds of Tom Barron Strain on free range. Write for FREE photos of our farm and stock. Chicks as low as $6.50 per 100; Pullets $13.-100; Cockerels $2.50-100.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARMS BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Free Range Flocks — Safe. Del. Guar. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.	100	500	1000
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS, (95% Accurate)	$13.00	$65.00	$130.00
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	6.50	32.50	65.00
EVERPAY STRAIN BROWN LEGHORNS	6.50	32.50	65.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYAND. & BUFF ORPINGTONS	7.00	35.00	70.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS—$9.00-100; RED-ROCK CROSS	7.00	35.00	70.00
LEGHORN COCKERELS—$2.00-100; $9.00-500; $18.00-1000. ASS'T. OR HEAVY MIXED	6.00	30.00	60.00

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY — BOX A — RICHFIELD, PA.

20th CENTURY CHICKS

HEALTHY, QUICK MATURING



40 years' experience and 2500 customers can't be wrong! 8 free chicks with each 100 ordered now. Bred for eggs and size. BWD tested. Sexed or straight. 18 varieties. Get 40th Anniversary Catalog and low prices on 20th Century Chicks.
20th Century Hatchery Box R, New Washington Ohio.

ONLY $7.40 per 100 for WHITE LEGHORNS

HILLSIDE CHICKS



	WILL SHIP C. O. D. 100	500	1000
Large Type Sexed Wh.			
Leg. Pullets, 95% G.	$12.00	$60.00	$120
Sex Hvy. Puls, 95% G.	9.00	45.00	90
Large Type W. Legs.	6.50	32.50	65
B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65
N. Hamp. Reds	7.50	37.50	75
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60

Light Mix $5.50; Day Old Leghorn Cockerels $1.50; Heavy Cockerels $6. Less than 100 add 1c a chick. Bloodtested Breeders. Shipped Parcel Post P.P.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

HELM'S Egg-Line CHICKS

APPROVED

NEW LOW SUMMER PRICES. Chicks, leading breeds, $6.45 per 100. Assorted Heavy Breed Chicks, $5.90. Prompt shipment. 10,000 breeders from 200-332 Egg Hens. Free Brooding Program. 32-Page Catalog.
Illinois Hatchery, Box 125, Metropolis, Ill.

BOS BETTER QUALITY Chicks and Pullets. Hanson and Barron strain White Leghorns, Browns, Anconas, Leghorcas, Barred Rocks, White Rocks. Big, husky chicks. 95% sex guaranteed. Prices from 4½c up. C.O.D. Postpaid. Pullets—6 wks. and older. Catalog free.
BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

CASH OR C.O.D.	Non-Sexed 100	Pullets 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Hanson	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
S. C. White Leghorns	7.00	10.00	7.50
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.50	11.00	7.50
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	10.00	8.00
Red-Rock, Rock-Red Cross	6.00	8.00	6.50
Heavy Mixed			

Hanson S. C. W. LEG. CKLS. $2.-100; $8.-500; $15.-1000. Postpaid. All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. Antigen method. 100% live delivery. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate. Hatches Monday & Thursdays. Order direct from adv. or write for actual photo catalog.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched. 95% PULLETS GUAR.	Unsex. 100	Pul'ts 100	Ckls. 100
Will Ship Cash or C.O.D.			
Large Type English Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	10.00	6.00
Red-Rock Cross	7.00	10.00	6.50
Rock-Red Cross	8.00	10.00	8.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	12.00	6.50
Heavy Mixed	6.00	8.00	5.00

100% live del. We pay postage. Order direct from ad or write for Free Circular giving full details of our Breeders and Hatchery.
SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY,
H. C. SHIRK, Prop. Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thurs. 100% live del. P. Paid	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Large Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	7.00	9.00	7.00
Sp. N. H. Reds, Rk.-Red Cross	9.00	13.00	9.50
Red-Rock Cross	8.00	9.00	8.50
H. Mixed	6.00	6.50	5.50

95% guar. accurate. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W.D. Antigen method. Write for FREE Catalog with actual Photo of Poultry Farm and Hatchery.
McALISTERVILLE POULTRY FARM HATCHERY,
Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLOVERDALE CHICKS NEW FREE CATALOG

Shipments Monday, 95% true to Sex Guar.	Unsexed	95% Pullets	Cockerels
Large Type S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$6.00—100	$12.00	$1.35
Barred Rocks, White Rocks and Rhode Island Reds	6.50—100	8.50	4.90
New Hampshire Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Rocks	7.00—100	8.50	4.90
Buff, Black and White Minorcas and Red-Rock Cross	7.00—100	14.00	4.90

Mixed Chicks $5.00-100. All CLOVERDALE Chicks are from Blood Tested Breeders. 100% live delivery Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Order from this ad or write for Catalog.
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY, Cloyd Neimond, Prop. Dept. A, McAlisterville, Pa.

(Continued from Page 21)

ing, but that the condition of the albumen is mainly a question of breeding and handling the eggs properly after they are produced.

* * *

Vitamin A

What are the symptoms of vitamin A deficiency in growing chickens?

One of the most characteristic symptoms is a swelling of the eyes and the sticking together of eyelids. The chickens do not gain weight, and they stumble around when they walk. Apparently the best way to be sure that the chick ration is well supplied with vitamins is to use a ration supplied by a feed company of undoubted standing. New information about vitamins has taken some of the hazards out of poultry keeping. This is particularly true where chicks are raised in confinement, which under certain conditions is important in controlling disease.

* * *

Egg Weight Loss

Under good conditions, how much weight will eggs lose during incubation?

One hundred average sized eggs should lose about ten ounces a week. Weighing eggs is one way to find whether the humidity percentage in the incubator is correct. If the eggs lose more than ten ounces per hundred eggs, the conclusion is that the air is too dry. An experienced operator can judge fairly accurately by candling the eggs and noting the size of the air cell at different stages of incubation.

* * *

Drinking Water Disinfectant

Is it advisable to use a disinfectant in the drinking water in a poultry house?

The idea has some advantages, particularly if any of the flock have colds. The common disinfectant used is one carrying chlorine. This can be purchased from a number of houses that handle poultry equipment. The use of a chlorine disinfectant in drinking water is not a cure-all, but does tend to slow up the spread of disease from bird to bird.

* * *

Eggs Per Hen

How many eggs will a hen have to lay before she begins to show a profit?

Naturally costs vary, but roughly it takes 100 eggs per hen to pay all of the legitimate charges, including interest on your investment; so in order to stay in business and prosper, you will need an average production as much better than 100 eggs per hen as you can get.

* * *

Cooling Eggs

Are wire baskets important as an aid to cooling eggs rapidly?

Experiments have shown that eggs in wire baskets will cool approximately twice as rapidly as they will in galvanized pails. A good many poultrymen increase rapidity of cooling still more by removing the eggs as soon as they are gathered to an egg room supplied with moisture and turn an elec-

(Continued on opposite page)



Shellenberger's White Leghorns. Hanson or Hollywood Strain Chicks as low as $6.50-100; Day-old-Sexed-Pullets $13.-100, 95% pullets; Day Old Cockerels $2.-100. Write for folder describing Breeders.
C. M. SHELLENBERGER, Box 37, Richfield, Pa.

Clifford Leonard, R. 3, Ithaca, N. Y.

TIME TO PEP UP YOUR FLOCK

KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

Every Kerr Chick is ready to increase the productivity of your flock. These Lively Chicks come from the more than 120,000 blood-tested breeders under Kerr supervision. 32-year breeding program and 240-acre breeding farm have developed finest egg-laying traits.
Write for Free Literature and Advance Order Discount

21 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N. J.
Call your local branch office:

NEW JERSEY	NEW YORK	PENNSYLVANIA
Jamesburg	Binghamton	Dunmore
Paterson	Blue Point, L.I.	Lancaster
Woodbury	East Syracuse	Lewistown
MASSACHUSETTS	Kingston	CONNECTICUT
W. Springfield	Middletown	Danbury
DELAWARE	Schenectady	Norwich
Selbyville	(Address Dept. 21.)	

Kerr Chickeries

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

MAY CHICKS.. $10. PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $6. PER 100

Special Price on LARGE ORDERS.
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE Circular.
JOSEPH TOLMAN I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
Dept. B, ROCKLAND MASS.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

PAY

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction & safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.—Unsexed Pullets, Cockerels. Will Ship C.O.D.	per 100	per 100	per 100
White or Brown Leghorns	$7.00	$12.50	$3.00
Bl. or Buff Leg., Anconas	7.50	13.50	3.00
Bar. White or Buff Rocks	7.50	9.50	7.00
W. Wy., N. Hamps, R. I. Reds	7.50	9.50	7.00
Red-Rk. or Rk.-Red Crosses	7.50	9.50	7.50
Lt. Brahmas or Wh. Giants	9.50	11.00	11.00
Grade A Chicks—From Our Breeding Supply Flocks			
White or Black Leghorns	$10.00	$15.00	$3.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00	11.00	7.50
New Hampshires	11.00	12.00	7.50
Heavy Ckls.—our choice—when available			6.00
Light Breed Ckls.—our choice—when available			2.00

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

PILLOW POULTRY FARM CHICKS

Blood-tested B.W.D.—Per 100	A	AA
W. Leghorn Pullets, 90% guar.	$13.00	$16.00
B. W. Bf. Rock and Red Pullets	8.50	12.00
White Leghorns	6.50	8.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	9.00

B. W. and Bf. Rocks, $7.00; Anconas, $7.50; H. Mix Ckls., $6.50; Asst., $6.00; Leg. Ckls., $2.50. Add 1c more less than 100. 100% del. to your door.
PILLOW POULTRY FARM, Box A, Dalmatia, Pa.

ELSASSER'S

QUALITY CHICKS FOR PROFIT.

(100% live arrival guaranteed).	Str. 100	Plts. 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type W. Leghorns	$6.00	$12.00	$2.00
Wh. and Bar. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	9.00	5.50
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	9.00	5.50
Heavy Mixed	6.00	9.00	5.00
Mixed	5.00	9.00	----

All Breeders Blood Tested & carefully culled. Order direct from ad or write for FREE CATALOG. Cash or C.O.D. Post Paid. R. W. ELSASSER POULTRY FARM, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets 100% live del.	Str. 100	Pult's 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Eng. Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	10.00	7.00
N. H. Reds, Red-Rock Cross	8.00	11.00	7.50
White & Black Minorcas	7.00	14.00	3.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	8.00	5.00

All Breeders Bloodtested. Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our 1940 FREE Catalog of 30 years Breeding Experience.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

Mountain View Chicks

BLOOD TESTED Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
English Wh. Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
Sexed Leghorn Pullets	12.00	60.00	120.00

H. Mix $6; Leg. Ckls. $2. Order direct or Free Cir.
LESTER NIEMOND, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS

OUR GUARANTEE. You need have no hesitation in sending money to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST baby chick advertisers If they fail to send the chicks to you, your money will be refunded. We require every advertiser to stand back of statements made in the advertisement. Obviously no one can guarantee that chicks will live. To take advantage of our guarantee it is necessary, when writing advertisers, to say, "I saw your advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

REDBIRD FARM

WORLD'S LARGEST R. I. RED FARM
75,000 BLOOD-TESTED BREEDERS

All on our own farm. 3-lb. Broilers at 10 weeks; 50% Production of 24-oz. Eggs at 6 months.
98% LIVABILITY 1st 4 WEEKS GUARANTEED ON SPECIAL, GRADE-A, and Grade-B CHICKS
REDBIRD R. I. Reds, Rock-Red Barred Broilers, Red-Rock Sex-Link Cross, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns—All Bred on our own farm the REDBIRD Way for Fast Growth, Early Maturity, Stamina, Longevity, High Production, Big Eggs, Market Quality. EXPERT SEXING SERVICE. All Breeds, Pullets or Cockerels, as preferred, 95% Accurate.
Write Today for 1940 Folder and New Price List.
REDBIRD FARM, Route 11 Wrentham, Mass.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
New Hampshires-Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks
All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with
NO REACTORS FOUND
Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.
"WELL BRED *from* WELL BREEDERS"
"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1927. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue free. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.
Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc., Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRES



The steady demand for BRENTWOOD chicks has resulted in largely increased capacity, new equipment and 15,000 of our own breeders right here on the farm. Entire flock 100% B.W.D. clean—one of largest state accredited flocks in the East. Quick feathering, low mortality, great layers. Excellent Crossbreds. Money back satisfaction guarantee. Write for new catalog—tells all.
BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM
MELVIN MOUL, Owner
Box A. EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

S.C.R.I. RED Chicks
LARGEST RED BREEDER
In State, Pullorum Tested
(Tube Agglut.)
No Reactors. Big flock averages assured. R.O.P. 1939 averages: 234 eggs, 25.8 oz. per doz., bird wt. 6.2 lbs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special prices to 4-H and Agr. Students. Reductions for large orders or calling at hatchery. Free Booklet.
DOUGLASTON
Douglaston Manor Farm, R.D. 1, Pulaski, N. Y.

CHRISTIE'S *New Hampshires* Burst Forth Full of SPIZZERINKTUM



CHRISTIE Prices Scaled Down Customer Profits Stepped Up
Vastly increased equipment and production have made possible the sharp reductions in SPIZZERINKTUM Prices, to lower Customers' Chick costs and boost their profits. Plan your whole 1940 Program now, on Chicks or Hatching Eggs from SPIZZERINKTUM New Hampshires or CHRIS-CROSS Barred Hybrids — 35,000 Breeders, Pullorum Passed; No Reactors. Book your Orders for Spring deliveries, and avoid delays and disappointments.
Write Today for New Illustrated Catalog and Prices.
ANDREW CHRISTIE, Box 55, Kingston, N. H.

MAPES CHICKS
Sturdy, fast growing, large egg chicks from Mapes bloodtested breeders. All breeding males are R.O.P. pedigreed.
White Leghorns, New Hampshires and Barred Rocks from healthy Mapes Certified breeders.
Red-Rock pullets — All-round production birds. Red-Rock cockerels are excellent and profitable broiler birds.
Send for folder and prices today.
WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
from high record trapnested, bloodtested stock; imported and bred this strain for 25 years. Sexed or Unsexed chicks. Free circular.
DAVID M. HAMMOND, Rt. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

BABY AND STARTED CHICKS—Blood Tested and U. S. Approved flocks. Hatches each Wednesday throughout year. Leading Commercial Breeds. Registered Cocker Spaniels. Circular and prices.
KENYON POULTRY FARM. MARCELLUS. N. Y.

(*Continued from opposite page*)

tric fan on the eggs for an hour. Sometimes a damp bag is put between the fan and the eggs to increase humidity.

How Do You Clean and Pack Eggs?

Cleaning and packing eggs is a real chore on poultry farms or on general farms where poultry is an important enterprise. Many farmers have discovered egg cleaning and packing shortcuts to save time and effort and still get better results.

We are firm believers in the value of lessons learned through experience, so we are offering $1.00 each for all letters of 300 words or less which we are able to print on the subject "How I Clean and Pack Eggs."

Send your letters to Poultry Department, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, New York, with the heading "How I Clean Eggs."

Look for Your Name

If you haven't played our "Hidden Name Game", start with this issue. Concealed in our columns are names and addresses of several subscribers, picked at random from our subscription list. Yours may be among them this time. IT IS WORTH $1.00 TO YOU IF YOU FIND IT AND SEND IT TO US BY APRIL 20.

As several subscribers seem to have misunderstood the rules of the game, we want to make it clear that this game does NOT include your stencilled mail address and name on first page. Also, there is no reward for finding names of persons other than YOURSELF, or for picking out letters from an advertisement and putting them together to make your name. THIS GAME APPLIES ONLY TO NAMES AND ADDRESSES WHICH STAND ALONE and have no connection with either advertising or editorial matter. If you are one of the lucky ones this time, you will find your name and address, plainly printed, standing by itself on some page other than page 1.

The purpose of this contest is to encourage more careful reading of the good things in our editorial and advertising columns, and also to provide some fun and profit for our readers. If you find your name, simply drop a postcard to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., before April 20.

Incidentally, the following subscribers lost $1.00 each by not finding their names in our March 16th issue: Harry I. Ledden, Glassboro, N. J.; James H. Hines, Hicksville, N. Y.; Samuel J. Sturdevant, Fulton, N. Y.; H. M. Dundow, Brandon, Vt.; Frank B. Rogers, New Boston, N. H.; Upton Grosnickle, Myersville, Md.



"Let's eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we may fry."

WENE EXTRA-PROFIT CHICKS



ELMER H. WENE

DRASTIC PRICE REDUCTIONS ON CHICKS OF SUPER-QUALITY!
Year by year, WENE quality advances steadily, impelled by our rigid Breeder-Selection Program, reinforced by double testing. Yet giant-scale production, 6,000,000 in 1939, makes possible sensational price slashes, especially on Super and Super-X Matings.

ORDER TODAY from this Ad, or Write for Prices on Other WENE Breeds and WENEcrosses

Prices per 100 in Lots of 100 to 999 — Immediate Delivery, and up to July 1st	Utility Matings	Select Matings	Super Matings	Super-X Matings
White (Big Type) Leghorns, Not sexed	$ 8.90	$ 9.90	$11.90	$13.90
White (Big Type) Leghorn Pullets, 95% True	17.90	19.90	22.90	26.90
White (Big Type) Leghorn Cockerels, 95% True	1.90	2.90	5.90	6.90
R. I. Reds or New Hampshires / Barred or White Rocks	8.90	10.40	12.40	15.40
WENE'S Wyan-Rocks — "White" / WENEcross REDrocks — "Barred"	8.90	10.40	12.40	----
R. I. Red or New Hampshire Pullets, Guar. 95% True	13.40	15.40	17.40	19.40
Barred or White Rock Pullets, Guar. 95% True	12.40	14.40	16.40	18.40
Wyan-Rock or REDrock "Barred" Pullets, Guar. 95% True	12.40	14.40	16.40	----

For 1,000 or more chicks, deduct 50c per 100. For 25 to 99 chicks, add 3c per chick. Deposit of 1c per chick must accompany order; balance 10 days before shipping date. All shipments prepaid. 100% live Delivery Guaranteed.
Ask for Special Folder on Mutual-Aid Thrift Plan, which still further reduces chick costs, in many cases even down to zero. Your chick order qualifies you to enjoy its benefits. Send order today and ask for details.
Free Catalog Pictures and Describes 9 Pure Breeds and 4 WENEcrosses
WENE CHICK FARMS, Box B51, Vineland, N. J.

STRICKLER'S *Extra Profit-Bred* BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS



OFFICIAL PENNA. STATE BLOOD-TESTED. R.O.P. MALE MATINGS
QUALITY, SATISFACTION, GUARANTEED.

	50	100	500	1000
ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	$4.50	$8.50	$40.00	$77.00
SEXED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS	8.50	16.50	80.00	155.00
WHITE ROCKS, BARRED ROCKS, NEW HAMPS	4.50	8.50	40.00	77.00
WHITE GIANTS, MAMMOTH BRAHMAS	5.50	10.50	50.00	97.00

All Shipments Prepaid; Can ship C.O.D. Prices, Catalog Free.
STRICKLER POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PA.

CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS CHICKS
4 FARMS Cooperating FOR YOUR BENEFIT
We sell only first grade chicks. All of our chicks are superbly healthy and peppy — bred for quick feathering, early and heavy production, and excellent livability as well as good meat qualities. Maine U. S. Pullorum clean. Reds, White and Barred Rocks, and Clem-Cross baby pullets and Cockerels. Sexed pullets in all breeds available. Write today for free catalog — tells about "co-operative savings".
CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS,
Box 24, WINTERPORT, MAINE.



WHITE LEGHORNS R. I. REDS N. H. REDS BARRED ROCKS CROSS BREDS SEXED PULLETS

VAN DUZER'S CHICKS
100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Satisfaction guaranteed to the extent of the original purchase price of the chicks to 30 days after hatching. All breeders bloodtested for pullorum (B.W.D.) Big husky chicks that grow into fine layers. Write for free catalog.
VAN DUZER POULTRY FARM BOX A SUGAR LOAF, N. Y.

White Leghorn PULLETS
HANSON STRAIN. Day Old 16c; 14 day old 22c; 4 wks. old 30c; 6 wks. old 40c; 8 wks. old 50c; 10 wks. 65c. Straight run Chicks not sexed $8.-100. Day old Cockerels $2.-100. Big type Hanson Strain Stock. Raised on Free Farm Range. Started Pullets shipped express collect. Day old Chicks by prepaid Parcel Post.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. Brown, Prop. Box D, Sergeantsville, N. J.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS
Hybrids or purebreeds.
Sexed or non-sexed.
Nine popular breeds of high quality. Pullorum clean, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog and prices.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box A, LIBERTY, N. Y.

SCHWEGLER'S "THOR-O-BRED" CHICKS
CHICKS ON PARTIAL PAYMENTS
15% Down—Balance 5 monthly payments. Details free. Improved chicks, 200-324 Egg Sires. Leghorns, Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, New Hampshires, Wyandottes, Giants, Rock-Red Cross, Ducklings, Sexed Chicks. Free Catalog.
FREE Bulletin: "Brooding Chicks" Write, Today
Schwegler's Hatchery, 208 Northampton, Buffalo, N.Y.

HIGGINS' CHICKS— New Hampshires and Sex-Linked. Pullorum Clean. Day-old pullets, Rock-Red Cross. N. H. Cockerel Chicks $5 per 100. Folder Free.
Canobie Poultry Farm,
GEORGE W. HIGGINS, R. I, SALEM DEPOT, N. H.

CHICKS from my own State Bloodtested & Supervised Flocks. S. C. W. LEG. New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Corni-Reds & Red-Rocks. Circular Free. E. L. BEAVER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Wonderful Success

Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhodes' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses raising baby chicks. Read her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks so thought I would tell my experience. My chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Company, Waterloo, Iowa, for a 50c box of Walko Tablets. They're just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. I raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose." —Mrs. Ethel Rhodes, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Use preventive methods. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell and you won't lose one where you have lost dozens before.

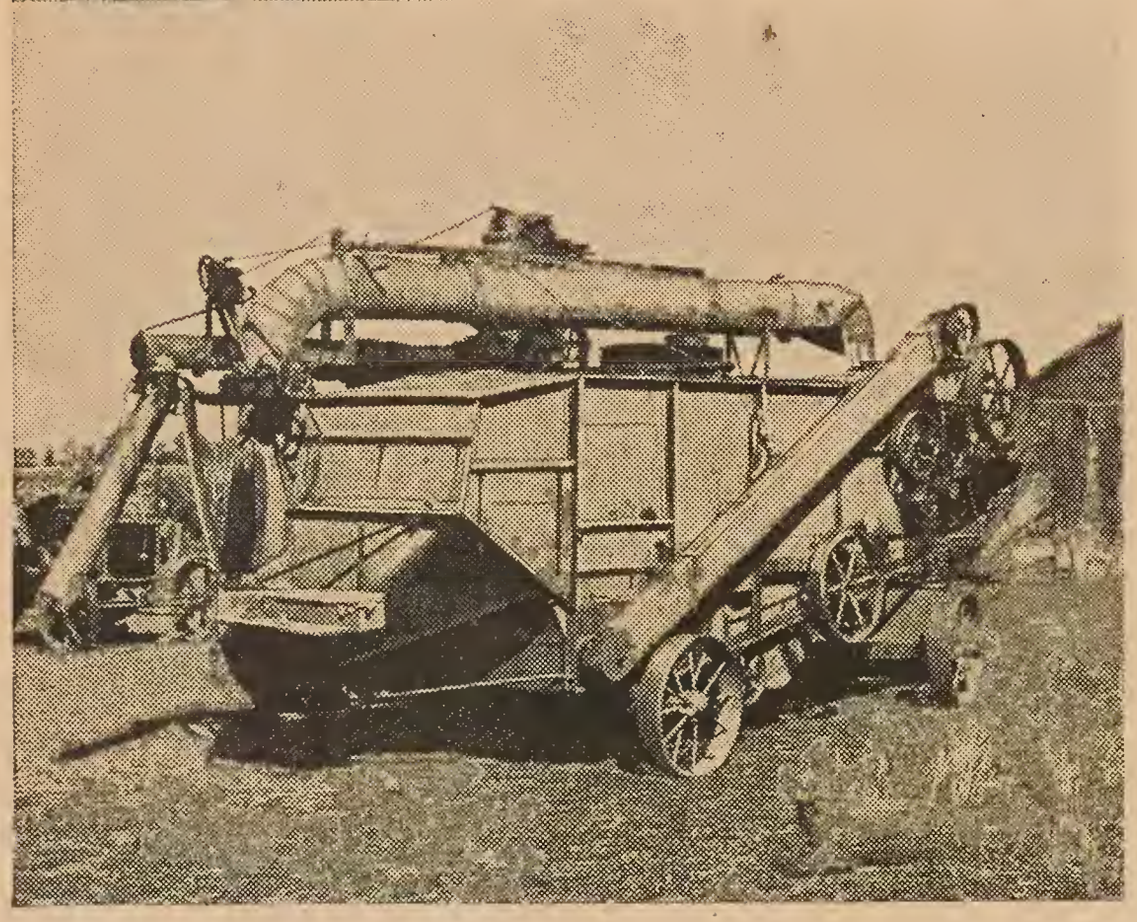
You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Give them in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets entirely at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find them the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer can not supply you. Price 50c and $1.00.

WALKER REMEDY COMPANY
Dept. 406, Waterloo, Iowa

"QUAKER STATE adds profits to farming"



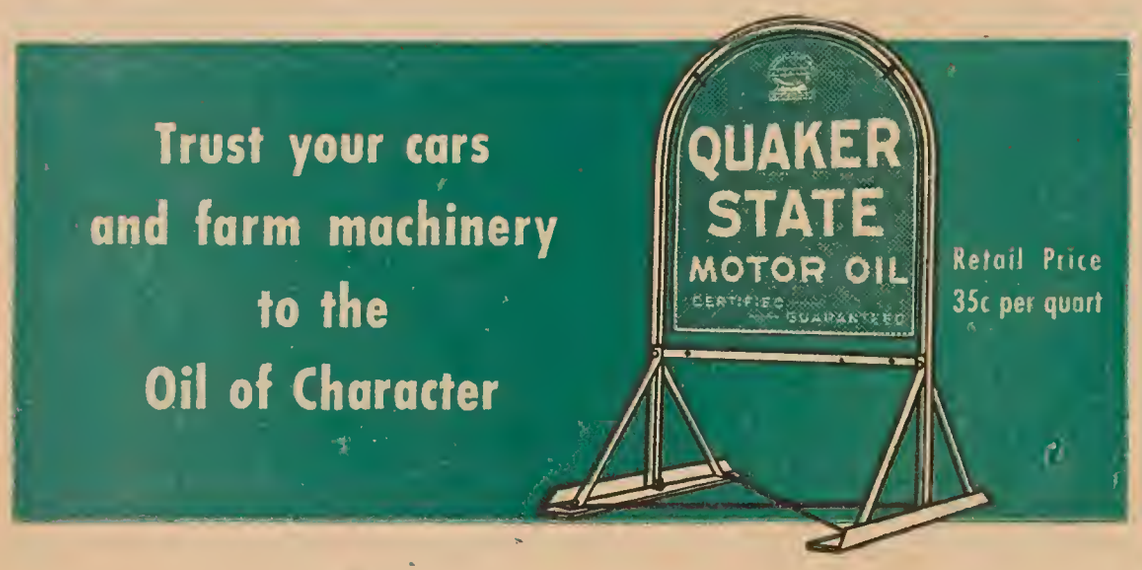


THAT'S the record experience of John L. Johnston, farmer, truckman and custom plowman of Chariton, Lucas County, Iowa. He has two trucks, a tractor-operated threshing rig, and a heavy-duty tractor. He has shaped his work schedule to spend part of his time doing truck work on the county roads, and several weeks each year at tractor-plowing and grain-threshing for farm neighbors.

"To operate trucks and tractors at a profit, the first thing you have got to consider is overhead and repair costs. What you can save on these items is apt to be your real profit.

"In my work, I know positively that Quaker State saves ten times its price in repair bills. I do most of my own repair work and, therefore, I can prove that Quaker State saves rings, rods and tightening work. What is still more important, it insures me against expensive breakdown on rush jobs."

Aside from repair saving, worth many times the initial cost of the product, Mr. Johnston believes that "Quaker State gives from 25% to 40% *extra lubrication value.*" Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, Oil City, Pa.



WE LEFT THE FARM
—and Lost a Home

How often farmers and their wives, grown old on the farm, and worrying about the hard work and short finances, have sold out, only to regret it bitterly all the rest of their lives. Right out of the heart and life of a farm woman comes the true story printed on this page.—The Editors.

IT HAS been twelve years since we locked the side door of the empty living room on the farm. Empty after the farm sale except for a few pieces to be taken by an antique dealer. Fertilizer, seed and machinery bills were paid; mortgages adjusted; and we had an equity in a city property for which we had exchanged the farm.

I had stored with a neighbor my drop-leaf mahogany table that had been half of my grandmother's dining-room table from Loudoun County, Virginia; also, the long mahogany sofa, and the old cherry, hooded cradle in which four little boys had slept and two little girls had rocked their dolls. That is all that is left of a home that is calling me, calling me to come back.

Today, in a furnished room on the East side of New York, in a dingy old brown stone house that may once have been a home of refinement and hospitality, I look out my rear window at a dust covered alanthus tree, clothes-lines and window boxes filled with food. On the street in front, children run in and out of traffic and play on dirty sidewalks. Boys crowd in vestibules and play cards and craps.

To me, the memory of the beauty of summer and winter, the comfort and abundance, the simple realities of farm living are crying aloud. Disappointing and uncertain as farming may be as big business, it affords security and independence. It is the place for homes. And there is one less home in the world because we abandoned ours. We, who had weathered so many storms, went seeking fair weather and easy living at just the time we should have stayed safe in port.

* * *

The two-hundred-and-fifty acre farm which we bought thirty-five years ago, was run down and forlorn when we discovered it, the buildings neglected, the house one hundred years old with no improvements. But we were young and not afraid of work.

Because I was a city woman who had never lived on a farm, my neighbors looked for my reactions. They were curious about what I would say and how I would take it. I learned to make sausage and scrapple, to put away hams and bacon and lard for the winter, to corn and dry beef. I made soap, dried vegetables, canned and preserved fruits. I whitewashed and painted and papered walls and ceilings. I raised chickens and children at the same time, which is hard to do. And my garden grew to be a common ground of understanding with the women of the neighborhood, who at first were critical of me. Some years later I was selected as the representative farm woman of my state.

There was no cellar under the kitchen and the first winter I frosted my feet, and my dish towels hung frozen in the kitchen all day. I gave the children baths in wooden tubs until we had a bathroom. We had the bathroom before we had a car, which wasn't the usual procedure in the neighborhood.

Definite high points stand out in my memory. When we snapped on the lights, and they worked, from the electric plant installed by my husband and the boys. When we opened the corner fireplace that had been plastered up for years and found the hooks for a crane. When the old iron sink and hand pump in the darkest corner of the kitchen gave place to the big white enamel one with a long window above it, where I could look out at the rolling stretches of the farm as I worked. And when I got the three burner oil stove that the children saved for and gave me on a Mother's day.

It was a very happy home.

Each year for twenty-five years the farm grew more fertile, the house more comfortable, the sod deeper, the trees bigger, my roses and my garden more beautiful. That is the way a homestead grows.

But the children grew up also, and went away. We did not discourage them from going. It was we who ought to have stayed. We did not think of the grandchildren who might want to find us there. We had three successive bad years. Farm labor was motoring to the city to work for high union wages. Taxes were high with small benefit to the farmer. My husband had worked in vain for three years to get an appropriation to cinder the old dirt road past the farm, which in the spring hauling season was hub deep in mud. Poles and Hungarians began buying up neighboring farms. Few of them were citizens. Almost all of them ran stills. We decided to follow the example of the other American farmers in the neighborhood. We sold out . . . . and shut the door.

But we can't shut the door on the memories of a house where four sons were born. Where two daughters were married. One in June among roses and lilies and late iris. The other in December with snow on the ground and on the pine trees. Deeply glowing fires in living-room and parlor. Groundpine and holly everywhere. "Such perfect weddings," they said, when they kissed us good-by.

Through a mist of tears, I look back on those twenty-five years on the farm and know them to have been good.

Happy they certainly were for the children. Forty acres of woodland. Five running streams. A creek with a swimming hole. The boys up at dawn on gunning day to spot rabbits in the hedgerows before the gunning party came. Stealing out with lanterns before daylight to look at traps. Horseback to High school four miles away. Watermelon parties and fights and exciting vigils at night to catch watermelon thieves. The annual fishing party to the shore after harvest. And as they grew older, there were house-parties and visits, for we managed to give each child a year away from home at Prep school or college.

Economically, I have no memory of "hard times" on the farm until after the war. We would have good years and bad years. Nights of peace and nights when we worried. One year, a



"Eddie never has forgot the time that big fish pulled him in the river."

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist,* P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Rain in Spring

Down the pane on silver toes,
A joyful, dancing raindrop goes.

Upon the roof a million more
Have improvised a dancing floor.

And everywhere they trip and sing,
The while they work at making Spring!

—Alice Crowell Hoffman,
York, Pa.

mysterious blight, about which even the state experiment station had no data, wiped out our melons. Another year the crop was so huge and the melons so fine that people came from miles around to buy them.

One year we sent to Rochester for a new variety of cantaloupe that had never been grown in our neighborhood, It was very large, very attractive in appearance, with extremely deep yellow texture and delicious flavor. In the market they had to call in the police to keep the crowd of buyers in order. We had two acres of them and grossed four hundred dollars an acre. Next year we planted ten acres of the same variety, only to discover that neighboring farmers had bought the melons for seed and planted the same strain, with the result that the ten acres yielded a net profit less than the two acres the year before.

For three successive years we made big hits raising bantam corn when it was still a novelty. We increased our acreage from forty acres to a hundred. We bought carloads of young pigs to eat the nubbins and sold the hogs, when grown, at an average of fourteen cents a pound live weight. The third year we took a trip to California.

A later year we planted a hundred acres of sugar corn, and a five-inch rain in three hours, that broke all records for a hundred years wiped out seventy per cent of the crop.

One year we had a most marvelous crop of potatoes. Two hundred bushels to the acre, my husband estimated, and we had thirty acres of them. We would walk over the fields in the evening and dig up a hill here and there and talk of what it was going to mean to us. Improvements to the house, or more years at college for the children. Perhaps a trip south in the winter. The price per sack of two and a half bushels was ten dollars in July. It would have been shrewd if we had dug them half grown and sold them then. But a real farmer is too creative to be shrewd. He must watch his crop mature as a mother watches her child. When the potatoes were ready to be dug in August, the price had dropped to seventy cents a bushel and by Christmas they were a dollar a sack. Right weather conditions and a big crop over the whole country, and they were coming in by shiploads from Belgium and Holland without tariff, This was about the year 1920.

Yes, farming is a gamble. And so is life.

The economic conditions on the farm during and after the world war were abnormal. We had had four years of expansion as a direct result of the call to farmers to produce to the limit, and after the war to meet the demands of devastated Europe. Farmers yielded to the hysteria of Wall Street and of industry, and were buying more farms, operating them with tractors and on borrowed money, experiencing the excitement and rivalry of "big business". Farmers in our section who had been comfortably off on one hundred or two hundred acre farms, with diversified crops and small orchards and producing feed and fertilizer for animals and crops, were now operating six hundred to a thousand acres or setting out twenty-five thousand fruit trees a year, and buying all their feed and fertilizer.

And they met exactly the same disaster as did the Wall Street brokers.

* * *

When we left the farm, we took a two-room apartment in New York, my husband and I. In twelve years we have moved twelve times, as bugs or smells or noise have driven us out. The apartment had a dinette and a kitchenette. I abhor those names now as I abhor luncheonettes and cafeterias and dabeds. I smiled when I remembered my old rule on the farm, "Only six boys in the kitchen at once". For we had kept open house in the summer for city relatives and I had a soft heart for small boy cousins.

Deep down in my sub-consciousness I had a brooding fear of the city's cruelty and aloofness. But I would not let myself be daunted. Within a week my husband had a job in his old profession, and I was taking a course in the city college to teach English to foreigners. That was in 1928.

A year later, following the depression, we had lost the property for which we had exchanged the farm. Work in the city for people over fifty was getting increasingly difficult to obtain and to hold. Had we stayed on the farm, no matter how hard the times were, there would have been food and warmth and shelter; spacious and dignified living; a home for the children to come to if they were ill or discouraged. Harder work and longer hours, yes. Fewer luxuries and some hardships. But never again shall I fear work as much as I have feared, and watched others fear, having no work to do.

We took a larger apartment and I rented rooms. It paid our rent and we had space for a "dabed" when any of the children came home. They called it home wherever we were. I wasn't smiling now when I remembered the old attic that we had fixed over for house-parties when we enlarged the house. It had big casement windows at each end and room for five beds.

Renting rooms, in its turn, grew harder, as with increased unemployment, families doubled up and rent received grew less. In my desire to "Keep my end up", I tried many kinds of work. Addressing envelopes, selling magazine subscriptions, p r o m o t i o n work for laundries, and preparing foreign-born for citizenship. I answered many advertisements, I even inserted one: "Do you need the services of a grandmother in your home?" I felt that I was being wasted as a grandmother, with four little grandchildren far away and no grandparents' home to visit. But I only received one answer, offering a home without salary.

In this huge city I am a spectator and not a participant. There is no renewal of inspiration or vitality. Breathing coal dust has dulled my alertness. Traveling underground has made me forget there are stars to look up to. My roots have been pulled up from the good earth and will not take "a-holt" in city streets.

* * *

The children stood by, as they always had, with loyalty and devotion. We would have been happily welcomed in each home. But we clung to our independence. We could not be reconciled to the reversal of the conditions of the past, when parents gave helping hands to their children when they started out in life to found new homes. It was handing the torch backward instead of lighting the way ahead.

* * *

I long to "belong" some place again. I am acquiring the city habit of looking at people without seeing them, averting my eyes in the subway. Maintaining a mental detachment from human bodies crowded against mine. On the farm, the "Mrs." was always being called upon. I miss neighbors and friends who shared old memories and jokes, joys and sorrows. So many people have been happy in our home, and now I realize that a home has ever-widening circles of influence. And that the basic reason for this long and heart-rending depression may be that so many homes, both in city and country, have been abandoned. For it is the essence and core of America that her people find, maintain and defend their own homes.

Today, our old farm is owned by a syndicate. It is operated commercially. It is no longer a home-place. Profitably operated, probably, with subsidies and compensations. Political influence has brought a wide state road to the end of the lane. There is small chance of the farm ever coming back to us.

When I close my eyes, the cordwood stick burns in the fireplace again. Tall candles are lit in the deep window ledges. Dear voices call, "Hi-Mom! . . Grandmother! . . . Grandfather!" An arm is across my shoulder . . . "Gee, but it's good to be home again." And I dream that Grandfather and Grandmother are where grandparents belong, "Down on the farm."

See the 1940

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At the New York State Fair last year, Cattaraugus County Home Bureau's exhibit (pictured above) was a living room before and after being improved at small cost. Although part of the picture is obscured by the railing in the foreground, it is easy to see the great difference made by the clever, inexpensive changes described on this page. Total cost of the improvement was less than $25.00.

MODERNIZE *Your Living Room*

By MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

ALONG with Spring and housecleaning rites usually comes the urge to make some needed changes in the house, particularly in the living-room. Somehow all the green freshness and newness of the outdoors call for a corresponding show of life and vigor indoors. "If I had the money," said a friend of mine to me the other day, "I would throw out all of this shabby old furniture and get something new. I'm awfully sick of it."

Well, anyone can modernize her home if she has plenty of money, but it can also be done at little or no cost. That money isn't the big essential is proved by the interesting picture on this page, showing Cattaraugus County (N. Y.) Home Bureau's state fair exhibit of a living-room "before and after" being improved. Here are the details of what was done:

The old chair in room 1 (to the left) was badly worn, hence was torn down to the frame and completely reupholstered. The cover on davenport was badly worn but springs and padding were still good, so a slip cover was made for it. A sectional glass-doored bookcase stuck back in the corner was brought into the center of things, had its glass doors removed, and was painted to match the woodwork in the room. Useful books, clock and flowers were put in it instead of its former useless bric-a-brac and photographs.

A stiff-legged radio, out of everybody's reach, had its legs sawed off to bring it down to convenient table height. Then when placed at the end of the davenport with father's pipe and paper on top of it, he could sit or lie comfortably and still turn the dials. The ordinary lace curtains pulled tightly together in the first room were replaced by colorful striped curtains hung properly and pulled back to reveal the beauties of the outdoors. The table was refinished and lamps were remodeled. Details of cost were:

9 yds. (at 69c per yd.) of sunfast, tubfast, twilled cretonne to cover davenport.

Chair, copied from one costing $69.50, cost about $10 to remake.

5 yds. (at 79c a yd.) of dustite window fabric curtaining was split, making cost per window about $2.00.

Do's in Room Arrangement

When you tackle your own living-room, here are some "Do's and Don'ts" that will help you:

1—Try to imagine yourself a stranger seeing your living room for the first time.

2—Draw the large furniture into the center of the room and take out all small pieces in order to make room as bare as possible.

3—Plan an arrangement which you think will look well.

4—Consider family activities which normally occur in the living room. Then group the furniture by units for reading, for music, either piano or radio, for conversation, for children's activities, or for games or work.

5—Give the room a sense of balance by distributing large pieces; having them all on one side or end would make that part of room heavy in feeling. Use enough smaller light pieces to add variety and interest as well as usefulness.

6—Maintain proportion by grouping heavy or light pieces together respectively; for instance, a large overstuffed chair with a large sturdy table; a tall floor lamp beside a tall rather than low piece of furniture.

7—Try each piece in more than one place and at different angles.

8—Have a light background with enough warmth to offset the many dark days of this climate.

9—Use enough bright colors to lend interest and accent. Repeat the accent color in order to tie the whole scheme together. Pillows, vases, flowers, footstools, magazine covers, bookbindings, wall hanging, and scatter rugs can be utilized for this purpose.

10—Place pieces used while reading or working where they get good daylight; also provide abundant artificial light beside them at night.

11—Consider views seen through windows when placing chairs and davenport.

Don'ts

1—Don't clutter—better store many small objects and use them when wanted to carry out a color scheme, or when needed.

2—Don't be monotonous by having too many things in a room which are alike in color, size or kind.

3—Don't have too many pieces the same height—if you already have such pieces, break the horizontal lines with pictures, books, bouquets and lamps.

4—Don't make the room look stiff and unfriendly by having all groups exactly centered in a wall-space, or by keeping piano, desk and book case closed, or by having an unused look about the room.

5—Don't overdo the dull blues, browns, grays or taupes. They lend a cold, dull look.

6—Don't have too many patterned surfaces in walls, drapes, rugs and upholstery. Have some plain or indistinct all-over patterns which are not obtrusive.

7—Don't place large pieces or rugs cater-cornered. They look better parallel to walls, and make the room look bigger.

8—Don't place furniture in center of room unless room is very large.

9—Don't feel guilty if you store in the attic some of the stuff you took out. Most living rooms are overcrowded.

10—And don't be discouraged if Dad and the family razz you. They will enjoy and appreciate the result of your efforts.

More Music for Rural Churches

MORE AND BETTER music for rural churches of our land is possible in every county where there is the will to work on a cooperative music program. If rural choir leaders and public school music teachers will join together to promote actively such a program, truly amazing results may be achieved.

In Tompkins County, New York, for example, the past twelve years has seen a remarkable development of musical activities in the county under the leadership of the county council of churches. A big factor in this has been the consolidated rural schools, which have brought more musical leadership into the county and have organized children's glee clubs, orchestras, bands, and dramatic clubs.

Two music festivals are now held annually by the county, one for the public school singers and instrument players, another for the rural choirs and dramatics groups. The rural choirs' festival is planned by an active committee of the county council of churches. For several weeks previous to it, each choir rehearses separately the numbers they are to sing; also, the massed choirs practice some numbers together, led by a local director. Given with the program of music is a religious drama or pageant.

Rural choirs are encouraged to purchase inexpensive collections of music, such as the Twice 55 Book. "Something old and something new" has been the basis of selection of numbers for the festival program, keeping them within the abilities of rural choir members but also giving them the opportunity to attempt new and increasingly difficult music.

As a result of these annual festivals, rural choirs in Tompkins County have increased the quantity and improved the quality of music for their churches. Children, our "singers of tomorrow", are made use of as choir singers wherever possible, and encouraged to join together as groups in cooperative programs. For further information on how to organize and improve the church music in your county, address Hugh F. Williams, Pres., Tompkins County Council of Churches, Ithaca, N. Y.



One Church for Four

(*Continued from Page* 1)

petty local wrangles held up progress, but these were frankly faced and finally overcome by plain common sense and the application of the Christian spirit. Finally the desired result was accomplished by mutual concessions and patient determination.

Our Church membership is now 130, with about the same number in the Sunday School. The recent record for attendance was 132.

The latest organization is a Sunday School Class for young married people, college students, teachers in our centralized school, and other young people. This group fills the gaps for those between 18 and 40—a gap which is so painfully evident in many Churches. This organization, called the Triple-M Class (Misters, Misseses and Misses), promises to be one of the most valuable groups in the Church.

The entire set-up is an outstanding example of the infinite superiority of one well organized and active Church in a farming community as compared to four or five pitifully small sectarian groups, all starving to death and each blaming its troubles on the others.

Compared with the pitiful and unpardonable situation found today in many rural communities, it is, to cite Dante, as "Paradise to Purgatory." I choose Purgatory rather than the Inferno because Purgatory does claim to offer a chance for improvement. I have seen some communities that deliberately prefer the sectarian Inferno type. Compared to that sort of thing, McLean is "A little heaven below."

The chief problem of a federated Church is the cultivation and handling of missionary and other benevolent interests which are so largely administered by denominational agencies. We are earnestly seeking an adequate solution to that problem. Otherwise, the McLean Federated Church is by far the most interesting and stimulating rural Church its pastor has ever known.

The influence of its Federated Church is not confined to the little town of McLean. About ten years ago, a large community men's supper was held there. The idea spread to neighboring villages, and four years ago what is called the "Seven Town Men's Brotherhood" was organized. It meets regularly four times a year in different towns, bringing together men of all sects and no sects, for feasting, fellowship, entertainment, instruction and inspiration. Fine programs are given, with competent speakers presenting topics of vital interest. Its first meeting was held in McLean, and it is steadily growing in influence.

Anyone desiring more information on the McLean Federated Church system is invited to correspond with the writer.

Use SPRING'S Charming Colors

PRINTS lend variety to one's wardrobe; this year their tiny motifs of color on color, and the monotones —different shades of the same color— are outstanding. The pastels, heralded as summer colors, belong to spring also. The rose tones are flattering to most people, while the soft tones of aqua and muted greens with an olive cast add great interest.

FROCK PATTERN No. 2859 is ideal for the larger woman because every line is designed to flatter Sizes are 36 to 50. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material, ¾ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

DRESS AND JACKET ENSEMBLE No. 3143 is the maiden's answer to her prayer for a charming, youthful outfit. Make skirt and jacket of sheer wool or silk, the blouse of candystripe woolen challis or spun rayon. It gives the effect of a suit but really is a one-piece dress and extra jacket. Pattern sizes are 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 3⅛ yards of 39-inch material for skirt and bolero; 1½ yards 39-inch contrasting for bodice.

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BOY-WHAT A WINTER ! I'M STILL SHIVERING

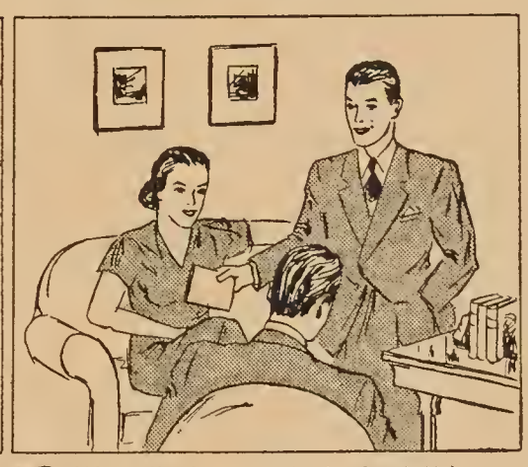


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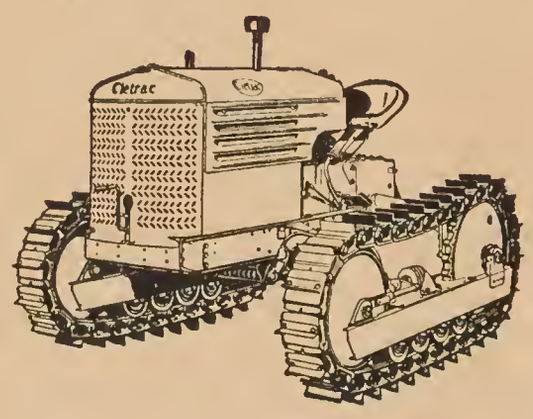
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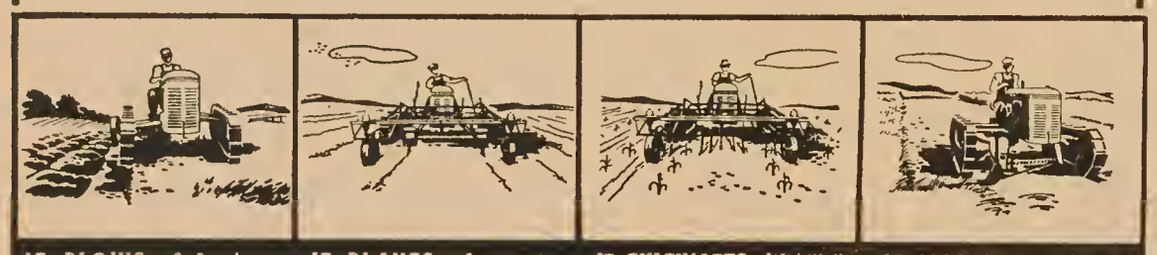
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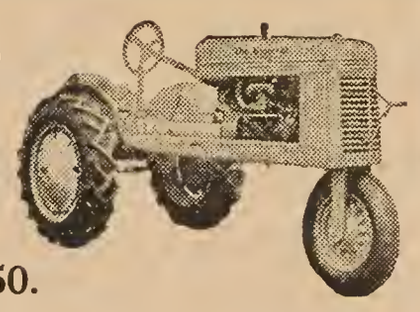
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Cletrac Crawlers *for better work at lower cost*

from Skeff's Notebook

A SELF-STUDY of the apple industry that promises far-reaching results was begun in Rochester with organization of the Joint Fruit Committee of the State Farm Bureau Federation and the Horticultural Society.

Earl W. Merrill of Webster, a former county agricultural agent, was elected chairman and Dr. G. W. Hedlund of the Cornell economics department was elected secretary. The committee spent the first day of its sessions in informal discussion of various problems and agreed that one of the first matters needing solution was obtaining uniformity in sizes of apple boxes. "Other problems will be tackled as soon as they present themselves," Mr. Merrill said, emphasizing that the committee had no preconceived notions, that it did not expect to solve anything by mere "resolving", and that a long, hard task was being laid out for the committeemen.

Members of the committee include: Horticultural Society—John A. Hall, Lockport; George LaMont, Albion; George A. Morse, Williamson; Bruce P. Jones, Hall, and Merrill.

Farm Bureau Federation — Jean Butts, Cato; Frank W. Beneway, Ontario; George Collamer, Hilton; Fred J. Nesbitt, Albion, and William J. Hall, Lockport.

Invited to the first meeting and asked to work with the committee were Harry H. Duncan, State Department of Agriculture and Markets; Prof. M. B. Hoffman, Cornell pomologist; Richard Fricke, assistant county agent leader; Herbert King, federation president; Roy P. McPherson, Horticultural Society, secretary; Carl Wooster, State Soil Conservation Committee.

The box problem was put at the head of the list because for several years it has resulted in growing confusion. It is claimed that some so-called "standard" containers will not load in railroad cars or trucks; that the number, size and shape constantly becomes more confusing.

Odd Boxes Make Trouble

Several growers reported to the committee that after they had sold apples already packed in one type of box they found they had to repack them in other boxes to comply with buyers' ideas. The extra cost and extra handling were condemned.

Fundamentally, the box presents another problem which was aired before the committee. It will be recalled that a practice was to pack the bushel basket with a "bulge" on top. Receivers claimed this was essential to provide against shrinkage. In due course the bulge was accepted as part of the bushel, and was especially important to retailers who resold by the pound or specimen.

When the box came in it was decided it should contain the equivalent of bulged bushel, but that it should be packed without a bulge. This at first meant the box contained a bushel and one-eighth. Next it was demanded that boxes be filled to the top of the ends, rather than the sides. Result: One and one-fifths bushels. More recently there has been demand that the box be bulged. Result: A very "outsize" bushel for which the grower receives only bushel price. Many growers find it necessary to pack the outsize in order to make sales, but there is much dissatisfaction and a growing desire for uniformity of measure as well as shape in the boxes.

Precedent in Committee

The committee is patterned after a similar joint committee set up by the two state organizations in 1929. Previously, in 1926, a Western New York Farm Bureau conference had set up a fruit survey committee. It made numerous recommendations and asked to be discharged in 1929. The industry received its report so favorably that it asked the two state organizations to continue the work. The same committee was named a joint body by the organizations, under the chairmanship of Harry Wellman.

It proceeded to draft a program that time proved to be sound. It was discharged after two years, when the county Farm Bureaus undertook to put its recommendations into effect. Sentiment has been developing for several years for appointing another such committee. Conjecture is that it probably will continue to sit for about two years.

* * *

"Growers Raise Hob"

After the Legislature had adopted a bill to assess charges for farm products inspection and certification on a new basis—said to have been intended to raise state revenues by about $35,000 —the report came back from Albany that growers were "raising hob". In the absence of any official statement it was reported that the bill was "killed" in the closing days of the Legislature.

Information is that this bill originated in the budget bureau. Objection was taken by growers, shippers and farm organizations on the ground that the inspection service was practically self-supporting, that fees charged were higher than in some other states, that farmers could not afford to pay more in view of low prices they received, and that any increase in fees would make the service less useful.

* * *

To Study Apple Tax

A joint resolution introduced in the Legislature by Senator William Bewley of Lockport calls for appointment of a legislative commission to study a proposed advertising tax for apples. The bill was introduced at the request of some growers. There is divided sentiment in the apple industry as to whether or not there should be an apple advertising tax.

Two years ago the State Grange expressed itself in favor of such a measure, "if the apple industry wanted it." Last year the State Grange adopted a resolution sponsored by the Niagara County Pomona Grange favoring an apple advertising tax to be administered by an industry commission.

The Apple Institute has been operating for five years upon voluntary assessments and contributions by growers. There is general feeling that it has done a good job, but its support has been limited. Some growers pay their voluntary assessment of one cent a bushel, some make a contribution and others choose to be what has been dubbed "free riders."

Many growers have said that they would be willing to pay "if everybody else did," and others have queried "why should we pay when the other fellow does not." This has focused attention on state-levied assessments as in Washington and Michigan. At a number of meetings I have heard it emphasized that if and when there is such a state tax it should be administered by a commission nominated by growers who pay the tax. There appears to be no sentiment whatever for handing such a fund over to a departmental or political bureau. Personally, I remain neutral, believing that it is a matter which growers should weigh and decide.

Family Incomes and Milk Consumption

By LELAND SPENCER

ONE OF my associates, Dr. Charles Blanford, has compiled some very interesting facts about consumers' purchases of milk, cream, and evaporated milk in New York City. The quantities purchased at stores were determined by a survey of retail food stores last June. The quantities purchased from milk dealers were determined by a check of the drivers' books for all retail routes in Manhattan and the Bronx.



Leland Spencer

In addition to the facts about milk purchases, Dr. Blanford also obtained the information necessary to classify different sections of the city according to the size of family incomes. The two boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx were divided into 118 districts or census tracts, each having about 25,000 people. About 40 per cent of these districts were classified as low-income areas, about 50 per cent as medium-income areas, and 10 per cent as high-income areas.

Striking differences were found in the quantities and grades of milk and cream purchased by the families in these various districts. These are shown in the accompanying table.

CONSUMERS' PURCHASES OF MILK AND CREAM IN AREAS OF LOW, MEDIUM, AND HIGH FAMILY INCOMES, BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX, NEW YORK CITY, JUNE 1939.

Product	Family income level Low	Medium	High
	Quantity per person, daily		
Grade A milk (pints)			
Route	.048	.095	.207
Store	.028	.024	.060
Total	.076	.119	.267
Grade B milk (pints)			
Route	.058	.116	.191
Store	.620	.628	.579
Total	.678	.744	.770
All milk (pints)	.754	.863	1.038
Cream (½ pints)	.033	.074	.152

These figures show that families in the high-income areas used about one-third more fresh milk per person than those in the low-income areas. The families in the low-income areas not only used less milk, but most of what they used was Grade B milk bought at the store. This is to be expected, of course, because in New York City the prices of Grade B milk at stores are from 2 to 5 cents a quart lower than the prices for home delivery, and on the retail routes, Grade A costs 3 cents a quart more than Grade B. In the poorer districts, Grade A made up only 10 per cent of the total purchases of fresh milk, while in the well-to-do areas, 38 per cent was Grade A.

Evidently most of the people who have to get along on small incomes are economizing, as we would expect them to do, by purchasing the cheaper grade of milk, by getting their milk at stores, and going without such luxuries as cream. The elimination of Grade A milk will affect consumers in the low-income areas very little, but will deprive the more well-to-do consumers of the choice of grades which has brought several million dollars of extra income to New York dairymen each year.

Eggs and Poultry

The egg-feed ratio continues high. Along the last of March it took 10 dozen eggs to buy 100 pounds of poultry feed. For the same week a year ago it took 8.8 dozen.

Reports continue to show fewer baby chicks hatched than a year ago. For the two-week period of March 1 to 15, commercial hatcheries reported 7 per cent fewer eggs set. Hatcheries in the New England States reported a reduction of 6 per cent, and in the Middle Atlantic States a reduction of 1 per cent.

On March 1 cold storage holdings of eggs in the United States were below last year and below the five-year average. Total holdings of shell and frozen eggs were equivalent to 1,152,000 cases, compared to 1,436,000 cases on March 1 a year ago and a five-year average of 1,611,000 cases. Dealers are reluctant to store at present prices.

Cold storage holdings of poultry are high. Including chickens, turkeys, and ducks, holdings on March 1 amounted to 144,743,000 lbs., compared to 116,229,000 lbs. a year ago and a five-year average of 113,431,000.

A government report indicates an intention on the part of turkey growers to raise between 4 and 5 per cent more turkeys this year than they did last. From some quarters have come protests against publishing these figures, stating that they are too indefinite to be of value. Figures show an intended increase of 6 per cent in the North Atlantic States. Looking at past history, we find in round figures a rather steady increase from 16,000,000 turkeys growing in the United States in 1929 to 32,000,000 in 1939. In New York State the increase for this period was from 167,000 to 368,000.

The Potato Market In Up-State New York

All potato markets are steady and have been showing a little strength during the past week or so. Factors influencing this healthy turn in the market are severe weather conditions in the northeastern states which hindered both rail and truck movement and enabled markets to clean up, and the light early crop from southern states which is of rather poor quality. How long this firm turn in the market will continue depends on how fast the remaining supplies go to market. An increase in price stimulates the flow of potatoes causing one extreme to follow another. It is thought that there are not too many old potatoes in many sections of the Northeast except perhaps Aroostook County, Maine, and the extended season this spring should give those growers a good chance to market their crop.

Prices have advanced so that good, well graded potatoes are now selling on the basis of $1.60 per cwt. at the farm in new bags or around 85c to 90c bare. Pecks packed under the State Trade Mark are wholesaling in central New York cities at 32c with U. S. 1's in pecks bringing from 27c to 29c. The central New York wholesale markets on bulk potatoes range from $1.60 to $1.80.

NEW YORK MILK PRICES WITH COMPARISONS

	Feb. 1940	Feb. 1939	Feb. 1910-14	Jan. 1940
MILK, Grade B, 3.7% 201-210 mile zone:				
Dairymen's League, per cwt.*	$2.14	$1.78	$1.82	$2.18
Sheffield Farms, per cwt.	2.17	1.86	1.83	2.21
Average, per cwt.	2.155	1.82	1.825	2.195
Index, 1910-14=100†	131	111	100	132
40 basic commodities index 1910-14=100	116.3‡	107.2	100.0	119.2
BUTTER:				
New York, 92 score	30c	26c	31c	32c
Index, 1910-14=100	97	84	100	97
DAIRY RATION AT UTICA:				
Wholesale price per ton	$31.88	$26.71	$29.65	$32.25
Index, 1910-14=100	108	90	100	109
Pounds feed equal in price to 100 lbs. milk	136	136	123	136

* Net pool return without special location or upstate city differentials.
† Adjusted for change in seasonal variation of price.
‡ Preliminary.

—LELAND SPENCER,
Department of Agricultural Economy, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

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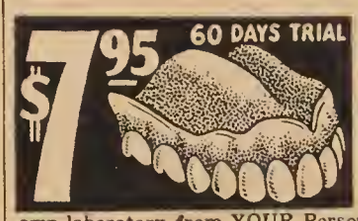
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Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

ABOUT this time every year I get a bunch of letters from farmers who are planning on building new barns or repairing and improving what they have.

Typical Barn Questions

The questions asked in these letters show all of these farmers to be wrestling with the same problems. They have to do with the type of dairy barn to build. As one farmer puts it, he wonders whether he should rely more on silage in the new setup he is contemplating and build a proportionately smaller barn so far as haymow space is concerned or build the type of barn which provides plenty of storage of long hay and straw.

Results of Experience

I presume that the farmers mentioned above write their questions to me because I have been foolish enough during the last few years to refer repeatedly on this page to my experience in chopping hay and straw and in making grass silage. When I built my big barn at Sunnygables I had some of this experience behind me and as a result I designed my barn so that I was able to build laying pens for 2,000 hens in space which, normally, would have been reserved for long hay and straw storage.

Eight years experience operating my barn has convinced me of the soundness of the design I followed. I have ample storage space for hay and bedding in chopped form for all of the livestock I can house in the basement of a barn 240 feet by 36 feet. In between the livestock and the hay and straw storage I have warm, dry living quarters for 2,000 laying hens. My chopped hay and straw are in the top of the barn and are easily moved by gravity to where they are wanted. There is not a single major change in the setup that I would make today if I had to rebuild the barn.

Grass or Corn Silage

We have had splendid feeding success on our farms for five or six years with grass silage. We have made grass silage with both molasses and phosphoric acid, and I defy even the expert to tell the two products apart. Very careful feeding trials may prove a technical superiority of one product over the other but in farm practice I know from experience that the net cost of the molasses or the phosphoric acid is the most important consideration for us in determining which one to buy.

My own personal interest now is focused not on which material, molasses or phosphoric acid, to use in making grass silage, but on what I can grow on the farm that will serve as a substitute for both. As I have said here before, I have high hopes of winter barley, winter oats, wheat, and even rye, as crops which can be mixed with clover and alfalfa to make grass silage. Despite my own experience with grass silage, which has been satisfactory, I still believe that for the average dairyman grass silage will be for a long time only a supplement to corn silage.

I also feel sure that the most dairymen in the Northeast should do with it for the present is to make some in the silos they are using for corn silage and try it out.

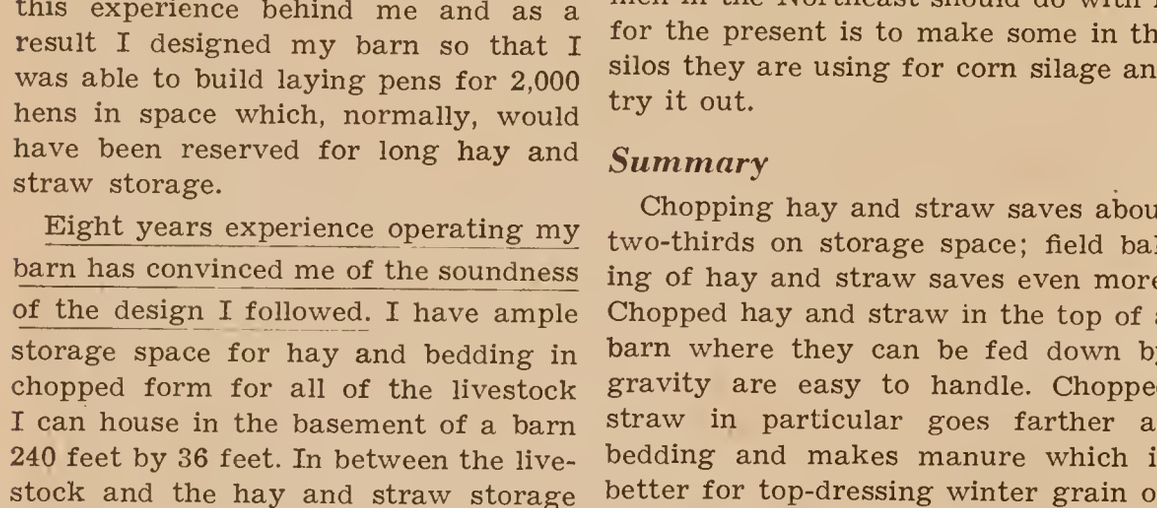
Summary

Chopping hay and straw saves about two-thirds on storage space; field baling of hay and straw saves even more. Chopped hay and straw in the top of a barn where they can be fed down by gravity are easy to handle. Chopped straw in particular goes farther as bedding and makes manure which is better for top-dressing winter grain or meadows. Caution must be taken to have hay dry enough before it is chopped. Big piles of chopped hay should not be built up too rapidly. Grass silage is a practical feed for all classes of livestock. It puts more of a strain on a silo than does corn silage; more tons can be stored in the same sized silo. On the basis of present recommendations, purchased molasses or phosphoric acid makes grass silage expensive. The carbohydrates to mix with the clover and alfalfa which go into grass silage should, if possible, be grown on the farm. The substitution of grass silage for corn silage should be tried out in the Northeast by practical farmers on a small scale until they get their own answers. They will be different for different farms and different localities.



In the December 23, 1939 issue I ran the above picture of Lady and stated that she seemed to me to be a most desirable foundation type for a line of old-fashioned farm dogs. Lady has now done her part in founding such a line. Two of her puppies, which very closely resemble her, are shown at the right. Lady belongs to Frank Naegely of Ithaca, New York, who has very generously contributed the choice of her puppies to Sunnygables.





Our home quick freezing and cold storage of foods continues to be a great money saver and a most useful means of setting a better farm table. Above is pictured a meal of products all raised at Sunnygables which can be assembled from our box at a minute's notice; turkey, peas, broccoli and strawberries for shortcake. Some day, home quick freezing of farm foods will replace home canning in the Northeast.

* * *

Down Mexico Way

As I have previously stated, H. E. Babcock, Jr., is on leave of absence from our Sunnygables and Larchmont operations for the summer. He is located in Roswell, New Mexico where he is assisting the Superintendent in charge of the operation of approximately 750 acres of irrigated land used to grow cotton, alfalfa, wheatland maize and some oats and wheat.

I am, personally, thoroughly familiar with this farm and keep track of it through weekly letters which Howard writes me. On the chance that there may be some readers of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff who would be interested in following the seasonal operations and getting an insight into the problems of an irrigated farm growing a large acreage of cotton, I shall occasionally run excerpts from Howard's letters under the heading, "DOWN MEXICO WAY."

Howard writes reporting in part what he observed on his drive of eighteen hundred odd miles from Ithaca, New York, to Roswell, New Mexico, the last of March, and on what he found when he got to the farm, as follows:

"On the trip down I was surprised to find that our section and I suppose, all of New York State, is not the only part of the country that is behind in its spring work. In Ohio, although the snow was gone, there was about a foot of frost. I didn't strike any really green looking country until I got into Oklahoma. In Missouri they were drilling oats, however.

"Winter wheat on the whole looked pretty tough. Across the Texas Panhandle it was especially patchy. Reports came over the car radio of dust storms in that section, but they were one day ahead of me. It was quite windy all across Missouri, Oklahoma, and on down to Roswell. The last two days here have been exceptionally warm.

"The farm work at the ranch is in excellent shape. Everything now hinges around timely irrigation so that all work will coordinate. The only plowing left is the big cotton field. The largest section of this is over half plowed and sheep manure is being applied to the so-called hilly part.

"All of the planted fields and hay fields have been watered at least once. The one hundred acre alfalfa field has had its second water and been fertilized so it is coming along nicely. The field of volunteer oats is largely oats but shows some alfalfa. At the present time, it is being used as horse pasture, and the plan is to cut it for horse hay. After the oats are off it will be reseeded to alfalfa before watering.

"Lamb returns will not be in until Wednesday and we will ship another car Thursday. There will be about one carload of cut-backs left after this shipment."—*H. E. Babcock, Jr.*



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"Sympathy Cost Me Money"

SOME YEARS ago a man came into my store and put up a hard luck story of being a discharged Erie fireman. He had a watch, for which he showed a receipted bill (paid), on which he wanted a loan of $28.00. He said he wanted to get back as quickly as possible to a job that was waiting for him in St. Paul, Minnesota, where his family lived. He also showed the pictures of his wife and two children.

I was very indifferent until he showed the pictures of his wife and children. I asked him if he could not do with less. He said the least he could use was $26.00; so after some more talk, we agreed on $26.00. The watch was sealed in a large envelope to be redeemed in thirty days. If not redeemed, it was to be opened and the $60.00 watch was mine. You know a railroad watch is good, and the one he showed me was an Elgin.

I gave him the money, and he said he was going to jump a freight and start right back. However, I found out accidentally some days later that he went to a nearby town and did the same thing there and in other places. I opened the package, sent the watch to be appraised, and the jeweler said this watch retailed at $4.95.—*J. C., New York.*

* * *

Crates Carry Disease

"I have 500 hens with bronchitis or colds, and 100 of them have died. I believe that they caught the disease from crates which a chicken buyer brought which we took into the poultry house."

It is entirely probable that our subscriber is right. It is a very dangerous procedure to take a poultry buyer's crates into a chicken house. Another thing to watch are scales and checks from men you do not know. There are a lot of honest poultry buyers, but a lot of them have been known to chisel on weights in a very clever way. On occasion, also, they have stopped payment on a check after it was given, on some flimsy excuse, and then have tried to persuade the seller to accept pay at a lower price.

Gas Tax Refunds

The New York State Tax Commission has made a new ruling on the refund of gasoline tax money where gas is used on the farm. Claims based on estimated consumption will not be approved. This means that, to get a refund, you must keep a record of the hours the gas engine was in use and the gallons of gas put into the fuel tank each day. This record should be attached to the application for refund. This ruling is in addition to other requirements. For example refund claims should be sent in every three months and will not be paid if over a year old. Claims must be accompanied by slips from dealers for all gas purchased.

* * *

Cobb Promises Restitution

In a recent issue we reported that Harry Wood Cobb and the Glen Rock Nursery of Ridgewood, New Jersey are out of business. Cobb was indicted for fraudulent use of the U. S. Mails about a year ago, was arrested, and on February 23, 1940, pleaded guilty. Judge Philip Forman of the United States District Court, Trenton, N. J. gave him a suspended sentence of a year and a day, and placed him on probation for three years, with the provision that restitution be made to customers for amounts due them.

It develops that Cobb had claims against him of over $3,000. The Court directed the U. S. Probation Officer of Trenton to supervise the refunds to be made by Cobb.

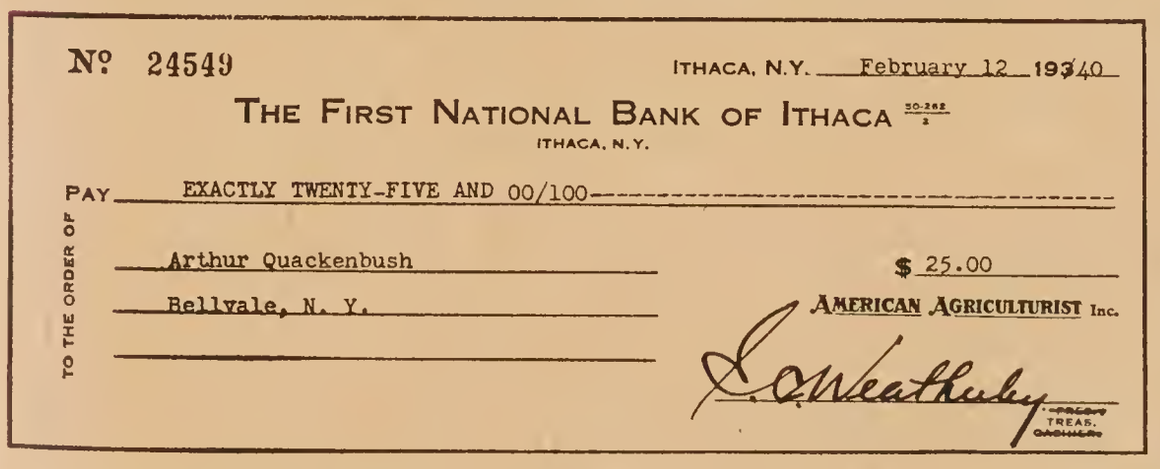
* * *

A subscriber writes us the following letter:

"I would like a position in a Christian motherless home as housekeeper. I am a widow with a daughter 13 whom I would wish to have with me. I also have two other children, 18 and 21 years old, but they would not be with me."

If anyone would like to get in touch with the writer of this request, address the letter to L. C. P., *American Agriculturist,* P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, New York, and we will forward it.

Subscriber Wins $25.00 Reward



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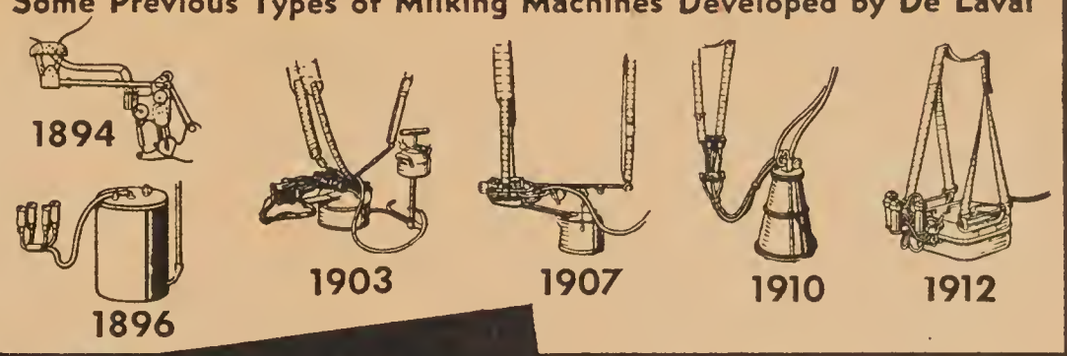
Arthur Quackenbush of Bellvale, Orange County, N. Y., is the latest winner of the $25.00 reward which is offered by *American Agriculturist* under the following rules:

First, information must be given which leads to the arrest, conviction, and imprisonment of anyone who defrauds or attempts to defraud one of our subscribers. Second, there must be actual imprisonment for at least thirty days. Third, the subscriber who is defrauded, or on whom the attempt to defraud was made, must have an *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau sign prominently posted on his premises.

Mr. Quackenbush cashed a check for $5.00, and when it was deposited in the bank, it was found to be a forgery. He furnished the information that led to the arrest of the man who passed the check, and this information also led indirectly to the arrest of three other men. One received a thirty-day sentence, two 6 months, and the fourth was held for action of the Grand Jury. After checking to see that all requirements had been met, a $25.00 check was mailed to Mr. Quackenbush; and along with this account you will find a reproduction of it.

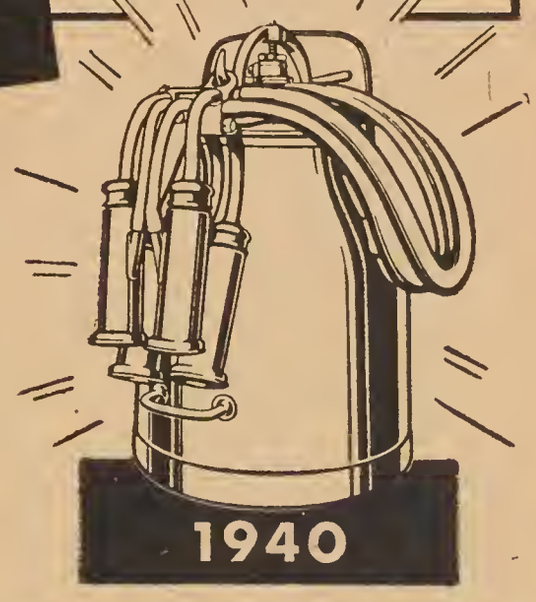
We have two reasons for offering this reward. First, we wish to encourage our subscribers to follow up and prosecute cases of fraud. Second, we wish to make the yellow Service Bureau sign a warning to crooks that it is not safe to defraud an *American Agriculturist* subscriber.

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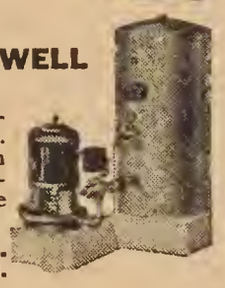
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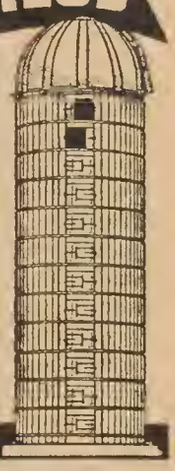
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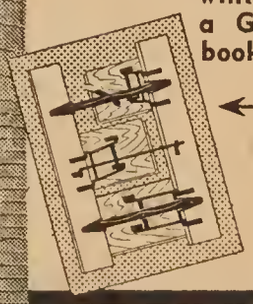
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THE G.L.F. PAGE

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

Market Quality

WHAT THE CANDLE TELLS ABOUT YOUR EGGS

ALTHOUGH a few buyers, such as ice cream plants and bakeries, judge eggs by their appearance when broken out of the shell, in most cases the price tag is put on an egg when it is candled on the market.

Apart from size, these are the things the candler looks for—

1. Small air cell
2. Light yolk shadow
3. Clear white
4. Clean, sound shell

As the egg ages and dries out, the air cell increases in size due to evaporation through the pores of the shell. The higher the temperature and the thinner the shell, the faster the evaporation.

Some hens do not inherit the ability to lay thick-shelled eggs, but most hens will lay eggs with good shells if they get enough oyster shells (or limestone grit) and cod liver oil.

The Yolk Shadow

The yolk has to be deep orange or red before it will appear dark in candling, providing the egg is fresh and has a good, thick egg white. What usually makes a yolk more or less visible is the thickness or thinness of the "envelope" which surrounds the yolk. This envelope can be plainly seen in a fresh egg when it is broken out into a saucer.

As an egg ages, the fibers in this envelope soften, and quite a bit of the material which gives it strength may be dissolved. When the egg is twirled before a candling light, the yolk will swing through it close to the shell and will cast a darker shadow if the envelope and the surrounding egg white are weakened.



Producing quality eggs is an old story to Elmer Stone of Clyde, New York, who won three First Premiums for mediums and one Second Premium for large eggs at the 1939 New York State Fair. Mr. Stone puts his eggs in a humid cooling chamber as soon as they are gathered. He cleans, packs, and grades them carefully and ships to G.L.F. Marketing Service at Newark, N. Y. Mr. Stone feeds Super Laying & Breeding Mash, **which contains 120 lbs. alfalfa meal and 529¾ lbs. yellow corn meal per ton.** His eggs have been spoken of by several market men and **at** least two federal inspectors as the nearest thing to perfection they have seen.

Steps That Improve Quality

The things which speed up the softening of the egg white are age, heat, cold, and drying out. In order to keep up the strength of the egg white, eggs should be gathered at least three times a day in pails which allow for circulation of air through them and around each egg.

They should be immediately taken to the cellar or egg room, which should be kept moist and cool—as near 50° as possible, although no harm is done if it goes up to 60° Fahrenheit. The room should have just enough ventilation so that the air always smells clean and no mould develops. The quicker the eggs are cooled, the better they will hold up in quality.

Feed and Market Quality

Experiments conducted at Cornell by Wilgus and VanWagenen, at California by Almquist, and at Penn State by Hunter, all indicate that feed has very little to do with candling quality. About the only exception to this is that hens eating a lot of green grass might produce eggs with yolks that would show up dark under the candle.

Practically all cooperative and commercial rations on the market produce eggs of good quality. Five to seven per cent of alfalfa meal in the mash will not darken yolks sufficiently so that any difference can be detected in candling.

Passing the Candling Test

To produce eggs that will pass the candling test, then, the following steps are necessary:

1. Hens must be healthy and well cared for.
2. Eggs must be gathered at least three times a day.
3. They must be cooled under humid conditions as quickly as possible.
4. They must be protected against high and extremely low temperatures on their way to market.
5. They must be shipped off to market frequently.

Seeding Rates for Meadows

THESE SEEDING RATES are based on the use of seed which inherits the ability to produce a crop in this climate. Such hardy legume seed is protected by a thick seed coat which is practically waterproof. Unless water can get in and reach the germ, the seed will not sprout.

The G.L.F. Kem-Fee process thins down the coat of these hard seeds so that moisture can get in and start germination. It is a gentle process which does not injure the seed but does result in quick, strong germination, producing plants that get ahead of the weeds.

Depth of Planting Important

Grass and legume seed is small. When it is sown too deep the seedlings may never reach the surface. The ideal depth for a hay seeding is one-half inch to one inch. If grass seed is sown with a grain drill it may be necessary to make adjustments in order to avoid covering the seed too deep.

SEED PER ACRE			Lbs.	Qts.
Red Clover—alone			15	7½
Alsike Clover—alone			10	5
Red Clover + Alsike Clover	Mixed		8-10	4
			4- 6	2
Alsike Clover + Timothy	Mixed		8	4
			8-12	6
Red Clover + Timothy	Mixed		10	5
			8-12	6
Red Clover + Alsike Clover + Timothy	Mixed		6- 8	3
			2- 4	2
			8-12	6
Alfalfa + Red Clover + Alsike Clover + Timothy	Mixed		6- 8	3
			4	2
			2	1
			6- 8	4
Alfalfa + Timothy	Mixed		8-12	4
			8-10	4
Red Clover + Alsike Clover + Timothy + Red Top	(For wet land)		3	1½
			5	2½
			5	4
			5	10
Alfalfa—alone			12-15	6
Alfalfa on wheat or with spring grain			15-20	7½
Sweet Clover			15-20	7½

Fence That Lasts a Lifetime

IN INDIANA, there is a saying that you can tell if a man's note is good at the bank by looking at his fence. The best farmers out there use No. 9 wire for fencing. They call it "railroad specification" fence and it is good for about forty years.

Most of the woven wire fence sold to farmers here in the East is No. 12½, which figures to last about fifteen years. The Standard Unico grade is No. 11, which steel men consider about a twenty-five-year fence.

But the farmer who wants to put up a fence that will last his lifetime should ask his G.L.F. Service Agency to get him the No. 9 fence. The fence itself costs more; the posts and the labor are just the same. The cost per year of service will be far lower.

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APRIL 27, 1940

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

"DEMOCRACY *In Action*"

I Observe a Vermont Town Meeting

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

IT IS VERY easy for me to chant the praises of Vermont because I have for the state something more than a casual tourist acquaintance. A good many years ago—in 1914 to be exact—I was so fortunate as to be a recruit in a barn-storming Farmer's Institute campaign which carried me into every county of the state. Since then almost every year I have gone back once or twice for some sort of a meeting, and so it is that when Vermonters foregather to discuss their State I can listen with some degree of understanding.

It is sometimes the fashion to accuse the rural Yankee of being a sour, dour individual, economical of everything including conversation. I insist that this statement is gross libel. As I have met the Vermont farmer, he has displayed a quiet, cordial friendliness which has seemed most delightful.

The state is more predominatingly rural than any other region in northeastern America. The two largest cities are hardly more than big villages. Every town, no matter how small the population, sends a member to the lower house of the State Legislature.

Vermont has approximately a third of a million people—a number that has fluctuated within only very narrow limits during the past seventy-five years. Formerly the state had two members of Congress but by a recent reapportionment this is reduced to only one. I am told, however, that this lone Congressman represents a more numerous constituency than any other member of the House.

In its annual Town-Meeting, rural New England has an institution which is absolutely unique in America. I once heard a University Professor of American History declare that the New England Town-Meeting was the purest democratic institution remaining in the world, and this in a world where we sometimes fear that democracy is on its way out. The Town-Meeting is a survival of Colonial days and in the remote towns where there are no cities or overgrown villages, its form and spirit have not greatly changed during the lifetime of this Republic.

Each year on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in March, the qualified electors of the 246 towns of Vermont gather in their respective Town Halls to settle such matters of business as may properly come before them. On March 5 I journeyed to that state specifically that I might observe the procedure of one of these township Parliaments, and out of what I saw and learned make a little story for *American Agriculturist*.



The Town Hall at Townshend, Vermont, where each year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in March, the voters of the town gather to transact such town business as may properly come before them.

I went to Townshend, primarily I suppose because I am fortunate enough to know a man who lives there and who was in my class in college more than fifty years ago. Homer J. Heath was a New York state farm boy but he has now lived in Vermont for thirty years and has become almost as good a Green Mountain man as if he had been to the manor born. Then, too, I think there can be no doubt that Townshend is a very typical Vermont Hill Town. It has an area of 26,387 acres and about 600 inhabitants. Seventy-five years ago, in what were its halycon days, it had probably double its present population. I do not know what proportion of its land may be considered tillable but perhaps one quarter would be a fair estimate. Driving up the valley of West River, walled in by high, semi-precipitous hills, one would be led to believe that there could be no agriculture outside of the narrow ribbon of flats that skirt the stream. Hidden away among the hills, however, are some very good farms. A lister ("lister" is the Vermont word for what we call an "assessor") told me there was no farm in the town valued at as much as $8,000.00.

Townshend village, population 196, looks distinctly well kept with attractive business places and plenty of fresh paint. Emphatically it has not that unkempt, run-down-at-the-heel air which characterizes so many little rural villages. Its most noteworthy land mark is the ancient Congregational Church. Built in 1793, it still stands in simple dignity as a worthy example of the ecclesiastical architecture of New England.

The town has its claim to distinction in the character of men it has sent out into the world. A mile and a half up the stream lies the farm where was born the father of Liberty Hyde Bailey. In Townshend village lived, also, the grandfather and father of President Taft, and out of the hills came a boy who eventually became President of the Wabash railroad. The Hill Towns of New Eng- (*Turn to Page 24*)

Hill Country Sheep Production, Page 3—Oven Dinners, Page 20.



MOST people would answer that question by saying, "The Interstate Commerce Commission" — and that answer is right, as far as it goes.

But when you get right down to it, the thing that governs freight rates *as a whole* is the fact that railroads must take in more money than they pay out. No business can keep on operating unless it does that.

Now tracks have to be kept up and trains have to run—whether they have a big load or a small one. When the total volume is small, therefore, it costs more to haul every ton of freight.

So one thing that governs railroad rates is volume of business — the total amount of freight shipped by rail year after year.

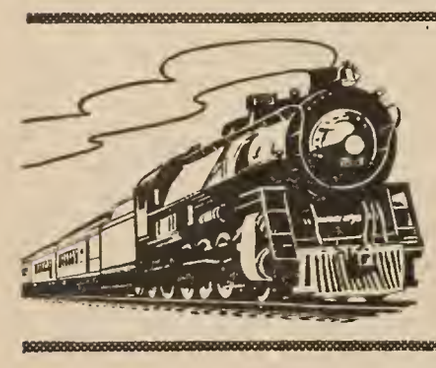
And what interests you as a shipper is this:

Anything that takes freight away from the railroads increases their cost of hauling each ton they handle and makes it harder for them to keep their rates down to their present low level.

This subject was thoroughly discussed in a recent report by Mr. J. J. Deuel, Director, Law and Utilities Department, California Farm Bureau Federation, and the conclusion Mr. Deuel reached was this:

"The conditions under which the railroads compete for the traffic they require to sustain them, are a matter of utmost concern to farmers. The smaller the proportion of such competitive traffic the railroads attract, the larger the proportion of total cost of sustaining rail service the farmer will be compelled to shoulder."

That's one important reason why farmers have a vital interest in seeing that the railroads get a fair deal in regulation, and a chance to compete for business on equal terms.



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Start from your home town now on a Grand Circle Tour of the United States—east coast, west coast, border to border—go by one route, return by another—liberal stopovers—for $90 railroad fare in coaches—$135 in Pullmans (plus $45 for one or two passengers in a lower berth). Get the full facts from your ticket agent about the greatest travel bargain in history!

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Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

AGAIN THIS YEAR the National Grange has joined with other safety groups and automobile organizations in offering a series of prizes to the subordinate Granges of the United States for outstanding accomplishments in highway safety. The cash prizes offered from the same sources during recent years have been vigorously competed for and similar inducements will lead many subordinate Granges to exert their utmost efforts for 1940.

Last year an Oregon Grange won first place; Hebron Grange, No. 111, at Andover, Connecticut, second; with third award divided between Wisconsin and Minnesota contestants. The first prize is $100 in cash. Beyond the first three awards, $10 and $5 inducements go to Granges according to work done. The latter includes marking danger points, clearing obstructive views of highway, meetings and local safety. campaigns, awakening interest among school children, etc.

* * *

SUNDAY, MAY 19, marks the annual state-wide Church-Grange Sunday in Connecticut, held at the State College in Storrs. The guest speaker this year will be National Master Louis J. Taber. Some years practically every one of the 150 subordinate Granges in Connecticut is represented at the service and attendance has often exceeded 3,000 Patrons and friends. A regular morning church service with basket lunch at noon is followed by a high-class afternoon program of music, speaking and other inspiring features.

* * *

THE ANNUAL state-wide Bird Day of Massachusetts Granges is scheduled for Saturday, May 18, and will be held this year at Upton, near the center of the state. Bird walks, planting of trees, addresses and other appropriate features will be carried out under the direction of the State Grange committee on Conservation and Birds, whose chairman is Henry N. Jenks, of Cheshire, former State Master.

* * *

RHODE ISLAND Granges are working up lots of interest over a potato growing contest this season. High-class seed is being distributed by the State College at Kingston and subordinates will vie with each other as to which can raise the largest yield and best quality from such seed. The potatoes will be judged in October.

* * *

ONE OF THE BEST meetings held in any Vermont Grange this season was a "Know Your State" program, recently staged by Williamstown Grange. It brought out many important facts concerning the Green Mountain State, expressed in essays, a "quiz", roll calls, etc. By means of a large map the audience was taken on a "Vermont trip," visiting the principal points of interest, including mines, quarries, factories and beauty spots. As the climax of the "trip" all were served generously with maple sugar, doughnuts and pickles.

* * *

CONNECTICUT PATRONS are very proud of the fact that their popular Governor, Raymond E. Baldwin, and Mrs. Baldwin have just been initiated as members of Housatonic Grange in Stratford, which is their home. Both the Governor and Mrs. Baldwin received their degrees in full form. The occasion was a great rally evening for the Granges of Fairfield County. Governor Baldwin has spoken before many large Grange gatherings in Connecticut, including two annual sessions of the State Grange.

* * *

24 MAINE GRANGERS were presented with Golden Sheaf certificates during the month of March. These certificates attest the completion of at least 50 years of continuous Grange membership and service. In the country as a whole nearly 3500 such certificates have been awarded to veteran Patrons.

* * *

SEVERAL MASSACHUSETTS Granges have initiated classes of upwards of 30 members since the beginning of the new year. The high mark goes to Shrewsbury, near Worcester, which recently initiated 50 new members in a single class. There is also likelihood of two or three new subordinate Granges being organized in Massachusetts before hot weather.

* * *

CONNECTICUT has another new subordinate Grange, located at Madison, with a fine charter membership enrolled on April 8. On the same evening in Fairfield County a new Juvenile unit was organized.

* * *

NEW HAMPSHIRE Granges have done an astounding amount of community service in the past 12 months. Generous gifts of money have been made to the American Red Cross, New Hampshire Society for the Care of Crippled Children, Golden Rule Farm Home, the State Educational Loan Fund and the New England Grange Building; also cash contributions to hospitals, churches and Sunday schools; for dental clinics, cancer control and similar worthy objects. Real help has been given to several families who have lost homes and furnishings by fire and innumerable gifts of clothing, especially to aid needy children, who would otherwise have been prevented from attending school. Several free beds in hospitals are maintained by New Hampshire Granges and gifts of radios to shut-ins and aged have been almost without number.

* * *

DURING MAINE'S Farm and Home Week this year the list of outstanding men and women who were honored with certificate awards included two well-known farmers, Frank B. Day of Durham and Fred J. Nutter of Corinna. These two alert farmers were indicated as having made distinctive contributions to the agriculture of Maine, as well as for valuable service to the upbuilding of the Grange in the Pine Tree State.



"I don't mind staying after school again, teacher, but I think you should know that half the town thinks we're going steady!"

HILL COUNTRY . . . Sheep Production

By John P. Willman*

SHOULD much of our typical hill lands of New York State be allowed to go back to trees or are some of these areas suited to large-scale sheep production? To obtain answers to this and other important questions is the chief object of an experimental sheep farm located in Livingston and Ontario counties, a few miles from Springwater, New York. The farm, known as the Kenwood Sheep Farm, purchased during the fall of 1937 by Kenwood Mills, F. C. Huyck and Sons, Albany, New York, is operated in cooperation with the New York State College of Agriculture. The experiment is to be run for ten years.



Part of the 200 head of white-faced western yearling ewes purchased in November, 1939. In the background is a straw shed 24' x 110' in which these ewes were housed.

This 600 acre farm lies at an elevation of 2,000 feet. Most of the land had not been farmed for several years and was in a low state of fertility. There were no tools or livestock on the farm and the few fences that remained were in poor condition. There was on this farm a large barn and a large farm house each in fair condition and two other houses of little value. One of the houses was torn down, nothing was done to the other, and the third was prepared for occupancy. The barn was given a few repairs and now contains space for a cow, a few pigs, four horses, and enough room for 450 or more sheep. In 1938 about 1600 rods of woven wire fence was erected, and in 1939 another large shed with a floor area of 24 x 110 feet was built chiefly from poles cut on the farm and from material obtained from old barns located in the neighborhood. Rye straw grown on the farm serves as a roof.

Even though there are 300 or more acres of land on this farm that may be plowed, only about 85 tons of all kinds of hay were harvested in 1938. This included oat hay, soybean hay, soybean and sudan grass hay and wild hay cut from this farm and 35 acres of mixed grass hay from a neighboring farm. A total of two acres of potatoes and 900 bushels of oats and barley grain were harvested. About 35 tons of peavine silage were purchased for feeding during the winter of 1938-39.

In spite of the drought conditions prevailing in that section of the state in 1939, the farm produced 1250 bushels of rye, 1150 bushels of oats and barley, and about 105 tons of hay. The average yield per acre was 17.7 bushels of rye and 41 bushels of oats and barley. These amounts of grain were in excess of the needs of the flock wintered during the winter of 1939-40. Some surplus grain was sold, but some additional hay was bought.

Oats, barley and rye have served as nurse crops to the new seedings. Applications of manure, limestone and superphosphate have been made to the cropland and some permanent pasture areas have been improved. Two small test areas were sown to a pasture mixture. Past experience indicates that it is possible to raise very satisfactory feed for sheep on this farm. The plans for the future involve the use of 200 to 250 acres of the better fields for grain and hay production, while the remainder will be used for pasture. There are numerous areas of brushy land that may be cleared as more pasture is needed. Some of these brushlots formerly were used for growing potatoes or other crops.

The original flock consisted chiefly of crossbred longwool-finewool ewes that originated in Wyoming. A total of 302 head of ewe lambs were selected from the feedlots of Genesee County lamb feeders and were delivered at the farm in April 1938. Their average purchase weight when less than a year of age was a little more than 90 pounds. They were sheared soon after delivery and produced fleeces with an average weight of 8.3 pounds. The farm was purchased too late in the fall of 1937 to harvest feed for wintering a ewe flock.

These ewes are medium to large in size and yield fleeces that are not as fine as those produced by the average flock of western ewes found in this state. Kenwood Mills prefer to produce as much quarter blood and low quarter blood wool as possible because these coarser grades of wool are not produced in large quantities in this country. They use large quantities of this wool in their manufacturing business. This original flock of ewes appear to be sired by Cotswold rams and probably are out of grade Rambouillet ewes.

During the breeding season for the 1939 lamb crop, about 100 of the ewes that had produced the heavier and finer fleeces were mated with Cotswold rams, about 60 of the best ewes that produced three-eighth and quarter blood fleeces were mated with two specially selected Shropshire rams; and the remaining ewes were mated also with Shropshires. Nine rams were used and breeding season began on December 1, 1938.



A general view of the buildings at Kenwood Sheep Farm.

The flock was shorn on April 15, 16 and 17, 1939. The average weight of fleece for 308 ewes and rams was 8.7 pounds. The first lamb was born on April 19 and only five ewes lambed after May 30. Only six ewes failed to produce lambs in 1939, and 285 lambs were weaned. Drought conditions in that section of the state prevented normal pasture growth but the lambs weighed a little more than 60 pounds each at weaning time in early September.

Sheepmen who saw these lambs were much impressed by the absence of culls. Their condition seems to show that it pays to control internal parasites. The lambs were drenched three times and the ewes four times between lambing and weaning time and all sheep and lambs were drenched again after the weaning date. The flock was moved from one pasture to another every two or three weeks throughout the summer.

Twenty-eight of the best ewe lambs sired by the Cotswold rams and seven sired by the best Shropshire rams were saved for breeding purposes. On November 27 a total of 63 lambs with an average sale weight of 82 pounds sold for ten cents per pound on the Buffalo market. The following day 64 lambs with an average sale weight of 83 pounds also brought ten cents per pound. A month later 65 lambs with an average weight of 80 pounds each and 47 lambs with an average weight of 72 pounds each sold for nine and one-half cents a pound while only five lambs brought eight and one-half cents per pound liveweight.

Late in the fall of 1939 the size of the flock was increased by the purchase of 200 head of white-faced Wyoming yearling ewes. These ewes are large for their age and are sired by purebred Cotswold rams and are out of grade Rambouillet ewes. We have been informed that the mothers of these yearlings sheared fleeces in 1939 which averaged 14 pounds each. The total sheep population on this farm on January 1, 1940 included 15 purebred rams, 35 grade ewe lambs, and about 495 ewes. The ewes have been bred to lamb in May.

The farm power consists of three medium-sized horses and a tractor. A used truck has been acquired and most of the necessary tools have been purchased. The farmer grew his home pork supply, keeps one cow, and a small flock of chickens.

More ewes will be added to the flock as soon as the farm produces sufficient pasture and winter feed to justify this addition. The farm should provide feed for 700 ewes and their lambs. The present plans call for a four-year crop rotation. Perhaps a special crop such as potatoes, beans or some other cash crop will be added.

The farm is financed by F. C. Huyck

(*Continued on Page* 15)

Nearly 300 head of white-faced western two-year-old ewes at the farm in the fall of 1939 about two months after the lambs were weaned.



THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Evening red and morning gray
Helps the traveller on his way;
Evening gray and morning red,
Brings the rain down on his head.
—Old Country Saying.

Corn Hoarding Helps No One

MORE THAN 500,000,000 bushels of corn are now sealed and held by the United States government against loans of 57c a bushel. For the long-time welfare of either corn growers or feeders this great hoard of corn is a menace. From the corn grower's standpoint, it hangs over his head as a great market uncertainty and a constant drag upon prices. Even corn growers who now favor it will be up in arms when this tremendous volume of corn is released.

From the standpoint of eastern dairymen, poultrymen and other feeders throughout the country, this hold-up of the natural flow of grain is utterly unfair and unjustified. Past experience with government crop hoarding has always been disastrous to everybody concerned.

Don't Do It!

HOLTON V. NOYES, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets for New York, is right when he continues to emphasize that a big surplus of milk will surely result in too low prices to farmers. Grain fed to dairy cows is the highest in years. Both dairy cows and milk production are on the increase. Only so much milk can be sold in Class I. Every pound beyond this beats down the classified price. Says Commissioner Noyes:

"During February of this year 73 per cent of all milk marketed under the marketing order was used in the upper or fluid classes. This left a balance of 27 per cent which had to be used in the manufacturing classes, at prices determined by world-wide competition. Should production in June have increased 50 per cent, and the same amount of milk used in the fluid classes as was used in February, more than half of it would bring to producers only the low manufacturing prices, and this would inevitably drive down the blend price."

"I hope," concludes Commissioner Noyes, "that farmers will not stimulate additional over-production."

Let's Raise a Little Hell

WE ARE nearing the time again when farmers will have to begin contending with the Daylight Saving nuisance. It was bad enough when Daylight Saving first started, when it was confined to the larger cities, but in recent years even many of the smaller towns and cities have gone on fool time.

There has been in the last few years much sincere effort on the part of Chambers of Commerce and other groups of town and city business men to try to understand farm problems and to cooperate with the farmer for better social and business relations. That is a move in the right direction. But much of it is offset when a city or town, largely dependent upon rural patronage and cooperation, will have so little consideration or understanding as to pass a Daylight Saving ordinance. City and village men may be able to kid themselves by setting the clock back but the farmer knows he can't fool the sun. Business such as haying is regulated and determined by the sun and not by the clock. No matter what is done with the clock, he cannot start haying until the morning dew is off, and, Daylight Saving or no, the farmer cannot stop many of his farm operations in the middle of the afternoon.

If the farmer attempts to run his business on Standard Time, then he is constantly inconvenienced and irritated because his time conflicts with that of the nearby town and city.

I am beginning to wonder recently if farm folks don't take too many things lying down? Do you friends in the cities and villages know how you feel about Daylight Saving and on other problems? If not, you are to blame and not they. What have the farm organizations done in effective resistance to Daylight Saving? If a majority of you want Daylight Saving, that is one thing; if you don't, why don't you do something about it as an organized group?

Last Chance This Year

IN THE big rush of spring work let us not forget some of the newer farm practices you decided last winter to try. Just to remind you, here is a list for your consideration. Remember that when the spring is over you have lost a chance on most of these for another year:

1. **A Bigger, Better Garden**
   (a) It should be laid out in rows so it can be cultivated by machinery, and should contain a wide variety of vegetables, at least some flowers —for one does not live by bread alone—and a new plantation of strawberries, raspberries and blackberries.
2. **Home-Grown Meat**
   (a) At least enough hogs for family use, with preparations to grow them on pasture.
   (b) At least one fat calf and possibly a fat cow, with arrangements to exchange meat with a neighbor or neighbors so as to provide a steady supply of fresh meat.
3. **Pasture Improvement.**
   Thousands of the best farmers are doing it. It is not difficult. Now is the time to get started.
4. **Grass Silage.**
   A new practice that is rapidly growing.
5. **Emergency Hay.**
   If hay was short last year, and seeding this spring poor, better be prepared.
6. **More Grain for Home Feeding.**
7. **Double-crossed Silage Corn.**
   The variety known as 29-3 gets big results.
8. **Calfhood Vaccination.**
   This is the best known control for Bang's Disease. It works. Talk with your county agent or veterinarian or write *American Agriculturist.*

A Book You Will Like to Read

"THE MAP of western New York", says Samuel T. Williamson, author of the biography *Frank Gannett,* just off the press, "looks as though someone had dipped his fingers in bright blue ink and then streaked them across the page. One of these Finger Lakes is Canandaigua, which is rimmed at its southern end by high hills, and one of these hills is the highest in western central New York. The early settlers avoided it. To it after the Civil War came four brothers named Gannett. They cleared it of blackberry and blueberry bushes, and on it Frank Ernest Gannett was born in 1876. Heredity, environment, and circumstances surrounding him were those of our most primitive pioneering days."

If you can read those opening sentences and then not finish the book, you are indeed hard to interest, for this biography is a rare example of a skilled and interesting writer recording the life and work of a great man in such a way as to make that life sound like what it really was and is, a wonderful adventure. It beats all the best selling novels, because truth properly recorded is always stranger and more interesting than fiction.

> "The great rural interests are human interests, and good crops are of little value to the farmer unless they open the door to a good kind of life on the farm."
> —THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Frank Gannett's life, from poor boy to newspaper publisher, is another example of what American opportunities when properly used can mean to boys and girls. *Nothing is so important as preserving those opportunities.* One of the effects of reading a good biography, and this one is no exception, is the inspiration it gives to do bigger and better things ourselves. As Kipling said:

> "Go and look behind the Ranges,
> Something lost behind the Ranges,
> Lost and waiting for you. Go!"

Copies of the biography should be on every reading table. It can be had beautifully cloth-bound from any book store at $2, or may be purchased in paper covers direct from Leaders and Events Syndicate, 210 East 43rd Street, New York City, at $1.

Eastman's Chestnut

IN RECENT issues I have had a lot of fun kidding Arthur Deering, Dean of the Maine State College of Agriculture, about the hard winters and the deep snows of the State of Maine. I even printed a cartoon showing a railroad engine lost in the snowdrifts in a farmer's barnyard "somewhere in Maine", with the engineer leaning out of his cab and saying to the farmer, who was shoveling a path through the snow: "If this ain't the railroad, where is it?"

Since then Arthur has been biding his time to get even, and believe me, the terrible winter we have just had in New York State gave him his chance, and he didn't miss it. He came over to Ithaca to attend the *American Agriculturist* Master Farmer Banquet during Farmers' Week, and the day he was due to arrive not a single train ran in or out of Ithaca because of the snow. Naturally, I have not had much to say about winters in Maine lately!

Now Arthur comes through with a letter, which reads as follows:

"While reading Carman's American Husbandry the other night I came across an historical fact of mutual interest. It was in regard to winters TYPICAL of New York State, and about them Dr. John Mitchell wrote:

> "'In winter the snow lies deep, and for two or three months; and they travel on it in sledges (when they are able to go about at all—A.L.D.). Sometimes indeed the cold is extraordinary great; . . . . in January 1765 . . . . thermometer fell 6 degrees below O, which is 21 degrees below 15, the greatest cold in England. Water then froze instantly, and even strong liquors in a very short time. And we are told it is not uncommon there to see a glass of water set upon the table in a warm room freeze before you can drink it.'

"Never mind, Ed, it won't be long now before you can crawl out from your igloo and shed your red flannels for a few short weeks, at least."

All I have got to say to this is that I don't have to go back to 1765 for examples of hard winters in Maine! Also, Arthur, never kid an editor, because he always has the last word!!!

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With Outstretched Hand—

"Easy" Relief is Killing Thrift and Initiative, and Encouraging Chronic Need.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following emphatic article on this page by Mrs. Mann is not meant to be any reflection on those unfortunate persons who, because of hard times, and through no fault of their own, are unable to care for themselves. Every good citizen expects to do his part to help take care of them. But in the vast army on relief *the worthy ones are in the minority.* Every farmer, and all the thousands of other workers who are struggling to make both ends meet and to pay their own bills and stand on their own feet, will approve Mrs. Mann's outspoken statements.

The remedy for this situation is to decentralize relief back to local control, cut out the politics with which relief is now cursed, and let the deadbeats work or starve.

By EDA MANN

EACH YEAR we are asked by social workers to contribute to this or that charity and we give half-heartedly. After all, we pay taxes to help defray the expenses of the needy. However, if we could feel that our contributions would help to rehabilitate the shiftless, we would be more eager to give.

In one little town of six hundred population, in upstate New York, relief is causing the working citizens much concern. The shiftless men of that village stretch out their arms for charity and then sitting back, smoke their pipes. Without physical effort on their parts, warmth and food are provided them. Back in the hills, a dairy farmer cuts his own fuel for warmth and, depriving himself of every luxury, he eats as a daily diet, yellow turnips and plain boiled potatoes raised by the sweat of his brow. This farmer seems foolish even to himself, because it is he who labors from sunrise to sunset to earn enough money to pay the taxes that help support the shiftless. Should a farmer need additional help and try to find someone among the unemployed to assist him, none are available. Excuse? Work is too hard!

With dozens upon dozens of families on relief in his town and surrounding territory, the dairy farmer can get no help. One farmer grown too old to work his farm alone, built a tenant house of five rooms, including every possible modern convenience, even a shower bath. The house was a temptation to each man he approached with the offer of a job. Not one lived in such a clean, modern little house and each was anxious for the opportunity. None, however, was anxious to do a bit of work. Suitable wages, free housing, electricity and milk, as well as the opportunity to make a garden, held no interest for them for two reasons. One, the farm was located three miles away from the town's movie house and, second, it seemed silly to work as strenuously as a dairy farmer must, when they could get provisions without exertion.

That dairy farmer has had eight charity-supported families in his tenant house in the last two years, and not one of the men worked more than two weeks before declaring that it was "damn foolishness to work so hard when there are organizations so willing to provide for one!"

In another town, somewhat larger and more industrial, the head of one family "on relief" received a sizeable bonus for his world war duties. He cashed the check, spent every cent of it on flimsy decorative furniture and a vacation trip, and then settled back to being supported.

A fourteen year old boy with more ambition than the usual off-spring of this type of family accepted a job of mowing lawn for a widow. His pay was to be $2.00 a day, but his father refused to allow the boy to report for work. "My boy is gonna git $3.00 a day like a man or he ain't gonna work for nobody." And the boy spent his summer in idleness.

Their eyes are greedy with interest on what Mrs. On Relief next door is getting. A school physician prescribed a pair of glasses for a needy youngster, the glasses to be donated by charity. For weeks every family on relief swamped this doctor with demands for glasses for every one of their many children, with eyes good or bad. Likewise when Mrs. On Relief was rushed to a hospital to part with her appendix, every man and woman on relief for miles around developed symptoms of appendicitis!



Three dollars a day or nothing.

I gave a "lift" to a gaudily dressed woman hitch-hiker one day shortly before Christmas. She was on her way to the city nine miles distant to buy a doll carriage for one of her little girls. True, organizations did provide her youngsters with toys, but none had given a doll carriage. She discussed her personal affairs freely. She had nine young children; each had had his or her adenoids and tonsils removed with public aid footing the bill; the children's clothing as well as her own and also their food was free to them through public aid. Her husband was a stone cutter by trade, but there was little call for a stone cutter, so he was almost steadily out of work. I asked why he didn't accept any job as long as it paid him a wage.

"Well, you see, stone cutting is really his trade," was the quick rejoinder.

Organized Hitch Hiking

Similar to that case was one that amused my husband and me last July while we were traveling through the States. In talking with farmers, we found them lamenting the shortage of help for the haying season. Later, driving along one of the main highways of Ohio, we stopped to pick up a man and a woman, who were hitch hiking. They did *organized* hitch hiking—planning their routes carefully; having listed towns and the various free accommodations each provided as to shelter and food. The man was equipped with his honorable discharge from the army, his marriage certificate, and a letter from his last employer stating that he had been "laid off" rather than "fired". They also had a small dog with them.



"Interest in what Mrs. 'On Relief' is getting."

As they climbed into the rear seat of our car, the woman pulled a compact and lipstick from her pocket and proceeded to repair her face, remarking: "My goodness, we look as bad as farmers!" To that I found myself replying truthfully, but somewhat mischievously, "*We are* farmers."

Our passengers were talkative. The man told us that he was a telephone lineman who had been out of work for more than a year and that he traveled from town to town in hope of locating a telephone job. My husband suggested to him, that inasmuch as there seemed to be no shortage of telephone linemen, perhaps a temporary farm job with its free lodging and food as well as its wage, might tide him over. The lineman and his wife were both heartily amused and pooh-poohed the idea.

During part of our ride together, they discussed the various charity organizations that accommodated them from time to time. One of this country's most famous ones, the Salvation Army, disgruntled them considerably. That organization had the audacity on one occasion, it seems, to suggest that they leave their dog at the pound since they really couldn't afford to care for the animal; and then to add insult to injury had, despite the couple's marriage certificate, "put them up" in separate quarters for the night.

A State of Mind

Only about twenty-five families out of every one hundred accepting public aid are charity cases by circumstance. The other seventy-five families are charity cases by temperament. Yes, the majority are chronically needy, each being able to look back along a procession of forefathers as lazy, uncouth and delinquent as they themselves now are. And each as clever. Each having at his or her finger tips the committees to get in touch with if help is needed. Mrs. Chronically Needy knows just where to go for aid at the slightest provocation, and she sends out an S.O.S. to the nearest charitable organization the instant a cloud appears on her horizon, be it only a cottony tuft that would disappear at the least breeze. But she is too lazy to pucker up her lips and blow!



Let him cut his own wood.

Should one of her numerous youngsters have only a minor ailment, she cries out to the district nurse that she has so much house work to do that she can't care for her sick child. Subsequently, while the nurse bathes the child, feeds it and empties the chamber that has gone unemptied for days, the mother pretends to be busy. Yes, pretends. For her home shows no sign of tidiness, her children no sign of cleanliness, and no substantial food is cooking. The relief money buys bread, canned fruits, ice cream and penny candy. There's always money for movies and gaudy shades of fingernail polish and permanent waves for even the twelve-year-olds! What a distorted sense of values!

One of my neighbors, while traveling during the holidays last winter, was stranded in a town in the mountains because of a snow storm. She offered her services to the local charity organization, where an official informed her that it was customary for those interested to "adopt" a family during the Christmas season. By "adopting", they explained, was meant providing completely the needs of one family. My neighbor fell in with the plan and from a list of needy families, she chose a family of three considered extremely poverty stricken. She called on them to investigate their needs and then took them to the local stores to outfit them.

In selecting footwear, my neighbor suggested sport oxfords with sturdy soles and low heels for the woman, because she felt that the weather warranted them. The woman giggled nervously in response and stated flatly that they were clumsy and selected for herself patent leather pumps with 2⅝" Louis heels. The most practical thing my neighbor admits buying was a ton of coal.

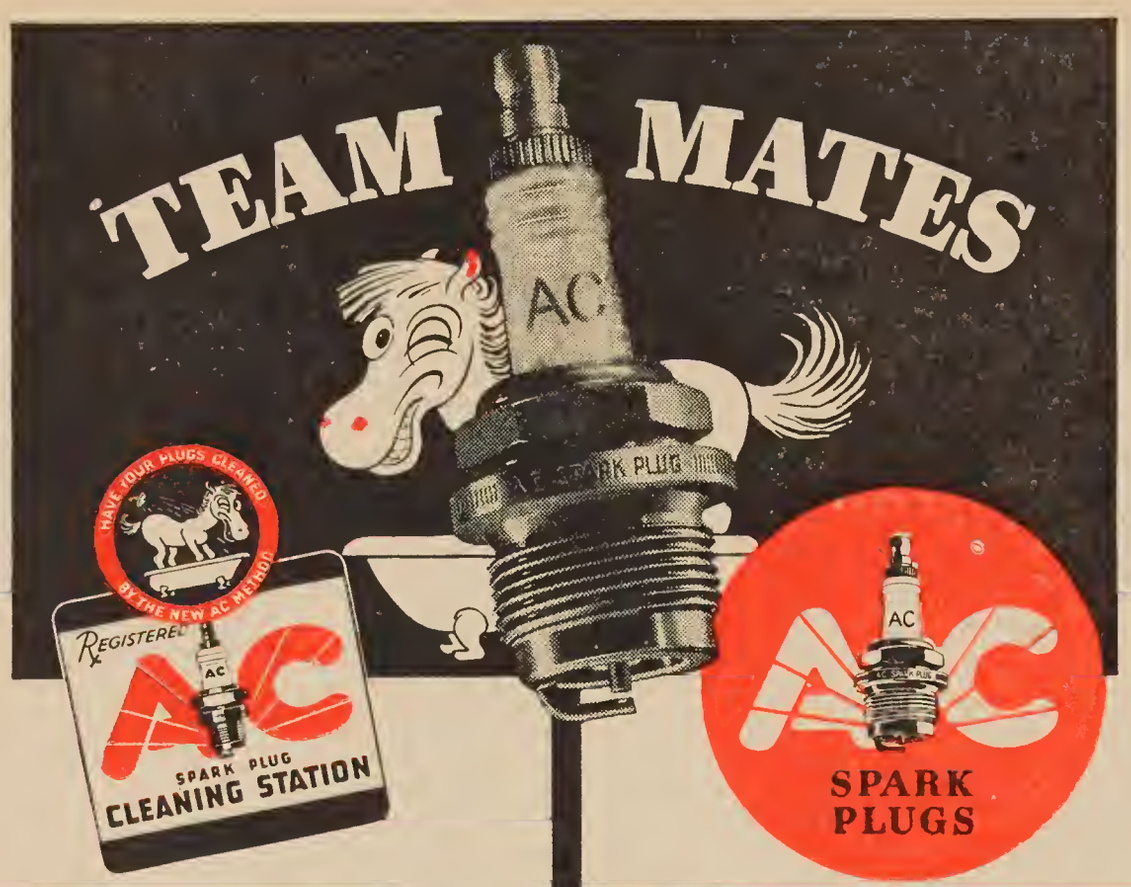
Cleanliness Costs Little

When you see a group of children on the street, you can easily single out those belonging to the shiftless families. They are the dirtiest ones, — the ones with faces smeared with cheap candy; and there is always dirty underwear showing forth, as though it cost money to be clean! And always, too, they are the boldest, most brazen of the lot, and in them at an early age one sees the making of another wasted citizen because children imitate their parents. They are shown by example, as well as teaching, that the Lord in the guise of their working neighbor will provide; and thus they loaf and through idleness drift into crime.

A rural community lends itself to a rehabilitation program. Instead of delivering coal to a relief client's cellar, could he not be expected to expend a little effort for fuel? If the money covering the fuel allotment was used to purchase a woodlot and necessary tools, and those in need of fuel put to work at hewing out their own, the hard working citizens would feel less disgruntled.

In many instances, it wouldn't be necessary to purchase a woodlot. Farmers would be glad to turn over their woods to be cleaned of dead trees and underbrush.

This practice would not lessen the tax burden particularly, if at all, but it would help to rehabilitate the rural shiftless.



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A TON OF SILAGE— *What Does It Cost ?*

HOW MANY dairymen know what it costs them to grow a ton of silage? Men who study feeding claim that a ton of silage is worth about one-third as much as the price of hay at the farm. A cow is not particularly interested in what it costs to produce silage; she will produce just as much milk with a ton that cost $5.00 as on one that cost $10.00. But regardless of what silage is actually worth for feeding, careful accounts kept on many different farms show that the cost per ton of producing it varies widely. One man may grow it for as low as $4 a ton; it may cost his neighbor $8. What is the difference?

Two things are necessary to get cheap silage. It is essential to have a high yield per acre, and it is important to do it with as little work as possible.

To get a heavy yield, you should:

1. Choose the right variety for your section, which you can do either by checking to see what your most successful neighbors are growing or by inquiring of *American Agriculturist,* your County Agent, or state college of agriculture. One question you will have to decide for yourself is this: Do you want a big, succulent corn that will give you the most tons per acre without regard to ears, or do you want corn that will mature ears to the dough stage by average frost date in your section?

2. Make or have made a germination test. Most state seed laws require that seed exposed for sale be tagged to show the percentage of germination and the date the test was made. However you do it, be sure that the seed you put in will grow.

3. Use a crow repellent. This is particularly important if you have had trouble with crows or blackbirds in the past, but it is good insurance anyway. Some use tar; some use a commercial repellent. In either case, it adds little to the cost.

4. Do not plant the corn too thick. The man who takes a chance, who does not know the germination test of the corn, and who figures on planting one out of five for the crows, plants thicker than need be. If the germination is good and the crows stay away, the crop is too thick for best results. You can get just about maximum yield by having a good corn plant every foot in the row. Thicker than that, the corn plants compete with each other and none attains full growth. By the way, better check the drill or planter for accuracy before you start planting.

5. Provide plant food. The natural fertility of some soil is higher than others, but you can help things along by a good application of farm manure plus superphosphate, or by using a complete fertilizer. One thing is sure, you cannot grow corn silage at a low cost per ton on land that will not grow a good crop, even with excellent care.

6. Weeds must be controlled. They not only must be controlled, but you must do it with the least possible labor. You cannot save much work on plowing or planting, and there are limits to what you can do on harvesting, but you can save time in controlling weeds. The best time to kill weeds is before you can see them and so far as possible before the corn is planted. Plowing some time before the crop is planted (in some sections plowing in the fall is common), then harrowing a number of times at intervals of a few days will not only put the seed bed into a friable condition, but will kill thousands of weed seeds that otherwise would compete with the corn. Then after the corn is planted, but before it comes up, frequent harrowings will continue the good work of weed control. You can go over a field with a spike tooth harrow or weeder before the corn is up in a fraction of the time it will take to go over it with a cultivator later. What you are really trying to do is to give the corn a head start over the weeds. If you can keep the weeds down until the corn gets knee high, you won't have to worry much after that.

Years ago a good farmer thought he was neglecting corn if he did not hoe it at least once. These days hoeing is too costly. Moreover it is unnecessary because careful following out of good cultivation practices makes it unnecessary. If, when next fall rolls around, you have a corn crop that will give you ten tons or better to the acre, you can be pretty sure, even though you haven't the figures, that the cost per ton is below average.

New Wrinkles for FRUIT GROWERS

HAILED as being more effective in controlling borers in peach trees than the standard materials now used, as being easier to apply and with less danger of injury to the tree, and above all as being less expensive, a chemical widely used in grain fumigation is now advocated for use by peach growers by Dr. D. M. Daniel, entomologist at the State Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y.

The new material is an emulsion of a chemical known as ethylene dichloride and potash fish-oil soap diluted with water and applied directly to the tree regardless of age. It can be poured or sprayed about the base of the tree with equally good results, and can be applied at a time when other orchard work is not pressing. The last two weeks of April and the first week in May generally prove best for spring treatment, although the dates vary according to the season.

The new treatment is more effective in cool weather than in hot weather, and can therefore be used early in the season or later in the fall than can the old treatment with paradichlorobenzene which requires a soil temperature of 60 degrees or above to be effective. Ethylene dichloride emulsion has given excellent control in western New York when applied as late as the middle of November. It appears to be safer on young trees as well as more effective than the so-called "crystal ring" treatment with "P. D. B."

Detailed directions on the preparation and use of ethylene dichloride emulsion for the peach borer may be obtained upon request to the New York Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Go Slow on Plant Vitamins

Judging from the letters I've been getting lately, many amateur gardeners are interested in Vitamin B-1, largely on account of the newspaper advertising this material has had of late. Unfortunately, many of the claims made for the materials are exaggerations.

Vitamin B-1 is commercially extracted from urine. Its close relatives, known as growth promoting substances, are all products of plant growth and plant decay. B-1, for example, is plentiful in young plants. It is made in the leaves and later on transported to the roots. Under certain circumstances, and particularly when Vitamin B-1 is lacking in plants, they will thrive and grow much faster when it is added to the soil.

There is, however, a much cheaper way of applying B-1 than buying it in small bottles at the rate of $1.00 per bottle. Some years ago a worker in Arizona was studying manure. He came to the conclusion that the benefit obtained from it, in addition to its content of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, was almost entirely due to certain materials in the brownish liquids. These materials have since been identified as growth promoting substances. The easiest and best way for most of us to obtain Vitamin B-1 and other growth promoting substances is to apply manure or manure water, or even decaying peat.—*J. R. Hepler, New Hampshire College of Agriculture.*

According to recent report of U.S. D.A, over five million elm trees have been destroyed by state and Federal authorities in the Northeast in order to control Dutch Elm disease. Owing to this good work, the disease is said not to be spreading so rapidly.

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Fresh Dug Certified Strawberry Plants. Premier Dorsett, Fairfax, Dunlap, Stevens, Aberdeen Catskill, Wm. Belt, 100-80c; 300-$1.90; 500-$2.50; 1,000-$4.75. New Dresden 100-$1.00; 1000-$8.00. Trans. Collect. R. TURNBULL, Maple View, N. Y.

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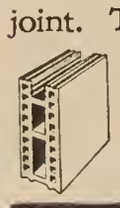
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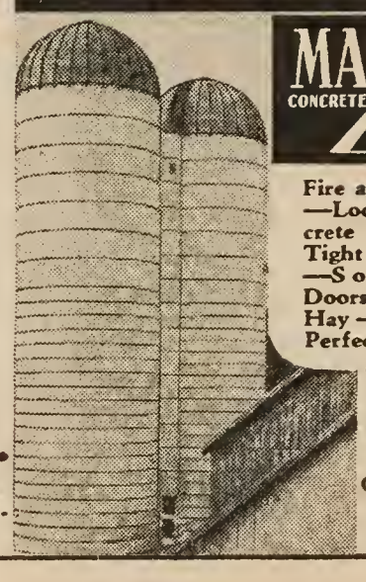
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Lavin Gerblis and the "air mail" calf.

An "Air Mail" Calf

ORDINARILY the birth of a Holstein calf is not a matter of national interest, but one born at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, on February 4, 1940, is of vast significance to the entire livestock industry of the world. On that date a purebred cow in the University herd, Lavim Gerblis of U Neb, gave birth to a bouncing young son through artificial insemination from a bull owned by H. F. duPont, Winterthur Farms, Winterthur, Delaware, shipped 1500 miles to Lincoln by air mail.

While the technique of artificial insemination is not new, the long distance shipment of cattle semen is rare. A shipment made to the Argentine by the U. S. Department of Agriculture



Winterthur Posch Great Select, the calf's "long distance" sire.

was reported successful, but there appear to be doubts in the minds of many as to its true results. Shipments have been made successfully from England to Holland, and the reverse, that have brought about conception and calves. Recently a shipment was made across this country, but so far no offspring have been born.

It is believed that this calf represents the longest successful shipment of cattle semen anywhere in the world which has brought about conception and resulted in birth of a calf.

20 Hours From Bull to Cow

The semen was collected by means of an artificial vagina by Mr. William Reed, herdsman at Winterthur Farms, at about 5 P. M. the afternoon of May 3rd, 1939. It was carefully cooled, placed in a specially designed thermos bottle furnished by the American Dairy Cattle Club and put on the plane at Wilmington, Delaware, about 6 P.M. that afternoon.

The shipment arrived in Lincoln at noon on May 4th, 1939, and the cow was inseminated first at 1 P. M., using 1.8 c.c. of the fluid semen. She was treated again at 10 P. M. that night, and on May 5th was given a third injection.

Professor H. P. Davis, head of the Dairy Department of the University, states that originally the percentage of motility of the sperms was reported as 80 per cent and on examination upon arrival at Lincoln was down to 40 per cent. It had not decreased at the time of the inseminations. Temperature of the semen during shipment ranged from 40 to 60 degrees F.

Lavim Gerblis of U Neb, dam of the air mail calf, was second on the national Holstein Honor List in 1937 with a record of 859.7 lbs. of butterfat. She has produced a daily average of 54 lbs. of milk and over 2 lbs. of butterfat during her four yearly lactations.

The sire, Winterthur Posch Great Select, one of the young bulls in service at Winterthur Farms, is a son of the leading Honor List Sire (for siring the high producing cows) of 1936, for which Mr. duPont paid $10,000 at a public sale in 1929. The dam of "Select" is one of the great producers of the Holstein breed, two of her records standing third in the United States in their respective age classifications. It seems likely, therefore, that the young bull born from this long distance mating should develop into a breeding animal of exceptionally high value.



"I allus do my butcherin' on Saturday — that way I kill two birds with one stone."

99 OUT OF EVERY 100 FARMER MEMBERS *Stood Firm!*

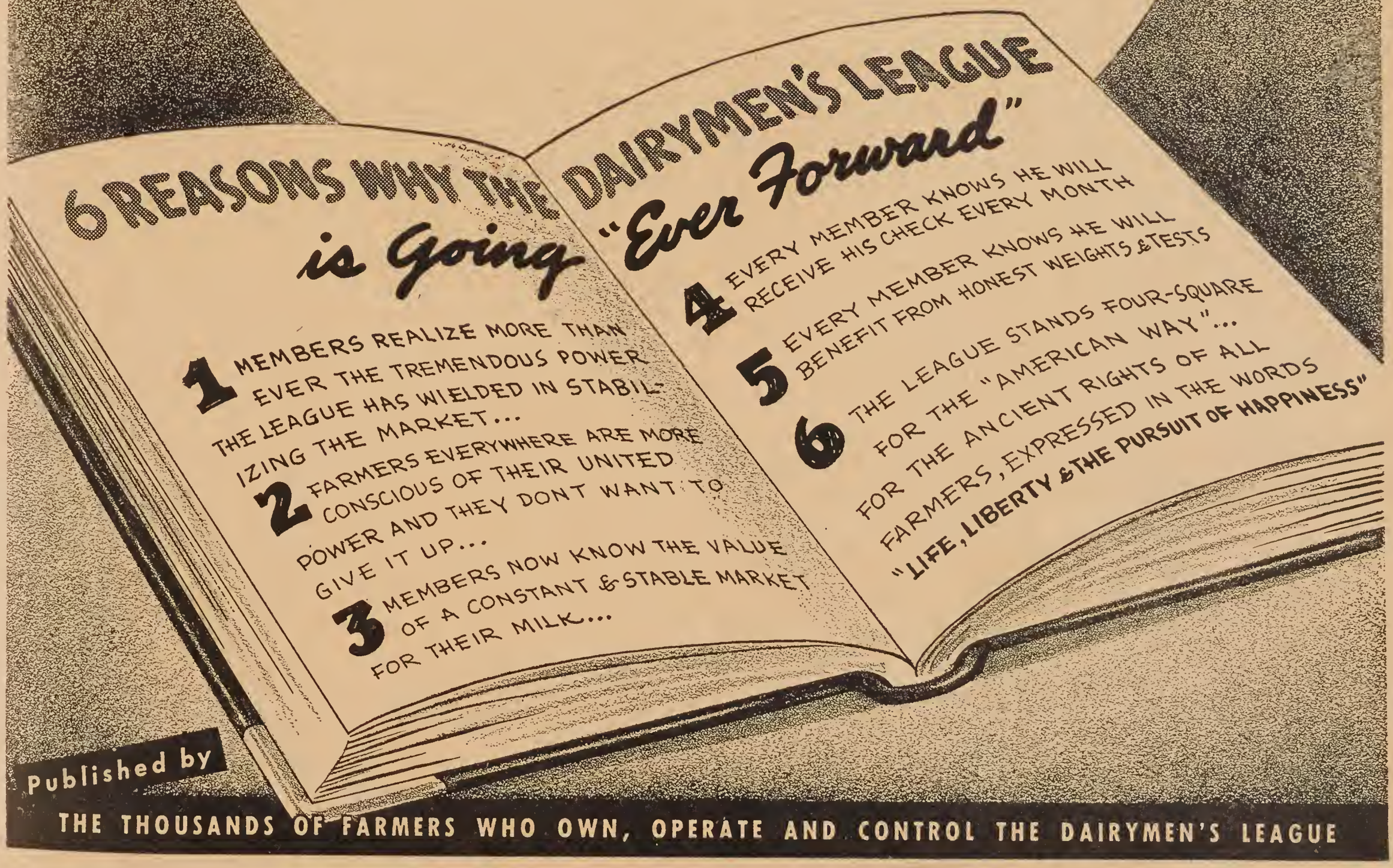
. . . Others Are Re-Joining Every Day!

The Dairymen's League is a non-stock, non-profit organization of dairy farmers. It has two cornerstones. One is that it must be member managed and controlled. Two is that it must be member owned and financed.

In order to achieve those two ends in an orderly manner—and still give members the right to withdraw whenever they see fit—the period from February 12 to 28 of each year has been set aside as the "withdrawal period."

True—a few members always withdraw. Just as a few men always change their politics every year. But that's only the working out of a healthy democratic system. Under the constitution of the League, as under the Constitution of the United States, every farmer has a free and unhampered right to think and act for himself.

And yet today's membership figures show that fewer than 1 man out of every 100 withdrew from the League this year. Many of those who did withdraw have already been reinstated. Farmers stay in the League because they believe in the League . . . and because experience proves to them that the League protects their interests better than any other means they have been able to devise. It is their organization and they stand by it!



Published by

THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE



From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

SUMMARIES of results of potato rotation experiments conducted by the State College of Agriculture emphasize the wide diversity of soil types to be found in New York. These experiments have been under way for four years at Ithaca and in Genesee, Steuben, and Franklin counties. Recently, results to date were reviewed by the college workers at the April meeting of the Central-Western New York Potato Improvement Committee.

While the research work will be continued, the committee now plans to prepare a progress report or summary on results to date to submit to its sponsor organizations, the State Farm Bureau Federation and the Empire State Potato Club, and to the Governor and Legislature.

Varying Rotations Studied

In Steuben County it was found that where potatoes have been grown every year in the same soil and received 12 tons of manure per acre plus commercial fertilizer, the yields have been higher than from any other rotations. The manure applications resulted in average increases in three years of from 68 to 88 bushels of U. S. 1 size over acreage without manure. No apparent benefits were indicated from seeding rye following a potato crop when it was plowed under the following spring for potatoes again.

Because many growers now are using two-year rotations, results with these are of interest. Potatoes, with rye cover followed by timothy and clover for green manure, produced highest yields. Next in order were potatoes with rye cover followed by corn for green manure and rye cover, and potatoes followed by dry shell beans with rye cover.

Results Vary

In Franklin County yields on many of the plots were somewhat similar to Steuben County, but Genesee County varied more widely from the other two. Some of the reasons are not yet known, but one of the factors apparently is the limestone soil. In attempting to explain some of the reasons, the college workers have been conducting numerous fertilizer experiments.

Discussion by committee members raised the question of whether the soil can be properly restored in two-year rotations. Another point raised was the effect of certain cover crops in drought years. It was indicated that structure of the organic matter in the soil may be more important than the amount of organic matter. Dr. Richard Bradfield of the agronomy department said the trouble with many of the two-year rotations was too much tillage.

He mentioned how Lewis A. Toan, Perry grower, was working in this direction. Toan, said he, is planting rye following potatoes, combining the rye and leaving the straw. Some of the rye shattered, so that he also got a seeding, he said. He found this practice lessens puddling of the soil and a good mulch helps intake of water.

Saving Water

Dr. H. C. Thompson of the vegetable crops department said that coarse organic matter in the soil definitely increases its intake of water, as well as providing aeration. In Genesee County where corn was plowed under. it was found potato roots were growing around the corn. Where soil contained less organic matter, or where it was too fine or compacted, the run-off of rainfall was greater.

Daniel Dean said that since 1918 he had been using the Maine rotation, two years of potatoes, one year of oats and one year of clover.

Considerable discussion centered around varieties. H. J. Evans said seed stock demand showed increasing popularity of Katahdins and Chippewas, with New York State definitely "going for round white potatoes."

Dr. E. V. Hardenburg reported 30 or 40 old and new varieties were being tested in 15 to 18 counties annually. These field tests enabled growers to study their behaviour, yield, disease-resistance, etc. He also said one of the needs of the industry was to reduce mechanical injury. Recommendations have shown how most of the mechanical injury on the farm may be reduced by minor changes in equipment at practically no cost to growers.

Prof. Donald Reddick told of efforts to develop a blight-immune potato. Last fall he thought he had a promising sort and planned to distribute a considerable amount for test plantings this year. The plant did well in a dry year and the tubers looked good, but now it is found they developed brown rot in storage. Thousands of plants have been grown since experiments were begun to combine the characteristics of a wild Mexican blight-free potato to the good qualities of the commercial types.

Most of the commercial types do not produce pollen, so the breeding job has been complicated. Some varieties do produce pollen, but not much else.

* * *

Cull Apple Question Debated

The Joint Fruit Committee of the State Farm Bureau Federation and the State Horticultural Society gave the cull apple question a workout, without taking action other than to commit it for further study. In principle, members of the committee and others attending the meeting found themselves not so far apart, but concerned with practical aspects of the situation.

One group proposed the committee ought to make recommendations about barring cull and low-grade apples from the fresh fruit market. Another group thought the situation might be handled satisfactorily by enforcement of present grade laws. One thought expressed was that because of low prices many farmers are forced to sell everything for which they can get any money. Whether this is short-sighted and results in a lowering of the whole price structure was another point.

While the question remains to be studied, a slant is something like this: Growers would like to see some regulation of culls and low-grade fruit which would premit them to sell them, if need be, and at the same time not compete with high-class fresh fruit. It is recognized there is or may be definite markets for considerable low-grade fruit. Growers feel that hasty action to bar a lot of this low-grade stuff might merely result in its being replaced in consuming markets by an equal amount of low-grade oranges or other competing products.

Oppose Bewley Bill

The committee wired Governor Lehman requesting his veto of the Bewley bill which would appropriate $10,000 for investigation of the apple industry by a joint legislative committee. The understood purpose of this probe by a legislative committee is to see what can be done by promoting apple sales, developing markets and levying a tax for advertising and promotion. The committee advised the Governor it felt itself competent to undertake such a study without cost to the state. It further suggested that the money might be used more satisfactorily for research purposes.

The committee is neither for nor against such a proposed tax, because it has not yet studied the matter.

The National Apple Institute selected me to tell its members "What Is Right with the Apple Industry." I liked the topic because I get so sick and tired of hearing so many negative-minded persons telling what is wrong with the apple industry and everything else. But in the interests of brevity I decided to hold down the number of "rights" to an even dozen, as follows:

1—The apple is known as the King of Fruits. It is backed by a wealth of sentiment and lore. It is the only fruit or vegetable which traditionally has a day or week dedicated to it over a wide part of the country.

2—The apple lends itself to eating, either raw or cooked. Probably there is no fruit or vegetable which can be prepared in so many ways.

3—The apple is famous as an aid to good health. The old adage about "an apple a day keeps the doctor away" may not be literally true, but it is worth a millon dollars in advertising value.

4—Production of high-grade fruit per capita is by no means excessive. There is less than a bushel per capita even in years of high production.

5—About two-thirds of the apples are produced fairly close to centers of population. This gives growers great competitive advantage over products that are grown in distant areas, such as oranges, grapefruit, pineapples.

6—The apple is one of the few fruits or vegetables which is not increasing in production. A steady decline has been noted, largely as old trees and doubtful varieties are removed.

7—Apple production has become a specialized business, with the advantage that acreage cannot be stepped up from year to year as with annual crops.

8—The marketing season for apples is being lengthened. The apple is not highly perishable, like the peach or strawberry. Current research indicates we will be able to hold apples on the trees longer to develop higher quality and then keep them better in storage for longer periods.

9—Increasing attention is being given to utilizing inferior grades of fruit in by-products, so as to keep them off the fresh fruit market.

10—The trade, dietitians, and the public seem receptive to apple promotion. Some growers are beginning to realize they must take a more active part in merchandising their product, because in that direction lies solution of many of their problems.

11—Enough has been done to show that distribution, prices, and net returns may be improved by advertising, salesmanship, and trade promotion.

12—The apple industry is beginning to appreciate the value of education and self-help to solve its problem. It has been a hard lesson to learn, and I am sorry to say it has not yet been fully absorbed, but the cold fact is that the apple grower must do for himself what no one else will do for him.

There are a lot of other "rights" I might add about the apple industry, but enough have been listed here to indicate the opportunities that lie within the grasp of the industry. There are some things I have not mentioned, notably surplus purchases by the government. I can hardly conceive that it is a right state of affairs for growers to have to go begging to the government to buy their apples for 85 cents a bushel. This is especially true when almost any day one may see so much "junk" rotting in stores and discouraging the public from buying apples.

Personally, I believe an excellent emergency job has been done in handling surplus purchases. Probably the need will remain until something happens to raise the general price level.

I know it is hard to start self-help programs in times of depressed prices. But the point is that when everything is booming you don't need them. Any kind of a self-help or educational process is slow in getting started. Results must be cumulative rather than spectacular. I am convinced that because such organizations as the Apple Institute have been able to stay in business and pay their bills, despite low prices, this self-help process is taking form.

I believe that what the apple industry needs is faith in its ability to go forward, and an action program that will enable it to go forward. I don't think the problem is too great, if there is organized cooperation. I think the job is tough because there is too little cooperation—too many free riders who want to share all the benefits without giving any help.

Your problem, as I see it, is not so much selling apples as it is to sell your own people to participating in and supporting a sound program.

98 Per Cent for Milk Amendments

The vote on the amendments of the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order for the New York City milk shed, has been announced as follows: 36,942 ballots were counted. Of these 36,371 were "yes" and 571 were "no". Cooperative associations qualified to vote for their members cast 29,830 votes for the amendments and 164 against. Individuals who voted cast 6,541 ballots for the amendments and 407 against.

The amendments, designed to prevent a serious drop in prices to producers for May and succeeding months, will doubtless become effective May 1, although at this writing no definite date has been set.



The Veterans of Foreign Wars are holding their usual sale of Buddy Poppies Memorial Day. These are made by disabled American soldiers, and the money received for them is used for aid of these men.

Did the Depression Reduce Consumption of Dairy Products?

By LELAND SPENCER

WHENEVER we run into a tail-spin of deflation and unemployment, consumers have to cut down on what they spend for nearly everything. The worst deflation of prices this country has ever had began in 1929. The estimated earnings of industrial workers were less than half as much in 1932 as in 1929. It is interesting to see what happened to the sales and consumption of dairy products under these conditions.



Leland Spencer

In the low year of the depression, American consumers spent about 60 per cent as much per capita for dairy products as in 1929. The reduced expenditures were entirely due to lower prices paid, as there was no significant change in the milk equivalent of all products purchased.

The deflation had very different effects upon the consumption and prices of the several products. This is shown in the accompanying table. For example, consumers reduced their purchases of fluid milk about 12 per cent, but increased their use of evaporated milk by 11 per cent. Ice cream suffered the greatest loss of consumption, about 45 per cent. It will come as a surprise to many that the consumption of oleo was reduced sharply during the depression, while the consumption of butter actually increased a little.

CHANGES IN CONSUMPTION AND PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND OLEOMARGARINE IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE PERIOD OF DEFLATION AND DEPRESSION, 1929-1934

Product	Year of smallest consumption per capita	Change in consumption from 1929	Decline in retail price for same period	Decrease in consumer expenditure per capita, for same period
Fluid milk	1934	—12%	20%	29%
Evaporated milk	1933	+11	33	26
Butter	1933	+ 3	50	49
Cheese	1932	— 5	39	43
Ice cream	1933	—45	17*	54
Oleo	1932	—44	44	69

*Estimated.

Probably the main reason that butter consumption was maintained so well during the depression is that retail prices of butter were drastically reduced. Free distribution of butter by government and local welfare agencies helped, but low prices were the main factor in holding up consumption. In 1933, retail prices of butter averaged only 27 cents a pound, or one-half the 1929 price. On the other hand, retail prices of fluid milk were reduced only 20 per cent, and ice cream even less.

These facts suggest that it is of great importance to dairymen, first, to restore and maintain a high level of industrial prosperity in the United States; and second, to keep the prices of fluid milk at a fair level in comparison with the price of evaporated milk and other foods.

The Milk Price for April

THE uniform or blended price to milk producers in the New York Milk Shed for the Month of April was recently announced by Administrator Harmon as $1.92 a hundred. The price is for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone. It is 18c less than the February price.

There are three reasons for the decline. First, the price of most manufactured products under which surplus milk goes dropped during March in amounts varying from 4c a hundred for milk used for butter to 14c a hundred for milk used for cheese. Second is the increased milk production. Approximately 44.2 per cent of the milk delivered during March was used as fluid milk, compared with 50.5 per cent during February. For March the amount of milk on which the price was computed was 475,405,106 lbs., while February production was 388,545,532, representing an increase of nearly two million pounds a day. The third reason is the drop in Class II-A milk from $2.05 to $1.90. During March about 60,000 producers delivered milk to 491 plants approved for the Metropolitan area.

Class prices on which the March uniform price was figured are as follows: Class I (fluid milk), $2.82; Class II-A (fluid cream), $1.90; Class II-B, $1.828; Class III-A, $1.428; Class III-B, $1.534; Class III-C, $1.134; Class III-D, $1.109; Class IV-A, $1.034; and Class IV-B, $1.076.

Amendments Generally Approved

Recent meetings of dairymen indicate general approval of the amendments expected to go into effect on May 1. General opinion is that amendments improve the order in spite of the fact that some things were included for which dairymen did not specifically ask and some things for which they asked were omitted. Among the latter was a provision that dealers should pay into the equalization fund on a weekly basis rather than once a month. As you remember, the amendments set a minimum Class 1 price of $2.45 for May, June and July; and a minimum Class I price of $2.65 for November and December. These prices are designed to put a floor under the price structure.

There is considerable sentiment among producers that a move should be started to secure an amendment also to set a minimum price for Class I milk for the months of August, September and October. On the other hand, there are some dairymen who feel that it would not be wise to attempt to get further amendments at this time.

An Interesting Experiment

The New Bedford Milk Producers' Association, New Bedford, Massachusetts, has decided that it can maintain a stable market without federal aid. For six years New Bedford has had a federal marketing agreement which has been successful. The terms of the agreement are to be continued without federal assistance.

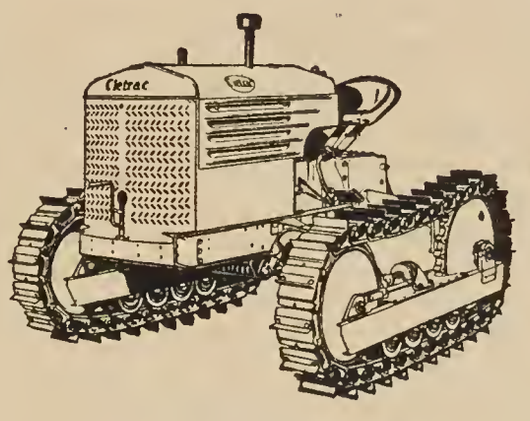
This development will be watched with interest, in view of the strong feeling in the New York Milk Shed that government assistance in maintaining a stable milk market should be temporary and that eventually dairymen should become well enough organized to handle the situation.

Milk Prices in Other Markets

During the month of April several city markets in eastern states reported declines in the prices of Class I milk, ranging from 14c to 30c a hundred. In Buffalo the Class I price was reduced 35c a hundred, with retail prices unchanged. In Pittsburgh and McKeesport markets in Pennsylvania the Class I price was lowered 30c a hundred, and the retail price went down a cent a quart. On March 18 Class I price in Cleveland was reduced 30c, and retail price was reduced 1c a quart. Only market to show increase during April was Baltimore where milk delivered at homes went up 1c a quart. Increase marked a more stable adjustment of prices following unsettled conditions.

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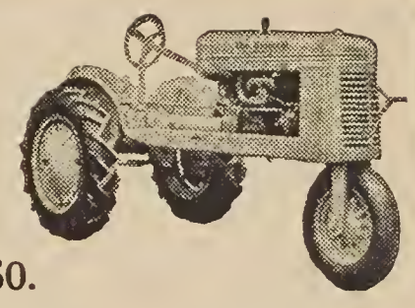


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NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

Farm Leaders Oppose Chain Store Tax

HEARINGS of vital interest to farmers are being held this month in Washington by a subcommittee of House Ways and Means Committee. Under consideration is Patman chain store tax bill which would impose excessive taxes on chain stores and force the breaking up of largest chain systems.

Several farm leaders from various sections of United States spoke vigorously against this tax bill, arguing that it would penalize efficiency in distribution and cut consumption of farm produce. John Rice, representing Massachusetts Fruit Growers Ass'n., said that enactment of Patman bill would completely disorganize fruit growing industry. He pointed to good work of chains in helping New England apple growers to move their apples following 1938 hurricane, which felled thousands of New England apple trees and made quick handling of crop imperative. Apple selling campaign which Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company and other chain groups put on at that time, he declared, saved many a farmer from bankruptcy.

Another speaker against the bill was American Farm Bureau Federation President, Edward O'Neal. He testified that in recent years chains have cooperated with farmers very effectively in purchase and sale of surplus farm commodities, and made possible the consumption of large quantities of farm commodities which otherwise might rot in the fields. In addition to farmers' interest as producers in chains, Mr. O'Neal said that they have a further interest in them as consumers who are anxious to retain the savings made possible through chain store purchases.

Mr. O'Neal concluded his testimony by saying that the Farm Bureau believes each type of distributor — the independent, the chain and the cooperative — should be given an open field limited only to fair competition, and that "any sound legitimate way of distributing goods to consumers at lower costs should be encouraged instead of penalized."

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Cotton Stamp Plan To Get First Test

COTTON STAMPS, as well as food stamps, are soon to be made available to relief families in a few cities. First to get them will be Memphis, Tennessee, one of largest cotton markets in United States.

Purpose of both food and cotton stamp programs is to help move farm surpluses, and at same time enable needy families to be better clothed and fed. Food stamp plan, now in operation in 30 cities, is said to be very successful in increasing consumption of fruits, vegetables, and other foods which are from time to time listed by Department of Agriculture as "surplus" foods.

Cotton stamps to be sold by government to Memphis relief families will permit them to buy twice as much in way of cotton goods as formerly, without it costing any more than they have been in habit of spending. Retail drygoods stores will take the stamps in trade only for cotton goods which have been made entirely in United States and from cotton produced here.

U. S. Acts To Guard Neutrality

AT THREE o'clock in the morning, April 9, a telephone message from Washington brought to President Roosevelt at his Hyde Park country home the shocking news of Germany's swift invasion of democracies of Denmark and Norway. Following day, President hurried to Washington and acted with Secretary of State Hull to take steps to safeguard United States' neutrality.

Under Neutrality Act, President shut off further American travel and shipping to and from Scandinavia and Northern Russia. Money and credits in this country belonging to Norway and Denmark were placed under government control, to prevent their use by Germany. Also, government loans scheduled for Norway, Sweden, and Denmark have been held up.

Living in Scandinavia are 3,371 Americans, who have been informed that government will aid them to quit new war area as soon as possible. Those who can afford to pay their way home will be expected to do so. Those who can't will be aided by special fund created for the purpose by Congress.

Germany's ruthless seizure of Norway and Denmark brings Europe's war closer to United States because of nearness of Danish colony, Greenland, to America. Island is only 300 miles from Canada and 1,300 miles from United States. Should Germany ever try to occupy Greenland as well as the mother country, Denmark, question arises whether United States would feel that its own defense and Monroe Doctrine were involved.

Although northern Greenland was discovered by Peary, United States gave up its claim to it when we bought Virgin Islands from Denmark in 1916. Greenland has an area of 736,518 square miles, but all except about 31,000 square miles is ice capped. Population numbers only 17,000, of whom 400 are Danes and the rest Eskimos.

SLANT: In formal statement issued last week, President condemned Germany's attack upon peaceful Denmark and Norway and declared that if civilization is to survive, "powerful neighbors must respect the independence of small nations." As long as a great country like Germany is ruled by a gangster government, no nation is safe. America must keep out of this futile Old World struggle at all cost, but we must at same time prepare to take care of ourselves should our own freedom be threatened. In view of events abroad, there seems no doubt that our surest road to peace is to have an adequate defense program.

$28,000,000 *a Day*

WHEN FIGURES get into billion class, it is hard to make them mean much to those of us who think in terms of pennies and hundreds of dollars, so here are some that will make your head swim, as they did ours:

From July 1 to Dec. 31 of this year, Federal Government is expected to spend $5,000,000,000, an average of $28,000,000 a day. This is $3,000,000 a day more than the British are now spending on their war.

Four years ago, when another presidential election was on the calendar, Federal government spent $4,400,000,000, but that sum included a big chunk of cash for soldiers' bonus. This year there is no soldiers' bonus for an excuse, but Federal Government spending will beat 1936 figure by several hundred million. Checks will flow latter this year to large and growing groups of our population, including 2,000,000 WPA workers, 1,500,000 old people, and 4,000,000 farmers.

Millions of voters, nearly one-third of them, now have a stake in government spending.

Farm Credit Battle Continues

YOU CAN'T MIX farm credit and relief in the same institution, said Frank E. Boice, of American National Livestock Association, who took up the cudgels for an independent Farm Credit Administration at a hearing held this month by House Committee on Agriculture.

"It is so easy to extend relief by easing up on collections that we are convinced that the department of agriculture will not long resist the temptation to grant relief through a credit institution which it controls," and when that happens, added Mr. Boice, it inevitably becomes all relief.

Wheeler-Jones bill, which has been subject of hearings for a month, has been called a brazen attempt to destroy farmer-controlled cooperative credit, and to use soft farm credit to farmers as a political bait. A. S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner who was forced out of Farm Credit Administration after Secretary Wallace decided to manage FCA, has described Wheeler-Jones bill as a "complete abandonment of the principle of a farm-owned cooperative credit system in favor of straight government lending, with a widespread operating organization entirely under the control and domination of one man located in Washington. The political possibilities of such an organization



WAR SPREADS.— *This map shows scene of new theatre of war, following Nazi Germany's ruthless seizure of Denmark and Norway on April 9. Fate of Norway still hangs in the balance while Britain and France fight along with Norway to push back the Germans.*

are practically unlimited."

Secretary Wallace recently announced that he is preparing to "take to the country" his side of the Farm Credit argument, claiming that opponents of his program have "misrepresented" policies adopted by FCA since President Roosevelt turned the agency over to Department of Agriculture last July.

Secretary Wallace did not mention by name his opponents, but farmers know that his opponents include practically all of the major farm organizations, including the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the National Council of Cooperatives, to which belong most of the successful farmers' cooperatives in this country. All of these organizations are bitterly opposed to Wheeler-Jones bill, and are fighting for passage of the Gillette-Kleberg bill which aims to restore FCA to independent status under a bi-partisan board.

War Spurs New Uses For Farm Products

EUROPE'S WAR is doing one good thing for American farmers. By shutting off imports of certain supplies we get from Europe, it has put more steam behind drive to find new uses for farm products in industry.

Recent new developments were announced at meeting of Sixth Annual Chemurgic Conference held last month in Chicago, where more than 250 new industrial products, which can or have been made from farm products, were discussed. Among these were starches such as arrowroot, which waxy corn and starch sweet potatoes can supply; fibers like jute, which may be replaced in part by hemp; drying oils like tung and perilla, for which dehydrated castor oil can be substituted; and a non-crystallizing corn syrup that is replacing cane sugar in many uses and building up new uses of its own. Other substitutes developed from corn and exhibited at meeting included plastic buttons, paper, wallboard, varnish, and cloth.

Cotton was there with its share of new offspring, including the new cotton stockings, cotton plastic spoons, and an icecream made from cottonseed meal and lint extract. This icecream is said to be highly nutritious as well as good to the taste.

Minnesota and California flax growers are happy about the development of a new United States made cigarette paper which will use the flax from 100,000 acres this year. Before the war, practically all cigarette paper had to be imported from France and Italy.

Government now has four great regional laboratories under construction to aid in finding new uses for farm products. Congress has appropriated over seven million dollars in the past two years and next year will add another three million. Laboratories are to be located in Philadelphia, Peoria, San Francisco, and New Orleans. Each will have a staff of 250 persons eventually, and a program of research which it is hoped and confidently expected will do much during the next ten years to solve the problem of surplus farm crops.

SLANT: Education and research like the above are best answers to farm and other problems.

Co-Ops. Help Woodlot Owners

IF YOU want more money from your woodlot, join or organize a woodlot marketing cooperative, advises James D. Pond of Cornell University forestry department.

Such co-ops, says Mr. Pond, promote careful cutting in woodlots, so that owner has continuous income from faster growth on higher quality trees; they work to get a higher income for members through sales of larger logs and quality timber, better markets, accurate scaling of logs and measurement of other products, and the opening up of new markets. They keep accounts for their members, give work to local people, and often result in establishment of new local woodworking industries or reviving of an old one.

Pointing to Tioga Woodland Owners' Cooperative, at Owego, N. Y., as a successful example, Mr. Pond states that it expects to cut about half-a-million board feet of logs this year.

New Hog Cholera Vaccine

UNIVERSITY of California has announced a new hog cholera vaccine which it says will prevent loss of millions of dollars worth of swine every year. It differs from other vaccines which have been in common use in that it does not produce the disease, and therefore does away with possibility of newly vaccinated pigs spreading the infection to hogs which have not been inoculated.

Credit for the new preparation goes to Dr. William H. Boynton and Gladys M. Woods of veterinary science division of University of California, and to Dr. F. W. Wood of Cutter laboratories. Announcement states that the new vaccine has been made available to all veterinarians in United States.

Good Books to Read

TO THE END OF THE WORLD, *Helen C. White.* From boyhood, Michel de la Tour d'Auvergne loved the Abbey of Cluny, and dreamed that in his own generation, as in the Middle Ages, it might again reawaken the spiritual life of France. But when he gets to Cluny he discovers that in the turbulent conditions of his day his dream cannot be realized. He turns from role to role, trying the life of a parish priest in a small fishing village, till the peasant feeling proves too strong; going to Paris to face the Revolution and help as opportunity offers; devoting himself to a hidden ministry in the mountains of Auvergne. The whole story glows with rich pageantry.—*The Macmillan Company, New York.* $2.50.

Good Movies to See

REBECCA. A bleak old manor on the rocky coast of Cornwall fired the imagination of Daphne du Maurier, and against this gloomy pile she concocted an ingenious melodrama, which has now been transferred to the screen. Although the story is told by a girl whose name is never mentioned, the real heroine is the flaming, sinister Rebecca, who long after her death continues to dominate the lives of those she touched, turning their happiness to bitter sorrow. Laurence Olivier plays the part of Max De Winter, Joan Fontaine the shy second wife.

THE BLUE BIRD. Fantasy of happiness and its attainment, based on Maeterlinck's well-known play. Shirley Temple as Mytyl. Fine music. Good family entertainment. Technicolor.

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Because of High Line going through, I am offering for sale at a bargain, latest model DELCO LIGHT PLANT with good set of large batteries, radio and other accessories. If you are interested, come and see it, no letters answered.
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Albert J. Ayres. R. I, Branchville, N. J.

DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

THE value of various State Agricultural College experiments, extension services, and just practical livestock feeding is perfectly demonstrated by the western lamb feeding project at Ithaca, N. Y., this season. These lambs, fed under the direction of Dr. John Willman, were part of a band of about 4,000 lambs which I bought in New Mexico, most of the balance going to other New York State Farmers. They were fed no differently and handled under no better conditions than almost any of our feeders could handle them, yet here are the results.

They gained better than three-tenths of a pound a day or about a pound every three days on feed. This is 20 or 30% better than the average feeder is doing. They brought on the Buffalo market 25c a hundred more than any other State lambs sold that day. They dressed, for the packers that bought them, almost four pounds more of edible meat per hundred pounds live weight than average, and cost the packer 53c a hundred weight less, live basis, than average New York State fed lambs cost them.

This means that just on the hundred thousand Western lambs fed in New York State, the farmer should and could be getting over forty thousand dollars more every year than he is getting.

* * *

Export of food products of all kinds has fallen off in the last few months, but developments of the past few days in Europe would indicate again that no early peace is in sight, that we are in for a long war. This will have a tremendous influence on all our plans, probably affecting agriculture more next Spring than it will this Summer or Fall. Therefore, I believe plans should be long term rather than short. This places livestock directly in the picture: a flock of ewes for long term production, light feeding cattle, a few sows (they are sure cheap now), and horses. This means barns full of fodder of all kinds this Fall, and plans to continue to fill them each Fall for at least the next few years.

This seems to be a war of and for gasoline and oil. If the situation ever gets around to where our supply of these products is available to either the warring or neutral countries, no one knows how much farm power will cost. Horses are still cheap—too cheap.

Hill Country Sheep Production

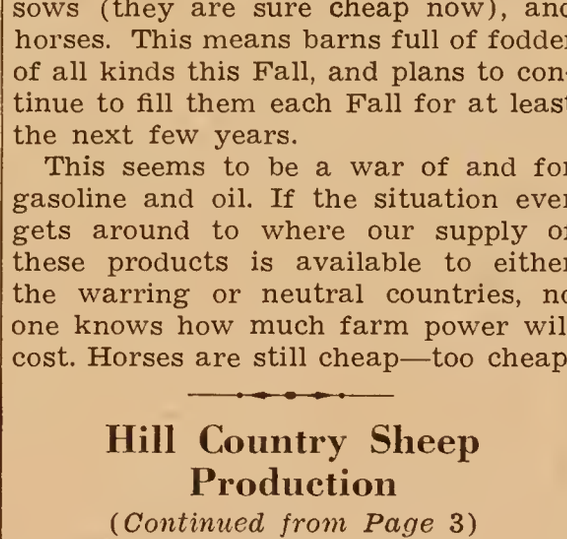
(*Continued from Page* 3)

and Sons, of Albany, New York, and the investigation is supervised by an operation committee consisting of Professor F. B. Morrison, Chairman; Professor John P. Willman, Vice-Chairman, and Professor E. L. Worthen of Cornell University, N. F. Smith, County Agricultural Agent, Mt. Morris; R. W. Pease, County Agricultural Agent, Canandaigua; Otto Landon, the farmer in charge of the sheep farm, and George L. Brown, Secretary of the committee and purchasing agent of Kenwood Mills, Albany, New York.

In addition there is an advisory committee consisting of F. H. Eldridge, Harry Eldridge and W. S. Wooster, all members of the Albany firm; E. H. Thomson, president of the Federal Land Bank, Springfield, Massachusetts; Dr. J. F. Roberts, sheep salesman for the Producer's Cooperative Commission Association, Buffalo; and S. B. Whitaker, secretary of the New York State Sheep Growers' Cooperative Association, Penn Yan.

A large percentage of the flocks in New York State are found on the better farms. It is fortunate that the Kenwood Sheep Farm has been established to learn something about the advisability of raising larger than average flocks on such submarginal or abandoned hilly farms. Since detailed records are being kept, much valuable information on both sheep and crop production will be obtained. Plans are being made to hold a sheep field day at the farm some time during the summer.

* John Willman is a member of the staff of the Department of Animal Husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture.



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MONDAY, MAY 13, 1940
Show Starts 9:30 a. m. Sale Starts 12:30 p. m.
Luncheon Will Be Served



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Will ship two or more C.O.D., F.O.B. Woburn, Mass. No charge for crating. Orders requiring inoculation 35c extra, for each pig.
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LARGEST RED BREEDER
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CHICKS 10c EACH — PULLETS, 20c.
Burton Poultry Farm,
CLARENCE, NEW YORK

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

A Silver Lining

Eat Eggs—Talk Eggs—Sell Eggs

By J. C. HUTTAR

SOMEBODY once said, "It's always darkest before the dawn." I must confess that I don't get up before daybreak often enough to know this from experience. When I do I'm too sleepy to try to figure out how dark it is.



J. C. Huttar

Anyway, it reminds me of the poultry situation right now.

Things, haven't looked so good in the chicken business. Here I am spending just about all my time buying eggs for the United States Government in New York City. I bought 140,000 cases in the month of March and the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation had other agents buying that many more in other parts of the country.

This means two things to me. Firstly, if the government hadn't bought these eggs, prices would have dropped quite a bit lower. And, secondly, before the government buying is finished it should take more than a half million cases of eggs off the market and out of the way. These would otherwise go into storage warehouses and be brought out for sale next fall.

In spite of this buying, egg prices have been lower than in the winter and spring of 1939. This together with higher feed prices has taken a lot of the joy out of egg production.

So it has been dark for the poultryman the last few months. The only question now is, "Will there be a dawn? And, if so, how soon?"

The Gray Streaks

I may be mistaken, but I think I see some gray streaks in the eastern sky.

For one thing, I see by all reports that the marketing of old hens from last fall to date was heavier than common. This has apparently reduced the total number of layers in the country nearly down to a level with a year ago, when egg production wasn't too heavy.

Then, if you have come across the hatching reports which the federal government publishes monthly, you already know that chick hatchings and sales are from ¼ to ⅓ below last year and even below 1938.

I don't expect hatchings to continue to run so low for the whole season. In fact the preliminary report for April first shows only an 8% decrease in orders for baby chicks to be delivered after that date. But still the total hatch is bound to be well below last year and possibly as small as 1938. In that year the hatch was not big enough to give us a distressed marketing problem.

The other ray of light which I see is in the cold storage picture.

I just got the Government report for April first. It showed the total storage holdings of eggs, unbroken and in the shell, to be 250,000 cases less than on April first last year and 375,000 less than the past five years average for that date. This means a drop of 23% from last year and 30% from the five year average.

Besides the unbroken, or shell, eggs in storage one has to watch the storage of eggs in cans too. This means eggs which were broken out of the shell and either separated into yolks and whites before canning and freezing or put in unseparated. These frozen eggs go to bakeries, ice cream plants and candy manufacturers, who use them the year round. They are mostly canned in the spring and put in storage. They are used every month in the year. They make up quite a bit of the total production of eggs. A case of eggs will average to yield nearly 40 pounds of this canned product.

Now if we take the total of the canned or frozen eggs in storage and add it to the shell eggs we'll find that the total holdings are now 750,000 cases below last year and 800,000 cases under the past five years average.

While there is still lots of time left to store eggs this year it begins to look like fewer eggs will be put away to compete with fresh egg prices the last half of this year.

Too Many Losses

Spring prices depend quite a bit on the man who finances the storage eggs.

In the last 25 years there have been two years that storage eggs have lost money for their owners for every one when they've shown a profit. Last year was a particularly bad year.

So the speculators and storers are getting poorer and more cautious. That's why the surplus eggs have so few friends this spring.

I guess it is a good thing the Government is buying some of these surplus eggs and giving them to folks who would normally eat very few if any eggs. This gets them out of the way.

The Big Problem

The answer to all these tough times in the chicken business still lies (as Editor Ed pointed out a month ago) in getting folks to eat more eggs than they do.

Every poultryman with 200 hens or more, every poultry breeder and hatcheryman, every feed dealer and manufacturer and every maker and dealer in poultry equipment has to realize this before it can be corrected.

We all have to eat eggs, talk eggs and sell eggs to other folks. To keep you reminded of it, I'm heading my column with this statement—

EAT EGGS — TALK EGGS — SELL EGGS!

Eat More Eggs

I cannot tell you how deeply I appreciate the fine issue of March 16 and all that it has done in the interest of fresh eggs. As an officer of one of the organizations which was instrumental in getting the spring egg festival started in conjunction with the Associated Food Chains and Independent Stores, I cannot help expressing my deep appreciation for the wonderful issue that you have devoted so fully to egg consumption. I believe that in the whole country *American Agriculturist* ranks first in the spring egg drive on the matter of publicity. I certainly congratulate you and thank you for so urgently taking up the cause of our poultry people. — *L. Harris Hiscock, President of International Baby Chick Association, Skaneateles, N. Y.*

* * *

Your article "How Can I Stay in the Poultry Business" which appeared in the March 16 issue of *American Agriculturist* is a plain statement of

(*Continued on Page* 19)

Baby Chicks

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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Raising Baby Chicks



A brooder house all ready for the chicks. The fire has been going for three days, and the thermometer at the edge of the hover registers 90°. The floor is covered with a thin layer of ground corn cobs, which this poultryman has found very satisfactory.

In each corner is some straw to keep the chicks from crowding. On this farm this method is preferred. When the chicks get to the corners, they may work up the hill of straw gradually, but it is rather slippery and it prevents their congregating in the corners.

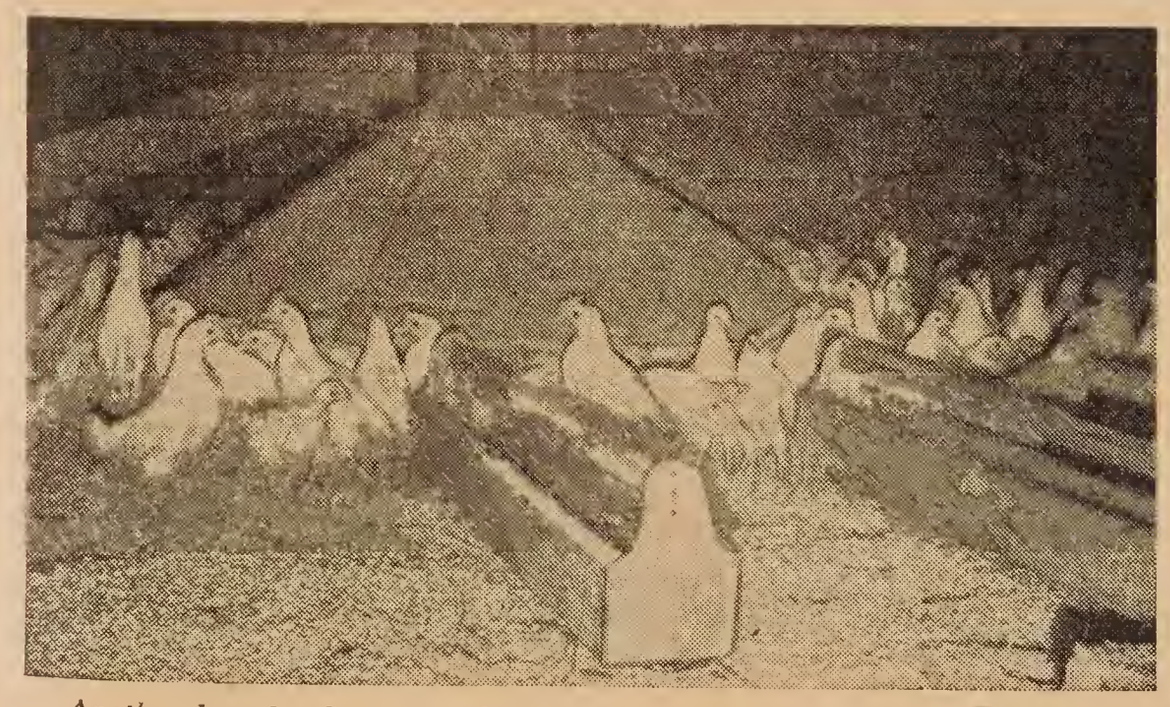
On the floor are several clean egg flats that have not been used for shipping eggs. These are covered with mash.



Putting baby chicks in a brooder house. Drinking fountains have just been disinfected with a coal tar disinfectant, rinsed thoroughly, and filled with lukewarm water. This is an important step sometimes overlooked. A day-old chick can be very easily chilled by drinking cold water.

In this house, measuring 8 by 14 feet, there are 300 chicks, which is about the maximum that this poultryman feels should be put in one house. The program here differs from that commonly followed in one respect in that no fence is used to keep the chicks close to the heat. The house is warm, and no trouble has been experienced because of wandering away from the stove.

In a day or two several chick hoppers will be placed in the space between the hover and the door. Fountains the size of those shown in the picture are left about a week. Then larger ones are substituted. These fountains are washed daily and disinfected thoroughly once a week.



Another brooder house on the same farm, showing chicks well started on the way to becoming profitable producers. The feed hoppers shown here replace the smaller type as soon as the chicks are large enough to use them.

Chickens Can't Read!

—but they can tell you unmistakably whether their feed contains *milk* and enough of it for real milk *results.* Chickens can't read the printing on the tag or on the bag—what's *in* the bag is what counts!

Lack of enough milk in the breeder mash has been responsible for much of the trouble with poor hatchability this season—a high price to pay for false economy.

Curly toe paralysis in young chicks has been troublesome this year—the result, in too many cases, of the lack of enough milk in the starting mash.

No real substitute has yet been found for all the known and yet-unknown nutrients of dry skim milk. The careful feed maker is not satisfied with makeshifts. He uses high grade dry skim milk—7½ to 10% in chick starter and in breeder mash—5% in egg mash and growing mash.

Insist on dry skim milk in your feeds and *enough* to do the job. Remember, there is no substitute!

AMERICAN DRY MILK INSTITUTE, INC.
221 NO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO



"I put Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets in their drinking water."

A double-duty medicine, Phen-O-Sal (1) checks germ growth in drinking water; (2) medicates the digestive system. Get a package today! See your Dr. Salsbury dealer, or write direct to us.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa

Dr. Salsbury's PHEN-O-SAL TABLETS

John Schuster, R. 2, Litchfield, Conn.

Plans OF THIS HOUSE Free

BUILD WITH STEEL!

Save Money! Save Time! Do the work yourself, with simple tools. Chicks grow faster, broilers thrive better, hens lay more eggs, when housed in comfortable, sanitary structures of galvanized steel and insulation board. These plans clearly show how to use these modern materials in poultry structures that are warmer in winter, cooler in summer, easier to keep clean, and require least expense for painting or repairs. For lifetime rust-free service, specify SEAL of QUALITY 2 oz. heavy zinc-coated galvanized sheets; each sheet marked with the Seal. Any dealer can get them for you. Order your FREE plans today from

ZINC INSTITUTE 2 oz. COATING SEAL OF QUALITY

AMERICAN ZINC INSTITUTE, Inc.
Dept. 36, 60 E. 42d St., New York, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Coming to PHILADELPHIA?
Rooms with Bath for $2.50
HOTEL PHILADELPHIAN
39TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TURKEYS

BIG BREASTED TURKEYS 5,000 WEEKLY
Special Bronze, Black, White and Red. Top quality. Low prices. Mixed $32.-100. Send NO MONEY. Poults C.O.D. 100% alive.
S. W. KLINE, Box 6, MIDDLECREEK, PENNA.

TURKEY POULTS, Highest Quality. Lower Prices. Bronze, White, Red, Narragansett, Black. FREE CIRCULAR. Pennsylvania's Largest Breeders.
SEIDELTON FARMS, WASHINGTONVILLE, PENNA.

BABY TURKEYS, ALL BREEDS. Broad breasted, quick developing market birds. Pullorum tested. We own our breeders, therefore, sure of quality—priced right.
PINE CREEK TURKEY ROOST, Holland, Michigan.

DUCKLINGS

Ducklings. Runners $7 for fifty, Pekins $7.50. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

KILL RATS WITHOUT POISON

YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE



K-R-O won't kill Livestock, Pets or Poultry; Gets Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from *Red Squill,* a raticide recommended by U.S. Dept. Agr. (Bul. 1533). Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and $1.00; Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drug and Seed Stores. Damage each rat does costs you $2.00 a year. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

BABY CHICKS

OUR GUARANTEE. You need have no hesitation in sending money to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST baby chick advertisers. If they fail to send the chicks to you, your money will be refunded. We require every advertiser to stand back of statements made in the advertisement. Obviously no one can guarantee that chicks will live. To take advantage of our guarantee it is necessary, when writing advertisers, to say, "I saw your advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

AMERICAN TOP QUALITY CHICKS

AMERICAN CHICKERIES

Every Chick is Hand Selected—
Big — FLUFFY — Full of Pep — Hatches Mondays-Thursdays.

Per 100—	St. Run	Pullets	Ckls.
Big S. C. White Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$3.00
Single Comb Brown Leghorns	7.00	13.00	3.00
Cloverdale White Leghorns	8.50	16.00	4.00
Barred & White Rocks	7.50	9.00	8.00
White Wyandottes — New Hampshires	7.50	9.00	8.00
Golden Buff Orpingtons	7.50	9.00	8.00
New Hampshires direct from N.H.S.	10.00	12.00	10.00

Assorted Chicks (OUR SELECTION) may be any sex—guaranteed not over 50% Leghorns—when available at the special price of $5.00 a hundred. Prices are per hundred—Less than 100 chicks add 1c per chick. Every Breeder Blood Tested for Pullorum by either the Tube Method or Antigen. 100% live arrival guaranteed—Postage Prepaid. C.O.D. orders postage extra. Don't Wait—Order Now—Write for catalogue which gives information in detail about all our matings—Amazing early order DISCOUNTS — ALL ABOUT AMERICAN TOP QUALITY CHICKS.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, Dept. A, GRAMPIAN, PENNA.



JUNIATA LEGHORNS 26 years of breeding assures you of larger and better Chicks, higher livability, pullets mature early, larger eggs and higher flock average. Breeders are large birds of Tom Barron Strain on free range. Write for FREE photos of our farm and stock. Chicks as low as $5.50 per 100; Pullets $11.-100; Cockerels $2.00-100.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARMS BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

STRICKLER'S *Extra Profit-Bred* BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

OFFICIAL PENNA. STATE BLOOD-TESTED. R.O.P. MALE MATINGS

QUALITY, SATISFACTION, GUARANTEED.	50	100	500	1000
ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	$4.50	$8.50	$40.00	$77.00
SEXED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS	8.50	16.50	80.00	155.00
WHITE ROCKS, BARRED ROCKS, NEW HAMPS	4.50	8.50	40.00	77.00
WHITE GIANTS, MAMMOTH BRAHMAS	5.50	10.50	50.00	97.00

All Shipments Prepaid; Can ship C.O.D. Prices, Catalog Free.

STRICKLER POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PA.

Sales Service

Livestock breeders who are subscribers of A.A. have a special and distinctive sales service at their command, NORTHEAST MARKETS FOR NORTHEAST PRODUCERS. It is made available to readers of A.A. in an effort to open markets for surplus that otherwise may have to be sacrificed. For details and rates, write the Advertising Dept. of American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the markct, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad", be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Fred Bush, R. I, High Falls, N. Y.



20th CENTURY CHICKS
HEALTHY, QUICK MATURING

40 years' experience and 2500 customers can't be wrong! 8 free chicks with each 100 ordered now. Bred for eggs and size. BWD tested. Sexed or straight. 18 varieties. Get 40th Anniversary Catalog and low prices on 20th Century Chicks.

20th Century Hatchery Box R, New Washington Ohio.

ONLY $7.40 per 100 for WHITE LEGHORNS

BOS BETTER QUALITY Chicks and Pullets. Hanson and Barron strain White Leghorns, Browns, Anconas, Leghorcas, Barred Rocks, White Rocks. Big, husky chicks. 95% sex guaranteed. Prices from 4½c up. C.O.D. Postpaid. Pullets—6 wks. and older. Catalog free.

BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Elec. incubators. Hatches on Mon. and Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo catalog.

Cash or C.O.D. Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$7.00	$13.00	$1.50
Barred & White Rocks / R. I. Reds. Wyandottes	7.00	9.50	7.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	8.00	10.00	8.00
B. & W. MINORCAS	7.00	13.00	2.50
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	9.00	12.00	9.00

RED-ROCK CROSS $7.50-100; H. MIXED, $6.00-100. HEAVY BROILER COCKERELS (our selection) $5.50-100 All breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate.

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Twenty-three years Breeding and Hatching experience, assures you the highest quality. Breeders Blood Tested Postage Paid. Circular FREE. Cash or C.O.D. Prompt Service and Live del. guar.

Pullets guar. 95% accurate.	per 100 Unsexed	100 Pullets	100 Ck'ls.
Large Type White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$2.00
Bred-to-Lay S. C. Br. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	2.00
White or Barred Rocks	7.00	10.00	6.00
New Hampshires or S.C. R.I. Reds	7.00	12.00	4.00

When available—not over 40% light Breeds—our choice $4. Less than 100 add 1c per chick. Also started Chicks.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, (Prop.) Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHIX BAUMGARDNER'S POULTS

All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Order from ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage Paid.

Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 7.00—100
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets	13.00—100
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds	7.00—100
New Hampshires, W. Wyand., Buff Orps.	7.50—100
Jersey White Giants	9.00—100
Lamonas (Dual Purpose Breed)	10.00—100
Heavy Mixed $6.00-100. Leg. Cockerels	2.00—100

TURKEY POULTS. Write for early order discounts.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box A, Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS FROM BLOOD TESTED BREEDERS

WHITE P. ROCKS
BARRED P. ROCKS
R. I. REDS
ENG. TYPE LEG.

$5.50-100

Leg. Cockerels $1.50-100; Mixed Chicks $5.-100. Will ship C.O.D. Ship every Mon. and Thurs. For less than 100 add one cent per chick.

ELSASSER'S HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

LARGE TOM BARRON CHICKS

Before you buy Chicks write for our circular and prices. We can fill orders on short notice. We ship Mondays and Thursdays of each week.

ENGLISH LEGHORN FARM.
Box 2, RICHFIELD, PA.

Mountain View Chicks

BLOOD TESTED	Cash or C.O.D. 100	500	1000
English Wh. Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
Sexed Leghorn Pullets	12.00	60.00	120.00

H. Mix $6; Leg. Ckls. $2. Order direct or Free Cir.
LESTER NIEMOND, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Stick to the Rules and Avoid Trouble

By DONALD RUSHMORE

IF YOU ARE starting a poultry farm and using your head, that is, using information obtainable from your Farm Bureau, farm paper or State College of Agriculture, you will, in all probability, have excellent results for the first couple of years. Beginner's luck, you may call it, but actually it will be due to various causes. If you are starting on a farm where no poultry has been kept before, you will be free from disease on the place; being ignorant of methods of rearing and managing chickens yourself you will get reliable books and follow instructions carefully; you will, of course, have purchased your baby chicks from a hatcheryman who has a disease-free breeding flock and who has bred for high production and livability. You will be highly enthusiastic about poultry and consider yourself quite an authority after a year or two.

A Confession

About then you will begin to see ways in which the books, bulletins and County Agricultural Agents are wrong and you'll set out to improve their recommendations. While you're breaking away from the "book of rules" which you've followed so strictly—and successfully—have your eye peeled for a new job, because you stand a good chance of going broke within a year or so. I know! I just missed it by the skin of my teeth. It is in the hope that I can steer others away from the pitfalls into which I fell that I am writing this.

We can skip the first year or two, when you're following instructions of specialists. About then you will decide that, if your 500 hens have made you a profit of $500 to $750 over their feed cost, 1000 will make $1000 to $1500. You will, of course, need more laying quarters and you will build them, but you started 250 chicks in each 10x12 brooder house for two years and they seemed to have lots of room around the hover so you'll just try 350 this year. This will enable you to get by with only one additional house.

During the course of raising your chicks under more crowded conditions they may or may not show any ill effects. They may reach maturity looking just as healthy as in the past—but when you put them in the laying house—ouch! You suddenly find yourself with 1000 savage cannibals on your hands, and if you don't lose a third of your flock before you get them cured you'll be lucky.

Or they may not even look good to you by the time they are six to eight weeks old. You dodged coccidiosis for two years when the chicks were not crowded but now you have it in the flock—not acute, perhaps, but duodenal coccidiosis, which will kill hundreds of your birds after they reach maturity and weaken the whole flock.

Give Them Room

All of this because you've decided that after two years you know more than men who have spent their entire lives studying poultry. Think how much wiser it would have been to have studied your first two years' records, then, in expanding, follow identical methods in every way, even if it required so much building that you had to cut down on the number of hens you expected to keep in order to give the baby chicks a better chance.

I am starting my fifth year in poultry raising and I am going into it with the "book of rules" in my mind at all times. I have spent two years learning by experience what I hope any beginner who happens to read this will learn from me. Crowd your family if you must but DON'T crowd your chicks!

Danger of Infection
Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising baby chicks largely depends upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Use preventive methods. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell and you won't lose one where you have lost dozens.

Remarkable Success Raising Baby Chicks

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I tried Walko Tablets. I used two 50c boxes, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens were larger and healthier than ever before."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Give them in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets entirely at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find them the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer can not supply you. Price 50c and $1.00.

WALKER REMEDY COMPANY
Dept. 404 Waterloo, Iowa.

FARMS FOR SALE

TIOGA CO., N. Y. 140-ACRE DAIRY AND GENERAL FARM. Opportunity for outside employment in nearby manufacturing village. Grade B milk market, electricity. 8-room house, two 40 ft. barns, garage and shop. $1800. Free description and information on long-term financing. FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

State Road, 190 Acres, 19 Cattle

Horses, shoats, machinery, crops included; good 9-room house, electricity, large barn; $4500, part down. picture page 36 Free catalog of 1400 bargains.
STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

CANADA LANDS — Free Information.

New Homes—good soil—water. CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, Dept. W, 335 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.

BABY CHICKS

OUR GUARANTEE. You need have no hesitation in sending money to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST baby chick advertisers If they fail to send the chicks to you, your money will be refunded. We require every advertiser to stand back of statements made in the advertisement. Obviously no one can guarantee that chicks will live. To take advantage of our guarantee it is necessary, when writing advertisers, to say, "I saw your advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

TIME TO PEP UP YOUR FLOCK

Every Kerr Chick is ready to increase the productivity of your flock. These Lively Chicks come from the more than 120,000 blood-tested breeders under Kerr supervision. 32-year breeding program and 240-acre breeding farm have developed finest egg-laying traits.
Write for Free Literature and Advance Order Discount

21 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N. J.
Call your local branch office:
NEW JERSEY: Jamesburg, Paterson, Woodbury
MASSACHUSETTS: W. Springfield
DELAWARE: Selbyville
NEW YORK: Binghamton, Blue Point, L.I., East Syracuse, Kingston, Middletown, Schenectady
PENNSYLVANIA: Dunmore, Lancaster, Lewistown
CONNECTICUT: Danbury, Norwich
(Address Dept. 21.)

Kerr Chickeries

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

MAY CHICKS.. $10. PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $6. PER 100

Special Price on LARGE ORDERS
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for RAPID GROWTH, EARLY MATURITY, Profitable EGG YIELD. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE Circular.

JOSEPH TOLMAN — I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE. Dept. B, ROCKLAND MASS.

Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

CASH OR C.O.D.

	Non-Sexed 100	Pullets 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Hanson	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
S. C. White Leghorns	7.00	10.00	7.50
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.50	11.00	7.50
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	10.00	8.00
Red-Rock, Rock-Red Cross	6.00	8.00	6.50
Heavy Mixed			

Hanson S. C. W. LEG. CKLS. $2.-100; $8.-500; $15.-1000. Postpaid. All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. Antigen method. 100% live delivery. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate. Hatches Monday & Thursdays. Order direct from adv. or write for actual photo catalog.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAllsterville, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. 95% PULLETS GUAR. Will Ship Cash or C.O.D.

	Electric Hatched. Unsex. 100	Pul'ts 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type English Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	10.00	6.00
Red-Rock Cross	7.00	10.00	6.50
Rock-Red Cross	8.00	10.00	8.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	12.00	6.50
Heavy Mixed	6.00	8.00	5.00

100% live del. We pay postage. Order direct from ad or write for Free Circular giving full details of our Breeders and Hatchery.
SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY.
H. C. SHIRK, Prop. Box 51. McAllsterville, Pa.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thurs. 100% live del. P. Paid	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Large Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	7.00	9.00	7.00
Sp. N. H. Reds, Rk.-Red Cross	9.00	13.00	9.50
Red-Rock Cross	8.00	9.00	8.50
H Mixed	6.00	6.50	5.50

95% guar. accurate. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W.D. Antigen method. Write for FREE Catalog with actual Photo of Poultry Farm and Hatchery.
McALISTERVILLE POULTRY FARM HATCHERY,
Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

RICHFIELD HATCHERY'S Quality Baby Chicks cash or COD. 100% del.

	50	100	500	1000
Large Type English Sexed White Leghorn Pullets 95% G.	$6.50	$12.00	$60.00	$120
S. C. W. Leghorns, English	3.50	6.50	32.50	65
B. Rox, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds	3.75	7.00	35.00	70
Heavy Sexed Breeds, 95% G.	4.50	8.50	42.50	85

Heavy Mixed $6.-100; Asst'd $5.50-100; Heavy Cockerels $6.50-100; Wh. Leg. Cockerels, $2.-100. Chicks hatched from healthy tested flocks. Postage Paid. Free. Lit.
RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 20, RICHFIELD, PA.

HIGGINS' CHICKS— New Hampshires and Sex-Linked. Pullorum Clean. Day-old pullets, Rock-Red Cross. N. H. Cockerel Chicks $5 per 100. Folder Free.
Canobie Poultry Farm,
GEORGE W. HIGGINS, R. I, SALEM DEPOT, N. H.
Harry B. Fisher, R. 3, Manchester, N. H.

Eat More Eggs

(*Continued from Page* 16)

facts which should arouse our industry to support vigorously any campaign designed to increase demand for eggs and poultry meats. I want to commend you for taking this opportunity of calling a "spade a spade" and of placing the responsibility for improving the poultry situation squarely in the lap of the industry itself.

Our program here in New England is making definite progress, and it is encouraging to note that consumers in general are intensely interested in learning more about the nutritive value and many uses of eggs. We sincerely hope that you will continue to hammer away at our producers for cooperation. —*Homer I. Huntington, Executive Manager of New England Fresh Egg Institute, Inc., Worcester, Massachusetts.*

Selling Eggs at Retail

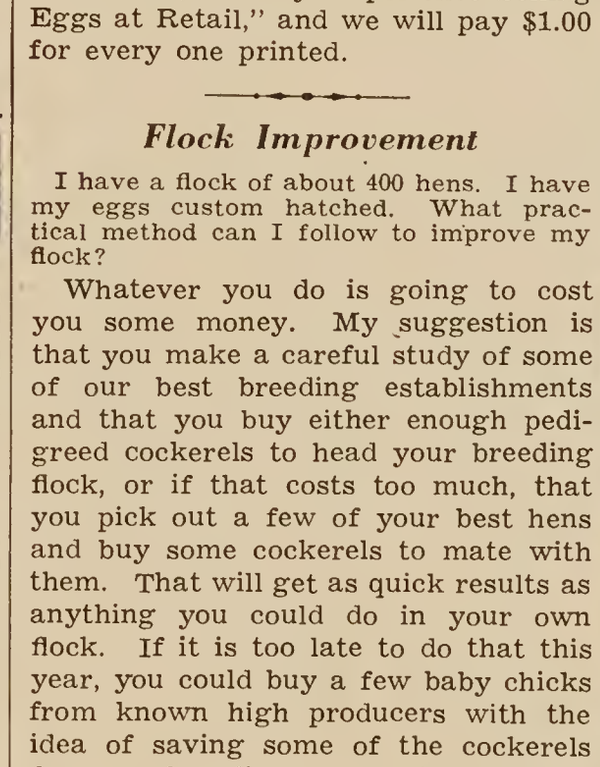
If, as a poultryman, you have had experience with selling eggs on a retail route, or if you have been successful in selling by parcel post, why not pass along your experience to help others who have problems similar to yours?

Send a letter of about 300 words to the Poultry Department, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, New York, on "My Experience Selling Eggs at Retail," and we will pay $1.00 for every one printed.

Flock Improvement

I have a flock of about 400 hens. I have my eggs custom hatched. What practical method can I follow to improve my flock?

Whatever you do is going to cost you some money. My suggestion is that you make a careful study of some of our best breeding establishments and that you buy either enough pedigreed cockerels to head your breeding flock, or if that costs too much, that you pick out a few of your best hens and buy some cockerels to mate with them. That will get as quick results as anything you could do in your own flock. If it is too late to do that this year, you could buy a few baby chicks from known high producers with the idea of saving some of the cockerels for your breeding pen next year.



"Umpire Dolan's getting in shape for the baseball season!"

WENE EXTRA-PROFIT CHICKS


ELMER H. WENE

DRASTIC PRICE REDUCTIONS ON CHICKS OF SUPER-QUALITY!
Year by year, WENE quality advances steadily, impelled by our rigid Breeder-Selection Program, reinforced by double testing. Yet giant-scale production, 6,000,000 in 1939, makes possible sensational price slashes, especially on Super and Super-X Matings.

ORDER TODAY from this Ad, or Write for Prices on Other WENE Breeds and WENEcrosses

Prices per 100 in Lots of 100 to 999 — Immediate Delivery, and up to July 1st

	Utility Matings	Select Matings	Super Matings	Super-X Matings
White (Big Type) Leghorns, Not sexed	$ 8.40	$ 9.40	$10.40	$11.40
White (Big Type) Leghorn Pullets, 95% True	17.40	18.40	21.40	22.40
White (Big Type) Leghorn Cockerels, 95% True	1.40	2.40	2.90	3.90
R. I. Reds or New Hampshires / Barred or White Rocks	8.40	9.40	10.40	12.40
WENE'S Wyan-Rocks — "White" / WENEcross REDrocks — "Barred"	8.40	9.40	10.40	----
R. I. Red or New Hampshire Pullets, Guar. 95% True	12.40	13.40	14.40	15.90
Barred or White Rock Pullets, Guar. 95% True	11.40	12.40	13.40	14.90
Wyan-Rock or REDrock "Barred" Pullets, Guar. 95% True	11.40	12.40	14.90	----

For 1,000 or more chicks, deduct 50c per 100. For 25 to 99 chicks, add 2c per chick. Deposit of 1c per chick must accompany order; balance 10 days before shipping date. All shipments prepaid. 100% live Delivery Guaranteed.
Ask for Special Folder on Mutual-Aid Thrift Plan, which still further reduces chick costs, in many cases even down to zero. Your chick order qualifies you to enjoy its benefits. Send order today and ask for details.
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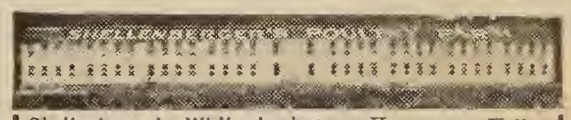
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B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65
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C. M. SHELLENBERGER, Box 37, Richfield, Pa.

Oven Dinners

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



—PHOTO COURTESY OF CORNING GLASS WORKS

Chicken a la King, served on hot biscuits, is an easy and delicious supper or luncheon dish, and just the thing when unexpected company drops in. To prepare it in a hurry, combine 3 cans of chicken a la King (5 cups) with 6 hard cooked eggs, cut in eighths, and 1½ cups of milk. Bake in a covered casserole in hot oven (400° F.) about 20 minutes and serve over hot baking powder biscuits, split open.

A CASSEROLE dish is almost a complete meal within itself, combining as it does a meat or meat substitute with a starchy food and usually some vegetables. Other advantages which make it popular with busy homemakers are: It saves both cooking and serving dishes; the baking dish keeps the food hot throughout the meal; it is useful for using up odd tidbits of food; it needs little watching while cooking and may be kept warm even if the meal is somewhat delayed; the oven may be used for other purposes while the casserole dish is cooking.

Oftentimes the "makings" of a casserole dish may be prepared ahead of time, then combined and baked quickly after you come home from an afternoon meeting or visit to town. Also, it is a good "company" dish, because once in the oven it leaves the hostess free to welcome guests without that last minute flurry of gravy to make, etc.

Meals featuring casserole dishes need salads and fruit desserts to complement the main dish. Pickles, celery, carrot strips, shredded cabbage or lettuce offer contrast in texture and flavor. With the fruit dessert, crisp cookies or the flaky crust of a fruit pie provide contrast of another sort. Strips of crisp bacon or browned bread crumbs do their bit toward dressing up the casserole itself.

When using up leftovers in casserole dishes, seasonings are very important because the cooked foods will have lost some of their original flavor. Onions, garlic, peppers of all kinds and curry are valuable aids to this end. Slow cooking develops and blends flavors, and in dishes where uncooked meat is a main ingredient, low temperature must be the rule; but when combining foods already cooked, a quick rather than a slow oven is more often used.

Casserole of Chicken Noodles

2 cups cooked chicken, finely cut
2 cups medium white sauce
1 small package noodles
⅓ cup buttered bread or cracker crumbs

Heat chicken in white sauce. Cook noodles in boiling salted water, drain and rinse in cold water. Pour into shallow dish, cover with creamed chicken, top with buttered crumbs and brown in oven.

Tuna fish may be substituted for the chicken and elbow macaroni for the noodles if more convenient.

Casserole of Rice and Liver
(8 servings)

1 cup rice
2 quarts water
2 tablespoons butter
1 pound liver (lamb's or calf's)
1 teaspoon caramel
2 tablespoons browned flour
2 tablespoons bread crumbs
Salt and pepper
2 cups stock

Wash rice thoroughly. Boil rice in the water, drain and mash rice smooth with the butter; pepper to taste. Line a well-greased casserole with the mixture pressing the paste firmly against bottom and sides, leaving a large hollow in the center. Chill until firm. Meanwhile boil liver, drain, chop fine and season with salt. Heat the soup stock, seasoned with caramel. Make a brown sauce with the fat, brown flour and soup stock. Add minced liver. Fill the hollow in the center of the rice with the liver mixture. Sprinkle with crumbs and brown in the oven, 400° F.

Rice and Vegetable Casserole

2 cups cooked rice
1 cup cooked peas
1 cup cooked corn
2 tablespoons minced onion
2 strips bacon
1½ cups milk
¼ teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon salt

Place in layers in greased baking dish. When casserole is filled, add milk. Place bacon strips on top and bake until brown.

Lima Beans au Gratin

3 slices bacon, chopped
4 teaspoons flour
1 No. 2 can lima beans (2½ cups)
½ cup grated cheese
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup buttered bread crumbs

Cook bacon until crisp, blend with flour. Add beans and cheese. Season. Cook until smooth and thickened. Place in baking dish (individual dishes may be used) and top with buttered crumbs. Brown in a hot oven.

Baconized Egg Rings with Potatoes
(serves six)

4 cups mashed potatoes
Salt and pepper
Milk or cream
2 well beaten eggs
6 whole eggs
12 bacon strips

Season potatoes well with salt, pepper, milk or cream, and butter. Mix into them the two eggs. Pile lightly into well-greased casserole, making six holes in the surface with the back of a spoon, each large enough to hold one egg. Partially cook bacon and wind a strip or two around each depression. Break an egg into each. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until eggs are set and the bacon browned. Season the top. Grated cheese may be sprinkled over the top towards the end of the cooking, just long enough to melt the cheese.

Corn Souffle
(serves six)

3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
½ teaspoon salt
4 eggs separated
2½ cups cooked corn
1 tablespoon chopped green pepper

Make a white sauce of the butter, flour and milk. Season and pour over beaten egg yolk. Add corn and chopped green pepper. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and pile lightly in buttered baking dish. Set in pan of warm water and bake at 375° F. for about 35 min. until center is firm.

Scalloped Potatoes and Ham

Place layers of sliced uncooked potatoes in a buttered baking dish. Top each layer with a light sprinkle of flour, dot with butter and season with salt and pepper. Add milk to just reach the surface of the sliced potatoes. Top with a 1 inch slice of ham. Bake in a moderate oven, 350° F., for one hour or until ham and potatoes are tender.

Baked Creamed Salmon with Spaghetti

1 can salmon
½ pound spaghetti broken fine
3 tablespoons butter
1 pint milk
2 eggs

Boil spaghetti in salted water until tender. Drain in a colander and pour cold water through it. Into greased baking dish put layer of spaghetti, a layer of salmon, bits of butter and pepper; continue until all is used. Beat eggs, add milk and pour over mixture and bake 45 min. Serve with or without white sauce.

Cod Fish and Tomatoes en Casserole

1 No. 1 can tomato soup
2 cups cooked spaghetti, rice or macaroni
1 onion sliced
⅛ teaspoon pepper
½ cup flaked codfish
½ cup buttered crumbs

Simmer tomato soup and onion with seasonings until onion is tender, adding a little water if necessary. In a buttered casserole place a layer of fish, one of spaghetti, then one of sauce until ingredients are used up. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven for 15 min.

Spaghetti Milanaise

1 cup spaghetti
½ cup carrots
½ cup turnip
½ cup cabbage
½ cup onion
½ cup celery
1½ cups milk
3 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
3 egg yolks

Brown the flour. Make a sauce of flour, butter, milk and salt, and stir constantly. Cook vegetables, uncovered, in boiling, salted water until they are tender; drain. Cook spaghetti in rapidly boiling water until soft enough to crush easily between thumb and finger. Turn into a colander and dash cold water over it. Combine spaghetti and cooked vegetables; add chopped yolks of hard-cooked eggs and 1 teaspoon salt. Add sauce and toss all lightly together. Bake in a moderate oven for 30 min.

Tamale Pie
(serves six)

2 cups corn meal
6 cups water
1 tablespoon fat
1 onion
2 cups tomatoes
1 lb. hamburger steak

Make a mush by stirring the cornmeal and 1½ tsp. salt into boiling water. Cook 45 min. Brown onion in fat, add hamburger and stir until red color disappears. Add salt, pepper and tomatoes. A chopped sweet pepper is an addition. Into greased baking dish put a layer of cornmeal mush, one of seasoned meat and another of mush. Bake 40 min. in 350° F. oven.

Shepherd's Pie

Into a greased baking dish put a layer of mashed potatoes, another layer of cooked minced meat or fish, seasoned well, and mixed with meatstock or gravy and two tablespoons minced onion (if liked). Cover with mashed potatoes, bake long enough to heat through—20 to 30 min., in a moderate oven. Leftover bits of vegetables, carrot, green peas, and boiled onions add interest and flavor if mixed with the meat.

Russian Cabbage Rolls
(serves six)

½ lb. pork sausage
½ lb. ground beef
2 tbs. chopped onion
1 egg
1½ teaspoons salt
1½ tbs. melted shortening
½ teaspoon pepper
1 cup corn flakes
Paprika

Mix thoroughly meat, onion, beaten egg, shortening, salt and pepper. Fold in corn flakes. Form into six small rolls, place each in the center of a cabbage leaf and fold over, pinning with a toothpick. These may either be steamed in a covered kettle or baked in a moderate oven, 375° F. for 40 min. Sprinkle with paprika.

Hunter's Pie

½ lb. round steak, cut in cubes
Suet, or 2 tablespoons fat
1 medium sized carrot, diced
2 medium sized potatoes
¾ teaspoon salt
Pepper
2 tablespoons flour
Baking powder biscuit dough (2 cups flour recipe)

Brown round steak in frying pan with fat, add to vegetables which have been covered with water and cooked for 20 min. Make a sauce using the fat left in frying pan, flour and liquid from vegetables. Place all in buttered casserole. Cover with biscuit dough about 1" to 2" thick and bake in hot oven, 400° F. for 20 min.

I Shall Remember

By ROBERTA SYMMES.

I think I shall remember when
I'm old
The dance of April on the
emerald hills,
The scent of apple boughs in
some far May,
The joyous march of golden
daffodils.

I think I shall remember when
I'm old,
The shining splendor of some
summer moon,
A broken dream, a kiss — perhaps a sigh —
The madness and the ecstasy
of June.

These things I shall remember
when I'm old
And Spring for me forevermore has set;
Then I shall smile to see you
sitting near,
And know content and harbor
no regret.



STYLES *Radiate Youth*

YOUTH may look *frilly* and feminine or *tailored* and feminine. Little bows, ruffles, lace, floral prints and swirling skirts belong to the first type, whereas tucks, buttons, more formal prints, straighter lines and fewer frills denote the latter.

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DRESS PATTERN No. 3161 with graceful gathered skirt and peasant-like fitted bodice relies upon gay little bows for its lightheartedness. Its simple but becoming style will take you almost anywhere. The pattern includes a floor length version which is grand for a housecoat. Sizes are 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material, 3 yards ribbon.

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Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Rock Gardens Are Fun

ON MOST home grounds there is at least one place where creeping or dwarf plants could be used to advantage. If the land is sloping enough that rocks may be made to look at home, and not as if just placed there, that would be an ideal place for a rock garden. Even on a level lot with a small grade, often a ledge is possible.

Our own ledge is from 6″ to 15″ high and 66 ft. long; the number and varieties of plants that this small ledge can accommodate is amazing. Many of these plants I have grown myself; others I have bought or have had as gifts from friends and the result is that from beginning to end of the growing season there is always something of interest in that ledge. Of course, the best show of flowers comes in May and June. Yet there are many plants which I should like to introduce there, some to replace others that I feel I could do without.

In choosing rock garden or ledge plants I have tried to bear in mind they they will be viewed at close range, in contrast to borders which are seen as a mass. Consequently bulbs tend to the smaller daffodils and jonquils, plants to the dwarf forms. Many of the plants shape themselves to the rocks, which makes them look more as if they "belonged".

Usually a beginner at rock gardening starts with golden alyssum, snow-in-summer (cerastium), and phlox subulata in some form or other. While all have their places in such a garden, they need to be used with discretion, color of the alyssum and of some of the phloxes subulata being hard to reconcile with others, and the spreading habit of the snow-in-summer requiring constant control. But all are easy to grow and that is something!

With winter appearance in mind, the small evergreen, or almost evergreen, plants are important. Among these are perennial candytuft which now comes in other colors besides white, the various thymes (if you can keep them alive), rock cress (arabis) also in other colors, aubretia sometimes called rainbow rock cress, many sedums and the sempervivums (hens and chickens). Many of the two latter classes take on beautiful bronze or red tints during cold weather, besides varying from bluish gray to dark green in milder temperatures. More difficult subjects to grow but delightfully charming are the shrubby daphne cneorum (garland flower) and the Christmas rose (helleboreus niger). None of these will give trouble by spreading too fast.

For shady or slightly moist locations these probably will be happiest: polyantha primroses, hepaticas, trilliums, violets, dwarf bleeding heart, Virginia bluebells, globe flower, dwarf lilies, lilies-of-the-valley and anemones, and many of our native woods plants which come from similar locations.

Other plants which are not so particular, thriving in ordinary sunlight and garden soil are dwarf lavender, thrift, creeping baby's breath, creeping veronicas, pinks, coral bells, geum, dwarf roses, carpathian bell flower in blue and white forms, perennial forget-me-not, columbine, wallflower, creeping geraniums, rock rose, iceland poppy, vincas, minor and major, and the violas.

For the hot dry spots in rock garden or perennial borders, these plants are particularly useful: petunias, dwarf zinnias, portulaca, nasturtiums, verbenas, iceplant, bearded iris, gaillardia and cerastiums.

My Soul Shall Rise on Wings

By EDITH SHAW BUTLER.

My hands must guide the ploughshare
Across this rugged field;
For man must sweat and beast must toil
To reap a goodly yield.

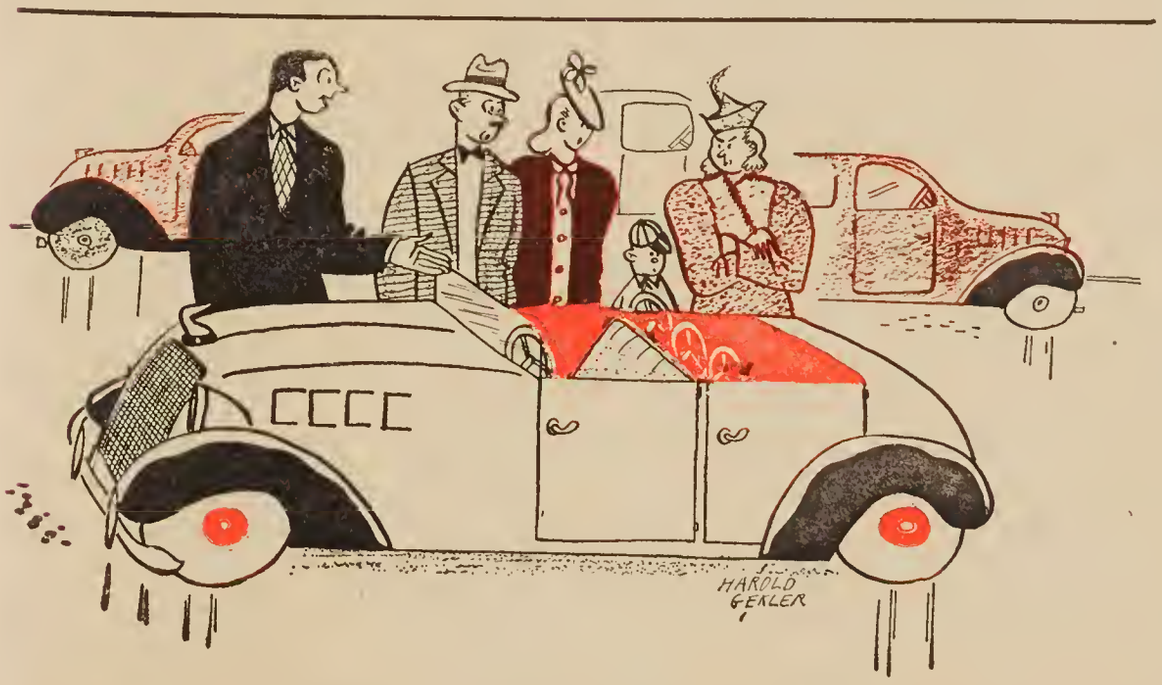
But though my feet must tread the sod
The while a robin sings,
My soul shall take flight with the bird
And rise on shining wings.

Home Decoration

Anyone who can use a needle and thread, and a hammer and nails, will enjoy Ruth Wyeth Spears' new book, "HOME DECORATION WITH FABRIC AND THREAD." This book gives step-by-step directions for making everything from slip covers to doll clothes. Each idea is illustrated by one or more sketches which show exactly how to proceed.

One whole section of the book is devoted to "Things the Children Will Like"; another tells how to plot a color scheme for the living room, how to modernize an old couch and discarded chairs, how to make a footstool; a third chapter gives easy directions for making all types of curtains. There are clever suggestions for remodelling furniture; designs for braided, hooked, knitted, crocheted and felt rugs; directions for making colorful table linens, bed linens, embroidery and drawn work, comforters and crazy patch quilts. And so on.

One of the best things about the book is that it makes home decoration a lot of fun—and inexpensive. Miss Spears has a magic way of producing a beautiful dressing table from some old boxes, and of transforming all sorts of odds and ends into useful and charming things. The book is published by M. Barrow and Co., 286 Fifth Ave., New York City, and costs $2.50.

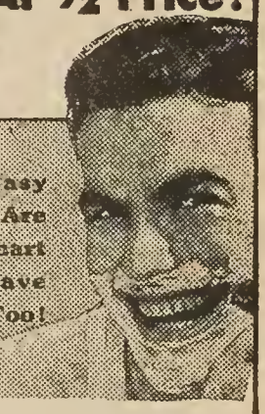


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The Napoleon Watch

By C. A. STEPHENS

THAT WATCH was one of the keepsakes which Theodora brought with her when she came to live at the old squire's farm with the rest of us young people in 1865. It was a very old watch, and had come into Theodora's family by way of her mother's great-uncle, who, away back in 1808, had lived in Paris for a number of years, and afterward at Tangier, Morocco.

At that time it was the fashion to engrave the portraits of celebrated men on the backs of French watches, and this watch had on it the likeness of no less a person than Napoleon Bonaparte, but rather as he looked as a young man, and not much like the Napoleon of later years.

The watch-guard, or chain, was not nearly so old as the watch, being what was then termed a hair chain, woven from her mother's long brown hair, and having a pretty gold clasp midway between the watch and the gold hook at the end of the guard. And to a little link inside the clasp there was attached a Moorish charm of very white silver in the form of a girl's hand and having fine Arabic characters engraved on it.

I suppose it was a trinket such as the people there set value upon as charms or amulets to bring good fortune. This great-uncle had told Theodora's mother that the words or signs on the hand meant, "All good things be thine."

The watch did not keep very good time, however, and often stopped; for it must have been nearly seventy years old. I suppose the works were worn out. But after we began attending school at the village academy, Theodora economized for two years, and had the works replaced by a very good new American movement, which kept accurate time.

Afterward, while at the academy, she nearly always carried it. For much of the time we boarded at home, driving back and forth from the farm night and morning, and that Napoleon watch was our mainstay for punctuality at morning services and recitations. In fact, we all had a kind of family interest in the watch. When, therefore, it was missing one afternoon at the old academy, not only was Theodora grief-stricken, but our whole class was much exercised in efforts to learn what had become of it.

OUR class, indeed, was more like a family of brothers and sisters than anything I have ever known at schools elsewhere. There were eleven of us, and a part of the time thirteen, who had begun Latin and Greek together in 1868 under Mr. Kennard. We were congenial spirits, and were all keenly interested in our new studies.

Not very often is a whole class so ambitious to get on rapidly that it will put in an extra hour each day; and not very often, either, is a principal found who will meet them regularly to hear recitations for which he is not paid. But that was what Mr. Kennard did. All that autumn he met us every day but Saturday at five o'clock for an extra recitation in Virgil's Aeneid.

We took fifty lines a day. It was our first attempt at scanning Latin heroic verse. Scanning Latin verse is like singing—it is largely a matter of the ear. One of the girls, Lucia Scribner, appeared to scan at sight, without marking off the number of feet or making the least mental effort.

But Lucia was naturally musical and poetic—a dreamy, imaginative girl, who sometimes acted impulsively. Afterward she was our class poet, and later in life won a considerable literary reputation. Theodora was a hard student, but she was one of the kind who never think that they have studied enough.

"I haven't half this lesson," she was always saying at the last minute. "Oh, I wish there were just a few minutes more!" she would exclaim, and look at her watch.

The boys often joked Theodora about that little white hand on her watch-guard. She pretended that only by virtue of that charm could she get her lessons. Sometimes, as we heard Mr. Kennard coming in, she would catch it up in her fingers and murmur in jest:

"Id, zad, kullom, zee!
Make all good things come to me.
Make me re-cite perfect-lee."

BASEBALL was then just come into popularity; and that afternoon — the day Theodora's watch disappeared — the village boys were playing the new game at the fairgrounds. A number of the students went over to see it.

This was in September. The afternoon was windy. The girls wore their thick wraps, and Theodora, who did not wish to be late for the Virgil recitation, had her watch in an outside pocket of her jacket so that she could easily look at it.

When she and Lucia went back to the academy at five, she hung her jacket up in the anteroom, and left it there. Mr. Kennard came in and locked the outer door after him. He was an observant man, and as he passed through the anteroom, he noticed the girls' wraps hanging there, and saw the guard of Theodora's watch, with the little white hand on it, showing outside her jacket pocket.

The recitation passed as usual. Another lesson of fifty lines was assigned, and we had started to go out. Bronson, who was in a hurry about something that night, had already reached the anteroom, seized his hat, and gone out; but recollecting that he had forgotten his Latin grammar, turned back to get it. Lucia, too, had reached the anteroom.

The rest of us were a little behind them, when Mr. Kennard spoke to say that he had recently seen a new book concerning ancient Ilium, which he thought would interest us. He told us about it for a minute or two, and we then went out.

In the anteroom Theodora noticed that her jacket had slipped off the peg and dropped to the floor. Of that, however, she thought nothing, for she had hung it up hastily; but while putting it on she remembered her watch, and then discovered it was missing. She spoke to Ellen. They looked around hastily, but no watch was to be seen.

They then went back to the recitation room, where Mr. Kennard was still sitting and reported the loss.

"That is very strange indeed," Mr. Kennard said. "I am positive that I saw that little white hand hanging outside your jacket. I had just locked the door. I am certain no one has been in the building besides ourselves."

Mr. Kennard then noticed that Lucia and Bronson were not there. "We had better find them and learn if the door was unlocked when they went out," he said. "It is possible, that some light-fingered person was lurking indoors and has taken the watch and gone."

Out on the street we saw Bronson at a distance. Addison hailed him, and he crossed over to us. "Bronse, Mr. Kennard wants to know if the academy door was locked when you and Lucia went out?" Addison said.

"Yes," said Bronson. "I unlocked it to get out. Lucia wasn't with me; she was behind in the anteroom putting on her things."

"Doad's watch disappeared while we were reciting," said Addison.

Bronson was astonished. "That's too bad!" he exclaimed. "But didn't she lose it at the ball game?"

We told him that Mr. Kennard had seen it in the anteroom.

"That's mighty strange!" Bronson suddenly turned very thoughtful and did not say another word about it.

Mr. Kennard considered it a serious matter, and at algebra recitation the next morning he spoke of it, asking Bronson and Lucia if they were sure the outer door was locked when they went out.

Bronson repeated to Mr. Kennard what he had told us. As for Lucia, she seemed as distressed as Theodora, and looked quite pale.

ON Saturday, Addison and I were at home, picking apples. Somewhat to our surprise, Bronson walked up from the village and came into the orchard, where we were at work. He at once began talking about the missing watch.

"There is something I think I ought to tell you about that," he said. "At first I thought I would never say a word about what I saw — for maybe I was mistaken. But," he lowered his voice almost to a whisper, "I think Lucia has taken that watch!"

"I don't believe it!" I exclaimed.

But I noticed that Addison did not say anything, or even look up from his work.

"What was it you saw, Bronse—that is, if you want to tell?" Addison asked.

"Now, of course, I may be all wrong," he said, "but when I ran back into the anteroom to get my Latin grammar, Lucia stood there by the girls' wraps. She had Theodora's jacket in her hands, and she was putting something in her pocket. She started nervously when she heard my step, and hung Theodora's jacket up, but it fell to the floor. 'You frightened me!' she exclaimed, turning around. 'I thought you had gone!'

"At the time I thought nothing of it," Bronson went on. "But afterwards I began to think how strangely she spoke and how nervous she was. And ever since, in class and at the academy, I can see that she isn't herself."

"Have you said anything about this to Mr. Kennard?" Addison asked.

"No. Do you think I ought? Nobody thinks more of Lucia than I do."

"Well, if you haven't said anything, I wouldn't, just yet," Addison remarked. "Nor to Theodora, for she would not believe it."

"What I do think is this," Bronson continued, after we had stood a while. "I think that for some reason Lucia wanted that little white hand on Theodora's watch-guard, for I have often seen her sit and look at that. But I may be all wrong, you know, about the whole of this. I hope I am."

"Bronse, let's all keep still a while," Addison said. "Let's not say one word about it."

Bronson went back to the village without remaining for supper, as he

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Spring's Design

Soaked lawns and purple violets
Shyly observing me from golden eyes;
Trees with shiny baby leaflets;
Hyacinth ladies, in blue, rise
In front of yellow crocus dames;
A row of crimson tulips stare
As pulpit preachers call their names,
Reminding them to kneel in prayer
To ask that gentle Spring might stay
And finish out her plans for May.

—Eleanore Randall Lamkin.
Detroit, Michigan.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I LIKE to see the seedlings sprout and watch the little plants pop out, there's magic in the days of spring when new life flows in ev'rything. There's promise in the very air, of crops to come and acres fair all burstin' with the urge to grow and multiply the grain we sow. In spring it's fine to plow and plant, it may be in the fall we can't find markets for the stuff we raise, but now on pleasant springtime days our thoughts are only on the vim that pulses thru each bud and limb. The seed that slept the winter thru wakes up to greet the sun and dew and quickens into life because it keeps in tune with Nature's laws. Each spring life starts anew again, the patter of a springtime rain is telling promises to us of crops that will be bounteous, we toil with Nature and with God when we are turning up the sod.

There ain't no other job on earth as good as farmin' when the birth of spring wipes out last year's mistakes and turns our thoughts to hoes and rakes and greenin' grass and sproutin' seeds that may be grain instead of weeds. I'd hate to work shut up indoors with feet a-pounding concrete floors, with all the green that I could see the top of some far-distant tree. I might have more cash in my jeans, but money's dead, it ain't like beans that sprout and grow and reproduce, for my part I ain't got no use for anything that in the spring ain't got no life; I couldn't bring myself behind a desk to sit where nothing grows, I'd have to git away from there right fast, by jing, to let my soul expand in spring.

usually did, or even going to the house to call on Theodora and Ellen.

DURING Monday there came on a heavy northeast rain storm, and instead of driving home from the academy that night, we remained at the village. The old squire owned a house and stable there, which was unoccupied. The house was in part furnished, and in very stormy weather, we used to stay there overnight. There was a kitchen and stove where the girls would cook, and by resorting to the village bakery, we got up fine "spreads".

The place became a rendezvous for the whole class, as well as for many of the other students, and was nicknamed "The Branch," meaning a branch of the academy; for if a student could not be found at the schoolroom, he would generally be found there.

Knowing that we had not gone home, our classmates came in during the evening, wet as it was; but this time it was less for a social gathering than to talk over the loss of the watch. Lucia went directly to The Branch with Theodora from our five o'clock recitation, and took supper with us.

Lucia's home was in Portland, sixty miles away, a home where she had everything that a girl could need or care for. During term at the academy she boarded in the village, at the house of a relative of her family.

But nothing that was said that evening about the watch amounted to anything. Addison and Bronson, as I recollect, sat listening to the others, saying very little. As for Theodora, she had ceased to speak of it if she could help it.

Quite late, and just as the rest were going away, Addison gave his knee a great slap and jumped to his feet.

"There!" he exclaimed. "There is one place where we haven't thought to look for that watch. I will look there the first thing tomorrow morning after the academy is unlocked!"

"Where's that?" we all exclaimed.

"I shouldn't wonder a bit if that watch slipped out of Theodora's jacket pocket when the jacket fell down, and dropped in that hole." Addison went on, looking straight at Lucia.

"But where? What hole?" we asked.

"Why, don't you know that hole that's knocked through the old plaster and laths there in the wall of the anteroom? It is right under the row of hooks where the girls hang their wraps, about half way down to the floor."

Vaguely we all remembered that there was such a small hole in the plastered wall there—a hole as large as one's hand, perhaps. But it did not seem likely to any of us that the watch had got in there. Several of the boys cried, "Shucks, Ad! What are you thinking about?"

But Addison went on, asserting that the watch had slid into the hole in the wall. "I shall look there!" he declared. "I shall look just before nine tomorrow morning!" And I noticed, as he explained about the hole, that he was still looking at Lucia.

LUCIA remained at The Branch that night, but she left early the next morning to go to her boarding place. The rest of us slept rather late, for the morning was dark, wet and chilly. It fell to my lot to go to the bakery, and I met Lucia coming up the street from her boarding place, as if on her way to the academy.

"Aren't you pretty early?" I asked.

"I suppose I am," she replied.

We had our breakfast at about half-past eight. After it Addison got a hammer and went out. Theodora, Ellen and I set off for the academy at a few minutes before nine. When we got there, Addison, with a crowd of students behind him, was in the anteroom, prying off the baseboard.

He then broke through the lath and plaster, and to the astonishment of all, drew forth Theodora's watch, with the guard and little white hand attached!

Mr. Kennard had just come in. He was as much astonished as anyone. There was a noisy babel of voices, more than fifty of the students pressing into the anteroom; and in the background I recall seeing Lucia with a strange sort of smile on her pale face.

As for Theodora, she gave a great cry of joy when Addison passed the watch to her. She looked at it fondly, wiped off the lime dust, and then held it to her ear.

"Why, it's ticking!" said she, wonderingly. "It's still going! How can that be Ad — after four days?"

For an instant Addison looked nonplused, but he rose to the emergency. "Probably the shock, as it fell down, stopped it," said he, "but when I took it up it started again."

I noticed that it was just nine o'clock by it, but said nothing, for others were now looking the watch over — all talking loudly.

Mr. Kennard stood by, his face wearing a very puzzled expression. He turned away abruptly, went into the schoolroom, and the bell rang.

I do not recollect ever hearing him mention the matter afterward, but once or twice that term I saw him pause while going through the anteroom, and stand looking at the hole in the wall. Our preceptor had a mathematical mind; he was trying to work it out.

That is about all there is to tell, except that at Christmas, after the students had gone home, Addison received, anonymously, a very beautiful album. It came by express from Portland, but we never knew who sent it.

Yet I think that my keen-witted readers have already made up their minds. Still, there may be a few as slow as I was myself. It took me a number of years to think it out and come to the conclusion that Lucia put the watch in that hole the morning we found it.

I now suppose that she had coveted that little white hand. Maybe she imagined that it would bring her better fortune with her algebra lessons; who knows?

Yet I do not believe that she had planned to steal it. But when she saw it there in the anteroom that afternoon, I think she yielded to a sudden impulse which she would have checked if she had had time to think it over.

I suppose that Addison suspected just what had befallen Lucia, and that he took that shrewd, kind way to rescue her from the consequences of her false step without loss of her character and self-respect. I think that Addison knew, and I fancy that Lucia knew that he knew; but I could never get a word or a hint out of him concerning it. He always had that superior way of keeping his own counsel in matters of that kind.

What Happened to the Cousins?

SINCE we have been publishing the fine old stories by C. A. Stephens there have been a good many inquiries as to what happened to Halstead and the rest of the cousins who made life so pleasant when they were young on the Old Squire's farm. To get the exact information to answer the inquiries, we wrote to Mrs. Stephens, and have received from her the following letter:

"I will say that Halstead was murdered in Texas, it was supposed. His story is told in "The Old Squire's Great Grandson", a serial. Little Wealthy died, as related in "When Life Was Young", the first volume in the Memorial Edition of Old Squire tales. Ellen married a young rancher, and went to the Dakotas, where, also, Theodora became a distinguished teacher of little Indian girls. She taught these "little brown maids" as she called them, for several years, then married a young officer of the Civil War, and after his death resided with her daughters, who taught successfully in Brooklyn. Addison became a distinguished zoologist, and died two or three years before Dr. Stephens went away. Theodora was the last to go. She passed on a few years after Dr. Stephens died in September 1931."

Personal Problems

Use Material at Hand

Dear Lucile: What does a girl do when she is absolutely desperate for company? Here I sit, night after night, hoping and praying that some miracle will happen and a handsome (or even just nice) young man will come knocking at my door.

But my dream prince doesn't come—not one solitary soul comes. I'm a good-looking girl, don't have bad manners, dress nicely, have a pleasant voice and don't talk people to death. Please don't take this as a lot of self-praise. It's not. I'm just giving myself an inventory to see if I can find out what's wrong with me or what I should do to meet some nice boys. I realize that I'm no flaming beauty, but I've taken what good looks God gave me and made the best of them.

If I could only meet some nice boys, I know I could make them like me. But just where does a person meet decent boys? I can meet and get boys of the wrong kind, but that isn't what I want. What advice can you give me?—*Marie.*

While it is very difficult to analyze character by correspondence and from what you have told me I cannot single out just what your shortcomings may be, I would say in a general way that you are spending too much time in dreaming about some "Prince Charming" instead of trying to work with the material which you may have at hand.

Perhaps if you would widen your interests a bit, open your eyes wide and start meeting the young men you have opportunity to meet on their own level you would become better acquainted with them and perceptive of good qualities in them which you do not now recognize.

Certainly, there are boys in the world who will treat a girl like a lady; no doubt many of the boys that you know would treat you in the manner which you desire if you gave them a chance. It is nearly always the case that the young lady sets the pace for the behavior of the young man with whom she is and I do not think you need to worry. Very few boys will take undue advantage of nice girls.

I note that you live in a city and I wonder if you have made any contacts with groups in a church or with any social center activities such as are carried on in many large cities. I realize that it is a bit hard to meet young men if you are a stranger in a city but the two sources which I have mentioned do contain possibilities.

IT IS EASIER to discuss a personal problem with an absolute stranger than it is with a friend, unless that friend be unusually intimate and understanding. If you have a problem, write to Lucile, Personal Problems Editor, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. If you wish, Lucile will send you a personal reply by mail. If your letter is printed, your identity will be carefully disguised. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelop if you wish a reply by mail.

* * *

Shall He Take Her Home?

Dear Lucile: This may be a funny letter to write you, but I want to know what you advise me to do in this case.

I come from very poor people. Our house is not nice nor are the furnishings in it. Ever since I've gotten away from home and out in the world for myself, I've been ashamed of my home. Now, I've met a girl from a well-to-do family and our friendship is fast ripening into love. I have been beautifully entertained at her home many times and she wants to meet my folks. What shall I do —I don't want to take her home? Is there any solution to this, so nobody's feelings will be hurt?—*Perplexed.*

First, I would say that though a home be humble, there is no reason to be ashamed of it, if it is well-kept and a cheerful atmosphere is preserved. If your home is neat and clean and your mother and family would put a good foot forward and enjoy welcoming your friend, I should not hesitate for a moment to take her home. She will love you all the more for being kind and considerate of your parents and letting her see you just as you are, instead of trying to create a different impression in her mind.

However, sometimes I realize that poverty seems to breed carelessness and if your mother does not keep a nice house, with the poor materials she has at hand, there may be valid reason for your feeling about your home. In such a case, why not explain to your friend that your mother feels embarrassed by guests, and have your parents meet you at some good hotel or cafe, for a meal and a getting-acquainted period. This might be a real treat to your mother and she might enjoy it better than trying to entertain at home, although that is first choice.

* * *

Please Note: There is one question Lucile cannot give advice on, that is, when an engaged couple fall out over religion, where one is Catholic and one Protestant. She does not feel competent to settle serious differences of this nature. Rather, she would advise that the parties involved seek the counsel of their priest and minister.



"He wants an old-fashioned ceremony, Sir. You know, the one with the OBEY part in it."

"DEMOCRACY In Action"

(*Continued from Page* 1)

land have always furnished more than their share of men who have come to sit in the seats of the mighty.

In the next county and less than thirty-five miles away as the crow flies is Plymouth where Calvin Coolidge was born and where he grew to manhood. Men laughed — perhaps some of them sneered—because Coolidge ate apples as he sat in Cabinet meetings and talked of "hiring money." I rather liked him therefor. It meant that he took with him to Washington much of the simple, folksy ways and homely, salty speech of his native heath. I judge that Calvin Coolidge was closer to the grass-roots than any President since Lincoln.

TOWN-MEETING Day in Vermont dawned this year on the heels of the worst snow storm of the season. I had been assured in advance that the Vermonters did not let the mere matter of weather interfere with their annual Parliament, and this seems to be literally true. Spite of deep snow everywhere and hill roads that must have been well-nigh impassable, the embattled voters turned out in numbers not greatly below the fair weather attendance.

I like the phraseology of the printed warrant for the meeting:

"The legal voters of the town of Townshend are hereby notified and warned to meet in the Town Hall in said Town on Tuesday, the fifth day of March, 1940, at ten o'clock in the forenoon to act on the following articles, viz:

Art. 1. To choose a Moderator for the year ensuing.

Art. 2. To see if the town will instruct the Selectmen to appoint one or two road commissioners as appointed by law. (This article was debated and by a rather narrow margin, they were instructed to appoint two).

Art. 3. To vote upon the following questions: Shall license for the sale of malt and vinous beverages be granted in the town? Shall spiritous liquors be sold in the town? (For this Article a ballot box was kept open from eleven to three o'clock. Result: Beer and wine only, 11 votes. Spiritous liquors, 22 votes. Bone dry, 126 votes. Alcohol is not a debatable question in rural Vermont.)

Art. 4. To elect all town and school district officers required by law for the ensuing year.

Art. 5. To see if the town will vote to adopt Day Light Saving Time for the year ensuing. (I regret to add that it was adopted by a rather narrow margin. The feeling seemed to be that while it was a most miserable nuisance, the proximity of industrial towns made it necessary to conform. It would seem that the once inflexible New England Conscience is getting lax.)

Art. 6. To see if the town will vote to appropriate a sum of money, in addition to that required by law, for the Library; if so, how much.

Art. 7. This had to do with the employment of a town physician.

Art. 14. This was a proposition to employ an auditor and public accountant to audit the accounts of the town officials. (It was overwhelmingly defeated without discussion. Evidently the voters of Townshend have entire confidence in the competency and honesty of their officials.)

All in all there were fifteen definite propositions to come before the meeting. This is not, according to New England standards, a large number. Indeed there lies on my table the call for the Meeting of the Town of Webster in Maine where the electors will be called upon to wrestle with thirty-five different questions.

The difference between the New York and the Vermont system is fundamental. It is the difference between a representative and a direct democracy. In Vermont, except in relation to the Courts, the County cuts almost no figure. So far as government is concerned, the Town is everything. In New York a Town Board may choose to consider a proposition if they deem it has popular backing enough to make it seem worth while. The Board may act upon it or they may quietly let it die. On the other hand, in Vermont the humblest citizen acting on his own behalf and without a single supporter may give notice of any proposition which he wishes to have acted upon, and the Selectmen are bound to make it a part of the order of business. If they fail to do so, its proponent may in Town Meeting stand up on his own feet and demand rather than request that his measure have consideration, and he may speak at any length in urging its adoption.

The Chairman of a Vermont Town Meeting is officially "The Moderator". Perhaps it was a concession to bad roads that made it a half hour past the appointed time when Moderator Stanley Martin stood up before an audience that pretty well filled the hall and with his gavel rapped for order. Vermont women take their political duties and privileges very seriously and to my surprise made up a full half of the meeting.

IN THE Green Mountain state the traditions of Puritanism still survive, so that custom and decorum decree that the Meeting be opened with prayer. The minister of the Congregational church, a fine appearing man no longer young but with the face of a scholar, offered an invocation which to me appeared the almost perfect model of what a prayer for this particular occasion should be. It was so brief—and so fitting—that I could remember it almost exactly but I asked him to write it out for me so that there be no mistake. ***"Our God and Father. We ask Thy gracious guidance for the Country which we love, the State which is ours and the Township in which we live. May all that we do be done in decency and order, to the honor of Thy name and the well being of all. In Thy name we ask it. Amen."***

I found a good deal of a thrill in the administration of the "Freeman's Oath". In New York state any man or woman who is twenty-one, out of jail, and a resident of the state and county and election district for a certain prescribed period, is thereby a voter. Not so in Vermont. Every citizen before becoming a voter must take this oath:

"You solemnly swear that whenever you give your vote or suffrage touching any matter that concerns the state of Vermont you will do it so far as in your conscience you shall judge will most conduce to the best good of the same as established in the Constitution without fear or favor of any person. SO HELP YOU GOD."

Three first voters stood up before their fellow townsmen and took this oath in order that they might be qualified to take part in the deliberations of the day. I believe it is a good thing that at least once in his life the voter should have impressed upon him the solemn fact that the right of suffrage is a sacred and precious heritage.

I AM going to hazard the statement —or the guess—that taken as a whole the New Englanders of the rural towns are versed in parliamentary law beyond any other section of our people, because from their youth up they have been nourished in the Town Meeting. Many votes were taken during the day and on some questions the results were very close. The usual form was a voice vote by Yea and Nay. Then the Moderator would announce his decision — perhaps, "The Nays have it." If the vote was really in doubt, as happened several times, someone would call for a ballot. Then a ballot would be taken not upon the original question but upon the question of whether or not the decision of the Moderator would be sustained, which of course amounted to precisely the same thing.

It is worth noting that in the Townshend meeting there was no such thing as an official or printed ballot. Every voter had provided him or her self with an ample supply of slips of white paper on which he wrote his choice for town officers or recorded his position on any contested question. I was surprised to see how quickly a ballot could be taken. There was no pretense of polling or recording the name of each voter. The electors filed past the table almost as fast as they could lay down their ballots and in a very few moments the result would be announced. I marveled a little at the lack of all the formalities to which I was accustomed at our Central School District Meeting, but was calmly assured that the Moderator and the Town Clerk could call every voter in town by his or her first name and that there was not the most remote chance that any unqualified person would be allowed to deposit his ballot. There were, of course, no paid watchers or clerks or any of the usual devices for enabling worthy political workers to be rewarded with the opportunity to earn a little easy money on election day.



"We don't want our neighbors to know we can't afford a stove."

EVERY man in Vermont is subject to a Poll tax, and failure to pay this results in the loss of rights as a voter. The amount is not uniform for the state but is the sum which a man would be required to pay if he owned taxable property to the amount of one hundred dollars. In Townshend this year the tax rate is $3.85 per $100.00, so this is the amount of the Poll tax. After a man becomes 70 years old this tax is remitted. He may then be enrolled as an Elder Statesman without cost to himself.

I was told that when some very momentous and hotly contested question was to be decided the Moderator might in his discretion rule to ***"Divide the House"*** by declaring that those in favor may go to the right side and those opposed may take the left. This method puts every voter on the spot. It is Democracy reduced to its simplest terms.

To be chosen one of the three Selectmen (you must emphasize all three syllables equally and fully—See-lect-men) is surely an honorable ambition, but it does not lead to wealth. Article 13 of the Warrant reads, "To see what pay the town will allow its town officers." This was fixed at $3.00 per day, while "Charlie" Cutler who has been Town Clerk almost as long as anybody can remember, and who is credited with knowing more Vermont law than the Attorney General, draws pay by the hour at the rate of thirty cents. I really feel that Townshend drives a pretty hard bargain with its elected officials.

AT High Noon the Meeting recessed for dinner. A noonday feast is an orthodox feature of all proper Town Meetings and I am willing to believe that Townshend ranks near the top. The village is fortunate in that its two Churches, Congregational and Baptist, are federated and the ladies of the united congregations put on the dinner. Everybody swarmed downstairs to the dining-room where the long tables had been set up and loaded. We fell upon the meats and escalloped potatoes and escalloped corn and macaroni and baked beans of many different vintages and brown bread and white bread and biscuit and pickles and jellies in infinite variety and all the kinds of pie that I had ever heard of and every thing in riotous profusion.

The most remarkable thing about this meal was the price. I have had a very wide experience in consuming Grange and Church dinners. I have eaten dinners probably just about as good for a half dollar and now and again I have come on perfectly satisfying meals for say thirty-five cents, but this banquet at a quarter of a dollar established a new mark in the low cost of living.

The afternoon was like unto the forenoon with voting and balloting and discussion, until at length it appearing that there was no further business to come before the Meeting, able Moderator Martin proclaimed it adjourned and the assemblage broke up to return to their farms, having once more conducted the affairs of the town according to the ancient ritual.

I came away from Townshend with a good deal of a thrill because I felt that in a day when we cannot but fear that democracy is going into eclipse and when there are great areas of the world where there is no longer even pretense of letting the common man have a voice in his own destiny, here in New England still survive many hundreds of communities where free men and women stand up on their feet, and out of their own desires and wisdom make the laws for their own guidance. We may be devoutly thankful for this kindling spectacle.

Blue Overalls



By Romeyn Berry

WITH the possible exception of the postage stamp, you get more for your money when you buy a pair of blue overalls than you do in the purchase of any other one thing. Blue overalls cost anywhere from 98 cents to $2.50 and they'll endure for two years under conditions that more expensive woolen trousers would not survive two months. Warm in winter when they're new, cool in summer when the filler has been worked out by many washings, they come pretty close to being the universal masculine garment, once you get outside the city limits. Millions of Americans wear them six days a week, and some seven.

More and more, too, in recent years women have taken to wearing blue overalls. Whether you approve of that depends partly on how you were brought up and partly on the lady. If you are against it, and pretty bitter on the subject, I'll go part way with you and admit it's a mistake—for some.

I like to lay in my blue overalls in the fall along with the other winter supplies—two or three pairs at a time—and then let them age and cure gradually. In that way you get the advantage of whatever they put into blue overalls to make them hard as a board when they're new, and you get it at a time of year when the American farmer needs wind-proof pants more than he needs special legislation from Congress. Given foundation garments of the proper number and consistency under a pair of new overalls tucked into felt boots, and you are better fixed to go out to the barn at five o'clock on a winter morning than any Act of Congress could make you.

I understand that Admiral Byrd's experience with antarctic cold has led him to much the same conclusions; that he has discarded heavy furs for a light closely-woven garment which is nothing more than blue overalls that have been to college and picked up a lot of new ideas about keeping out the cold.

Purchased in the fall, worn and washed all winter, by the time spring comes blue overalls have softened up so you can bend over enough to drive a fence post in them, and by late May you can put them in with the rest of the wash without having the pillow cases and the parlor curtains come out blue, too. That color question is a point on which men and women are apt to differ. I rather like the changing colors of blue overalls, the process that carries them through the crowding months from the dark blue of a policeman's overcoat to the light blue of the summer skies. There's no monotony—never a dull moment. In effect you have a different garment every time you wash a pair. But my wife, otherwise frugal and saving, wishes they'd charge 10 cents more for blue overalls and then put 8 cents of it into a dye that would stick, and not get into everything else, and not make the snow look that way on Monday morning outside the kitchen door where we throw the wash water.

If you get them two or three pairs at a time, and change off and rest them up occasionally, a good pair of overalls ought to last a farmer two years. That's important because I don't care for any overalls the first year, and I don't become really fond of a pair until they've worn limp and paper-thin, and are the peculiar blue of chicory along the August road-side, and are just about ready to fall apart at the first hearty sneeze. When my wife gets mad and swears she'll never put another patch on that pair of overalls, I know they are just the way I like them most. At that point we take them out of regular circulation, and put them in a special pile in a particular bureau drawer. That pile is my haying pants, and I prize it above our choicest possessions. True, we couldn't sell it for anything, and it has no proper place in the inventory, but it's taken me years to accumulate that stack of thin, fresh, clean, cool blue pants and get them just the way they are; and I'm going to enjoy them immensely come haying time.

To start another hot day in a pair of clean, thin overalls is just as refreshing as a restful sleep, and you can't have too big a pile in the bureau drawer; and while I'm years past the point of dwelling too much on my personal appearance in the hay field or while tramping it down back in the bay, I honestly believe I look my very best sitting on a red hay-rigging in a pair of cool, chicory-blue overalls limp and clean from many washings. They feel nice, too, on a scorching morning when the gray team break into a trot going down the lane to the meadow—the first and last suggestion of a trot for *that* laborious day—and achieve enough speed to make a delicious, artificial breeze blow up the pant leg.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

AN ESSAY CONTEST

"How Rubber Tires Have Changed Farm Equipment and Methods" is the subject for the 1940 National Farm Essay Contest sponsored by the GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY of Akron, Ohio. The contest is open to Future Farmers of America and 4-H Club members who are in high school and live on farms. Essays are limited to from 800 to 1,000 words.

Ten grand prize winners will be given an all-expense trip to the Canadian camp of P. W. Litchfield, Goodyear President. There will also be twenty-five cash prizes of $25.00 each. Closing date of the contest will be May 15, and winners will be announced about July 1.

* * *

DEVELOPMENT OF CHAIN STORES

"The Chain Store Tells Its Story" is a new book published by the INSTITUTE OF DISTRIBUTION, INC., 570 Seventh Avenue, New York City. The book gives an interesting story of the development of chain stores, points out some of the problems and advantages of this method of distribution, and answers some of the charges that have been made against chain stores. Price of book is $1.00.

* * *

BUILDING PLANS

The first step in any building, and often the most difficult one, is the plan. Recently there has been considerable interest in the use of steel in farm buildings. Plans for steel poultry buildings are available for the asking from the AMERICAN ZINC INSTITUTE, INC., Department 36, 60 E. 42nd St., New York City.

If you are building with concrete, excellent information is available from the PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION, Department K3e-1, 347 Madison Ave., New York City. A handy way to get the information is to use the coupon on page 9 of the March 30 issue of *American Agriculturist*. This can be pasted on a post card to save time.

* * *

EASY RECORDS

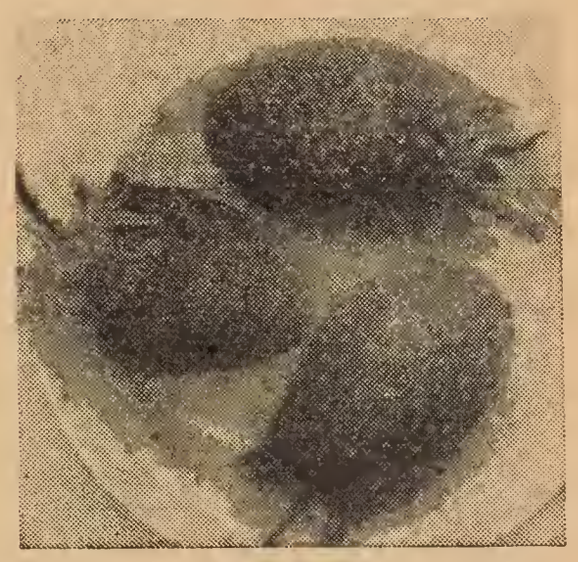
One way to increase the keeping of valuable records on the farm is to make them easier to keep. This is the rule followed by the Advertising Department of DODGE DIVISION, CHRYSLER MOTOR CORPORATION, Detroit, Michigan, when they made available to farmers a little booklet "Operating Record for Motor Trucks and Passenger Busses."

The book has a double-spread page for each month of the year, allowing the operator to set down the daily expenses for gasoline, oil, repairs, and maintenance. The book is available from Dodge dealers or direct from the company whose address is given above.

* * *

MILK MAKES CHICKS GROW

If you are mixing your own chick mashes, you will be interested in information about dry skim milk. To get the information, write for bulletin No. 210-E, addressing your request to the AMERICAN DRY MILK INSTITUTE, INC., 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. This booklet will show you results from the use of skim milk and will give you directions for including it.



Recently introduced by the W. F. ALLEN COMPANY, 17 Evergreen Ave., Salisbury, Maryland, is the Green Mountain strawberry, originated by Governor George Aiken of Vermont. This is an ever-bearing variety, and the picture above was taken on October 25, 1939. It is an interesting fact that the berries grown in the fall are rather long, flat and wedge-shaped, like those above, while the berries grown in the spring are similar in shape to the varieties Aroma and Chesapeake.



NITROGEN FOR PEACH TREES—Broadcasting Chilean Nitrate of Soda in a peach orchard. This is especially effective on trees which lack vigor when applied about two weeks before bloom. Up to a pound can be used on young trees, and from 2 to 5 lbs. a tree on older trees. The nitrate should be spread around the tree in an area slightly greater than that covered by the branches.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

THIS IS A PLEA for making farming a more interesting "way of living." ***I believe that such an objective can be accomplished without in the least detracting from the usefulness of a farm as a means of making a living.***

NEW GRASSES

To illustrate what I mean, we are sowing at Sunnygables this spring several new grasses. These are being put on in small quantities with a Cyclone seeder. They didn't cost much and we are not risking much in trying them out. I feel convinced, however, that the sowing of these grasses has added considerably to the interest in our farming operation of the men and boys who are engaged in it and that similar projects can be utilized to make all the difference between making farm work a humdrum, colorless task or one of the most interesting jobs in the world.

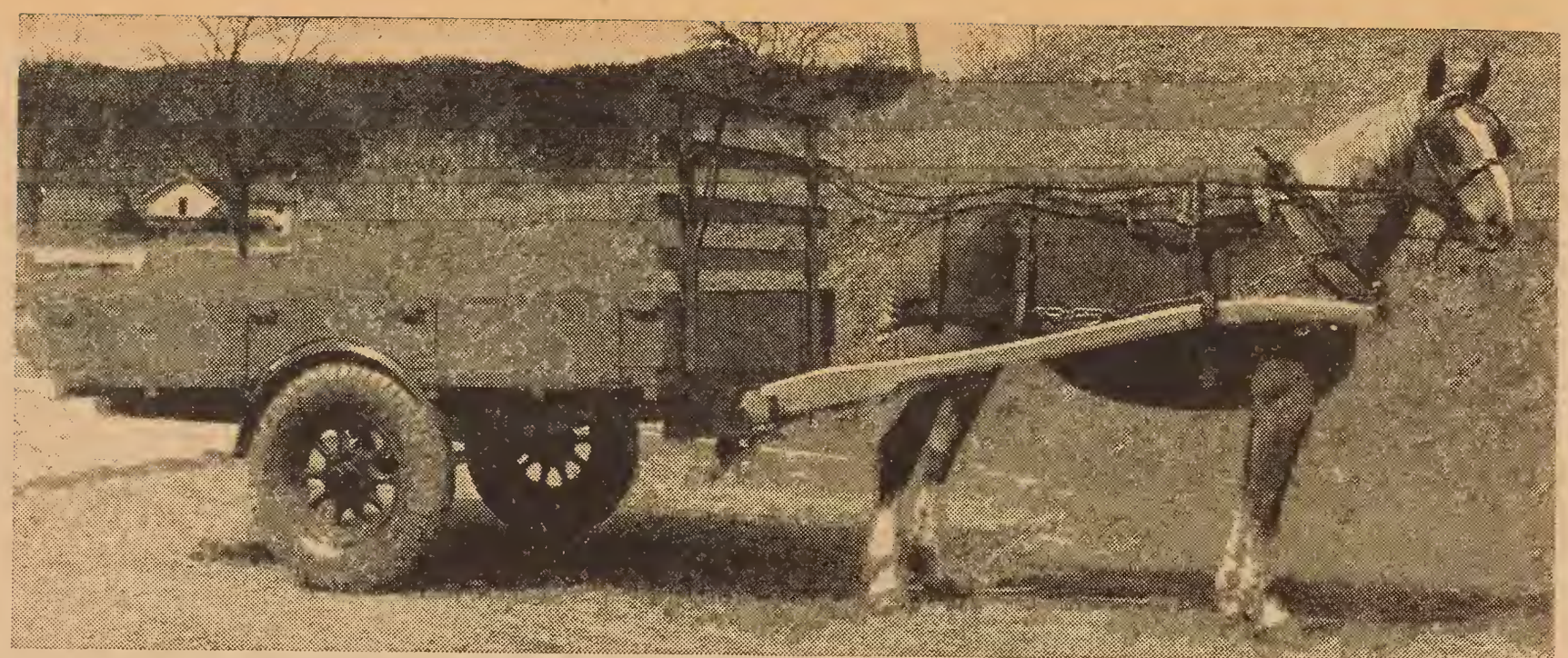
Brome Grass. On a field seeded with wheat last spring where the seeding failed because of dry weather, and on which we made an emergency seeding last fall, (which we do not yet know is going to come on this spring) we have seeded Brome Grass. Brome Grass, as I understand it, is a dry weather, dry soil grass which gives some promise. I remember seeing a lot of it growing in Texas on the great King Ranch, but I have never seen any in the Northeast. All of us shall watch what our seeding does with keen interest.

Crested Wheat Grass. On another dry and unfertile field which was sown to oats last spring and seeded and on which the seeding failed we are sowing Crested Wheat Grass with another seeding of oats. This is another grass we are told promises much on certain types of dry and relatively unfertile soils.

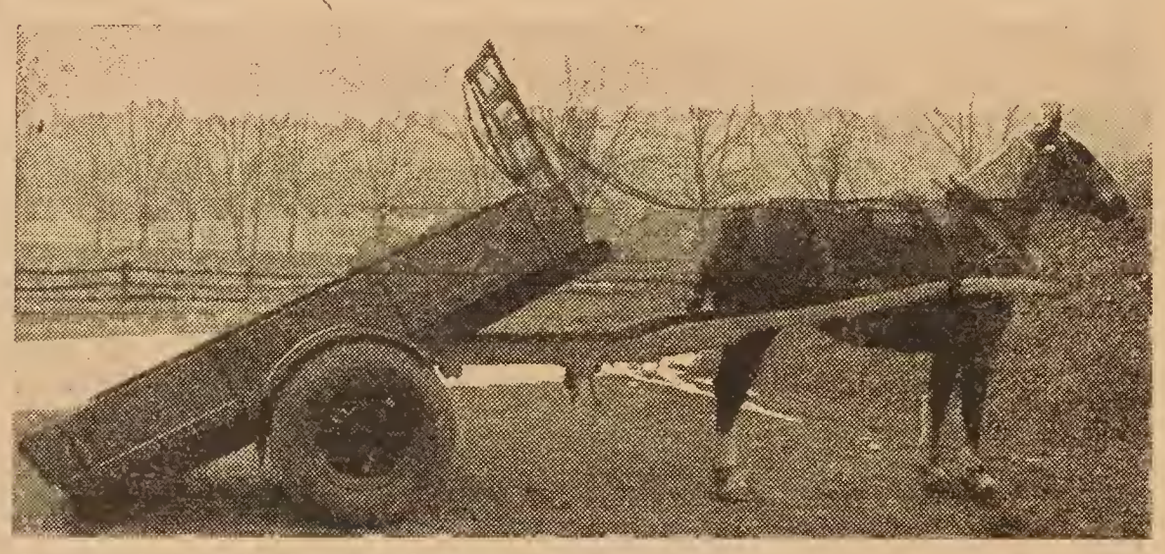
Reeds Canary Grass. On still another field we are sowing Reeds Canary Grass which is supposed to do well on heavy, wet land and this is the kind of field on which we are putting it.

Ladino Clover. Finally, we are making two sowings of five pounds each of Ladino Clover. One of these seedings will be made on a fall seeding of alfalfa which did not get a good start last fall and doesn't look as though it would do much this spring, but the ground is sweet and fertile and makes a most interesting place to check out a combination of alfalfa and Ladino Clover.

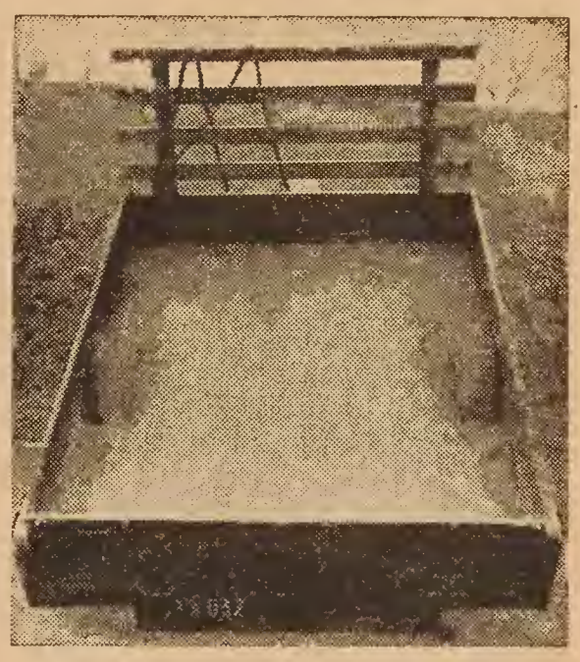
Now, the big point I am trying to make is not in regard to what we are trying out at Sunnygables, ***but in support of the practice of trying things out on farms generally just to add interest to the job.*** For example, we are also going to try out some methods of weed control. I will write more about these experiments later.



I have long had a feeling that the farm horse is due for more consideration. In England, they love the horse and according to what I have read and personally observed there several years ago, they get a good deal more work out of their horses because they use them more intelligently than we do in the United States. Something over a year ago my attention was called to the two-wheeled English cart shown in the picture above. Because this cart with its inflated rubber tires, ball bearings, adequate lubrication, and dumping feature appealed to me, I ordered one for Sunnygables. Six months after I placed my order the cart arrived in Ithaca all done up in two or three neat packages. The boys assembled it and I bought a cart harness from an old firm in Buffalo, New York, and the cart is now in daily use on the farm.



Exactly balanced, the cart dumps at an angle sharp enough to shed any material which is likely to be loaded into it, from gravel to hay. Our long experience with gravity dump trucks make us very sure that the dumping principle should be incorporated into horse-drawn equipment.



The capacity of the cart is an eye-opener. It is rated to carry two tons and I feel quite confident that in ordinary going a 1500-pound horse can handle a load of between one and two tons with ease. Note the license plate for farm trailers which costs only a dollar.



Picture at right shows why the cart is licensed as a trailer. In 60 seconds, by pulling out pins which hold shafts in place and inserting a short iron tongue, it is converted into a practical trailer which can be used behind an automobile, truck, or tractor. NOTE: We believe that by using a rubber-tired hay loader behind the cart a 1700 or 1800 pound horse can be used by one man to put on a load of 2500 pounds of green hay. We are going to try out the combination because it certainly will be a cheap one to operate in making grass ensilage.

Down Mexico Way

By H. E. BABCOCK, JR.

"The biggest news this week is the snow storm Friday, April 5. The storm started about eight in the morning and continued until early the next. The snow was as wet and heavy as any I have ever seen. We just quit farming after it started. At noon I went to town and the slush on the road was so thick that I had to shift into second several times in order to get under motion.

"In all, about an inch of rain fell. Since it was mostly in the form of snow, there was very little running off. It will save us about $200.00 in electricity for pumping. Monday we are going to continue watering some bare ground and the sweet clover on the Chisholm Ranch. The snow has already done the oats a world of good. The only damage that it seems to have caused is the breaking up of several geese. We only have 182 geese and were counting on every gosling that we can get for replacements.

"The ground for the Hardigan alfalfa was practically ready for sowing with about four inches of water put on it. We will be able to sow by Thursday. I got quite a kick out of the fact that one day we were putting four inches of water on one field and two on another and three on another. It certainly is nice to be able to control your rainfall for each crop.

"The winter wheat has just been watered and we will have to pasture it soon to hold it back. Small grain crops are held back to provide a maximum of pasture before they are allowed to put up shoots and begin to produce grain.

"We shipped a car of 283 lambs last Thursday. This leaves 418 cut-backs, some of which are so runty that we have put them on grass with the ewe flock. The ewe flock totals 312, including 28 Dorsets. There are 78 grade lambs and 34 Dorset lambs. Lambing is going along smoothly with the exception of a few first-lamb ewes. The car of lambs shipped the week before brought us $1299.15.

"We haven't sold our wool as yet. I talked to a wool buyer in the hotel last night who said that he had looked at our wool and felt that we were holding it a little too high. The whole market looks so uncertain at the present time, he said, that nobody was buying any wool. Most of the ranchers are shearing now, so that the complete clip for this section isn't in yet."

Horse lovers may be interested in the mare shown hooked to the cart in the pictures on this page. She is Belle, five years old this spring. The interesting thing about Belle is that she has already put in two years of light work *and provided her own replacement.* Her yearling son looks just like her and gives promise of growing out to at least 1800 pounds. His ire was a purebred Belgian which weighed considerably over a ton.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Who Can Vote at School Meetings?

ON THE first Tuesday in May hundreds of school districts in New York State will hold their annual meetings. In recent years the question of eligibility of voters at school meetings has frequently come up. Here are the facts:

All voters in either union or common school districts in New York State must be citizens of the United States, 21 years old, and a resident of the district for at least thirty days just preceding the meeting.

In addition, voters must have ONE of the following qualifications:

1. Own, lease or hire real estate in the district, liable to taxation for school purposes. Under this provision one person may vote unless the deed or lease is a joint one, in which case both may vote.

OR

2. Be the parent of a child of school age, providing the child attended the school at least eight weeks during the past year. Under this provision both father and mother can vote.

OR

3. Have permanently residing with him or her a child of school age who attended school for at least eight weeks during the past year. Under this provision one person can vote—the head of the household.

OR

4. Own personal property assessed on the last assessment roll of the town in excess of $50.00.

Qualified voters may vote on any question brought up at school meeting.

Any qualified voter can challenge the vote of a person who he knows or believes lacks the necessary qualifications. The person so challenged must then, in order to vote, make the following declaration: "I do declare and affirm that I am and have been for thirty days last past an actual resident of this school district and am qualified to vote at this meeting." If the person challenged makes this declaration, his vote must be accepted. Any person who makes a false declaration of his right to vote is guilty of a misdemeanor, which is a serious offence.

* * *

How We Lost $1,000

I am writing this true story as it may prevent someone else from losing $1,000 as we did some years ago. These are cold facts. An old saying is, "Look before you leap!" My advice to you who may read this is "Stop and think before you lose!"

A clever salesman came to our house and wanted to sell us some stock. We then had a few hundred dollars of hard-earned money invested in some good stock. Through our conversation, he learned we had this stock, although I really think he knew this when he came. How, I do not know. He informed us what we held was all or nearly worthless. This was on Saturday around ten o'clock.

He said if we would hurry over to his office and get the deal through before twelve o'clock, as the Stock Exchange closed at that time, he would take our stock for his and do the best he could. It proved to be a deal to get our good stock (I could name it) for his worthless stock.

We made a complaint of this man to our District Attorney, and finally after about three years we received part of our money back. We lost just $1,000 for listening to a good talker who was a total stranger and by not looking up his reputation. We were glad to get part of the money back; but it was an expensive experience and, had it not been for our District Attorney, we never would have recovered a cent.—*Mrs. L. T., New York.*

* * *

Star Boarders

I was a widow living in a small town and made my living by keeping boarders. One afternoon a short time ago two men called at my house and told me that they were government men on an inspection tour of boarding houses and hotels. They said they would have to look my place over, which they did, going through all my bedrooms (seven in all), even turning the bedding back to see if it was clean.

They said everything was all right, and then asked me if I could put them up for the night, which I did. They paid for their supper, lodging, and breakfast. As I had two extra rooms, they asked if I would like to take tourists, that there was good money in it, and that they could put me in a position to get all I could take care of.

We talked it over, and I decided to do it. They said I would have to pay them $10.00 in advance, and they would put a sign on my front lawn, would put my name in a tourist journal, and that I would have all I could care for in a short time. I paid the $10.00.

They never put up the sign, and I never heard from them again. I wrote to the address they gave me, but the letter came back with the word "unknown" written across it. So I am out my $10.00, which I could not afford to lose. I hope this may help someone to think twice as I have learned quite an expensive lesson.—*Mrs. M. P., New York.*

* * *

A "Phony" Agent

"Last November a man called at our farm to secure orders for calendars which would advertise our farm. This agent represented the Gettier-Montanye Company of Baltimore. We never received our order and were notified by the company that this agent was not on their sales force. Could you help us?"

The letter we directed to the agent in question has been returned indicating that he is unknown in Albany. We wish we could help.

Let Us Help You

THE following Home Service bulletins have been prepared by *American Agriculturist's* Home Editor, Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, and are available to any reader without cost other than 3c *each* to cover mailing and mimeographing costs:

- ☐ No. 1 — OUTDOOR FIREPLACES. How to build them.
- ☐ No. 2 — BLANKETS. Selecting, washing, and moth protection.
- ☐ No. 3 — APPLE RECIPES. Your family will like these.
- ☐ No. 4 — PROTECTIVE FOODS. Good health for the family.
- ☐ No. 5 — SCHOOL LUNCHES. Healthful, appetizing, easy-to-prepare school lunches.
- ☐ No. 6 — HOME CANNING AND CURING OF MEATS. Directions are easy to follow.
- ☐ No. 7 — CHOPPED MEAT RECIPES. Tasty, economical meat dishes.
- ☐ No. 8 — BUYING A WASHING MACHINE.
- ☐ No. 9 — TEMPTING WAYS TO SERVE EGGS. Excellent recipes for serving eggs as the "main dish" at any meal; also, egg salads and desserts.

How to order these bulletins: Check those you want, include 3c for each one desired, and return this coupon to *American Agriculturist,* Box 367-H, Ithaca, N. Y.



The Nicko Wirta family of Sunapee, N. H.

THIS picture was taken quite some time ago. Now the family is grown up, living in different states. Sadness came to this family when father was struck by an automobile and instantly killed. He carried a travel accident policy.

After the death benefit check was delivered to the family, John, a son and administrator of the estate, wrote us, saying: "We wish to express our thanks for the prompt and efficient manner in which our recent claim was handled. The money has been a great help to us. Our whole family carry this North American protection and we highly recommend it to others."

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

John M. Smith, Canton, N. Y. — Auto collision—concussion brain	$ 10.00	Madeline E. Bruce, R. 2, Waterbury, Vt. — Struck by truck—frac. clavicle	10.00
John Czarniecki, R. 2, Candor, N. Y. — Truck rolled back—inj. arm, wrist, hand	10.00	Joseph Prokulewicz, Cavendish, Vt. — Car skidded—cont. head and knee	60.00
Mrs. Elsie Van Dusen, Liberty, N. Y. — Auto skidded—cont. chest	20.00	George Greenwood, Est., R. 1, Orwell, Vt. — Truck accident—frac. skull	* 500.00
Samuel Rait, R. 1, Liberty, N. Y. — Struck by truck—iujuries	30.00	Clarence Pelky, Proctorsville, Vt. — Auto collision—inj. knee	67.14
Stanley Rockhill, Moira, N. Y. — Auto accident—compound frac. arm	130.00	Mrs. Yvonne A. Quesnel, R. 2, Orwell, Vt. — Auto accident—inj. arm, hip and cheek	51.43
Elton H. Sage, Olcott, N. Y. — Struck by auto—inj. ankle	5.00	Reginald N. Matot, R. 2, Shoreham, Vt. — Auto overturned—bruised muscles thigh	11.43
Jennie Rutkoski, Mattituck, L. I. — Auto hit tree—frac. femur	130.00	Ralph W. Thomas, No. Pownal, Vt. — Auto skidded—frac. forearm	60.00
Robert Tully, Monsey, N. Y. — Auto accident—injuries	35.00	Elsie Y. Hoyden, R. 1, Nashua, N. H. — Auto collision—inj. chest and wrist	30.00
Dominick Santoro, Fulton, N. Y. — Auto accident—sprained shoulder and back	40.00	Samuel Satzow, Claremont, N. H. — Auto collision—torn ligaments back	70.00
Clara M. Pierce, Richfield Springs, N. Y. — Auto collision—gen. contusions	14.28	Curtis Rollins, R. 1, Nashua, N. H. — Truck overturned—conc. brain, sbock	30.00
Elnora R. Hartwig, R. 1, E. Bethany, N. Y. — Struck by auto—lumbo sacrol sprain	15.00	Mrs. Antoinetta Belivean, W. Claremont, N. H. — Auto collision—wrenched muscles neck	12.86
Grace E. Sawyer, Norwich, N. Y. — Auto skidded into tree—frac. jaw, cut nose	20.00	Ernestine Leighton, Nottingham, N. H. — Auto accident—frac. bone of foot	41.43
Minnie Walker, R. 2, Norfolk, N. Y. — Auto accident—bruised & sprained shoulder	44.28	George McDaniel, R. 1, E. Barrington, N. H. — Truck accident—bruises, sprained arm	30.00
Esther L. Pierce, R. 1, Richfield Springs, N. Y. — Auto collision—general contusions	30.00	Jed N. Lyons, R. 1, Colebrook, N. H. — Sleigh accident—injuries	* 15.00
Wilfred Pierce, R. 1, Richfield Springs, N.Y. — Auto collision—bruised arm and knee	31.43	Clifford Ayer, Shelburne Falls, Mass. — Auto collision—cont. head	10.00
Mrs. Verna Shaw, R. 2, Owego, N. Y. — Auto skidded on icy street—frac. leg	* 50.00	Ernest Baker, R. 1, Williamsburg, Mass. — Auto collision—bruises	17.14
Felix H. Green, R. 2, Wolcott, N. Y. — Auto overturned—dislocation vertebra	65.00	George R. St. Pierre, 12 Pine St., Adams, Mass. — Auto collision—bruises and abrasions	32.86
Mrs. Ruby R. Boyce, Interlaken, N. Y. — Auto collided with truck—conc. brain, cut face	* 65.00	Donald M. Tubbs, W. Cummington, Mass. — Auto overturned—cut eyebrow, knee, hand	84.28
Newton E. Boyce, Interlaken, N. Y. — Auto collided with truck—conc. of brain	* 65.00	Lillian M. Mahoney, No. Adams, Mass. — Taxi accident—inj. back of head	52.86
Mrs. Rose Vlodower, Monticello, N. Y. — Auto accident—cont. chest and arm	30.00	James L. Wyllie, Franklin, Mass. — Auto collision—frac. rib, inj. back	40.00
Gordon T. Camp, Macedon Center, N. Y. — Auto collision—injured leg	37.14	Mrs. Elzada Deraps, Pittsfield, Me. — Truck ran over foot—frac. ankle	30.00
Leo J. Fanagan, Ithaca, N. Y. — Auto overturned—fractured band	72.86	George Bachelder, Norway, Me. — Auto overturned—bruised chest, shock	50.00
Mrs. Mina Ross, R. 5, Ithaca, N. Y. — Auto accident—inj. side, shoulder, back	40.00	Edward Webber, R. 2, Bridgton, Me. — Sled accident—sacro iliac injury	80.00
Mrs. Louise Van Marter, Groton, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut scalp, conc. brain	130.00	Edwin York, Smyrna Mills, Me. — Sled accident—frac. ribs	50.00
Ralph Hungerford, LeRoy, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut side and face	20.00	C. Charlotte Nelson, Northeast Harbor, Me. — Auto accident—cerebral concussion	130.00
Gilbert C. Brown, Woodhull, N. Y. — Auto accident—cuts and contusions	10.00	Charles W. Salo, R. 1, Union, Me. — Truck struck car—inj. rib and spine	30.00
Jack Swaslian, R. 1, West Albany, N. Y. — Auto collision—frac. wrist, dislocated elbow	48.57	Homer C. Gross, R. 1, Jefferson, Md. — Auto accident—abrasions & concussion head	30.00
Wallace Mills, R. 2, Jordan, N. Y. — Auto collision—strained back & neck	20.00	Mrs. George Beekman, Tampa, Fla. — Auto accident—frac. clavicle	107.14
Halbert F. Gaines, R. 1, Poultney, Vt. — Auto collision—frac. bone of hand, sprained wrist	54.28	Duane Comstock, Braden Castle, Fla. — Auto accident—cuts and bruised hip	14.28
Winifred Woodward, R. 2, W. Rutland, Vt. — Auto collision—frac. wrist, gen. bruises	* 65.00		

* Over-age.

Keep Your Policy Renewed

North American Accident Ins. Co.

OF CHICAGO

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT,

10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE G.L.F. PAGE

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

REMEMBER WHEN YOU "JUST COULDN'T GROW CLOVER"?



Cows that get more of their protein in the form of legume hay need less protein in their grain ration. The nitrogen produced in the soil by the legumes benefits the entire crop rotation.

Twenty years ago you often used to hear farmers say, "I just can't seem to get clover to grow on my land."

Agronomists and county agents knew what the trouble was. Much of the seed they were getting was imported from Europe and the South—it just wasn't hardy enough to winter through. And in most cases, the soil badly needed lime and superphosphate.

So the clover and alfalfa wouldn't grow, and dairymen were sowing four acres of timothy to every acre of legumes.

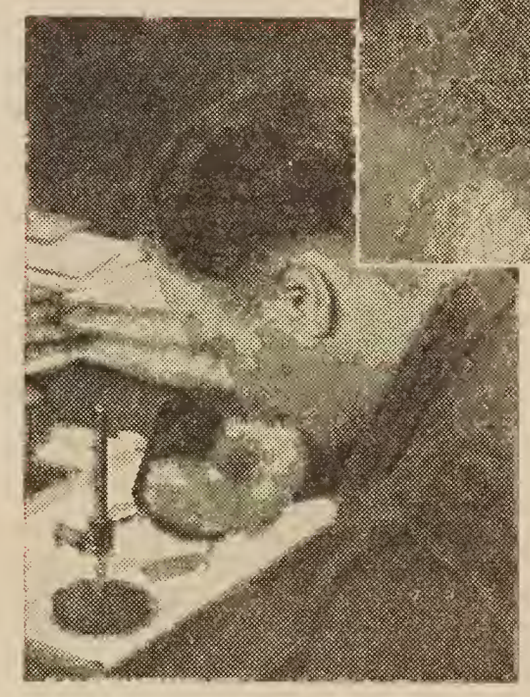
The Picture Has Changed

Today, G.L.F. seedsmen estimate that legumes make up half the total purchases for hay seedings each year. With hardy, clean, fast-germinating seed available to every farm in the Milkshed, with the wider use of lime and superphosphate making conditions more favorable for the growth of legumes, more and more dairymen are finding that they *can* grow clover and alfalfa.

In spite of this progress, many seedings are burned out, choked out, or just don't come through each year. And this year, with floods following on the heels of drouth in many sections, the always-present threat of *weeds* is more dangerous than ever.

Beat Out the Weeds

It is an old saying that weeds follow a drouth. In dry years weeds do better than grass; they are often able to head out before the grass crop is fully ripened. Weed seeds with wing-like devices catch in the air currents and are spread to cleaner fields; others are caught in the waters of the spring thaw and are washed under fences into fields that have had few weeds. Many weeds are spread through manure made from weedy hay crops.



Above. Clean seed is the first step in the war against weeds. This G.L.F. employee is counting the weed seeds in a sample of medium red clover before recleaning. G.L.F. selects seed from fields free of weeds and disease, cleans and recleans to get rid of all noxious weeds and reduce the content of other weeds to virtually nothing.

Right. Every lot of G.L.F. legume seed is checked for germination before and after Kem-Fee treatment. This duplicate sample of 100 seeds showed 96 germinating and 4 hard seeds. The fast germination of Kem-Fee treated seeds helps to get ahead of the weeds.



These four steps will help to get the jump on the weeds:

1. The Seed. G.L.F. legume seed is not only thoroughly cleaned to get rid of weeds, but is Kem-Fee treated to thin down the seed coat and speed up germination. Thus the legumes get started and make a stand before the weeds come up.

2. The Seed Bed. Soil must be firm both under and over the seed. Rolling or cultipacking before drilling firms the soil and prevents the drill from sinking in and burying seed too deeply.

3. Fertilization. Many weeds in meadows do not thrive when the fertility level is high enough to permit a vigorous growth of legumes. The importance of supplying enough lime and superphosphate to secure thick stands of legumes cannot be overestimated.

4. Cultivation and Rotation. Perennial weeds may usually be controlled through *clean cultivation* of the cultivated crop in the rotation. If necessary, two cultivated crops may be grown in succession. Fall plowing of fields infested with perennial weeds like quack grass is desirable.



Flood waters respect no fences. Weeds spread by water, wind, and roving livestock take an annual toll of three billion dollars from American farmers.

DAIRY FEED FORMULA CHANGES

24% Milk Maker. The scarcity of linseed oil meal on the market has made it necessary to eliminate this ingredient in Milk Maker. It has been replaced with cocoanut oil meal and soybean oil meal. Total Digestible Nutrients increased slightly from 1520 pounds to 1523 pounds.

Fitting Ration. To increase the palatability of this dry feed, 20 pounds of cane molasses has been added, together with 20 pounds of linseed oil meal, replacing 40 pounds of hominy feed and corn meal.

Formulas of the other approved flexible formula feeds remain unchanged. The Super feeds, of course, are not subject to market changes.

Cow Feeds. In the 20% Cow Feed, the linseed oil meal has been replaced by 60 pounds of soybean oil meal, 20 pounds of ground soybeans and 20 pounds of corn gluten feed, increasing the T.D.N. to 1506 pounds. Oat feed has been eliminated from the 18% and 24% Cow Feeds, greatly increasing the T.D.N. (18% now 1478 lbs. per ton, 24% now 1507 lbs.). Although oat feed is too low in feeding value to be recommended for high-producing cows, it has been for many months one of the cheapest sources of digestible feed. It has now become comparatively scarce and is no longer economical.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N.Y.



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PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

MAY 11, 1940

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

The Co-op that FARM WOMEN Built

By Mabel Hebel

THIS is the story of a group of farm women who determined to make some money of their own and succeeded beyond their fondest hopes. Back in 1932, when the depression was making it almost impossible to meet taxes, interest on mortgages, and other farm expenses, nineteen farm women in Montgomery County, Maryland, got together and announced their intention of starting a market to sell products of their gardens, orchards, and kitchens.

Husbands, fathers, and brothers were skeptical of the idea, but did not stand in the way.



—Photos Courtesy Farm Credit Administration.

↑ This unique cooperative market, owned and run wholly by farm women, is located in Bethesda, Maryland, a suburb of Washington, D. C. Starting with almost no capital, it now does a business of over $125,000 a year.



← Inside the neat little frame building which houses the market is a tempting array of good things from farm kitchens and gardens. Many of the women have developed specialties of their own.

After several consultations with the county home demonstration agent and with marketing experts, the women rented a vacant store building in Bethesda, Maryland, a suburb of Washington, D. C. On opening day, they brought a tempting array of cakes, pies, and cookies from their ovens; canned fruits, vegetables, and jellies from their cellars and pantries; flowers from their gardens; also, chickens and fresh eggs. Each woman brought her own display counter, in most instances just a card table.

Advertisements of the opening of the farm women's market had been run in Washington and local county papers, as well as handbills distributed in nearby residential sections. As a result, buyers flocked to the little market, and long before the day was over, almost everyone had sold out. There was great jubilation in nineteen farm homes that night when the women returned with the story of their first success.

The next week, another sales day was held, more buyers showed up, and more farm women came with things to sell. Again the buyers took practically everything. By Christmas of that year, these Montgomery County farm women, with the aid of the extension service, had set up a permanent organization, called the Montgomery Farm Women's Cooperative Market, Inc., rented a corner lot in Bethesda, had their present market built for them, hired a manager—a woman—and saw their combined sales (over 60 farm women now belonged) reach the unbelievable sum of $5,000 a month. The next Christmas, sales had climbed to $10,000 a month. For several years now, if they fall below that sum, business is considered slow.

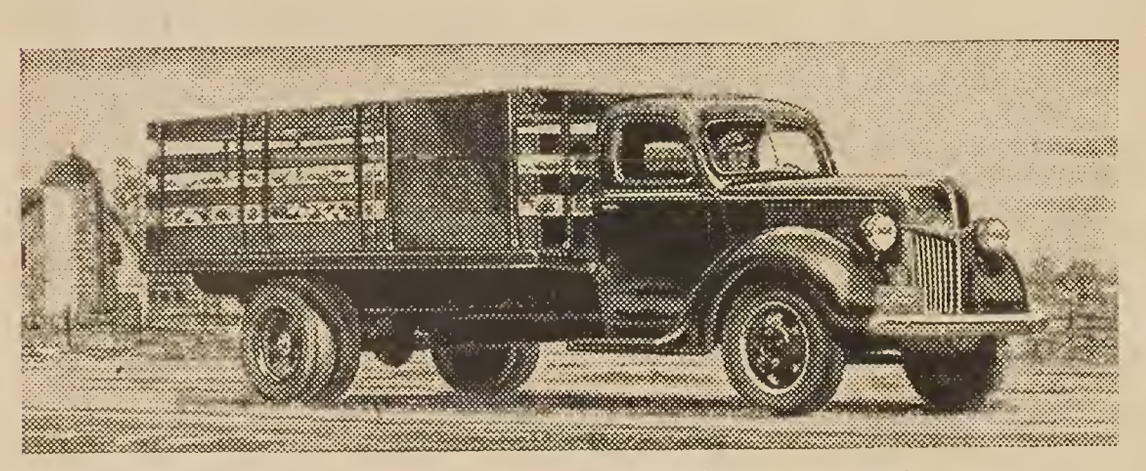
The market is open only two days a week—Wednesdays and Saturdays. Members begin to arrive with their goods at 7 a. m., some of them coming a distance of 50 miles. By 8 o'clock, each has arranged her wares on her own display counter, and is standing behind it ready for business. One of the interesting things about this cooperative is that each member sells her own products, collects her own money, and if anything is left over at the end of the day, she takes the surplus home or otherwise disposes of it.

The organization has a board of nine directors, three of whom are elected each year. Besides a Manager, the cooperative hires several other employees. To finance the association, each member pays into the general fund 5 per cent of her sales at the end of each market day, and also pays $2 a month rent for her counter. Uniform prices for all standard products are set at the beginning of each sales day by a special committee. Another committee sees to it that high quality grades and standards are maintained. This latter committee has been assisted right (*Turn to Page* 23)

50 Years a Poultryman, *Page 16*—Church Suppers, *Page 22*.



DUTY ONE—Farm Work. During summer, the Ford V-8 hauls hay to the barn and fodder to the silo. It is on the job beside the combine or the thresher handling the grain. In the spring, it takes machinery and seed to the fields. In the winter, it's hauling wood or posts or supplying stationary power. It takes a real truck to handle a load in all seasons where there are no roads. The Ford V-8 can —and does—do it. It's *built* that way from the ground up!



Dual rear wheels and tires, as shown, are optional at extra cost

DUTY TWO—Road Work. The Ford V-8 Truck hauls livestock to market and feed and supplies from town. It takes the cash crop to the elevator and does market hauling for the neighbors. In these jobs, it's *power* in the higher speeds that is important. That means first on the market with produce and back home again early. Fast power for the roads, load-moving ruggedness for the farm—these are important advantages in a Ford V-8 Truck.

THE one *best* place to get a good look at a Ford V-8 Truck is in the driver's seat—your foot on the accelerator, your hands on the wheel, the truck in action. The purpose of the "on-the-job" test, offered by your Ford dealer, is to make this possible. The whole idea is that you take a Ford V-8 Truck and try it out right on your own place. Then you know definitely what a Ford V-8 Truck can do. The "on-the-job" test is yours for the asking—make arrangements for it with your Ford dealer.

FORD V-8 TRUCK

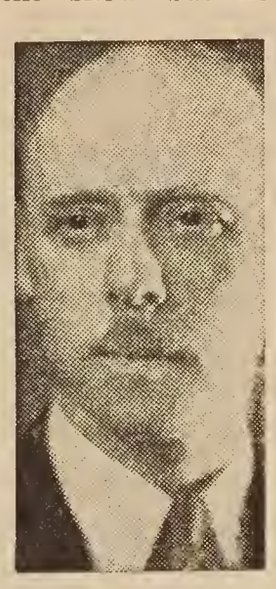
FORD MOTOR COMPANY, BUILDERS OF FORD V-8 AND MERCURY CARS, FORD TRUCKS, COMMERCIAL CARS, STATION WAGONS AND TRANSIT BUSES

Ford

PRYING OPEN *a Tough Spring*

By PAUL WORK

ALONG ABOUT the first of April, people thought there wasn't going to be any spring this year. In our neck of the woods, the ground did not even have bare places to show through the snow but no matter what the weather is like, the sun is powerful at that time of the year. It was only about a week after the first dirt showed up at my garden until I planted a row of peas. That was April 6 and on April 27 they were poking through. It has been cold in the meantime. They probably will not be much ahead of the April 25 planting.



Paul Work

Student gardens were plowed at East Ithaca on the 11th. There was just the one day when this could be done. Monday morning, the ground was frozen three inches thick and it was noon before the ice was all gone, but on Tuesday the land was harrowed and students were planting their gardens Tuesday afternoon, the 16th. If we had done just a little drifting in the matter, the student gardens would not be in yet.

Fresh Manure, Spring Plowed

I suspect I am going to learn something from my garden this year. Since I was roaming the wild and wooly west in the fall, the land was not manured and plowed. As soon as we could get at it this spring, we gave a huge load of manure to the block which is about 55 feet square, or about a sixteenth of an acre and the manure that went on was right from the stable. It was in good shape but too fresh to suit the old gardening tradition. I followed the plow, raking in the straw. The man at the handles is a good plowman but it is not easy to make a first-class job of plowing under manure on a tiny block with no turning space, so some of the straw sticks up yet. I did put on 30 pounds of sodium nitrate before plowing to help the little bacteria rot down the straw. That was a liberal dose—300 pounds per acre probably being sufficient. Then, we had quite a bit of rain afterwards which would favor decomposition. If we have a dry summer, the land may be a bit droughty . . . . but at least, we ought to find out a thing or two. One thing is fairly clear in my mind. Whatever happens, I think I will be back to fall manuring and fall plowing after the leaves drop next fall.

Yesterday, April 25th, I planted three rows of peas: Laxton Progress, Morse Market, and Stratagem. These should give us a nice succession. We do not expect to plant any more, for peas do not stand hot weather. Cabbage, lettuce and beet plants are out. Nothing has grown much because there has been very little warmth so far. They

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Vegetable and Potato Council Helps Growers in Northeast

By ROY PORTER,

Orleans Co., N. Y., Vegetable Grower.

PROCEEDING on the principle that farmers should not ask for help until they have helped themselves, the vegetable and potato growers of the Northeast, back in February of 1938, set up the Northeastern Vegetable and Potato Council. Three representatives from each of the Northeastern States make up the membership. In each case they are chosen by the state vegetable and potato organizations, or if there is no such group, by the State College of Agriculture or the State Department of Agriculture.

It is comparatively easy to set up an organization and not too difficult to lay out a program on paper. The Northeastern Vegetable and Potato Council did that. What is more, they followed it through. Monthly meetings have been held in New York City, and not only has the program been followed through, but it has been broadened to include new activities.

At the start a program was set up to include the following aims:

1. That the same consideration be given to vegetable crops as to any other basic farm crop under the Agricultural Adjustment Program.

2. That land removed from production of other crops in an attempt to stabilize acreage should not be used to increase the acreage of potatoes and vegetables.

3. That the government should discontinue land reclamation and development of new vegetable areas until there is need for them.

4. To continue and extend the plan of surplus crop removal, and to speed up the handling of surpluses of highly perishable vegetables.

5. That Northeastern States take steps to develop a uniform certification for seed potatoes and vegetable seeds.

As these matters were discussed at monthly meetings, other problems were considered. There was a move to secure more timely marketing information and encouragement of standardization and quality of products and kind and size of containers. Help has been given in campaigns to move unusually large crops to consumers. Encouragement has been given to research and extension work in marketing by state and federal institutions, and the stand has been taken favoring the elimination of speculative credit in growing potatoes and vegetables.

Frank App of Bridgeton, New Jersey, is President of the Council. From New York State the men who have taken an active interest in the sale include: Henry Marquart, Orchard Park; Harold Simonson, Glen Head, Long Island; and Harold Evans, Georgetown. (EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Porter, the author, should be included).

New England men who have frequently attended the meetings include: William Carter, Tewksbury, Mass.; Donald Manchester, Bristol, Conn.; G. B. Clarke, Storrs, Conn.; D. A. DaVito, New Haven, Conn.; H. P. Beers, Southport, Conn.; B. F. Trull, Lowell, Mass.; Frank Hussey, Presque Isle, Maine; and John Christenson, Wilson, Conn.

In addition to President App, New Jersey representatives have included: Jack Thornborrow, Millville; Ralph Starkey, Mullica Hill; and A. G. Waller, New Brunswick.

Prying Open a Tough Spring

(*Continued from opposite page*)

may have a little edge over the ones planted three weeks later but perhaps not much.

Ithaca Roadsider Starts Early

When it comes to spring planting, Bruce Millard does not let much grass grow under his feet. He planted peas on April 3rd when there was still plenty of snow to be seen on the hills nearby. At the same time, he sowed seed of lettuce, carrots, radishes, beets, spinach and onion. He now has lettuce and cabbage plants in the ground, which, of course, is considerably later than usual but he expects to plant sweet corn under paper plant protectors immediately. These roadside fellows are great hands to stretch the season at both ends.

* * *

To Plant or Not to Plant

When Joe Robson pokes his head inside my office door, chances are pretty good that I am going to learn something in the next half hour. Joe is in a pretty good position to find out what is going on in the vegetable business.

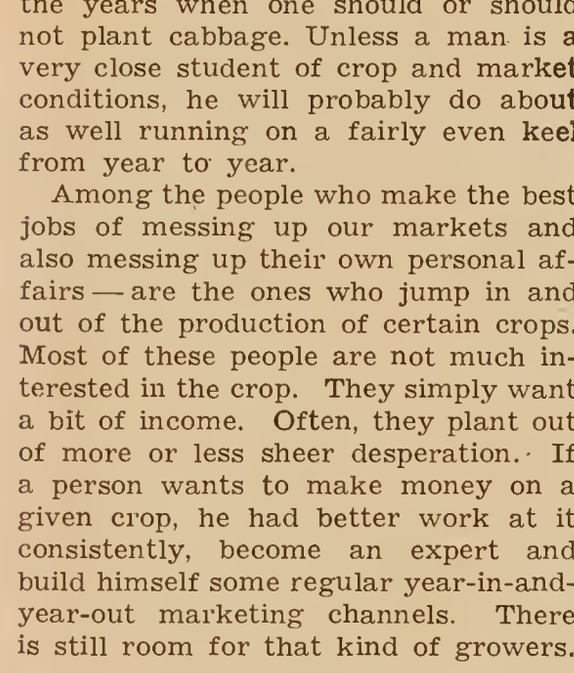
One of his little statements which appeared in a seed trade paper starts this way: "The vegetable acreage in many sections of New York state depends quite largely on the previous year's prices on fruit and milk." Then, he points out, when apples are cheap in the fall, fruit growers want to plant vegetables the next spring; and the same thing goes for dairy territory. So, he figures that next year there will be lots of vegetables in the fruit sections but fewer potatoes and cabbage in the dairy sections.

Adjustment of acreage according to conditions is a wise thing for people who know their game, provided the variations from year to year are not very wide. I do not believe anybody is wise enough to pick out, in advance, the years when one should or should not plant cabbage. Unless a man is a very close student of crop and market conditions, he will probably do about as well running on a fairly even keel from year to year.

Among the people who make the best jobs of messing up our markets and also messing up their own personal affairs — are the ones who jump in and out of the production of certain crops. Most of these people are not much interested in the crop. They simply want a bit of income. Often, they plant out of more or less sheer desperation. If a person wants to make money on a given crop, he had better work at it consistently, become an expert and build himself some regular year-in-and-year-out marketing channels. There is still room for that kind of growers.

Sweet Corn

The past few years have seen a tremendous increase in acreage of sweet corn both in Hudson Valley and Central and Western New York territories. Last year, drought and very heavy infestation of corn earworm and corn borer resulted in serious damage. Even so, prices went to the usual low levels of a penny an ear or so. There is not much money in it at that. Joe Robson figured that Long Island and Jersey are declining in sweet corn acreage — not much change in Hudson Valley; the Madison-Chenango country showing some decrease; and Ontario, some decrease. Every unplanted acre, however, is needed to keep production somewhere nearly in line with the capacity of the market. The markets are becoming increasingly intolerant of poor corn—wormy, over-mature or heated. Quality corn grown at low cost plus aggressive merchandising are necessary for success in this field which, like many others, is pretty badly over-crowded.



It's men like him putting the government deeper in debt—always wearing out tools."

Cabbage Intentions

Preliminary estimates of intentions to plant cabbage stand at 75,000 acres for the late group of states. This compares with a ten-year average of 77,000 and a 1939 acreage of 72,000. Good prices for the 1939 season are likely to boost plantings. After all, there are enough plants the first of June to greatly increase the acreage. Thus caution is advised against overplanting. Then, the outcome will pretty largely depend upon the weather.

* * *

Knott Goes West

With July 1st, New York vegetable growers are losing the services of Dr. James Edward Knott who becomes head of the Truck Crops Division of the University of California at Davis. Knott received his Doctor's degree at Cornell in 1926, was in charge of Vegetable Gardening at the Pennsylvania State College from 1926 to 1929 when he returned to Cornell as Assistant Professor. Since 1932, he has been Research Professor, giving particular attention to the problems of muckland growers. He has carried many kinds of experiments on the mucklands of the state and has been the leader in the development of types of crisphead lettuce for this state which have made marked progress in the last two or three years. He has become well known at meetings. Oswego muckland men are honoring Knott with a dinner early in May.

Are Your Potatoes Hollow?

Hollow potato tubers are a real nuisance to the consumer. In many areas they have meant a financial loss to the grower.

The department of Vegetable Crops at Cornell University is very anxious to learn why potatoes are hollow and how they may be prevented without reducing the size of potatoes. It is important that those regions especially in New York State most likely to be affected in certain seasons be located. Farmers who have found hollow potato tubers or who know they may exist in the crop at certain times are asked to write to Vegetable Crops Department at Cornell University so that some progress can be made toward solving the problem.—*Glenn E. Davis.*



TAKES A LOT OF PUNISHMENT!

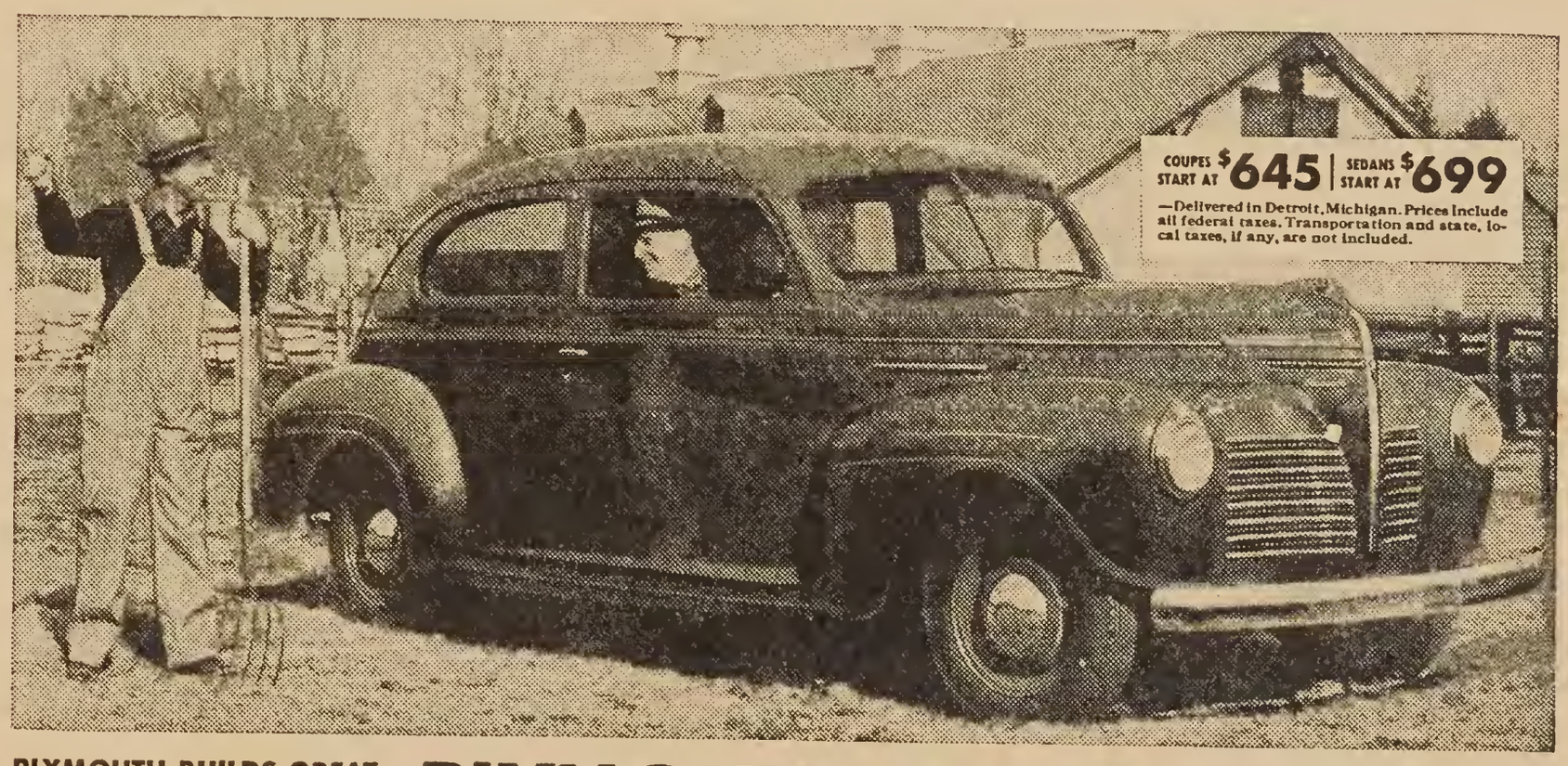
Fewer trips to the gas pump... fewer stops for oil...and Plymouth is built for hard work, a car you can depend on in any weather. Owners say, in every way it's a big money-saver!

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PLYMOUTH STANDS UP BEST

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

"One white foot, buy him
Two white feet, try him
Three white feet, deny him
Four white feet, and a white nose
Take off his hide and feed him to the crows."

This old country saying is reported by Harold W. Thompson in his new book "Body, Boots & Britches". Does anyone know why there was prejudice against a horse with more than one white foot?

Potato Growers Miss A Bet

SUNDAY we had baked potatoes for dinner. The largest one was not over 1½" in diameter, the quality was terrible, and when I mildly complained, Mrs. Eastman said that there were only two or three large potatoes in the peck which she had bought the day before, and that these proved to be hollow. They cost 40 cents a peck. She said further, and with considerable emphasis, that it is impossible to buy good potatoes, that she had tried and tried to buy good New York State potatoes, and that now she was through trying.

Checking this with other housewives in Ithaca, I find the same story. When I have referred to the same subject before in these columns, growers write me that they will be glad to sell me good potatoes. That is not the point! I know there are plenty of good York State potatoes. The point is that it is extremely difficult and often impossible to buy them in many of the smaller York State cities, and I have no doubt that this is true in the smaller cities in other states. Several years ago when living on Long Island I found that we were buying Long Island potatoes after they had been delivered into New York City and carted back to the retail market.

I maintain that potato growers are neglecting local markets right under their noses. The Pennsylvania Farmer points out that the freight rates from distant potato producing areas to Pennsylvania local markets will show that the freight alone is more than the competing growers' cost of producing potatoes in that state. Yet plenty of outside potatoes are sold in Pennsylvania markets.

All of which reminds me of the story of the South African farmer who sold his farm for a song and went away to distant places to prospect for diamond mines. After he had gone, one of the richest diamond mines in the world was discovered on his farm!

The job of realizing the possibilities of these local markets requires some thought and some organization. But it is a challenge to the industry.

The Why of Better Milk Prices

IT IS NO accident that dairymen have been receiving during the winter the best milk prices since the depression. To be sure, they are nothing to brag about now, but they are good compared with the prices farmers are getting for almost any other product.

These better milk prices are the result of just two causes: first, good organization, and second, the milk marketing agreements. After years of fighting among themselves, the farmers' cooperative organizations finally got together in the New York milk shed in the bargaining agencies—the large Metropolitan Agency, with headquarters at Syracuse, the Niagara Frontier Bargaining Agency for the Buffalo district, and later, the Rochester Bargaining Agency for the Rochester area.

The Metropolitan Bargaining Agency asked the Federal and State governments for milk marketing agreements. These were finally submitted to dairymen and approved by nearly 90 per cent. Milk prices jumped. Enemies got busy, brought court actions in the New York milk shed, and the lower courts kicked the agreements out of the window. In New England the courts sustained the marketing agreements.

Following the temporary defeat of the agreements, New York prices to dairymen crashed and I don't need to remind you of the terrible situation dairy farmers went through last spring and summer as a result. But the organized farmers were not licked. They carried the fight to the United States Supreme Court and won, the agreements were restored, and prices to farmers last fall promptly went up and have been good ever since.

To make sure that milk prices would not go down too far again this summer, the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency last winter asked the government for amendments to the agreements that would help to keep prices to farmers up during the surplus period this summer. As a result of this appeal, most of the amendments were granted and submitted to dairymen. You voted for them almost 99 per cent strong! That means that while milk prices this summer will go down some, they will not descend to the ruinous levels of last summer.

It is good to review this history occasionally to remember why progress has been made so that we all will continue to stand for the two principles of organization and marketing agreements which have assured a living price for milk.

Of course the milk problems are not all solved. They never will be. We still have the old one of surplus which will always tend to force down prices unless we can learn to control it. But as long as farmers can stick together, and they and the officers of their cooperatives can keep from quarrelling among themselves, there is nothing that can lick them!

A Good Spring Job

HERE'S another suggestion for a meeting of your farm Board of Directors — Father, Mother, and all the rest of the family.

Discuss the problem of improving the outside appearance of the farmstead. Each member of the Board look over the place and see what large and small things can be done to spruce up. Then assign a clean-up job to each member of your Board.

It is disheartening to ride across the farm country and to see so many otherwise attractive places marred by trash, unsightly wood and lumber piles, and discarded machinery, scattered all about the buildings. Without spending a cent of money, it is possible in many instances to make a different-looking place of your home. After this preliminary job, maybe you can find a little money for some paint which you can put on yourselves.

After all, your home is where you live.

How to Apply Fertilizer

Thousands of dollars worth of commercial fertilizer have been wasted in past years because it was not properly applied.

When applied at the same time as the planting of the seed, it should be placed in narrow bands either on one or both sides of the seed row, and generally slightly below the level of the seed, to prevent fertilizer injuring seed and seedling plants.

> "The cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of man. Unstable is the future of the country which has lost its taste for agriculture. If there is one lesson of history that is unmistakable, it is that national strength lies very near the soil."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

Men Without Skill

A LETTER from a friend, working in a large manufacturing plant, says:

"With employees numbered in the thousands, we now have only about 200 men that at one time worked for this company who are not now back, and I presume they never will get back, *as they are men who had absolutely no skill of any kind,* and were classed by the company as porters. There are too many of that class of men. Most of their jobs have been filled with men who have at one time been skilled who through old age or partial disability have had to take a demotion, and the company has filled their old jobs with new men. I think there are as many men actually at work in the plant today as there were in 1937, which according to statistics, was the largest manufacturing year that the country ever saw, even beating 1929 on the amount of manufactured goods. Yet in 1937 we had 2,000,000 men out of work in the private industry in this country."

My friend has put his finger on one of the causes of unemployment—men without skill. In these days when everything is done by machines, often complicated ones, it takes brains and skill to hold down a good job even in good times. What a lesson this is to young men who are in such a hurry to get a job and go to work that they will not take the time to complete their education and to acquire skill and training.

Another large cause of unemployment is pure laziness. Some men have been out of work so long that they just won't work. Others will work only when they get the particular kind of a job that they want.

Fun

IF YOU want to have some fun, try this: Take a pumpkin vine after it gets nicely started and trim off all of the branches except the main stalk, leaving one pumpkin on the vine. Cut off the end of the vine and stick it into a bottle or some other receptacle containing skim milk. Put in fresh skim milk every day or two. Then you can fairly see that pumpkin grow. If you follow directions, you'll get a pumpkin the like of which you never saw before, and which will walk away with every prize at the Fair. Perhaps the same idea will work with Hubbard squash.

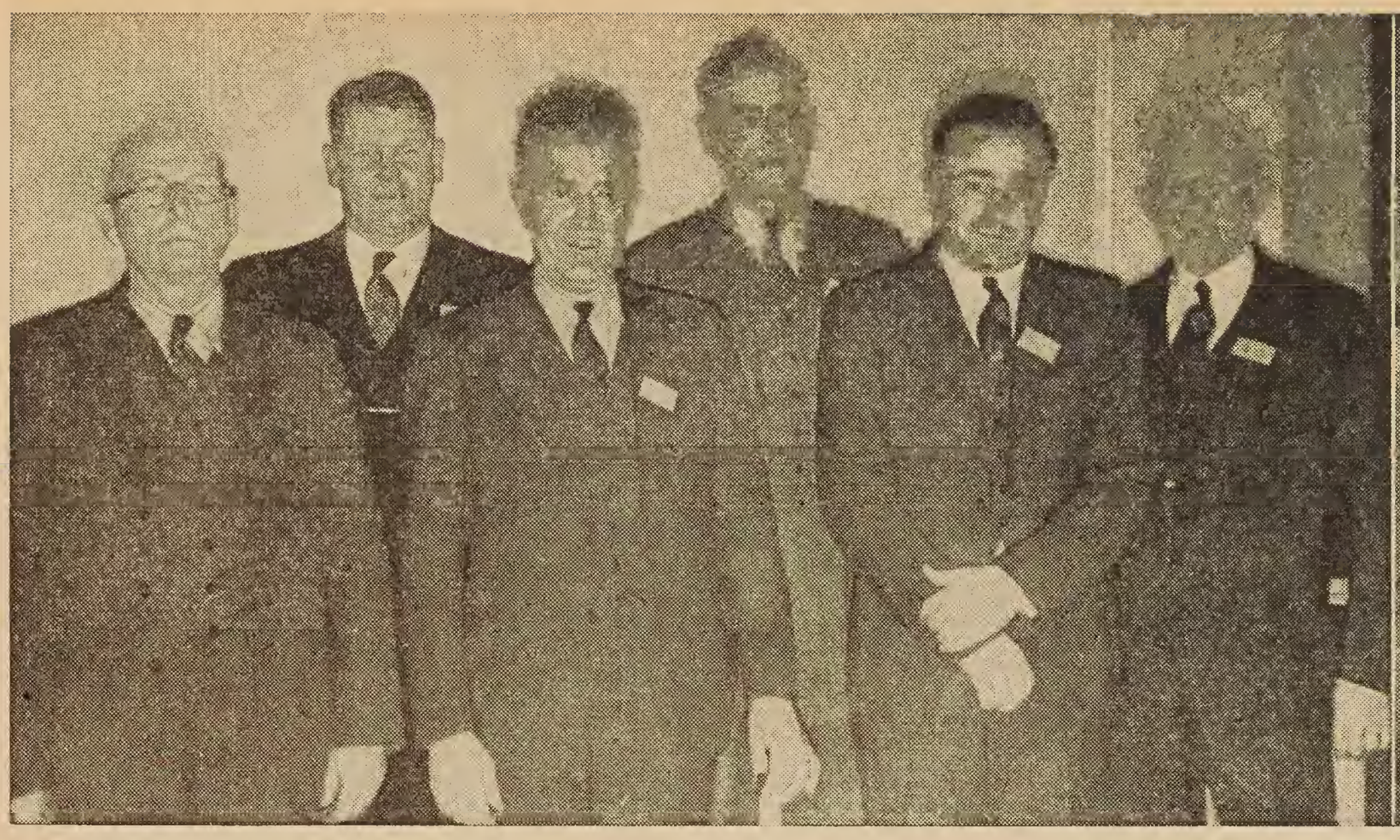
Eastman's Chestnut

ONE OF the most lovable of all the American poets was Eugene Field. His poetry teems with love for children.

A story is told of Field, in the days when he was finding it hard to support his family of six on his earnings as a newspaper man. During this time his young daughter asked him for a good text to recite in Sunday School. Imagine the consternation of the Sunday School teacher later when little Trotty Field got on to her feet and gravely recited:

"The Lord will provide—my Father can't!"

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The Farm Newsreel

TOP — LEFT

Some of the men from New England who attended the National Apple Institute at Rochester, New York, recently. From left to right: J. W. Collins, Vermont; C. W. Gowdy, Connecticut; Myron Lord, Maine; John Chandler, Massachusetts; Stanley Painter, Maine; Walter Farmer, New Hampshire.

John Lyman of Middlefield, Connecticut, was also present, but could not be located when the picture was taken.



SOMETHING NEW IN STANCHIONS — The cows are tied with a chain hooked to a strap around the neck. When they lie down, they can swing their heads in any direction; and when they lunge forward to get up, their shoulders do not strike solid iron posts. When they are standing, the stanchions hold them within relatively narrow limits.

This was an idea of Forest Mathers, Crocker Farms, Cortland, New York, who secured the cooperation of a barn equipment company in making them to his specifications. Mr. Mathers has tried them out, and is enthusiastic about them.

TOP — RIGHT

Harry Fuess of Waterville, Oneida County, New York, spent a good many days during the past spring running seed potatoes over a grader. He grows twenty acres of seed potatoes, and has a dairy of about twelve milking cows. He has been an officer of the Dairymen's League since it started, and is now serving as County President of Oneida County.

BELOW—

1940 New Hampshire Egg and Baby Chick Show. Robert F. Thurrell, owner of Cotton Mountain Farms, East Wolfeboro, N. H., receiving from Prof. T. B. Charles, head of the poultry department at the University of New Hampshire, the giant loving cup Mr. Thurrell won as grand sweepstakes prize as the highest total scorer in the egg and chick competition.

BELOW —

A handy and rapid way of treating seed grain with dust. On the farm of C. J. Baldridge, Kendaia, New York, over 70 bushels of barley were put through this machine in an hour. The machine is run by a small electric motor. Tacked on the door just back of the outfit is an American Agriculturist Service Bureau sign.







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IT'S REAL ECONOMY to get the best possible work out of your implements. In the case of farm machinery that means using the best fuels and lubricants. And that's why thousands of your fellow-farmers make it a point to buy at the Esso Sign.

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The finest gasoline ever sold by the world's leading petroleum organization. Absolute tops for extra quick starts . . . extra fast pick-up...and extra quiet operation.

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ESSO MARKETERS

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY



A flame torch and an old tire are the best brush fire starters.

Burning Brush

By ED W. MITCHELL

BURNING BRUSH is fun, if you like to do it. If not, it becomes a tedious job. Every orchardist prunes along merrily throughout the winter, accumulating a lot of green brush that must be moved out of the way and burned before spring operations can start.

A brush-pusher hooked on front of the tractor is the best way to move it, and I like to burn it in little heaps as near the point of origin as a missing tree or end of a row offers sufficient space.

In some cases, a lot of little heaps may be left to settle and dry out, or one can start the fire and then bring fresh loads of fuel and push them up on the fire as it burns down enough to avoid danger of damage to nearby trees. One has to be a little careful not to stall the tractor when pushing up on the fire, because it is a poor time to take and a poor spot to choose for cranking; but aside from that hazard it is a good way to handle and pack brush.

Getting the brush to burn was always a problem till we discovered two things: a little flame torch, something like an over-sized plumber's blow-torch; and the inflammable persistency of an old auto tire. If you can once get an old tire to burning, it makes a hot fire and keeps on burning long enough to get the heap well started. The little fire torch furnishes a hot and continuous flame that will start any fire that is capable of starting. These two things, along with the brush pusher, have reduced the time and labor spent on brush to less than a fifth of what it used to take.

I do not dispute the findings of the experimenters who tell us that young apple trees should be pruned as little as possible till they get big enough to bear; and that pruning older trees does not pay, or at most should be done only every other year. They are doubtless right, but I much prefer to run over every tree every year to make sure that they are shaping up right, that broken and diseased wood is out, and that they are thinned out enough to save a lot of hand thinning in the summer when time and labor are at a premium. Pruning every tree a little every year avoids heavy pruning at any time, and should not cost much more than the same amount done every second year. This procedure should also avoid throwing a tree out of balance, as is often the case when a thorough pruning or thinning-out is undertaken.

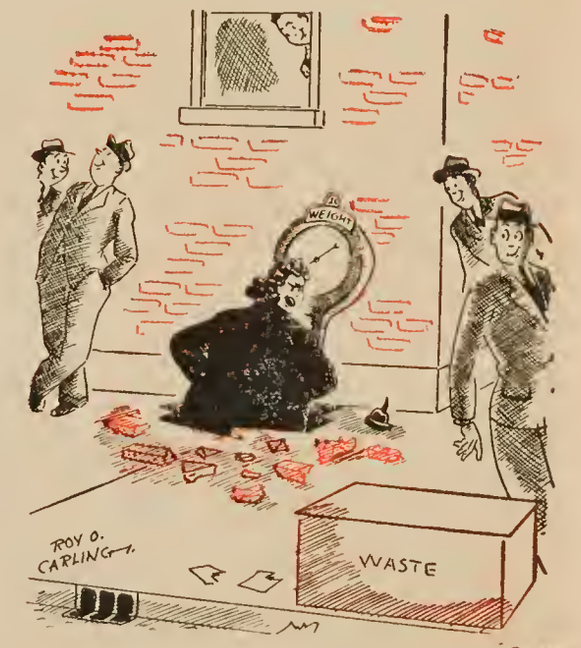
It is another case where the doctors disagree, and the farmers go ahead and do the best they can with the time and labor available for the job. It's a good thing we do not have unlimited funds available to go ahead and do all of the things to our farms that we would like to do, or they might end up like my first attempt to cut a man's hair. He had plenty of hair at the start, and I was particularly anxious to do a good job on this first customer and perhaps build up a nice side-line, so I kept trying to trim out and smooth out the stair steps and joggles till the man ran out of hair and had to be finished off with the horse clippers and I ran out of the barber business.

Keeping Apples on the Tree

When apple harvest time approaches, the prospect of a wind storm is very stimulating to the growth of gray hairs. It is a catastrophe when a beautiful crop of apples is blown to the ground, changing them instantly from fancy apples to culls.

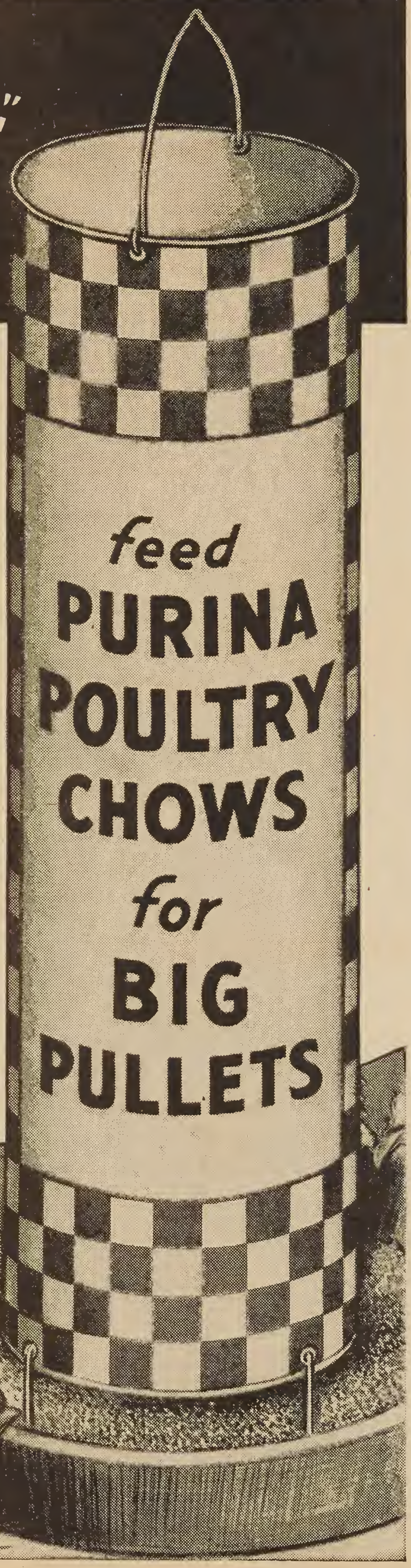
Orchardists are going to hear a lot more about a newly developed spray which helps to keep apples on the trees until they are fully colored and in prime condition to pick. This spray contains a material scientists call hormone. It acts on the tissues between the stem and the twig. Fortunately, this spray is not costly, and we anticipate that a considerable number of growers will try it out, at least on an experimental basis, next fall.

The trees are sprayed just about the time the apples begin to drop. On McIntosh trees the effects seem to last about 8 or 9 days, while on some other varieties it may last as long as two weeks or more.



"On your way, wise guys, and no cracks!"

SPECIAL
$1.50 "Feed Saver" Hopper for 89¢



With Your Order of Purina Growena or Growing Chow

Plenty of feed hopper space is absolutely necessary in raising good pullets. In order to help you provide lots of hopper space, your Purina dealer is offering the famous all-metal "feed-saver" hopper for only 89 cents, with any purchase of Purina Growena or Growing Chow. This special 89-cent offer is made only during the month of May, which has been set aside everywhere as National Pullet Improvement Month.

The "feed-saver" hopper sells regularly for $1.50. Its sturdy, all-metal construction makes it far superior to poorly designed and cheaply constructed hoppers. It is rat-proof, holds 25 pounds of feed, and is easy to adjust for different aged birds.

See your Purina dealer today for your supply of Purina Growena, the complete growing feed, or Growing Chow, the mash that goes with scratch grain. Either of these outstanding pullet feeds will help you grow your pullets in the shortest possible time, ready to lay lots of big eggs next fall when prices are high. And don't forget to get your "feed-saver" hoppers while you're at your Purina dealer's store.

PURINA MILLS
BUFFALO, N. Y.
ST. LOUIS, MO.



I DARE YOU!

LOVELY HAWAII

A YEAR AGO, I told you of adventuring in troubled Europe—particularly of our escape from Albania in one of King Zog's cars, with Italian warships shelling the coasts and deadly bombing airplanes zooming overhead.

This year we visited lovely Hawaii. What a contrast between the restful beat of the waves on the surf-bound beaches of Hawaii and the terrifying roar of cannon farther toward the west in the Orient and across the Atlantic in Europe . . . no shells burst overhead here. Instead the Hawaiian moonlight, shining through the palms—on a peace-loving people, far from the heartbreaks and tragedies of war.

But aside from enjoying the fragrance of flowers and the natural beauty of scenery, I think you will want to know more about Hawaii, just as I did. For Hawaii is actually American soil. In this "I Dare You" column let's become better acquainted with our friendly, fascinating, fellow-countrymen!

■ ■ ■

AFTER a delightful sea voyage of four and a half days from San Francisco covering 2,091 miles, entering Honolulu was a sight long to be remembered. We had reached "Paradise at the Crossroads of the Pacific." On the clock of the great Tower of Salutation we read "ALOHA." No word in any language has such a variety of meanings. It expresses welcome and hospitality. No other land in all the world, not even far-off Tahiti, gives you such a greeting. It is both thrilling and colorful . . . native singers, the Royal Hawaiian band playing intriguing Hawaiian music. Friends greeting us. Smiling Hawaiian girls throwing over our heads fragrant leis, of variety and color beyond fondest dreams. Mrs. Danforth and our daughter, Dorothy, were smothered in flowers, while my shoulders were weighted down with leis until I looked like a prize Purina-fed bull at a county fair.

Now for a few statistics to fix this part of the United States in your mind: In area, about the size of Connecticut and Rhode Island; population, 400,000—approximately 150,000 of Japanese ancestry, 60,000 Filipinos, 50,000 Hawaiian, 40,000 Anglo-Saxon, 30,000 Chinese—a fusion of races; temperature never above 86 nor below 62 — June, the year-'round weather. Hawaiian climate is oceanic, not tropical. Sugar and pineapples are the chief crops, the former furnishing one-sixth of our nation's supply and the latter, eighty per cent.

It was hard to realize that we were on American soil; yet Hawaii has been an American territory by act of Congress for forty years. It has the same Federal laws; the same institutions and standards. In every sense Hawaii is America. Hawaiian industry is American industry; Hawaiian sugar and pineapples are American products. This fact was hard to get into my mind when these islands are more than two thousand miles from our mainland. Cotton in the South; wheat in Kansas and Minnesota; corn in Iowa; livestock in Texas and Missouri; dairying in Wisconsin and New York; textiles in New England, and Hawaiian products—all American industry on American soil, all entitled to equal encouragement. Prosperity in all parts of our land means prosperity of our Nation as a whole. I'm frank to acknowledge that I had to go to Hawaii to get this idea implanted in my mind.

While our daughter, Dorothy, learned to dance the Hula and became proficient in surfboard riding, I became interested in the Hawaiian language which has only twelve letters in its alphabet—five vowels, A, E, I, O, U, and seven consonants, H, K, L, M, N, P, W—quite enough for a language which is soft and musical. Note how clearly expressive is KAPU which means Keep Out. My Hawaiian brought many a laugh from my friends. I could never get it straight whether I was a MAHIMIHI—a fish, or a MALAHINI—a newcomer. WIKIWIKI is a word I'm up on because it means "Hurry—Hurry." HANAHANA means "Work—Work." Here's a real one for us young people—HONI-KAUA-WIKIWIKI—"Kiss me quick."

It is interesting how English and Hawaiian are mixed up in the ordinary conversation. For instance, the word PILIKIA, which means trouble, is heard over and over again — "He ate some green mangoes and got OPU PILIKIA — much trouble."

My column is filled and I've hardly started to tell you of lovely Hawaii. You at least have caught something of my enthusiasm for these heavenly Islands on American soil. Let me close this first chapter with a prayer carved on the walls of a native church:

"EIA NO AU, E IESU, E,
E NANA OLUOLU MAI"

"Lo, here am I, O Jesus,
Grant me Thy gracious smile"

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

DOUBLE ACTION for better protection of seed corn



Protect your corn yield! Start with the seed! Be sure it has been dry-treated with Du Bay SEMESAN JR. *Doubly* effective—acts by both *contact* and *vapor* to kill many injurious seed-borne and soil-borne organisms. Reduces seed rotting, seedling blight; lets you plant earlier with greater safety; has increased average yield 4 bushels an acre in 9-year tests. Treat *now*, plant *when ready*. Costs about 1¢ an acre. Look for the SEMESAN JR. Seed Treatment Tag or Stamp (illustrated) on *all* seed corn you buy. Ask dealer for free pamphlet.



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SEED DISINFECTANTS
A TREATMENT FOR EVERY MAJOR CROP

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

PROTECTS YOUR SEED CORN

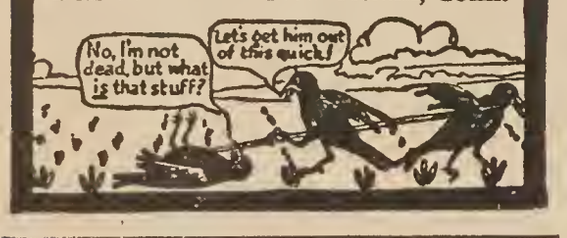
from Crows, Pheasants, Blackbirds, Larks, and all other corn-pulling birds and animal pests, such as Moles, Gophers, Woodchucks, Squirrels, etc.



(1 Quart) enough for 4 bushels seed **$1.75**
(1 pint) Enough for 2 bushels seed **1.00**
(½ pint) Enough for 1 bushel seed **.60**

If your hardware, drug or seed store does not have it in stock, order direct. "Money-Back" guarantee.

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CEDAR HILL FORMULAE CO.
Box 1129M New Britain, Conn.



STEEL MACHINE SHED Free Plans



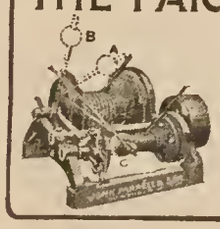
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It's easy to build this simple, economical arch roof implement house, covered entirely with galvanized sheets. Roomy, convenient, no waste space. Storm resistant; especially good for windy regions. Save future painting expense by specifying "SEAL of QUALITY" 2 oz. heavy zinc-coated sheets; they are rust-proofed for life. Any dealer can get them for you. Each sheet is marked with the Seal. For free plans and further information write

ZINC INSTITUTE 2 OZ. COATING SEAL OF QUALITY

AMERICAN ZINC INSTITUTE, Inc.
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THE FARRELL HOIST



FOR UNLOADING HAY WITH GAS ENGINE HAS QUICK RETURN DRUM AND BAND BRAKE. BOTH DRUMS OPERATED FROM LOAD BY ONE ROPE. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

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NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N.J.

Wanted to Buy FARM OR PART OF FARM FOR USE AS COUNTRY HOME
In Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Describe fully in first letter including lowest price. H. L. G., Room 1812, 55 New St., New York, N. Y.

George W. Allen, R. 2, Danby, Vt.

PANSY; Daisy; Prem., Dorset, Catskill Strawberry PLANTS, select 150, 98c Ppd. (list). GLIC'S FARMS. Smoketown, Pa.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

It's Planting Time . . .

WHERE THE NEED for an emergency hay crop does not become apparent until the middle of May, the logical crops to consider are soybeans, Sudan grass, and millet; or possibly a combination of soybeans with Sudan grass or millet. In using these crops for emergency hay, Professor John Barron of the New York State College of Agriculture emphasizes several points to watch. With soybeans the varieties recommended for hay are Dunfield, Manchu, and Black Eyebrow. If planting must be delayed until late in the season, you can use Cayuga, a variety which is ordinarily grown for grain.

Weed control is especially important with soybeans. This means extra good preparation of the soil and harrowing both before the soybeans are up and until they reach a height of 10″ or 12″. Soybeans are able to stand a rather severe "going-over" with a spike-tooth harrow.

Soybeans make good hay, although they usually mature at a time when hay-making weather is far from perfect. If too much trouble is anticipated in making hay, the crop can be made into grass silage.

Sudan grass is adapted to well-drained soils, and sowed at the rate of from 15 to 30 lbs. to the acre, will make good hay. Seed should be planted about an inch deep, and the crop is usually put in not later than June 10.

Where land is a little wet, there is some advantage in using a mixture of Japanese millet and soybeans, planted either in rows about 20″ apart or in solid sowings. Where a mixture is used, it is not practical to use a spike-tooth harrow after the crop is up because the Sudan grass will not stand this treatment. This makes it important to prepare the soil unusually well before sowing. For row plantings you can use 20 to 30 lbs. of soybeans and from 5 to 10 lbs. of Sudan grass or millet to the acre. For solid sowings use 60 lbs. of soybeans and from 10 to 15 lbs. of Sudan grass or millet.

It is always important when growing soybeans to inoculate the seed.

More About Flint Corn

American Agriculturist has offered five prizes of $15.00, $10.00, and three of $5.00 to flint corn growers. Full details were given on page 6 of the April 13 issue.

Professor Wiggans of the New York State College of Agriculture, who is doing most of the work, tells us that he has had an excellent response to the request for samples of various strains of flint corn. Letters have come to him from New York, Vermont, Maine, and Massachusetts. Already 17 samples of various strains have been selected for trial, and as letters are still arriving, a few more will be chosen. Corn of the strains chosen will be grown in several areas of different elevations in New York State, and prizes will be awarded next fall on the basis of the best average yields.

There are two very definite ideas back of this. First, it is hoped to find the strain of flint corn best adapted for farmers at high elevations who wish to grow corn for grain. Second, as rapidly as possible it is proposed to develop a double-crossed flint corn which may give heavier yields than any flint corn now available.

From time to time we plan to tell you how the corn is developing and to announce the prize winners after the growing season is over.

Alfalfa Without a Nurse Crop

There are some advantages in seeding alfalfa without a nurse crop some time between June 1 and August 1. This practice allows frequent harrowing during the early summer to control weeds before sowing, and of course removes the competition which a nurse crop gives to the young alfalfa plants.

The important points to remember are that moisture conditions must be favorable, serious competition from weeds must be avoided, and seeding must be done early enough so that the plants will establish a good root system before freezing.

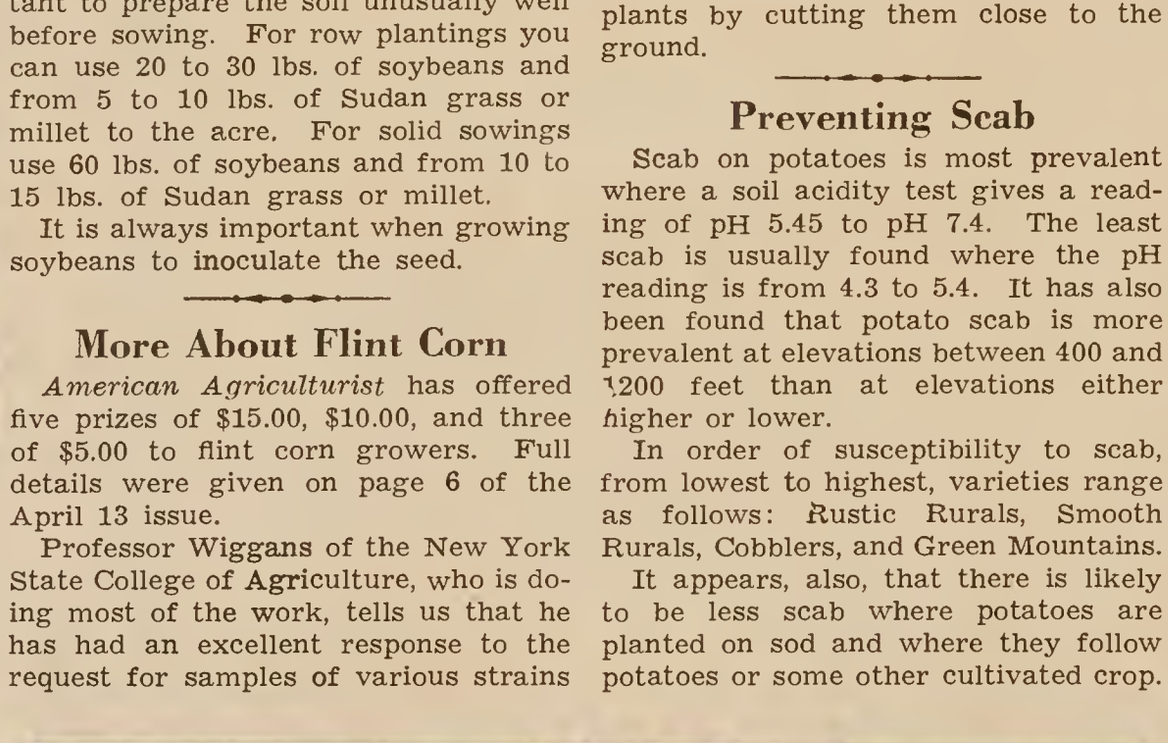
Where a nurse crop is used, it is advisable to make a light seeding, say of 1 bushel of oats to the acre, and to cut the oats from 6″ to 8″ above the ground to avoid weakening the young alfalfa plants by cutting them close to the ground.

Preventing Scab

Scab on potatoes is most prevalent where a soil acidity test gives a reading of pH 5.45 to pH 7.4. The least scab is usually found where the pH reading is from 4.3 to 5.4. It has also been found that potato scab is more prevalent at elevations between 400 and 1200 feet than at elevations either higher or lower.

In order of susceptibility to scab, from lowest to highest, varieties range as follows: Rustic Rurals, Smooth Rurals, Cobblers, and Green Mountains.

It appears, also, that there is likely to be less scab where potatoes are planted on sod and where they follow potatoes or some other cultivated crop.



"What if he did catch it,—that's no sign I'm out."

"Bring on Your Tough Jobs... I Wear HORSEHIDE HANDS"



Treat 'em rough! Horsehide Hands can take it — wear months longer. But they're soft as buckskin — amazingly comfortable due to the same secret tanning process used in making the famous Wolverine Shell Horsehide Work Shoes.

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DRY SOFT STAY SOFT!

If your dealer can't supply you, send his name and 75c for a pair prepaid. Ask for style 8565.
WOLVERINE SHOE & TANNING CORP., DEPT. E-460, ROCKFORD, MICHIGAN.

WOLVERINE
HORSEHIDE WORK GLOVES

ATTENTION!

For safe crops and largest yields use
Cornell Hybrid 29-3 Corn
Write for quotations for farmers, dealers, and wholesalers. Quantity discounts while the supply lasts.
EGG & APPLE FARM . . . BOX A, TRUMANSBURG, N. Y.

FIELD GROWN PLANTS. Millions ready, good size, well rooted, full count, 50 to bunch, select varieties labeled separate, packed carefully with damp moss to roots. Tomato: Earliana, June Pink, Stone Baltimore, Bonny Best, Marglobe and Pritchard. Postpaid, 50, 25c; 100, 35c; 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1000, $1.75. Express, $1.00 thousand. Oxhart and Beefsteak varieties, 5c hundred higher. Cabbage, new crop: Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Dutch, Copenhagen and Golden Acre. Postpaid 100, 30c; 300, 60c; 500, 90c; 1000, $1.50. Express 60c thousand. Kohl Rabi, same price as cabbage. Onions: White Bermuda and Sweet Spanish. Postpaid 100, 25c; 200, 35c; 500, 60c; 1000, $1.00. Express 60c thousand. Peppers: Ruby King, Ruby Giant, California Wonder, Pimiento, Hungarian Yellow and Hot Long Cayenne. Postpaid 50, 30c; 100, 50c; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50. Express, $2.00 thousand. Eggplant: Black Beauty, same price as pepper. Cauliflower: Early Snowball. Postpaid 50, 40c; 100, 60c; 500, $2.00. Express, $2.00 thousand.
E. A. GODWIN, LENOX, GA.

Strawberry Plants: Fresh dug, from new plantings, true to name direct from the grower. Prompt shipment. Premier, Dorset, Fairfax, Aberdeen, Dunlap — 100, 80c; 300, $1.90; 500, $2.50; 1000, $4.75; 5000 of one variety $21.25. Mastodon-Gem (evbr.) 100, $1; 300, $2.75; 500, $4. Figure each variety separate. Transp. Collect.
EUREKA FARM, MAPLE VIEW, NEW YORK.

MAKE EARLY VEGETABLES. Get top prices. Plant our field grown frostproof cabbage plants. Leading varieties 500-55c, 1000-90c, 5000-$4.00, 10,000-$7.50. Will ship C.O.D. Free catalog tomato, onion, pepper and other plants. Prompt shipment, safe arrival and satisfactory plants or money refunded.
OMEGA PLANT FARMS, OMEGA, GEORGIA.

CABBAGE PLANTS— Millions now ready, also ONION PLANTS. Leading varieties $1.00 thousand; 10,000, $7.50. Tomato and Sweet Potato plants ready about May 15. List free. Prompt shipment, full count, good delivery guaranteed. Our 30 years' experience your protection.
J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, FRANKLIN, VA.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. Leading varieties, immediate shipment, 500-60c; 1000-95c, 5000-$4.50, 10,000-$8.00. Will ship C.O.D. Free catalog tomato and other plants. We are near you—quick delivery, fresh plants, lower transportation. Satisfactory plants or money refunded. OMEGA FARMS, CAIRO, ILL.

Certified Raspberries— Taylor, Indian Summer, Marcy, Sodus, Newburgh, Latham, Chief, St. Regis, etc. Strawberries, Blackberries, Asparagus, Grapes, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, etc. All guaranteed. Prices low. Catalog free.
BAKER'S NURSERY, HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.

Strawberry Plants Premier, Howard 17, Dorsett, Catskill and Big Joe 80c per 100, $4.00 per 1000. Mastodon and Gem Everbearing $1.00 per 100, $6.00 per 1000. Catalog Free.
BASIL PERRY, Route 6, GEORGETOWN, DELA.

Fresh Dug Certified Strawberry Plants. Premier Dorsett, Fairfax, Dunlap, Stevens, Aberdeen, Wm. Belt, 100-80c; 300-$1.90; 500-$2.50; 1,000-$4.75. New Dresden 100-$1.00; 1000-$8.00. Trans. Collect. R. TURNBULL, MAPLE VIEW, N. Y.

2,000,000 SWEET POTATO PLANTS: Yellow Jersey, Nancy Hall and Porto Rico, $1.75 per 1,000.
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CERTIFIED Tomato Plants, Pepper, Cabbage, Onion. Catalog free. SIMS PLANT CO., PEMBROKE, GA.

Dairymen's League Members Will Elect Eight Directors

THE groundwork for the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association at Utica on June 20 is already under way. On May 4, there were membership meetings of all Locals in eight districts where the directors' terms are expiring. Every member received notice of time and place of meeting and the business to be transacted. At each of these meetings a delegate was selected to attend a district meeting on May 6, the chief business of the meeting being to nominate a director for that district.

Each delegate at the May 6 meetings cast ballots equal to the number of members at the meeting which selected him. Each local meeting had the power to instruct its delegate to vote for a certain candidate; to cast part of the ballots for one candidate and the remainder for another; or to allow him to go unrestricted, in which case he used his own judgment.

There has been some loose talk along the line that League officials are a self-perpetuated clique. However, unprejudiced study of the method of electing directors will show, not only that it is democratic, but also that the membership, if they so desire, can in the space of three years elect an entirely new Board of Directors. Naturally it is extremely important for members to attend these meetings so that they can exercise their rights as members of the organization.

This year directors will be elected in the following districts:

DISTRICT NO. 1. Middlesex, N. J.; Somerset, N. J.; Hunterdon, N. J.; Sussex, N. J.; Warren, N. J.; Morris, N. J., and Northampton, Pa.

DISTRICT NO. 3. Rensselaer, N. Y.; Saratoga, N. Y.; Washington, N. Y.; Addison, Vt.; Rutland, Vt.; Clinton, N. Y.; and Essex, N. Y.

DISTRICT NO. 7. Otsego, N. Y.

DISTRICT NO. 9. St. Lawrence, N. Y.; and Franklin, N. Y.

DISTRICT NO. 10. Jefferson, N. Y.; and Lewis, N. Y.

DISTRICT NO. 15. Genesee, N. Y.; Wyoming, N. Y.; Wayne, N. Y.; Monroe, N. Y.; Livingston, N. Y.; and Ontario, N. Y.

DISTRICT NO. 18. Cattaraugus, N. Y.; and McKean, Pa.

DISTRICT NO. 19. Allegany, N. Y.; and Potter, Pa.

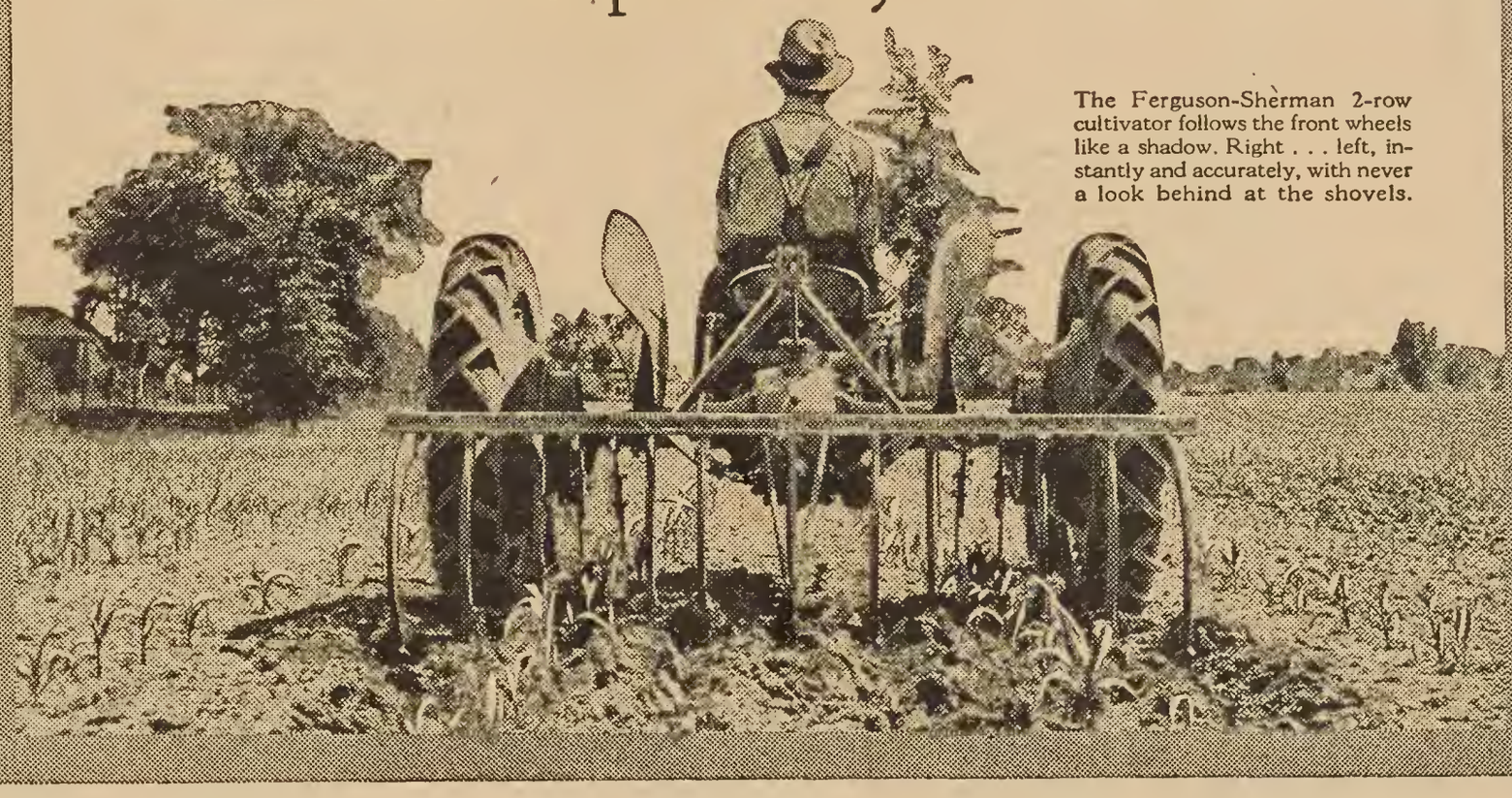
The next step in the election of these directors will be membership meetings in all Locals on May 25, where every member will have an opportunity to ballot in the final election of the eight directors. Following the district meetings on May 6, a report of the nominations of directors was forwarded to the Dairymen's League office, where ballots were prepared listing the eight nominees and providing space for members to write in the name of any eligible member of the district if they do not wish to vote for the men nominated by the district.

Following the annual meeting at Utica on June 20, the new Board of Directors will meet and elect its officers and Executive Committee for the coming year.

FOREFATHERS WERE RIGHT

Professors at Pennsylvania State College say our forefathers were right when they stored their smoked hams in the oat bin. Oats, particularly oat flour, checks oxidation in fat-containing foods, such as meats and milk, and therefore helps to preserve them. Cardboard milk bottles treated with oat flour help to keep milk from souring. *SLANT:* In reading old issues of *American Agriculturist,* which go way back to 1842, one is constantly impressed with the good farm practices of the old-timers. They didn't always know *why* they did a certain thing, but they knew *how* to get results.

Heads Up...Eyes Front



The Ferguson-Sherman 2-row cultivator follows the front wheels like a shadow. Right . . . left, instantly and accurately, with never a look behind at the shovels.

BEHIND THE WHEEL of a Ford tractor with Ferguson system, you discover that rear cultivation is a grand and glorious fact.

You watch the rows with head up, and eyes to the front. Steer the front wheels *away* from the row, and the shovels move *away* from the row. Steer *toward* the row, and the shovels move *toward* the row. It's like having eyes in the back of your head. You can *relax*.

At the end of the row, you lift the cultivator with a finger-flip on the hydraulic control, swing 'round on an 8-foot radius, drop the shovels, and you're on your way up the *next two rows*. Every foot of the rows is cultivated to the same accurate depth. The hydraulic control takes care of that. *Effortless* is the word for this kind of cultivation.

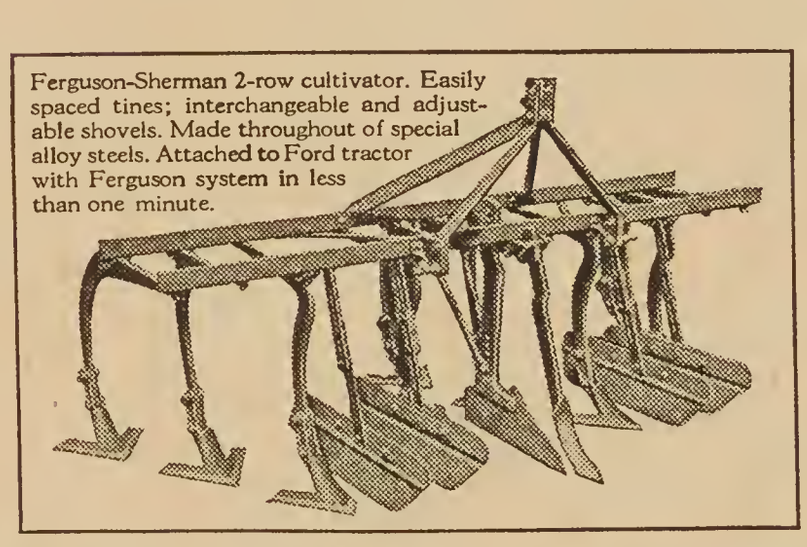
This rugged two-plow tractor is so light it doesn't pack the soil. It works places you've never worked before, with *anything*. Changing implements is actually a matter of one or two minutes. Spreading all four wheels to fit the row width is an easy one-man job.

The place to get the feel of this new kind of farming is right on the seat of one of these tractors. A demonstration on your own farm will show you what *flexible farming* can mean to you.

• • •

The Ford tractor with Ferguson system is sold and distributed nationally by Ferguson-Sherman Mfg. Corp., Dearborn, Mich.

$585 at Dearborn, Michigan. (Taxes, if any, and implements extra.) **Ferguson-Sherman 6% simple interest time-payment plan plus small investigation and documentary fee.**



Ferguson-Sherman 2-row cultivator. Easily spaced tines; interchangeable and adjustable shovels. Made throughout of special alloy steels. Attached to Ford tractor with Ferguson system in less than one minute.

Ford Tractor
FERGUSON SYSTEM
WHEEL-LESS IMPLEMENTS

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Sure protection and prompt square settlement of claims, combined with the personal service of your own agent. The most economical Automobile Insurance you can purchase.

MERCHANTS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
BUFFALO, N. Y.

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1940 Edition now ready for you. 20,000 parts (new and used) for all makes of tractors. You'll save up to 75%. WRITE TODAY.
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HOMEY COMFORT in Syracuse

Folks like to stay at The Syracuse because it's homey . . . in atmosphere and service. The rooms are modern and comfortable, the food tasty. 600 rooms from $3.00.

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Interest compounded quarterly. Send post card for FREE booklet on safe, profitable Banking by Mail plan.

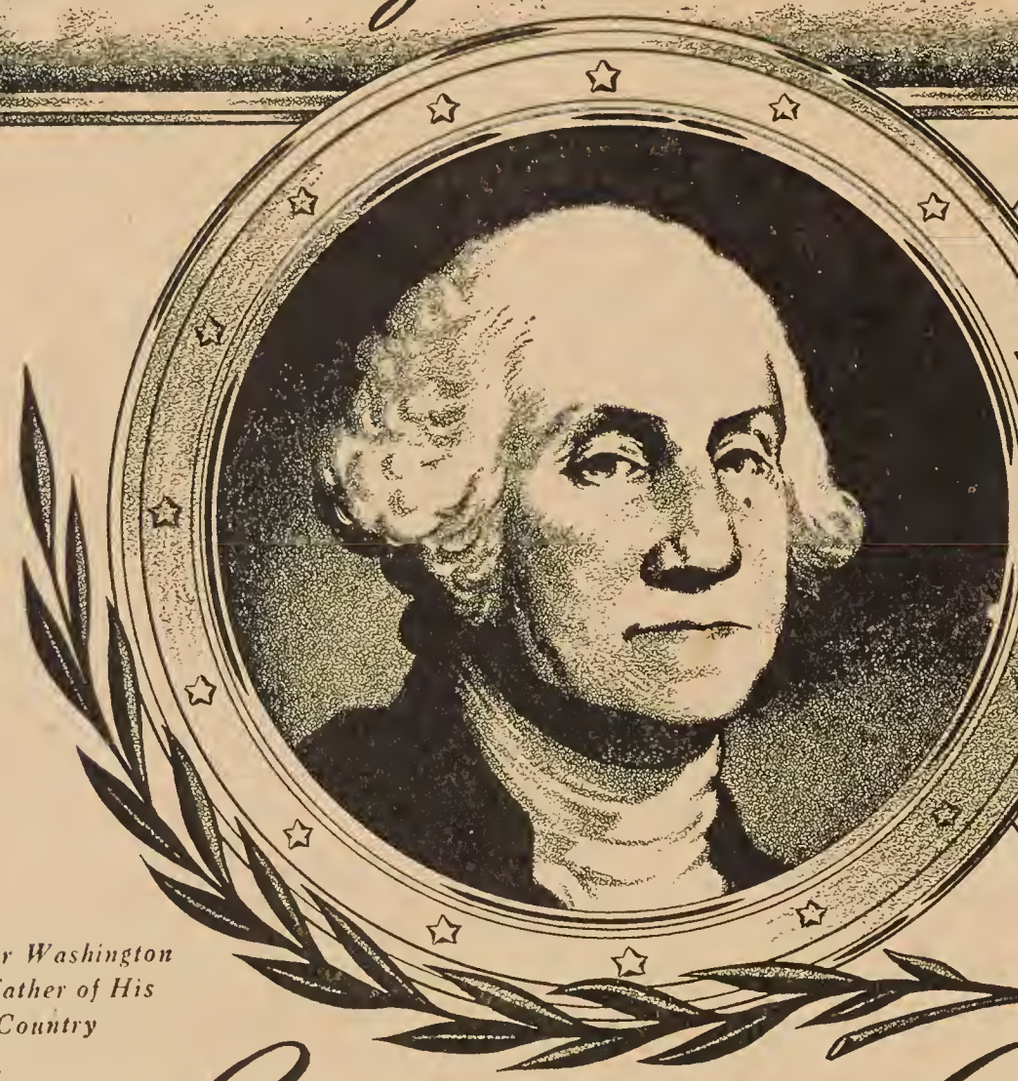
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SHIPPED ANYWHERE EASILY ERECTED.
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John Cooper Co., 313 Second St., Hackensack, N. J.

THE *League* STANDS FOR THE *AMERICAN WAY*



Farmer Washington the Father of His Country



Farmer Jefferson who wrote the Declaration of Independence

"*Life, Liberty* AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS"

AMERICAN FARMERS are the solid rock on which the government and free institutions of this country are founded. Farmers settled America. In every test of its strength since then, they have proved themselves to be solidly on the side of the AMERICAN WAY of doing things.

No demagogue, no rabble-rouser, no labor or radical agitator has ever been able to lure them away from their ancient faith in the rights of free men.

At Concord and Lexington in 1775, they proved that faith—announcing in a volley of musketry that they were ready to defend the AMERICAN WAY with their lives . . . to keep America a free country of free men.

Later at Philadelphia, the free and independent spirit of American farmers spoke out in dauntless tones: "We hold," they said, "these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS."

The ringing courage of that DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE has never faded from the hearts of American farmers. But it has been lost sight of at times—particularly when its sharp, clear outlines have been fogged over by a haze of arguments, trickery and propaganda.

American farmers, again and again, have lost their right to "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness." Have lost it, not to enemies who came marching with beating drum and flying banners, but to men who came with the smile of a friend and the guile of a serpent. Men who said: "Forget your neighbors . . forget your duty to your fellow farmers . . . just sell us your milk for a little while. And we will pay you well."

But such promises were always written in sand. They disappeared over-night. Farmers who listened to them and believed them learned to their sorrow that "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are not earned so cheaply. They are won—not by any single farmer working for himself—but by ALL farmers standing together and fighting together in the AMERICAN WAY.

That's why farmers all over the New York milk-shed banded together in the Dairymen's League. The League was born out of an undying belief that farmers everywhere are entitled to the rights of their American heritage. That they should be free from oppression and coercion . . . that they should enjoy the right to make their own decisions and to set their own price on the fruits of their own labors. And last but not least that they should bring up their families under the decent standards of living that befit free men.

In every-day life, these rights are best secured for farmers by A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK. And that's why the League farmers, standing shoulder to shoulder for 20 years, have fought without let-up for A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK . . . for a price that would enable all farmers to enjoy in peace and prosperity their God-given right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Published by

THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Differences in Costs of Fresh Milk and Evaporated Milk

By LELAND SPENCER

DURING the six months May to October inclusive in 1939, evaporated milk retailed in New York City stores at an average price of 6¼ cents per tall can. Since the food value in a quart of milk is equal to that in 1.17 cans of evaporated milk, the retail cost of evaporated milk equivalent to a quart of fresh milk was 7.3 cents. During the same period of time, Grade B milk retailed out of stores in New York City at an average price of 10 cents a quart. Thus consumers in New York City could save about 2.7 cents a quart by using evaporated milk instead of fresh milk. This is a striking fact when we consider that the store prices of fresh milk were rather low during the period mentioned, and were about 3 cents a quart less than the price charged for Grade B milk delivered to the doorstep.



Leland Spencer

How is it possible to sell evaporated milk so much below the cost of fresh milk, even when the latter is handled by the cheapest methods of distribution? I believe that this question is answered to a large extent by the figures given in the accompanying table:

APPROXIMATE MAKE-UP OF THE RETAIL PRICES OF GRADE B MILK AND EVAPORATED MILK AT STORES IN NEW YORK CITY. AVERAGES FOR MAY-OCTOBER 1939.
(Cents per quart of milk or milk equivalent)

Item	Grade B milk	Evaporated milk	Difference
Manufacturers' or dealers' expense and profit:			
Amount paid farmers for milk	4.5	2.9	—1.6
Processing and packaging	1.2	2.3	+1.1
Transportation	0.7	0.6	—0.1
Selling and delivery	2.0	0.7	—1.3
Administrative expense	0.2	0.2	0.0
Profit	0.1	0.3	+0.2
Storekeepers' margin	1.3	0.3	—1.0
Retail price	10.0	7.3	—2.7

The cost of processing and packaging evaporated milk is about 1 cent more per quart of milk equivalent than the corresponding costs on fresh milk sold in glass bottles. But all of the other costs involved in getting evaporated milk to the consumer are less than the corresponding costs for fresh milk. During the period mentioned, the price paid for raw milk at condenseries in the Mid-West averaged 1.6 cents per quart less than Class 1 price in the New York milk shed. In addition to this, the costs of selling and distribution, and the storekeepers' margin on evaporated milk, were much less than the corresponding costs for fresh milk. The transportation cost on evaporated milk was slightly less, even though the product was shipped a distance of 1000 miles or more, while the fresh milk was shipped less than 300 miles to market. Thus, in spite of the low price at which the evaporated milk was sold to consumers, it yielded a much larger profit to the manufacturer than was realized by the dealers supplying fluid milk to the stores in New York City.

It is probable that the advantage enjoyed by the evaporated milk industry as to the purchase price of milk will continue indefinitely, mainly for the reason that production costs are lower in the dairy regions of the Central West, where most of the evaporated milk is made. More strict sanitary requirements applying to the milk received at condenseries will tend to raise the cost of this milk, but on the other hand, price fixing by public authorities is tending to raise the cost of fluid milk in relation to the prices of manufactured dairy products.

The lower cost of selling and delivery of evaporated milk is mainly the result of delivering evaporated milk to stores in larger loads. This is possible for two reasons: In the first place, evaporated milk is not perishable, and therefore can be supplied to the stores as infrequently as once a week, or even less. Moreover, evaporated milk is distributed to the stores along with other merchandise from the wholesale warehouses. It will be difficult for the fluid milk industry to overcome these handicaps. Larger loads of fresh milk could be delivered to the stores provided there was less duplication of service. More general use of paper containers for store milk also would help.

The other main item of difference in costs of distributing fresh milk and evaporated milk is the storekeepers' margin. It is not easy to explain why the storekeepers in New York City accept a margin of from nothing to ½ cent per can of evaporated milk, when they insist upon 1½ to 2 cents per quart on fresh milk. The margin taken on fresh milk is more in line with the average margin on all commodities sold by food stores, whereas evaporated milk is very generally handled as a loss leader.

Jersey Sale at Geneva June 1

June 1 is the date of the Second Annual Consignment Sale of the New York State Jersey Cattle Club at the State Experiment Station, Geneva. In the morning 20 heifer calves will be sold, and in the afternoon about 40 milking cows and bred heifers.

All animals sold are from herds accredited for TB and free of Bangs disease, and the cattle consigned has been selected by a special sales committee. All of the cows have records of better than 400 lbs. of butterfat, and the bred heifers are from dams with equally good records. Last year at the first sale 35 registered Jerseys sold for an average price of $155.00.

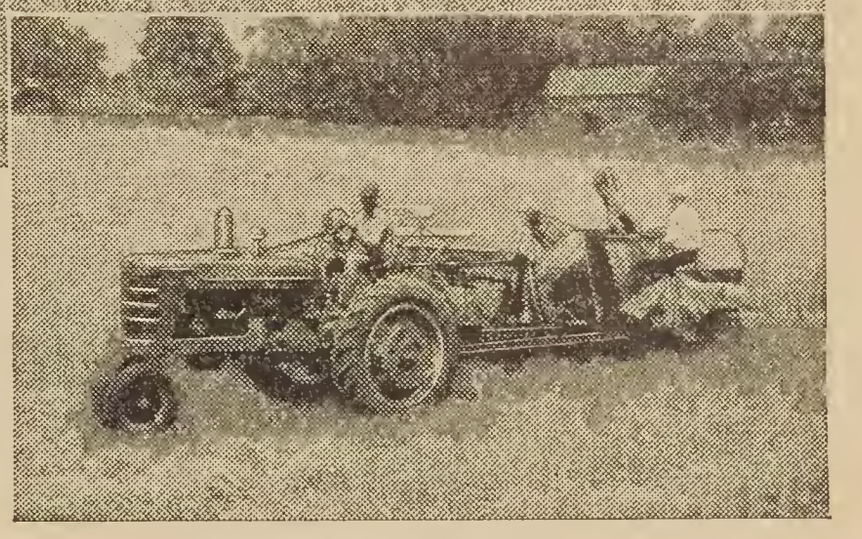
At 10:00 o'clock Eastern Standard Time, Dr. Glen Salisbury of Cornell will talk on artificial breeding of dairy cattle. All during the morning the Jersey herd at the Experiment Station will be in the barn for inspection, and the results of tests on feeding made by the Station can be observed.

H. C. Andrews of Waterloo, New York, President of the New York State Jersey Cattle Club, has issued an invitation to everyone interested in the Jersey breed to attend the sale.

Note particularly that all events are scheduled on Standard Time.

The Biggest Hit in the 6-foot Combine Field





McCormick-Deering No. 61 Harvester-Thresher

How would you like *to cut and thresh* your crop all by yourself—or, if you bag your grain, have only one man to help you? It's simple with the low-priced 6-foot McCormick-Deering No. 61 Harvester-Thresher. This great little machine makes combining really practical on smaller farms. It puts control of the harvest right under your thumb, eliminating the threshing crew and keeping the harvest in the family.

This 6-foot No. 61 is a fast-working machine that *cuts costs to the bone.* It cleans up the harvest at the rate of 15 to 25 acres a day. No matter whether the crop is light or heavy, short or tall, down or tangled, you can count on the No. 61 for honest-to-goodness grain-saving performance. And it will handle *all* threshable crops from grains and large beans to tiny grass seeds.

Ask the International Harvester dealer about it.

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McCORMICK-DEERING
HARVESTER-THRESHERS

NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

House Rejects Farm Labor Amendments

ALL HOPE of getting changes in Wage-Hour Law at this session of Congress vanished last week. After nearly a week of noisy and angry debate, during which House tentatively approved an amendment which would have helped to protect farmers' rights under the law, it was finally voted by House to drop the whole matter and send proposed amendments back to House Labor Committee for further study.

There has been great dissatisfaction on part of farmers and processors of farm products with wage law administrator's definition of term "area of production."

Congress clearly intended a reasonably broad exemption from wage hour provisions for farming *in all of its branches,* and that "area of production" takes in not only operations performed on the farm but also those necessary to put farm products into marketable form. Administrator, on other hand, has ruled that farm operations done in establishments employing more than 7 persons, or located in towns with more than 2,500 population, or to which products are hauled more than 10 miles, are not within the "area of production." This interpretation has worked hardship to thousands of farmers and to their cooperatives.

SLANT: *American Agriculturist* has consistently and emphatically opposed both the administration of this wage-hour law and the work of the National Labor Relations Board, which from the first has been unfair to farmers and other employers, which means in the long run that it is unfair to labor, too. What agriculture, labor and business most need is a chance to get to work without being constantly hamstrung by laws, and particularly by unfair administration of laws by bureaucrats.

Farmers Oppose Patman Bill

HEARINGS before Ways and Means Committee of House of Representatives have been in progress for some time on the so-called Patman Chain Store Tax Bill. This bill, if passed, would put such a heavy tax on chain stores that they would find it difficult if not impossible to continue to do business. If they did continue, they would have to raise prices materially to consumers.

Farmers are particularly concerned with this proposed legislation because they would be seriously affected both as producers and consumers. The chain stores make a large market for farm products, particularly surpluses, and farm families also are big patrons of the chains.

Most of the farm organizations of America have passed resolutions against the Patman Bill, and several other nationwide organizations have apeared at the hearings to ask the Committee and Congress to vote against the bill. At these hearings representatives of farmers have told the Congressional Committee many instances of how both the chains and the independents have taken part in campaigns to increase the sales of apples and other fruits, of all kinds of vegetables, and of milk and eggs, and that therefore the passage of the Patman Bill or any other tax or restriction on *any* retail outlet would make it even more difficult for farmers to sell their stuff.

FCA Governor Black Accused of Lobbying

HOUSE Agricultural Committee has voted to investigate charges of lobbying against A. G. Black, new Governor of Farm Credit Administration, in connection with circulars sent out by him on April 10 to Land Bank borrowers, asking their opinions regarding proposed changes in the system. Mr. Black's letter to farmers included a reprint of a letter written to him by Secretary Wallace which stated that there was need for farm credit changes, along the lines proposed in the Jones-Wheeler bill, now before Congress.

"If this is the kind of lobbying that we can expect in the Farm Credit Administration under the policies of Secretary Wallace," said Representative Hope of Kansas, "there is every reason to remove FCA from this influence."

Mr. Black's letter was brought to attention of House by Congressman Daniel A. Reed of New York, with suggestion that it might be found to violate statutes which forbid use of public funds to lobby for or against a measure pending in Congress.

Farm organizations are continuing their fight to restore Farm Credit Administration to independent status which it enjoyed before Secretary Wallace took it over lock, stock and barrel. Most of them are solidly behind the Gillette-Kleberg bill, and bitterly opposed to Jones-Wheeler Bill which would destroy the cooperative feature of present Federal Land Bank system.

On Congressional Slate

WITH June 1 set as tentative date of adjournment of Congress, legislators in Washington are digging in to clean up unfinished business. In brief, here is status of some important bills still pending:

Farm bill: After House-Senate conference committee failed to compromise differences in bills passed by House and Senate, farm bill was sent back to House. Committee had agreed on items in bill totaling about $615,000,000, but disagreed on three big items on which House will now have to vote separately. These are $212,000,000 for parity payments, $85,000,000 to increase funds for surplus commodity removal, and $50,000,000 for farm tenant loans. None of these Senate approved items was in original House bill.

Curb on Government Agencies: By overwhelming vote of 282 to 97, House approved Logan-Walter bill, characterized by many as most important measure to come before House in years. Bill has two purposes: (1) to require administrative agencies of Federal Government to have fixed rules of procedure; (2) to permit appeals to the courts from orders issued by such agencies. ***SLANT:*** There are now 130 federal agencies which can do practically as they please. They interpret laws, make rules which they can change when they feel like it, and issue orders which have the effect of law. National Labor Relations Board is pointed to as an example of one powerful agency whose alleged abuses Logan-Walter bill seeks to curb.

Relief: During fortnight, President sent letter to Speaker Bankhead asking that the $975,000,000 relief appropriation requested in his budget message be voted so that all of it could, if necessary, be spent in first 8 months of fiscal year beginning July 1. Critics point out that this would keep relief spending at last year's level until after national elections this fall, and at same time postpone appropriation of full amount needed until a less embarrassing moment. Congress is already face to face with predicament of approving spending that will exceed national debt limit at a time when it is bad politics to levy new taxes or to raise debt limit.

National Defense: Senate has voted 63 to 4 to speed naval construction by appropriation of over $900,000,000 for fiscal year beginning July 1. House had previously voted slightly larger sum for navy. Still another bill to authorize $655,000,000 more of naval building is expected to come up for Senate consideration soon.

Costly Strike for Farmers

WHEN 6,300 milk drivers in the Chicago district struck for higher pay recently and dealers failed to reach an agreement with them, producers got busy. Through their largest organization, the Pure Milk Association of Chicago, they appealed to the Federal Government to arbitrate the quarrel. As a result, dealers last week agreed to some of the drivers' demands and drivers went back to work, pending arbitration of the rest of their demands.

While the strike was in progress, it tied up almost completely Chicago deliveries of milk. As usual, farmers were the ones to suffer most, and these Chicago district producers lost thousands of dollars a day.

SLANT: Milk drivers in both New York City and Chicago districts make more money delivering milk than the farmers who produce it get for their labor and capital investment. Cost of labor is chief reason for wide spread between what the producer gets and the consumer pays for milk, and these labor costs are constantly mounting.

Germany Wins in Norway

NORWAY, Europe's main battlefield after Germans invaded that peaceful land on April 9, seems due for long acquaintance with German domination. After few short weeks of battle, Germans succeeded in completely driving French and British troops out of central Norway. Allies' defeat is expected to result in a patched up peace between Norway and Germany.

French and British troops were at a great disadvantage in Norway because they came late after Germans had grabbed off best air bases and principal ports for landing troops.

Only place in Norway where Allied troops are still fighting is in far north around the port of Narvik, held by an isolated band of German soldiers.

Dairymen Plan Self-Help

FORMATION of a national organization to execute plans for National June Dairy Month campaign have just been announced. Heading executive committee is Charles W. Holman, chairman of National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation. On committee will be representatives of every branch of dairy industry, as well as of various food distributors, including chain stores, independents, and druggists.

In announcing set-up of new organization, Mr. Holman said there is a special need this year for self-help, with milk production bidding fair to be greatest in history of United States.

"Producers," said Mr. Holman, "believe that a campaign of this kind will be productive of great good and that the various agencies participating will be able to make a demonstration of what team work can do to remove surplus dairy products from the market at the time of the highest seasonal production."

Cooperating in dairy drive will be producer committees and producer cooperatives all over the nation, working with distributors, food stores, drug stores, variety stores, restaurants, hotels and railway dining-car services.

Farm Income Up

FARMERS' cash income, reports U. S. Dep't. of Agriculture, was 12 per cent higher for first quarter of 1940 than year ago. Income from farm

The Chance of a Lifetime

By E. R. EASTMAN.

MANY years ago William H. Danforth, who writes the "I Dare You" column in *American Agriculturist,* conceived the idea of establishing a camp to train young people in the principles of leadership. Under the name of the American Youth Foundation, camps were established at Shelby on Lake Michigan and at Merrowvista in New Hampshire. Here each summer for many years have come a group of selected young girls for two weeks of intensive fun and training. This is immediately followed by another two weeks for younger boys, and then by two weeks for older girls and two weeks for older boys.

It has been my privilege to visit Camp Miniwanca twice, and see it in operation. I have never seen a finer group of young people, and I doubt if it would be possible to crowd more fine things into two weeks than is done at these American Youth camps.

So enthusiastic are we of *American Agriculturist* about what these camps do for young people that for two years we have paid the expenses of a young man, selected from the Northeast, to have the benefit of this grand and glorious two weeks training. We will do the same this year. If you are a young man between the ages of 16 and 21, and are interested in having the most fascinating two weeks' experience of your life, write me a letter, giving your age, your school record, your experience as a leader in the community, that is, what you have done in 4-H, Young Farmers Club, or as a Scout, what part you have taken in church or in other community life, what are your plans in life and what you are doing to prepare yourself to carry out those plans. Give several references of people to whom we can write.

From these letters, and from other information, we will select a young man to go to Camp Miniwanca this summer.

Address letters to E. R. Eastman, Editor of *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

marketings for January, February and March amounting to $1,696,000,000, plus government benefit payments of $291,000,000, made a total of $1,987,000,000.

However, month of March this year did not do so well by farmers as it did last year, nor as well as first two months of this year. Decline in March receipts, says U. S. D. A., resulted from weaker consumer demand for farm products, lower prices for several agricultural commodities, and a smaller amount of corn placed under government loans.

One indication of farmers' better cash income is seen in sales of farm implements, which are running 15 per cent ahead of last year.

Things are also looking better on other fronts, particularly for automobile industry. Also, more people are building — always taken as a good sign of better business weather.

Farms More Efficient

LAST year, American farmers supplied the needs of from 50 to 70 per cent more city folks than they did thirty years ago, said Louis H. Bean, of U. S. Dep't. of Agriculture, testifying before Temporary National Economic Committee. Improved farming practices, better meat in livestock breeds and better crop seeds, as well as the coming of the machine age, have all played their part in increasing farm productivity, declared Mr. Bean and other witnesses.

One witness, Sherman F. Johnson, testified that new machinery on farms has almost completely eliminated opportunities for seasonal employment in wheat fields. The tractor and the combine, he said, permitted the wheat farmer in 1939 to produce his crop with half the labor used per acre in 1909. A table offered by Mr. Johnson showed that tractor operation on a 320-acre Kansas farm reduced the need for a hired man from 90 days a year in 1920 to 10 days in 1939.

Two other effects of widespread use of tractors, said Mr. Johnson, are a decline in country's horse and mule population from 25 million in 1920 to 15 million in 1939, and a tendency of farmers to buy or rent extra land to keep down overhead by using tractor's surplus of available year-around power.

Butter Has "Something"

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN scientists have recently discovered that butterfat possesses a mysterious "something," in addition to known vitamins, which produces better growth and better health than other fats — sort of a secret formula devised by nature.

In the experiments conducted at Wisconsin, animals were fed skimmed milk with added fat. One group got skimmed milk with butterfat. Another skimmed milk with corn oil. Coconut oil, cottonseed oil, and soybean oil were other fats used in the experiments.

All of the known vitamins which are present in butterfat were added to each of the other fats in the same amounts, but in spite of this the animals on the butterfat diet grew stronger, were sleeker in appearance, produced more and healthier young than animals fed the vegetable oils. Marked difference between the animals on butterfat and the others was seen within short time of three weeks.

Go to Grass!

IF SOMEONE tells you to "go to grass", he is giving you sound advice, according to American Chemical Society. At a recent meeting of the Society a report was presented by three Kansas City, Mo., scientists revealing their discovery that grass contains more vitamins than all other plants and fruits put together.

These scientists say that it takes 340 pounds of fruits and vegetables — more than the average person eats in a year — to provide as many vitamins as 12 pounds of dried grass. To make vitamins in grass available to human beings, science has developed a quick-drying process, after which the grass is powdered and sealed in special containers.

You can get the same vitamins in expensive pills, say the scientists, but the grass powder can be made much cheaper and can be added to common foods.

Good Books to Read

Dead Ned — **John Masefield**

As fantastic a tale of adventure and misadventure as you could wish to read. Ned Mansell, a young doctor, wins the friendship of an old Admiral, of whose murder he is later unjustly accused and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence is carried out, but through the efforts of some of his medical friends who believe in his innocence, Ned is revived after the hanging and shipped out of the country on a slaver to begin life anew. The McMillan Company, New York. $2.50.

Live and Kicking Ned — **John Masefield**

But the author did not leave our hero in such an unsatisfactory situation. After much trouble Ned reaches his destination, the Coast of Dead Ned, journeys inland to find beauty, romance, and new adventure in the heart of Africa, and returns to England as the Envoy of an ancient nation. But in the eyes of English law he is still an escaped felon, and again he has to fight his way through false rumors and treachery to peace and fortune at last. The McMillan Company, New York. $2.50.

Good Movies to See

MY SON, MY SON. The ambitions of two fathers for their sons were along entirely different lines, and the effects upon the characters of the boys equally so. Brain Aherne, as William Essex, dominates the picture, from a poverty-stricken young writer to a successful and fashionable novelist. You will love and sympathize with him, and at the same time blame him for his son's selfishness and vanity, inspired by his own pampering. In contrast to the constant upheavals in the Essex household is the family love and devotion of the O'Riorden family.

You'll take more pride . . . more comfort . . . more pleasure . . . in owning

"THE LONGEST OF THE LOT"



The Master 85 Town Sedan, $699*

THE VERY LONGEST OF ALL LOWEST-PRICED CARS

From front of grille to rear of body — for length where length counts — Chevrolet for '40 out-measures all other cars in its field!

You want your money's worth when you buy that new automobile! . . . You want *the longest of all lowest-priced cars!* . . . You want a big, roomy Chevrolet for '40—measuring 181 streamlined inches from front of grille to rear of body!

You'll get a lot more pride out of ownership of this car, because its extra length, like its New "Royal Clipper" Styling and Body by Fisher, means extra beauty, extra richness, extra luxury.

You'll get a lot more comfort out of it, too, because its extra length also means extra riding-smoothness over all types of roads.

And you'll also get a lot more pleasure, because, in addition to out-measuring all other lowest-priced cars, Chevrolet out-accelerates, out-climbs and out-performs them, too.

The best proof of these extra values is that Chevrolet is winning more buyers than any other motor car, for the ninth time in the last ten years! Better eye it—try it—buy it—*today!*

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, *General Motors Sales Corporation*, DETROIT, MICH.

Eye it . . Try it . . Buy it!

$659

MASTER 85 BUSINESS COUPE
Other models slightly higher

*All models priced at Flint, Michigan. Transportation based on rail rates, state and local taxes (if any), optional equipment and accessories —extra. Prices subject to change without notice.

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Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires.
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ALL ARE REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. ACCREDITED AND BLOODTESTED.
THOMAS J. LONERGAN, Homer, N.Y.

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T.B. Tested Holstein and Guernseys in Carload Lots. Ninety Day Retest Guaranteed.
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Tarbell Farms GUERNSEYS
ACCREDITED—350 HEAD—NEGATIVE APPROVED.
Bulls from Proved Sires and High Record Dams.
Also a few choice A.R. cows and well bred heifers.
Visitors always welcome.
Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

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Some Young Guernsey Bull Calves
PRICED SO FARMER CAN BUY.
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COWS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
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Established last spring by Mr. Perley A. Outton, importer and constructive Jersey breeder for more than 25 years, has within the past few months, supplied Herd Sires to Jersey breeders in Albany, Broome, Columbia, Delaware, Essex, Herkimer and Otsego Counties, as well as groups of cows to accompany some of the bulls — all satisfied patrons.
Imported and high grade Commercial cattle, T.B. and Bangs tested, a prices commensurate with quality.
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WHEN PASTURE SEASON STARTS.
PUREBRED AND GRADE JERSEYS
FRESH AND CLOSE-UP. NEGATIVE.
FREE DELIVERY.
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Purebred Ayrshires Fresh cows—Springers, 150 head of all ages. Young stock of both sexes. Week old heifer calves eligible for registry, $15.00 F.O.B. Accredited—Negative.
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AFTER THE HARD WINTER
140 Well Bred Cows and Heifers
IN FINE CONDITION, READY FOR PRODUCTION.
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10 DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN YEARLING BULLS of serviceable age. Also bull and heifer calves.
ACCREDITED AND NEGATIVE.
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DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULL CALVES AND YOUNG BULLS UP TO SERVICEABLE AGE.
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15 MONTHS OLD. ACCREDITED HERD.
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REGISTERED
40 YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE.
SEVERAL YOUNG BULLS. COME AND SEE THEM.
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Registered Polled Hereford Bull Calf.
BORN JANUARY.
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HEREFORD SERVICE BULL
CALVED JUNE 18, 1938.
Sired by Buck Mischief, used several years by New York State Agricultural College.
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10 geldings, 4 fillies, 1 to 3 years, 4 Bred mares, due to foal soon. Prices $100. to $350. Stallions also.
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If you want size combined with feeding quality, I have it for sale. Spring Pigs, Bred Gilts.
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PIGS THAT GROW
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6 weeks, $3.25; 8 weeks, $3.50; 40 lbs., $4.50.
Serum Vaccinated and crated. Write
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DORSET AND SHROPSHIRE RAMS
$20 each, shipped on approval.
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Individually A.K.C. Reg. White, Sable and White. Tri color and Blue Merles.
Stud service. Phone 111M2.
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R.O.P. Progeny Tested Leghorns
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
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HARTWICK QUALITY **Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns**
B.W.D. TESTED PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK
Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.
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W. LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSS, REO-ROCK CROSS.
100% Pullorum Clean — 100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for attractive catalog.
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McLoughlin Leghorns PROGENY-TEST BRED. SEVEN times New York R.O.P. Champions in average production. Free from pullorum, official state tube test.
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New York State's Largest U. S. R.O.P. Breeding Farm.
In U. S. R.O.P. Trapnest we produced 44% in 1937, 43% in 1938 of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State. We produced New York State's first U. S. Register of Merit Mating.
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5000 SELECTED 2 TO 4 YR. OLD BLOOD TESTED BREEDERS.
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The World Champion Strain
LATE SEASON PRICES NOW.
No other breeder holds so many official World Contest Records over all breeds.
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Trapnested, Progeny Tested, Pullorum Free. Started Pullets. Free Circular Tells Everything
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We made an excellent record in R.O.P. this year. 61% of our birds laid between 250 and 325 eggs each. Large Leghorns. Large Eggs. High Production. Excellent R.O.P. males heading all breeding pens. 100% Pullorum clean. Send for circular.
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The Profit Makers
HANSON LEGHORNS and PARMENTER REDS
High Records at Egg Laying Tests. Springbrook Better-Bred Layers for Better Results. (Reduced Prices.)
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Box K, SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

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Ask any of our customers about OUR LARGE BIROS AND LARGE, PURE WHITE EGGS.
WALTER S. RICH
Box H, HOBART, N. Y

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PEDIGREED LEGHORNS
High Pen all Breeds Central, N. Y., 1939. Five birds laid over 300 points. Every male from 250 egg dam or better. Excellent livability, big husky birds laying large chalk white eggs.
Breeding males. Write for free catalog.
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PROGENY TESTED
30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. Our New York State Official Laying Test records show a seven years livability average of 93%, and egg production average of 64½%. Ask for circular and prices.
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BOICE'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS AND NEW HAMPSHIRES. Pullorum free. Trapnested Progeny Tested. Bred for profits. Sexed Pullets and Cockerels. Free Circular.
GERALD BOICE,
ELMCLIFFE FARM, R.D. 1, TIVOLI, N. Y.

ENGLISH BLACK LEGHORNS —
Big, hardy, vigorous, low mortality, great layers of big white eggs, as broilers dress yellow.
Eggs reasonable. Circular free.
THE KEYSTONE FARMS, R.F.O. No. 2, Richfield, Pa.

LONGVIEW LEGHORNS
Family history A8J; 14 daughters trapped, 8 died — out goes the family from our breeding program.
Watch our next ad for family G62H.
F. J. TOWNSEND, Cazenovia, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
PULLETS
HYBRID 29-3 SEED CORN
James E. Rice & Sons, Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

S. C. REDS REAL REDS WITH ABILITY.
S. C. ANCONAS IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC BRED
ILLUSTRATED CATALOG PRICE LIST.
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CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
HEAVYWEIGHT SMOOTH RURAL—RUSSET RURAL FROM TUBER UNIT GROWN.
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CERTIFIED RUSSETS AND KATAHOINS.
SELECT CHIPPEWAS, one year from certification.
J. W. Hopkins & Son, Pittsford, N. Y.

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Select Green Mt. Seed Potatoes,
GROWN FROM CERTIFIED SEED. U. S. NO. 1 AT $1.10 PER BU., 2NOS AT 90c PER BU. F.O.B.
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FOR SALE: Certified Cobbler, Chippewa and Green Mountain Seed Potatoes. Also horses and Used Machinery.
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Annsville strain Early Cornell 11.
Ripe ears 90 days (Aug. 20, 1939). Green leafy fodder for 3 weeks after making ideal pecking and fodder corn, Heaped bushel ears shells 36 lbs. grain. Germination 97%. ANNSVILLE FLINT. Orange colored—8 rowed, long ears. Ripe 86 days (Aug. 15, 1939). 2nd prize N. Y. State Fair. Germination 99%.
Machine graded seed either variety, 10 lbs. $1.00 postpaid; ½ bu., $1.50; 1 bu., $2.50; 2 bu. bag, $4.75; 5 bags @ $4.50 FOB. Lenroc oats, Rural and Chippewa Potatoes. Free price folder on request.
Don A. Boardman, Rome, N. Y.

Certified Wisconsin No. 38 Barley
CERESAN TREATED, SMOOTH AWNED.
PURITY 99.3% — GERMINATION 98%.
First award certified seed show, Rochester.
Lewis F. Allen & Son, Macedon, N. Y.

"BLUE HUBBARD SQUASH" — Colby's Boston Type. Large, rough, hard shelled, thick meated, heavy yielding, disease-free strain. To grow the best squash possible, get your seed of Colby. Write for full particulars. JAMES T. COLBY, Litchfield, N. H. P. O. Hudson, N. H., R.F.D. No. 1.

CORNELL 29-3 CORN SWEEPSTAKES CORNELL II.
Cayuga and Manchu Soybeans, Field Beans, Upright Oats, Wild White Clover, Millet, Sudan Grass, Grass Seeds, Pasture mixtures, etc. Free Price List.
Jerry A. Smith & Sons, Ludlowville, N.Y.

SENECA SOY BEANS
NEW VARIETY JUST RELEASED BY CORNELL. BIGGER YIELDING; HIGHER IN OIL CONTENT.
LEVAN A. ASHLEY, Livonia, N. Y.

Swedish Select Seed Oats, grown in Jefferson Co., N. Y., from seed formerly of Manitoba. Test Purity 99.38%, Weed seeds none, Germination 99%. Price 80c per bu. F.O.B. Three Mile Bay. Sacks free.
P. D. Hayes, Three Mile Bay, N. Y.

QUALITY SEEDS
ALPHA BARLEY, SMOOTH RURAL POTATOES, BOUNTIFUL BEANS.
E. P. SMITH, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

FOR SALE: EARLY MATURING
Canadian Flint Type SEED CORN
Grown for years at about 2000 ft. at the foot of Mt. Greylock. Price $1.00 per peck. Postage extra.
EMIL SCHOLZ, GREYLOCK ROAD. ADAMS, MASS.

HONEY

HONEY LOOK, LOWER PRICES. 60 lbs. best clover, $4.50, 28 lbs., $2.25; 60 lbs. Buckwheat, $3.30; 60 lbs. Mixed, $3.90. Not prepaid. 10 lbs. Clover, postpaid, $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Honey for Health.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

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CATTLE

Stephen W. Blodgett Dispersal

70 Registered Holstein CATTLE

One of southeastern New York's greatest herds.

Monday, May 20

At Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ALBANY POST ROUTE NO. 9.

Bang Approved herd. These animals will go anywhere. More high Advaneed Registry record cows and heifers than have been sold in any Eastern United States sale in years. Up to 880 lb. of fat, 4.1% test, 3 time milking; up to 789.6 lb. as senior 2 year old, 3 time milking. New York State Champions, daughters of All-American sires; a number of extremely high bred bulls, all ages; heifer calves of rare breeding. This is the sale you should attend.

Write for more details and catalog to

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,

Sales Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

N. Y. STATE JERSEY CONSIGNMENT SALE AND ANNUAL FIELD DAY

GENEVA, N. Y., JUNE 1, 1940

10:00-11:00 A. M. STANDARD TIME

Hear Dr. Glen W. Salisbury of Cornell University give his latest findings on "Artificial Breeding." Inspect cattle on mineral and vitamin supplements.

11:00-12:00—AUCTION SALE OF YOUNG HEIFERS.

1 P. M.—AUCTION SALE OF 40 COWS AND 4 BULLS

The consigned females are cows not over 7 years of age and bred heifers within 4 months of freshening. All cows have records equal to R.M. requirements. Dams of bred heifers have met R.M. requirements. All animals of type at least good plus, from disease free herds, with sound udders and guaranteed breeders. The 4 bulls were young animals carefully selected for type and production.

Last year every buyer was satisfied. You too will be pleased if you buy at this sale.

For details and Catalogue write Club Secretary,

A. C. Dahlberg, N. Y. Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York.

E. R. Fairbank Dispersal Sale

Wednesday, May 15, at 10:30 DST.

At the farm, 2 miles north of Jamesville, Onondaga County, N. Y., 5 miles south of Syracuse, 1 mile south of De Witt.

65 head of Registered Holstein Cattle

under State and Federal supervision for Bangs.

Mastitis charts, injected for shipping fever.

A NICE OFFERING OF FRESH COWS AND EARLY FALL FRESHENING COWS.

15 BEAUTIFUL HEIFERS UNDER ONE YEAR OLD. 1 SERVICE AGE BULL.

This is a herd of beautiful type, good udders, production records up to 505 lb. in CTA.

Send for catalog to Sales Manager and Auctioneer.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,

MEXICO, NEW YORK

HORSES FOR SALE

HEAVY AND HANDY-WEIGHT FARM WORK HORSES: high-grade Belgians and Percherons at lowest country prices. FRED CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa.

SWINE

PIGS --- PIGS --- PIGS

Medium YORKSHIRE and CHESTER WHITE cross, color white. BERKSHIRE and CHESTER WHITE, color black and white.

6 to 8 wks. @ $3.50 each.
8 to 10 wks. @ $4.00 each.

Will ship two or more C.O.D., F.O.B. Woburn, Mass. No charge for crating. Orders requiring inoculation 35c extra, for each pig.

Telephone 0230.

John J. Scannell, Russell St., WOBURN, MASS.

Spring Pigs For Sale: Send and have your order filled with pigs that will please you. All eating, all large type. They sold for feeders or breeders. 6-7 wks., $3.25 each: 8-9 wks., $3.50 each. Breeds: Chester White, Yorkshire and Chester cross or Berkshire-Chester cross. Will ship any number C.O.D., and in any way pigs do not please you in 10 days, return them at my expense. Your money will be returned.

Walter Lux, Tel. 0086, Woburn, Mass.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE

Thrifty, rugged stock of exceptional quality.

Berkshire and Chester crossed or Yorkshire and Chester crossed 7 to 8 weeks old $3.50; 8 to 10 weeks old $4.00
Chester Whites ---------- 7 to 8 weeks old $4.25

All orders carefully filled.

A. M. LUX FARM, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.

DAILEY STOCK FARM

LEXINGTON, MASS. — TEL. 1085.

TOP Quality Pigs Chester & Yorkshire—Berkshire & O. I. C.

Crossed. 6-7 wks., $3.50 each. 8-9 wks., $4.00. Ship C.O.D. Our Guarantee: A square deal at all times.

DOGS

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

COLLIE PUPS. Farm raised. Beautiful, intelligent. Males $10; females $5. P. McCULLOUGH, Mercer, Pa.

GOATS

MILK GOATS—Alpine-Toggenberg grades, fresh now. Also farm pups. PONY FARM, HIMROD, N. Y.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

THE BIG live stock news of the week is that hogs have come up out of their ruinously low price. They are now bringing better than $7 per cwt. in Buffalo, which is an advance of over $1 per cwt. from the low time. This advance has long been delayed, and a good many people in the industry feel that it has been unnecessarily long because of large, centralized buying by both wholesalers and retailers to keep pork prices down. This advance in hogs should tend to help all live stock prices. Even though they are still too low, they probably will continue to work higher, particularly if they do not carry too much lard and do not weigh much over 200 lbs. alive.

* * *

Wool is also better, being 2c or 3c a lb. higher, and in my opinion it is still the best gamble on the farm to hold for better prices. It is encouraging to see groups of wool producers themselves get together as they have this year in New York State, and work out ways and means of improving their wool merchandising and selling. Prices are now running around 36c or 37c for the coarser and longer stapled wools, on down to around 25c or 26c for fine, shrinking, short-stapled wool. Both these classes will undoubtedly go higher.

* * *

I have often spoken of big cows and big calves, and why shouldn't I when Bob Hinman, the popular cattle man at Cornell University, marketed a cow in Buffalo the other day that brought $106.57? On that same day, he marketed a steer that brought $11.50 a cwt., with total money of $113.85. This very narrow difference in total money was because the cow weighed 1470 lbs. and the steer 990 lbs., but when anyone can salvage a cow that will bring over $100, the dairy business is in a good position. At the present time, a 200 lb. veal calf will bring $23 on our market. More of such cows, steers and calves would change the agricultural outlook of the Northeast, and it is not impossible.

* * *

Canada has shipped into the U. S., and sold on our Buffalo market alone, almost 4000 cattle in the last three weeks—to be exact, 3,903 head. This is hard to understand, when a warring country, apparently in need of food, exports anything like this amount of cattle into a country which is spending millions of dollars to remove surplus foods from its markets, and endeavoring to re-establish parity prices for agriculture.

* * *

Horses are still cheap and, while the late spring is putting pressure on all of us, an April and May without dry weather makes a hay crop as well as pasture. Therefore, do not sell horses short. They are too valuable an asset, particularly to our Northeast farms.

You can CHECK COLLAR GALL while the horse is working



Rub Absorbine in well as soon as swelling or irritation is noticed. Apply Absorbine each day *before* and *after* the horse is worked. Be sure that the collar is not torn or lumpy, as this will continue irritation.

Absorbine's fast action relieves the soreness. Speeds the blood flow through the injury—opens up small blood vessels, clogged by collar pressure, so blood flows more freely, washing out impurities, relieving soreness. The swelling often goes down within a few hours.

Absorbine *is not* a "cure-all," but it is most helpful in checking windgall, curb, bog spavin and other congestive troubles. Helps prevent them from becoming permanent afflictions. $2.50 the long-lasting bottle at all druggists or postpaid W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

NEWTON'S VETERINARY COMPOUND



For Horses, Cattle, Hogs

Used nearly 60 years, for coughs due to colds. Powder form. Easily given. Economical. 13 oz. size, 65c—2 lbs., $1.25 (25 days treatment). At dealers or mailed postpaid. Write for FREE circular.

Newton Horse Med. Co., 5170 Hillsboro, Detroit, Mich.

SALESMEN! . . . SELL ROSS METAL SILOS

Produce more and better ensilage . . . Save it all . . . No loss from fire, freezing or leakage . . . Withstand worst windstorms and weather.

ROSS Equip't Co., 240 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio

(Profitable territory still available)

Less Sheep Killed by Dogs

A REPORT issued by Mr. Merton Reynolds, Supervisor of dog Licenses in the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, shows that during 1939 marauding dogs destroyed livestock as follows:

	Killed	Injured
Sheep and lambs	6,601	3,017
Cattle	169	263
Swine	145	38
Fowls	31,089	787

There were 10,183 more dogs licensed in 1939 than in 1938, with an increased revenue of $20,997. The number of sheep claims decreased by 1,014, while poultry killed increased by 1,403. The amount of damage was much less than in former years. Figures do not include New York City and Buffalo, which have a separate service.

Dog licenses are issued by all town and city clerks, also by clerks in the incorporated villages within the counties of Nassau and Westchester. With the exception of 10%, all money collected remains in the county in which the collection is made. Ten per cent is sent to the Department of Agriculture and Markets to cover expenses chargeable to the State, including licenses, tags, printed supplies, etc. The total amount collected in New York State amounted to $1,038,999. Of this the cities retained $151,198, which fees are shared between the city, county, and state. The 10% State share amounted to $103,383. The remainder of the licensing fees becomes a fund in the hands of the county treasurer, for the purpose of paying owners whose domestic animals and fowls have been injured or killed by dogs, also for paying expenses for enforcement of the law within the county. Mr. Reynolds reports that for the first time since 1925 each county had sufficient funds to meet all claims.

Damage from dogs was one of the reasons why the sheep industry left the Northeast. By the same token, better control of dogs will help to bring sheep back to our eastern hills.

A Great Holstein

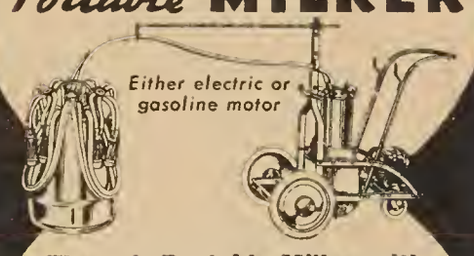
One of the great Holstein cows in the country is Cornell Ollie Pride, bred at the New York State College of Agriculture. This cow was named as All-American Three-Year-Old and World's Champion Senior Two-Year-Old. Cornell Ollie Pride is now ten years old, and recently made a record of 21,068 lbs. of milk and 862.4 lbs. of butterfat.

The State Conservation Department has listed 94 New York State residents as ineligible to secure hunting licenses for periods ranging from 1 to 10 years. In most cases the refusal to grant licenses was due to involvement in hunting accidents, although a few were a result of repeated violations of the conservation law.

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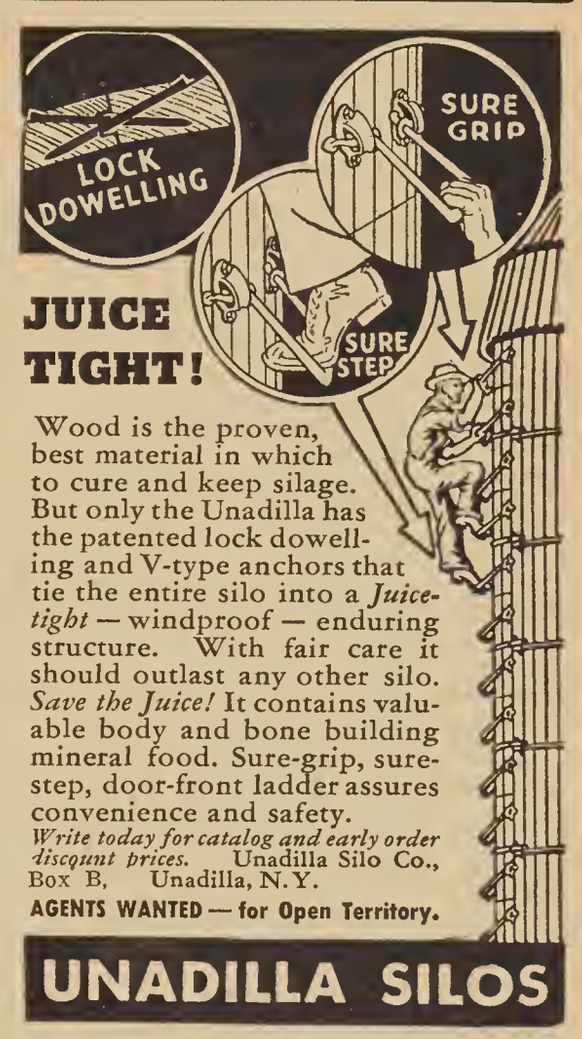
The only Portable Milker with ALL of these Outstanding Features:

- Famous alternating action — like milking with hands.
- Milks with LOW VACUUM.
- Uses inflation-type teat cups.
- Milks directly into milk can or milker pail.
- Milks one or two cows at a time.
- Compact. No belts or pulleys. Operates with a ¼ H.P. motor from any light socket.

Write for name of nearest dealer

THE UNIVERSAL MILKING MACHINE CO.

Dept. AA, Waukesha, Wis. or Syracuse, N. Y.



JUICE TIGHT!

Wood is the proven, best material in which to cure and keep silage. But only the Unadilla has the patented lock dowelling and V-type anchors that tie the entire silo into a *Juice-tight* — windproof — enduring structure. With fair care it should outlast any other silo. *Save the Juice!* It contains valuable body and bone building mineral food. Sure-grip, sure-step, door-front ladder assures convenience and safety.

Write today for catalog and early order discount prices. Unadilla Silo Co., Box B, Unadilla, N.Y.

AGENTS WANTED — for Open Territory.

UNADILLA SILOS

George F. White, R. 2, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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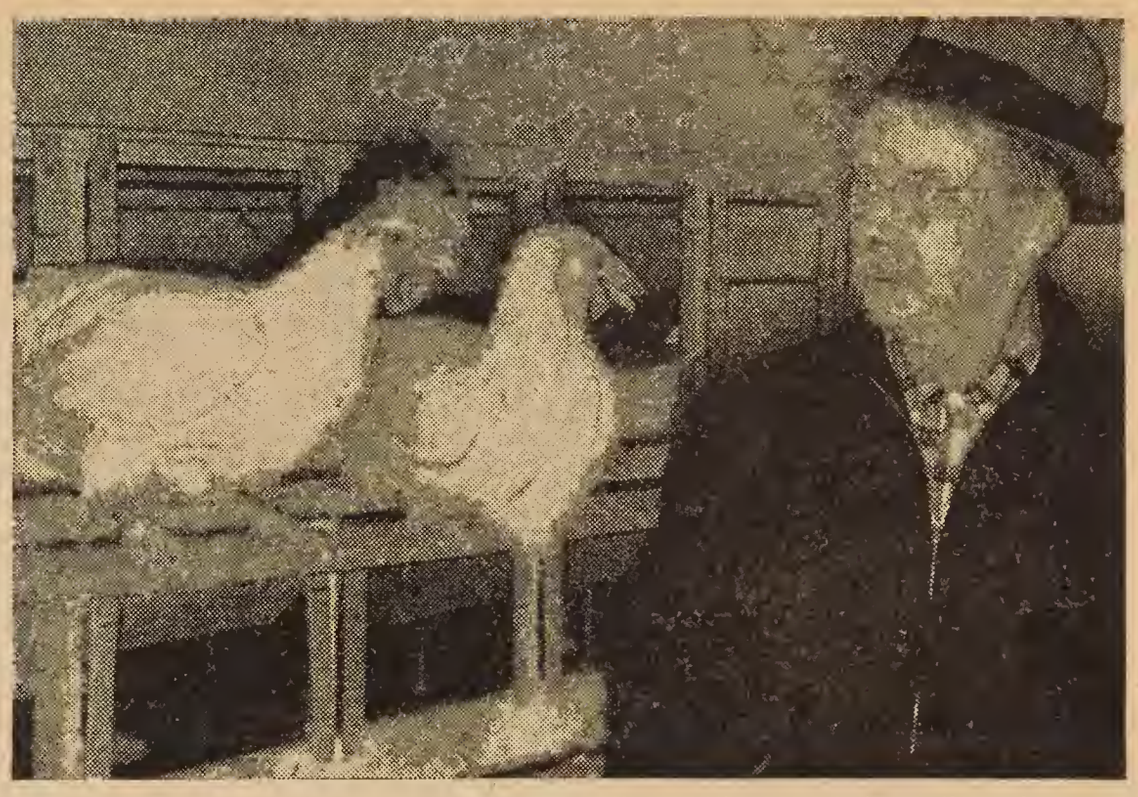
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Mr. Van Vleet with two of the pullets that are being trapnested for next year's breeding flock.

Fifty Years a Poultryman

By H. L. COSLINE

FIFTY YEARS AGO William Van Vleet of New Hartford, Oneida County, New York, began in a small way to raise chickens. That's a long time, during which revolutionary changes have occurred in the poultry world. By keeping abreast of these changes, and sometimes a step ahead of them, Mr. Van Vleet has developed a good sized poultry business as I found when I stopped in at his farm recently.

First, we took a little tour of the buildings. The main laying house holds 1,800 hens on one floor. Under it is a basement with incubators and a good sized room for handling and packing eggs. Above the hens is a room with space for about 2,000 chickens. As we stepped in, I noted four brooders. Two were operated by electric current and two used coal for heat.

"Which do you like best?" I asked Mr. Van Vleet.

"I see little difference," was the reply. "In fact, I like a combination of both. The coal stoves keep the room warm so the electric hovers use less current."

The floor had a liberal covering of shavings which Mr. Van Vleet says he likes about as well as any litter for chicks.

Close by is another building, formerly a barn, in which three floors have been fitted up for hens with a capacity of 1,400. A third, somewhat smaller building, houses 400 breeders. The first pen we entered carried 150 pullets.

"These," said Mr. Van Vleet, "are being trapnested, and about fifty of the best ones will be picked out to add to the breeding flock which you see in the other two pens."

"How long have you been trapnesting?" was my next question.

"About fifteen years."

"What is the best record you ever made, and what standards does a pullet have to meet before she is put in the laying pen?"

"The best record any hen of mine ever made was 317 eggs. I never put a pullet in the breeding pen that hasn't laid at least 225 eggs in her pullet year, and most of them have laid 250. Of course, when I select pullets for breeders, the trapnest record is important, but they must also meet other requirements of health and vigor and they must be good representatives of the Leghorn breed."

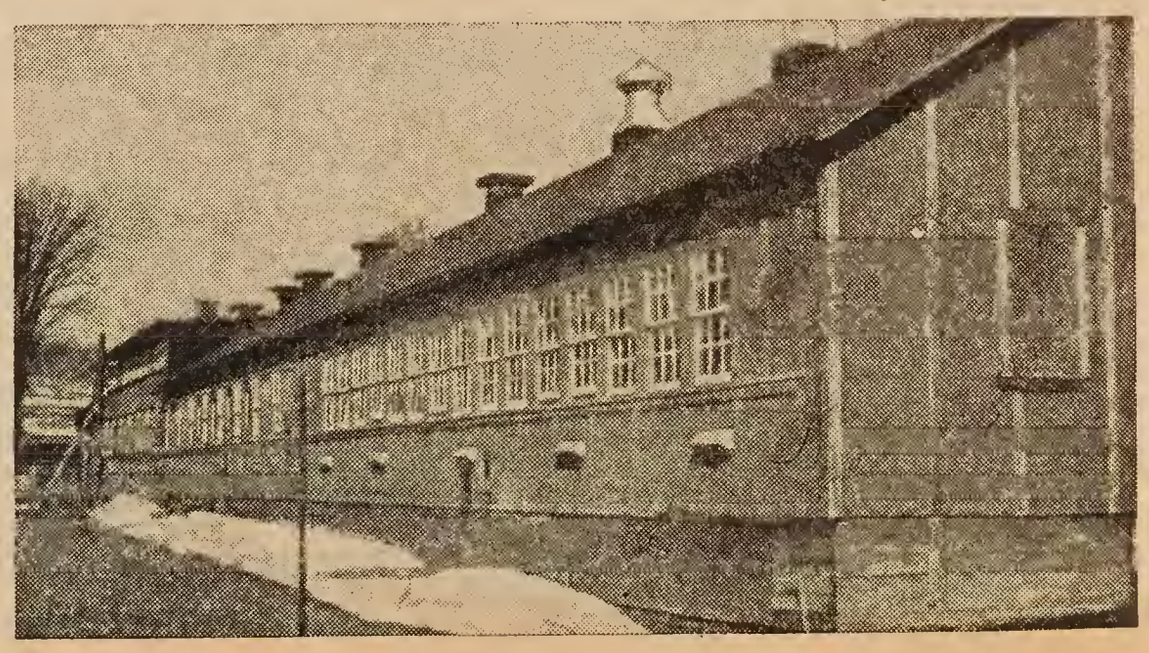
Of course, a business of this size does not just happen. Neither did Mr. Van Vleet start at the top. About forty years ago he was keeping 300 hens. When incubators were developed to the point where they were practical, he purchased one, thus cutting out a good many headaches he had previously had in hatching chicks under hens. He then increased the flock gradually, until about ten years ago he was keeping 2,000.

Differences of opinion are what make any business interesting, and one new development which Mr. Van Vleet has not adopted is that of keeping birds confined. His layers are out on range all during the summer, and his chicks are reared on alfalfa sod, occupying any particular range only one year out of five. He hatches around 40,000 chicks each year.

Until about fifteen years ago, Mr. Van Vleet mixed his own feed; but along with other revolutionary changes in raising poultry, colleges and experiment stations developed a lot of information about feeding hens. Deciding that feed manufacturers were in a better position to take advantage of this new information than he was, Mr. Van Vleet began to purchase ready mixed

(*Continued on Page* 19)

The main laying house has room for 1800 layers.





"How I Clean and Pack Eggs"

An Egg Cleaner

Each morning I clean and pack my eggs which have been cooling in wire baskets since they were gathered the day before. I use a patented cleaner which handles six eggs at a time, held in place and slowly revolved by three rubber rollers. Just beyond the rollers is a high-speed revolving cylinder containing abrasive loops which contact the eggs. The loops are loosely hung on fiber rings which, in turn, are hooked to the cylinder in such a way that they can move freely.

As the cylinder revolves, the centrifugal force throws the loops out away from the fiber rings, and as they strike the egg, they are cushioned on the air between the loops and the rings, doing a thorough job of cleaning with practically no breakage. The friction between the egg and the loops causes the loops to revolve on the rings, thereby using the entire abrasive surface. The cost of cleaning by this method ranges between three and four cents per case.

The cleaner sits on a table directly in front of the operator, with the basket of eggs on his left. To the right on another table, I have a popular make grader which rolls the eggs down a track until they reach a spot where they are heavy enough to overbalance the counter-weight and roll into a rubber tray. The eggs are taken from the basket and the clean ones are put on the grader. The dirty ones are put through the cleaner before grading. They are taken from the grader and packed in cases which sit under the table in front of the operator.

This system has cut my egg packing time about in half.—*Frank E. Prior, E. Nassau, New York.*

* * *

Clean Nests Mean Less Washing

The first important item is clean nests, and the second is clean floors—prevention of dirt! As I gather the eggs, I put the dirty ones in a basin of cold water and leave while I attend to other duties. Most dirt will rinse right off, but obstinate dirt I brush off with a vegetable brush, rinse, drain on crate fillers, with the points down.

I keep eggs in baskets; they cool better. When ready to sort, I sit on a foot high stool, surrounded by crates and baskets, with the scales in front, and sort. I can sort a hundred dozen, and visit with the family or a chance caller or listen to the radio. That's all there is to it. Simple, isn't it?—*Mrs. Frank Barrett, Ballston Spa, N. Y.*

* * *

A Handy Arrangement

I have a small table about two feet square and high enough so I can work comfortably at it. On each side of the table there is a shelf which is about 10″ from the top of the table. These shelves are fastened to the legs of the table by iron brackets.

The eggs which have not been cleaned are placed on the right shelf and empty cases on the left shelf. Beside these are two orange crates which are on the floor, one on either side, which hold other baskets for other grades. All baskets are labeled—extra large, large, medium, pullets, peewees, and cracked and unsalable. I have on the table a newspaper. On this I have scales, candler, a basin of water, two colanders, and a can of cleanser. I also have a piece of brass called a brownie which can be purchased at any 5 and 10. This I use to take off all surplus dirt. Then I wash with clear water, and if water will not remove all stains, I try cleanser; then wash and lay in colander. I continue until all have been taken from the basket of uncleaned ones. By this time the first colander full will be dry or nearly dry. I have a towel I use to wipe them if they need it.

Then I weigh, candle, and place them in their respective baskets; after which they are set on the cellar floor ready to be packed.—*Miss Sophia Ollwick, Black River, N. Y.*

* * *

Gather Eggs Frequently

I gather my eggs at least three times a day. That is the first point in cleaning eggs for then there are fewer broken and cracked ones in the nests to make them dirty. Then I put them in a cool, damp cellar. When they are thoroughly cool, I clean them, for if they are left to stand, it is very much harder to clean them. I always use No. 1 sandpaper to clean them.

When they are cleaned and graded, I case them up each night and leave them in the cellar until the truckman comes after them. I always receive a premium of from 1 to 1½ cents a dozen for my eggs.—*Mrs. Chester Wheeler, King Ferry, N. Y.*

* * *

Keep in a Cool Place

I gather my eggs at least three times a day and let them stand over night in a cool place. The following morning I get them ready to put into the case. If any of the eggs are dirty or stained, I take a damp cloth and rub them off. If the stain does not come off readily, I sprinkle a little cleanser on my cloth and the stain will disappear.

I grade them into large, medium and small grades. The small eggs I use at home. When I put them into the case, I put the small end down so the yolk will not settle out of place. The eggs are kept in the cellar where

(*Continued on Page* 18)

Governor Signs Bill on New Poultry Terminal

Governor Lehman has signed the Coudert Bill which was passed by both Senate and Assembly near the end of the session. The Bill concerns a new poultry terminal to be built in Long Island City.

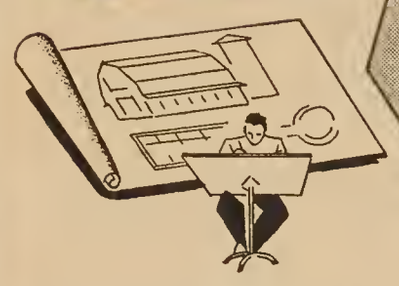
For some years there has been dissatisfaction with the crowded conditions at the poultry terminal at the West Washington Market, and after several committees had been appointed and several plans proposed, the New York City Government passed necessary legislation to erect the new terminal and lease it to a private operating company. However, before it could be started, some state legislation was needed, which in the form of the Coudert Bill has now been passed. It is expected that work on the terminal will begin soon.

Near the end of the session, when it seemed possible that this Bill would not secure the proper action, the editorial staff of *American Agriculturist* called the situation to the attention of various key poultrymen and poultry organizations. Many of them wrote to their Assemblymen and State Senators urging the passage of this Bill, and we have been informed that this interest taken by poultrymen in a problem which would mean money in their pockets had a great influence on the ultimate passage of the Bill. Naturally we are pleased that we were able to perform this service for the poultry industry of the Northeast.



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"How I Clean and Pack Eggs"

(*Continued from Page* 17)

it is cool while the case is being filled.

I have nearly a hundred hens. It only takes a few days to fill a case, and they are soon on their way to market.—*A. L. Wesche, Angelica, N. Y.*

* * *

Keeps Grades Separate

The nests in our plant are kept filled with clean shavings and the litter on the floor is reasonably clean. Eggs are gathered at least three times daily, so there are few dirty eggs, but all need careful inspection.

Taking a comfortable stool at a table near a window I proceed as follows: I have a square of old bath towel 8 or 9 inches square. Half of this is dipped in water and wrung dry as possible. The cloth is not WET, just damp. Holding the cloth in my left hand with the corners hanging down I place a soiled egg on it with the right. Many times it only needs rubbing lightly with the dry portion of the cloth.

If the egg be really dirty I first scrape it with a small flexible knife, then rub with the damp corner of cloth and wipe dry. I have at hand a small dish holding vinegar. If an egg is stained the stain can be removed by applying a drop of this, using the same cloth. Badly stained or dirty eggs are horticultural manufactures.

Twice each week the eggs are graded, using egg scales. They are packed small end down in good crates, using clean flats and fillers. When possible, only one grade is packed in a case. If, however, it is necessary to put more than one grade in a crate each is placed by itself and is clearly marked by a piece of paper above the filler "This end contains .....large, ...medium eggs."—*Frances Hayes, North Pitcher, N. Y.*

Home Canned Chicken to Increase Poultry Income

Hint to wives of Massachusetts and New England poultry farmers, looking for a way to supplement the income from eggs and dressed poultry, is to consider canning chicken for sale, according to John A. Clague of the Massachusetts State College department of horticultural manufactures.

Two-year old fowls are the best birds for canning says Dr. Clague. Young birds may be canned, but the texture and flavor of the meat is not equal to that of mature birds. Old roosters should not be canned for sale.

Bones or Boneless — Chicken canners may choose between two methods of packing, either with bones or without bones. Chicken canned on the bones may be used in more ways than boneless meat, for it can be fried, or it can be removed from the bones and used as boneless meat. Also, some persons claim that meat canned on the bones has a better flavor. The chief advantage of the first method is that a pack of chicken canned on the bone is not so attractive as the boneless chicken—and "eye-appeal" must be considered in selling food products.

On the other hand, Dr. Clague points out that boneless chicken requires more time and labor in packing than chicken canned on the bones. Some home canners put out both types of canned chicken, as well as two or three sandwich spreads, and a variety of soups and broth.

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13 bird pen 3274 eggs, 3398.48 points
20 bird pen 4964 eggs, 5149 points
5 birds laid over 300 points each
No Artificial Lights Used.

All breeding males pedigree hatched from 250 egg birds or better. Every egg incubated is produced on our own farm. Every bird on our farm is N. Y. State bloodtested by the tube agglutination method and pronounced "Free of Pullorum". Our May chicks make good winter layers.
Write for free Catalog.
CONTENT FARMS, Box B, CAMBRIDGE, N. Y.

CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 Lbs. Mated with Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested, healthy, vigorous, selected stock. For May delivery at $8.00 per 100, $38.00 per 500, $75.00 per 1000. Sexed pullets $16.00 per 100. Order from this Ad. or write for Catalog. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.
Robert L. Clauser, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

STONEY RUN English Leghorns SEXED CHICKS GUAR. 95% TRUE TO SEX

Chicks Mon. and Thurs.	Nonsexed 100	Pullets 100	Cockerels 100
100% live del. P. Paid.			
ENGLISH White Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	9.00	7.50
N. H. Reds	8.00	12.50	8.50

H. Mix $6.50-100. From 2 and 3 year old FREE RANGE Breeders Bloodtested. 1940 Catalog FREE with further information. STONEY RUN POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, H. M. Leister, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

	100	500	1000
Large Type Sexed Wh.			
Leg. Pullets, 95% G.	$12.00	$60.00	$120
Sex Hvy. Puls, 95% G.	9.00	45.00	90
Large Type W. Legs.	6.50	32.50	65
B.& W. Rocks, R.I.Reds	6.50	32.50	65
N. Hamp. Reds	7.50	37.50	75
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60

Light Mix $5.50; Day Old Leghorn Cockerels $1.50; Heavy Cockerels $6. Less than 100 add 1c a chick. Bloodtested Breeders. Shipped Parcel Post P.P.
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MAPLE LAWN CHICKS

100% live del. Postpaid	100	500	1000
Eng. W. Leg. Sex. Pullets, 90% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120
New Hamp. Red Pullets, 90% guar.	9.50	47.50	95
B. & W. Rock, R. I. Red Pullets, 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85
Red-Rock Cross Pullets, 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85
White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65
Bar. & Wh. Rocks and R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80

Day Old Leg. Cockerels $2.-100; H. Cockls,. $5.50-100; H. Mix, $6.-100; L. Mix, $5.50. Breeders Blood Tested.
Maple Lawn Poultry Farm, Box D, McAlisterville, Pa.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or COD. Hanson or English Sexed Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)	100	500	1000
	$11.50	$57.50	$110
St. Run White Leghorns	6.00	30.00	55
Barred or Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	65

H. Mix $6.-100; L. Mix $5; Leghorn Cockerels $1.50-100. Breeders Bloodtested. P.P. Write for Circular.
NIEMOND'S POULTRY FARM HATCHERY,
Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

HIGGINS' CHICKS— New Hampshires and Sex-Linked. Pullorum Clean. Day-old pullets, Rock-Red Cross. N. H. Cockerel Chicks $5 per 100. Folder Free.
Canobie Poultry Farm,
GEORGE W. HIGGINS, R. I, SALEM DEPOT, N. H.

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OUR GUARANTEE. You need have no hesitation in sending money to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST baby chick advertisers if they fail to send the chicks to you, your money will be refunded. We require every advertiser to stand back of statements made in the advertisement. Obviously no one can guarantee that chicks will live. To take advantage of our guarantee it is necessary, when writing advertisers, to say, "I saw your advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns, New Hampshires, Wyandottes Reds, Rocks, Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with

NO REACTORS FOUND

Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1927. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue Free. Over nine million chicks in 1938, and again in 1939. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.

Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRES



Customers are enthusiastic over the livability, growth, feathering, broiler qualities, early maturity and high all-weather production of Brentwood New Hampshires and Cross-Breds. We have 15,000 Breeders on our farm — State Accredited, 100% B.W.D. clean — no reactors.

Our catalog tells more of our stock and farm. *Write today.*

BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM
MELVIN MOUL, Owner
Box A, EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

REDBIRD FARM

75,000 State-Tested Breeders

98% Livability 1st 4 Weeks Guaranteed on Special, Grade-A and Grade-B Chicks

Customers report 3-lb. Broilers at 10 weeks: 50% Production of 24-oz. eggs at 6 months. R. I. REDS, ROCK-RED Broiler Cross, RED-ROCK Sex-Link Cross. BARRED ROCKS, WHITE LEGHORNS. SEXING SERVICE, all breeds, Guaranteed 95% Accurate.

Write for Free Folder and Low May Prices.

REDBIRD FARM, Route 11 Wrentham, Mass.

S.C.R.I. RED Chicks

LARGEST RED BREEDER In State, Pullorum Tested
(Tube Agglut.)

No Reactors. Big flock averages assured. R.O.P. 1939 averages: 234 eggs, 25.8 oz. per doz., bird wt. 6.2 lbs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special prices to 4-H and Agr. Students. Reductions for large orders or calling at hatchery. Free Booklet.

DOUGLASTON
Douglaston Manor Farm, R.D. 1, Pulaski, N. Y.

MR. POULTRY RAISER:

Here's one thing you want--bigger poultry profits.

There's just one answer — more eggs, larger eggs, better livability. You'll get all three if you buy Burton's Better Bred Baby Chicks from Large Long Lived Leghorns. Bloodtested. They're different.

CHICKS 10c EACH — PULLETS, 20c.

Burton Poultry Farm.
CLARENCE, NEW YORK

MAPES CHICKS

Sturdy, fast growing, large egg chicks from Mapes bloodtested breeders. All breeding males are R.D.P. pedigreed.

White Leghorns, New Hampshires and Barred Rocks from healthy Mapes Certified breeders.

Red-Rock pullets — All-round production birds. Red-Rock cockerels are excellent and profitable broiler birds.

Send for folder and prices today.

WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

English White Leghorn PULLETS

4 weeks old from healthy, well paying flocks. **25c ea.**

COCKERELS SAME BREED AND AGE, **8c**

Shipments are made by express collect.
A 10% deposit will book your order.
Also Baby Chicks, Ducklings, Turkey Poults.

FAIRVIEW HATCHERY, THERESA, N. Y.

BABY AND STARTED CHICKS—Blood Tested and U. S. Approved flocks. Hatches each Wednesday throughout year. Leading Commercial Breeds. Registered Cocker Spaniels. Circular and prices.
KENYON POULTRY FARM. MARCELLUS. N. Y.

Fifty Years a Poultryman

(*Continued from Page* 16)

mash and has done so since that time. For about fifteen years, also, he has been feeding semi-solid buttermilk.

"The hens are very fond of it," said Mr. Van Vleet, "and in my opinion it is a great aid to hatchability. While some people think that it is important, I make no attempt to supply green feed to the flock."

It is a real job to build up a high producing flock of hens; but after this is done, there is another job to be done — namely, to sell the product.

"All of the eggs from this farm are sold to stores in Utica," said Mr. Van Vleet. "I gather the eggs several times a day, and every one is candled and graded. I deliver them to the stores twice a week, and get paid the highest market price for white eggs. I never have any trouble selling them that way — in fact, I could sell more if I had them."

"If you were advising a young man just starting in the chicken business, what fundamentals would you stress?" I asked.

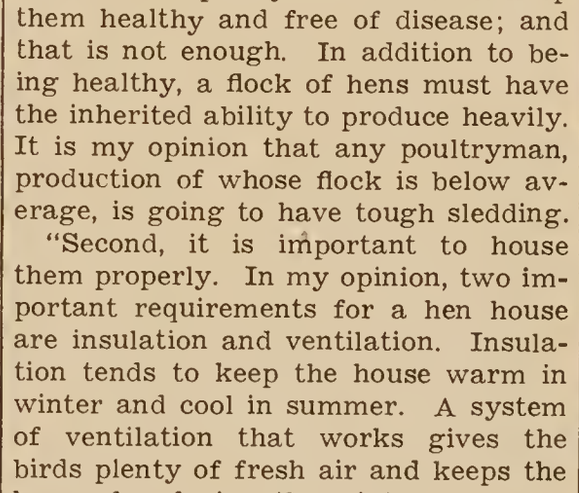
Mr. Van Vleet thought a few moments before answering, and then said:

"First, I would stress the importance of starting with healthy stock. Even then it takes plenty of attention to keep them healthy and free of disease; and that is not enough. In addition to being healthy, a flock of hens must have the inherited ability to produce heavily. It is my opinion that any poultryman, production of whose flock is below average, is going to have tough sledding.

"Second, it is important to house them properly. In my opinion, two important requirements for a hen house are insulation and ventilation. Insulation tends to keep the house warm in winter and cool in summer. A system of ventilation that works gives the birds plenty of fresh air and keeps the house dry during the winter.

"The third essential is good feeding — taking advantage of all of the new information that has been developed in recent years."

I suspect that Mr. Van Vleet has developed a good many other wrinkles in poultry keeping that have added to the development of his farm; but certainly if any young fellow just starting out in the business will follow the fundamentals he has outlined, he will go a long way toward avoiding a good many headaches.



"Throat trouble got Pop — he crowed too loud!"



JUNIATA LEGHORNS 26 years of breeding assures you of larger and better Chicks, higher livability, pullets mature early, larger eggs and higher flock average. Breeders are large birds of Tom Barron Strain on free range. Write for FREE photos of our farm and stock. Chicks as low as $5.50 per 100; Pullets $11.-100; Cockerels $2.00-100.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARMS BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

STRICKLER'S *Extra Profit-Bred* BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS



OFFICIAL PENNA. STATE BLOOD-TESTED. R.O.P. MALE MATINGS

QUALITY, SATISFACTION, GUARANTEED.	50	100	500	1000
ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS	$3.50	$6.75	$32.00	$63.00
SEXED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS	7.00	13.50	66.00	130.00
WHITE ROCKS, BARRED ROCKS, NEW HAMPS.	3.75	7.25	36.00	70.00
WHITE GIANTS, MAMMOTH BRAHMAS	4.50	8.75	42.00	83.00

All Shipments Prepaid; Can ship C.O.D. Prices, Catalog Free.

STRICKLER POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PA.

CLOVERDALE CHICKS NEW FREE CATALOG

Shipments Monday. 95% true to Sex Guar.

	Unsexed	95% Pullets	Cockerels
Large Type S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$6.00—100	$12.00	$1.35
Barred Rocks, White Rocks and Rhode Island Reds	6.50—100	8.50	4.90
New Hampshire Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Rocks	7.00—100	8.50	4.90
Buff, Black and White Minorcas and Red-Rock Cross	7.00—100	14.00	4.90

Mixed Chicks $5.00-100. All CLOVERDALE Chicks are from Blood Tested Breeders. 100% live delivery Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Order from this ad or write for Catalog.

CLOVERDALE HATCHERY, Cloyd Nelmond, Prop. Dept. A, McAlisterville, Pa.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Free Range Flocks — Safe. Del. Guar. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.

	100	500	1000
HANSON DR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS, (95% Accurate)	$11.00	$55.00	$110.00
HANSON DR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	5.50	27.50	55.00
EVERPAY STRAIN BRDWN LEGHORNS	5.50	27.50	55.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYAND. & BUFF ORPINGTONS	7.00	35.00	70.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS—$9.00-100; RED-ROCK CROSS	7.00	35.00	70.00
LEGHORN COCKERELS—$2.00-100; $9.00-500; $18.00-1000. ASS'T. DR HEAVY MIXED	6.00	30.00	56.00

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY — BOX A — RICHFIELD, PA.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS

Special prices on pullet chicks for immediate delivery. White and Brown Leghorns 15c, New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Red Rocks, 14c. Pullets guaranteed 95%. Pullorum clean. Free catalog and prices on other chicks.

TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box A, Liberty, N. Y.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

from high record trapnested bloodtested stock; Imported and bred this strain for 25 years. Sexed or Unsexed chicks. Free circular

DAVID M. HAMMOND. Rt. 3. Cortland, N. Y

Edwin L. Whitney, R. 2, Sharon, Conn.

Wonderful Success

Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhodes' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses raising baby chicks. Read her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks so thought I would tell my experience. My chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Company, Waterloo, Iowa, for a 50c box of Walko Tablets. They're just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. I raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose." —Mrs. Ethel Rhodes, Shenandoah, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Give them in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets entirely at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find them the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer can not supply you. Price 50c and $1.00.

WALKER REMEDY COMPANY
Dept. 402, Waterloo, Iowa

ULSH FARMS CHICKS PAY

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction & safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.—Unsexed Pullets, Cockerels.

Will Ship C.O.D.	per 100	per 100	per 100
White or Brown Leghorns	$6.00	$12.50	$1.50
Bl. or Buff Leg., Anconas	6.50	13.50	1.50
Bar. White or Buff Rocks	6.50	9.00	7.00
W. Wy., N. Hamps, R. I. Reds	6.50	9.00	7.00
Red-Rk. or Rk.-Red Crosses	6.50	9.00	7.00
Lt. Brahmas or Wh. Giants	8.00	9.00	9.00
Grade A Chicks—From Our Breeding	Supply	Flocks	
White or Black Leghorns	$10.00	$15.00	$3.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00	11.00	7.50
New Hampshires	11.00	12.00	7.50
Heavy Ckls.—our choice—when available			4.95

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Twenty-three years Breeding and Hatching experience, assures you the highest quality. Breeders Blood Tested Postage Paid. Circular FREE. Cash or C.O.D. Prompt Service and Live del. guar. Pullets guar. 95% accurate.

	per 100 Unsexed	100 Pullets	100 Ck'ls.
Large Type White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$2.00
Bred-to-Lay S. C. Br. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	2.00
White or Barred Rocks	7.00	10.00	6.00
New Hampshires or S.C. R.I. Reds	7.00	12.00	4.00

Less than 100 add 1c per chick. Also started Chicks.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, (Prop.) Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHIX BAUMGARDNER'S POULTS

All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Order from ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage Paid.

Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 7.00—100
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets	13.00—100
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds	7.00—100
New Hampshires, W. Wyand., Buff Orps.	7.50—100
Jersey White Giants	9.00—100
Lamonas (Dual Purpose Breed)	10.00—100
Heavy Mixed $6.00-100. Leg. Cockerels	2.00—100

TURKEY POULTS. Write for early order discounts.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box A, Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS FROM BLOOD TESTED BREEDERS

WHITE P. ROCKS
BARRED P. ROCKS
R. I. REDS
ENG. TYPE LEG.

$5.50-100

Leg. Cockerels $1.50-100; Mixed Chicks $5.-100. Will ship C.O.D. Ship every Mon. and Thurs. For less than 100 add one cent per chick.

ELSASSER'S HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

RICHFIELD HATCHERY'S Quality Baby Chicks cash or COD. 100% del.

	50	100	500	1000
Large Type English Sexed				
White Leghorn Pullets 95% G.	$6.00	$11.00	$55.00	$110
S. C. W. Leghorns, English	3.25	5.50	27.50	55
B. Rox, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds	3.75	7.00	35.00	70
Heavy Sexed Breeds, 95% G.	4.50	8.50	42.50	85

Heavy Mixed $6.-100; Asst'd $5.50-100; Heavy Cockerels $6.50-100; Wh. Leg. Cockerels, $2.-100. Chicks hatched from healthy tested flocks. Postage Paid. Free. Lit.
RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 20. RICHFIELD, PA.

LARGE TOM BARRON CHICKS

Before you buy Chicks write for our circular and prices. We can fill orders on short notice. We ship Mondays and Thursdays of each week.

ENGLISH LEGHDRN FARM.
Box 2, RICHFIELD, PA.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Warm Weather Clothes

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



THE WISE WOMAN gets ready before that first burst of hot weather sends the whole family scurrying for crisp, cool clothes. This season there are such pretty dresses that it is fun to make them.

Cottons and linens take the lead, but spun rayon and even sheer woolens have plenty of opportunities in the wardrobe. Cottons run to ginghams, piques, embroidered, wide wale and otherwise, seersucker in many fancy weaves, Javenese prints, novelty denims, awning stripe chambrays, and reverse stripe poplins for the sport type of clothes.

For afternoon and evening wear there are mercerized lawn, mull, shadowstripe sheer, patterned organdies, crease resistant voiles, embroidered batiste, permanent finished muslins; swiss, dotted or embroidered and with relief pattern effects; nets, dull pastel laces and sheer chiffons.

Linens are also important, appearing in interesting prints and weaves. White linen suiting often in herringbone weave, is popular for coats to be worn with casual or dressy dresses. The yarn dyed fancy linens for sportswear are often planned for easy matching into a "companionate" outfit. Stripes and a great many variations of checks are everywhere. The simple stripes are used for active sports, the fancy stripes for daytime, the bold, colorful, patterned stripes for evening.

As for silhouette, the waistline is slim and well defined. The bodice has lengthened to form the new long torso. Often this is achieved by a flat hip yoke with flaring skirt attached. For active sportswear, the skirt swings freely. Incidentally, the skirt gets no longer — shorter if anything. The blouse also should allow plenty of freedom for sportswear.

Summer colors emphasize natural and white, often on green. Other color combinations are red and white on gray, pink on blue. Natural with cocoa and bamboo beige relieved by bright green are other possible color combinations. The so-called South American colors are vivid and particularly suited for active sports. A color combination much seen in southern resorts was watermelon pink, emerald and white.

Cool and cap-sleeved for comfort, princess lined for best figure effects, No. 2635 has many possibilities for that dress we seem always to need. Made up in a pretty flower print it has that delicate summery look and still is easy to construct and to keep looking well.

The ensemble idea permits a great variety in mixing and matching one's own outfit. Ensemble No. 2790 consists of dress, jacket (*not* shown) and skirt. The blouse and skirt may match or the blouse may be of striped material with the plain skirt matching the jacket — in which case it makes a highly useful travelling outfit or one to wear shopping. There is no reason why the skirt and blouse could not be sewed together if preferred that way. Pique, seersucker, sharkskin, linen and spun rayon chambray are all tubbable and tailorable enough to look well in this outfit.

No summer wardrobe is complete without that easy-to-don and easy-to-doff kimona-sleeved frock, ready at a moment's notice. No. 2642, interpreted in a flowered print with crisp white ruffles or with some of the pretty fancy edgings, answers that requirement "to a T."

Graduation time is almost here and No. 3272 with its long torso, its pretty neckline and swinging skirt is smart enough for the smartest young graduate. Trim it at neck and sleeves with lace and that, together with its softly shirred front, adds the necessary touch of femininity.

A real play outfit is a necessity for all active sportswomen. No. 2830 in-

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

In the spring our thoughts naturally turn to rhubarb with its refreshing tartness; rhubarb pie especially appeals:

RHUBARB PIE

1 recipe plain pastry
1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour
⅛ teaspoon salt
2 eggs well beaten
3 cups rhubarb cut in ½" pieces
2 tablespoons butter

Line 9" pie plate with pastry. Combine remaining ingredients except butter and pour into pastry shell. Dot over with butter, cover with upper crust and bake in hot oven (425° F.) for 10 min. Reduce to moderate heat (325° F.) and bake 25 to 30 min. longer.

A bit of lemon improves the flavor of rhubarb and for special occasions you may like to serve on your pie

Hot Lemon Sauce

2 tablespoons butter
½ cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour
⅛ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon lemon juice
Grated rind of 1 lemon
1½ cups boiling water
1 egg beaten

Cream butter and sugar together; add flour, salt, lemon juice and rind. Add boiling water gradually, stir until mixture thickens. Add to beaten egg and cook 2 min. longer but do not boil.

One-Act Play Contest to Run to July 1st

American Agriculturist's one-act play contest, which started last October and was scheduled to close June 1, has been extended to July 1 in order to give contestants a little more time to get their plays in.

The aim of this contest is to stimulate interest in writing rural life plays which can be produced by community dramatic groups. Anyone who has an interesting idea for a play about rural life is invited to take part. Plays should consist of one act, requiring about 30 minutes to play; stage setting should be simple enough for an amateur group to set up. As to kind of play, it may be a tragedy or comedy, or a jolly or ridiculous farce, but it should have a rural background, historical or modern.

Even if you have never written a play before, see what you can do. Perhaps you know some interesting old tale of something that happened in your neighborhood or State that would be the basis of a good rural life play. Try your hand at writing about it. You may win a cash prize, or an honorable mention, or possibly get your play produced by the Cornell University Theatre, which is cooperating in this contest. Cash prizes are: 1st, $15.00; 2nd, $10.00; 3rd, $5.00.

Plays should be submitted on plain paper, about 8½ x 11; they may be typewritten or handwritten, but must be legible. Mail flat, in large envelop, to Play Contest Editor, *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than July 1, 1940.

Local groups interested in producing good one-act, rural life plays will be glad to know that Cornell University Theatre has a collection of such plays, including some of the winners in our last year's play contest. The person to write to about them is Mr. Robert Gard, c/o Cornell University Theatre, Ithaca, N. Y. Printed copies of "Fishin' Weather" by Samuel S. Hale, of Oxford, N. Y. (last year's second prize winner) are now available at 25c each, and can be obtained from Mr. Hale.



"What? She consented to marry you? Young man, you're the SECOND happiest man in the world!"

Warm Weather Clothes

(*Continued from opposite page*)

cludes in-or-out blouse, roomy pleated shorts and a skirt that buttons on in a jiffy. Make one or more of them in a Javanese print, gingham, pique, or in seersucker and you will live in it the whole summer long. They are just as useful for home gardeners as for tennis players or beach lovers.

Another dress that is right for any time of day is button-front dress No. 2745. Make it up in one of the new pastel or else very brilliant colors with white collar, cuffs, buttons and belt. Its semi-tailoredness calls for one of the firmer weaves.

The little girl lives up to her older sister in the matter of big pockets. No. 3251 has not only big pockets, but cute cap sleeves, nifty round collar and is so simple to make that with a little help she can even make it herself. Keep your eyes open for a pretty material with figures in proportion to your child's size.

The smallest member of the family if able to navigate at all will want a sunsuit. No. 3252 with its perky little ruffle trim and sunbonnet and bolero (not shown) included, is too sweet to resist. Get one of the many prints designed for tots and enjoy making this little outfit.

PATTERN SIZES

No. 2635 — sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 3 yards 39-inch material, 3¾ yards braid.

No. 2790 — sizes 12 to 44. Size 36 requires 1⅞ yards of 39-inch material for blouse; 1⅞ yards for skirt.

No. 2642 — sizes 16 to 50. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yards of 39-inch material.

No. 3272 — sizes 12 to 42. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material, 1½ yards lace edging.

No. 2830 — sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 2¼ yards of 39-inch material for blouse; 1⅛ yards for shorts; 2⅜ yards for skirt.

No. 2745 — sizes 14 to 46. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yards of 39-inch material, ⅜ yard 39-inch contrasting for dress.

No. 3251 — sizes 6 to 14. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material, ⅝ yard 35-inch contrasting.

No. 3252 — sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4. Size 2 requires 1⅜ yards of 35-inch material for sunsuit and bonnet.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly, and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Summer catalog, containing over 100 attractive patterns for all ages and occasions.

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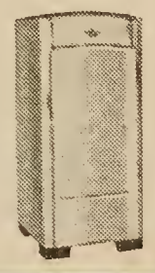
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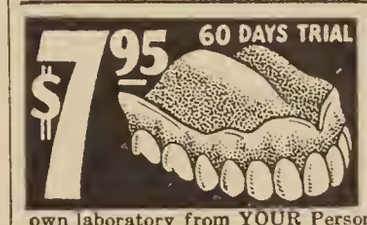
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Church Supper

By Romeyn Berry



CHURCH SUPPERS aren't what they used to be. Not that church suppers aren't still very nice indeed and well worth what they cost, but nowadays too much has to be bought at the store and the competition is now between the different Ladies Aid Societies to see who can turn over the biggest balance, rather than among the champion cooks of the various communions to determine whose raised biscuits are reached for fastest by hungry men.

Forty years ago everything served at a church supper was donated except the coffee, the sugar and the ice cream. And commonly cash to buy those items was contributed by some summer boarder who'd been coming up so many years that she regarded herself as one of the congregation. When you could put one on that way without paying out a nickel, a church supper was a profitable venture even at 30 cents a head (40 with ice cream).

Nowadays, too often the hamburg, the coffee, the butter and the Parker House rolls have to be bought at the store and cooked in the kitchen back of the church parlors. Nothing much is brought in ready to put on the table except pie, cake, pickles and preserves. That must cost quite a little and I doubt if the Ladies Aid clears as much that way charging 50 cents as they used to at 30 cents (40 with ice cream) when everything was donated and the stove back of the church parlors was used only to heat up the chicken gravy and to make the coffee.

Moreover, the meat, whether it be roast fresh pork, meat loaf or pot roast, is now brought to you on a plate — no reaching. It has to be done that way, I suppose, because now that meat costs money, Ed (Mr. Briggs' hired man) would set the Ladies Aid back $2 in pot roast alone if you put it on the table and let him reach.

There were four church suppers every summer in our valley — Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational — and the summer boarders attended all of them without the slightest bigotry. Indeed nobody could detect any difference among the four except that the Congregationalists made their coffee the weakest and the Presbyterians the strongest. Everything was on the table when you sat down except the chicken gravy and the raised biscuits (which were rushed in piping hot the instant the minister had asked the blessing), the coffee which was poured over your shoulder when you held your cup up, and the ice cream which came later and was extra. Everything moved like clock work, except at almost every church supper some hungry lunkhead would start reaching for the escalloped potatoes before the minister had asked the blessing, and his wife would turn red as a beet and wouldn't speak to him the rest of the evening. She thought people would suspect from the incident that they didn't ask a blessing before every meal at their house and she thought right.

There were so many things on the table there was hardly room for your plate and each summer some unhappy little boy would press down on the edge and flip his entire supper over on to his Sunday pants.

Let's see! There'd be platters of cold boiled ham and sliced tongue; butter in one-pound, circular pats, fricasseed chicken in granite-ware pans, baked pork and beans, corn puddings, escalloped potatoes, dill pickles, sweet tomato pickles, pickled peaches and watermelon pickles; there'd be angel cake, orange cake, coconut cake; custard, caramel, banana and mince pie.

The ice cream (which was extra) was either chocolate or vanilla. It was dipped out with a big kitchen spoon and you could gauge a man's popularity by the size of the dip he got. The minister, the supervisor and the Sunday School superintendent got the biggest.

You couldn't have a church supper like that any more. Food has a money value nowadays. It didn't then. What was a couple of roosters for a fricassee, or a cake rule that called for six eggs and two cups of butter? Only the sugar had to be bought. Escalloped potatoes bore no relation to cash. If the church needed a new roof, everybody knew the congregation would have to pay for it somehow and the most painless way to pay for it was with sliced tongue, marble cake, custard pie and pickled peaches.

The summer boarder was an element in the situation, too. If you managed shrewdly, the summer boarders could be counted on to pay for a good half of the new roof, and on the night of the church supper you didn't have to get an evening meal at home because everybody went. Lots of times, too, a man from the city would pay a dollar bill for a 30 cent supper and refuse to take any change—just to help the good cause, and perhaps show off a little, too. Summer boarders like that don't come up our way any more; and in those sections where they still have them, boarders now prefer driving 75 miles for a shore dinner to walking down to the corners for chicken, orange cake and raised biscuits.

Sometimes now I go to one of these suppers at the new Central School that the girls in Home Economics put on to pay for new purple suits for the boys' basketball team. These are very nice but they are not quite like the kind of supper we've been talking about. When you have to pay for eight purple basketball suits with one supper, it's necessary to slice the meat loaf pretty thin and naturally you can't put much butter and cream in the mashed potatoes. Every time I look at one of those basketball platefuls, containing all the vitamins the teacher says my system needs — but not much else — I get to remembering again the groaning tables at the old church suppers where a man could reach out (once the blessing had been said) and fix himself up for the evening the way he wanted to.

I don't know how it was in your church, but with us the Ladies Aid Society was made up of good cooks exclusively, with not a dietitian in the lot. At our church suppers you could count on the best cooking and the best food the valley was capable of producing, without one single vitamin in any of it. I may be old-fashioned, but I don't mind telling you I still prefer the old way. You can have vitamins in your mashed potatoes if you want to, but I'd rather have a little butter and cream in mine — the way the Ladies Aid Society did it for the old 30 cent church suppers in our valley.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Things That Are

We love Thee, Lord,
And Heaven is beautiful —
But so is earth, especially in Spring.

We think of loved ones gone,
And yearn to see them all again;
But then the loved ones here
Are dear to us. It would be hard to say
Goodby to them, and leave behind
So much of beauty — all the things
We know, and love, and touch —
For other joys, not comprehending much
Of what You've planned for us.

We know it will be better, fairer far
Than things we've known —
But Lord, *we love the things that are.*

—Mrs. Elizabeth Wells Webster, Whiting, Vermont.

Personal Problems

What About Giving Flowers?

Dear Lucile: A young men's organization to which I belong is giving a dancing party in a couple of weeks.

It is the custom for most of the fellows to send corsages to the girls they take to the dance. Here's what I want to know: My older sister makes lovely artificial flowers. She has made many corsages which have sold for nice sums, and can make up anything, such as orchids, rose buds, sweet peas, etc. You just can't tell the difference. And I think if I had her make a corsage for my girl, she'd have it as good as new to wear lots of times besides the dance.

Would it be proper to give her these artificial flowers?—*Wondering.*

I'm afraid the artificial flowers won't do, pretty as they may be. For one thing, nothing thrills a girl like lifting a corsage of fresh, fragrant flowers from the wrappings of a florist's box. Too, corsages are limited to evening wear and I doubt if the young lady would wear an artificial one very much on other occasions on her street or school clothes.

Why not give her real flowers for the party, then ask her what kind of flower and what color she likes, and have your sister make up something for her later on, for a birthday or some special holiday?

* * *

Re-Value Yourself

Dear Lucile: As I am in between the age of 19 and 25 I would like to have dates, but it seems that the girls just do not care about me.

I, myself, don't think I am so queer looking that my appearance could be the reason. I have asked several for dates but they just say they are sorry and have other plans (which I don't believe).

Could it be something to do with my ways toward them, or is it just one of those things that happens? At times they have a pleasant greeting and smile for me and the next time they just give a glance and walk on as if they didn't see a person (but they do).—*Disgusted.*

I venture to say that a lot of your trouble is caused by an inferiority complex — an exaggerated feeling of the world being against you, when as a matter of fact, it is not, except in your own mind.

It is well to remember that other people put about the same valuation on us that we place on ourselves. If you feel timid and shrinking and slighted by your friends, both male and female, chances are good that they are going to consider you rather a nonenity, and pay little attention to you. On the other hand, if you lay aside your periods of self-pity; decide once and for all that you are on an equal footing with them — and conduct yourself accordingly, I believe you will notice a great change. Give it a trial, won't you?

* * *

(Please Note: Will "A Troubled Mother" and "Uncertain" please write to Lucile again and give her their real names and addresses, so that she can answer their letters? Unsigned letters will not be answered in these columns. Names of all persons writing to Lucile are kept entirely confidential, so do not be afraid to sign your name.)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHOR'S sharpenin' his plow, he says it seems to him as how the time you spend to put an edge on tools for trimmin' up the hedge or turnin' soil is time well spent. A feller gits all gnarled and bent a-workin' with the tools that's dull, so ev'ry time he gits a lull, that feller gits his grindstone out and turns away; he spends about the most of ev'ry rainy day, when I am sleepin' on the hay, a-grindin' all his tools so fine that I am quite ashamed of mine. He says sharp tools save lots on power, and do work better, ev'ry hour that he spends with that stone of his, saves two or three of toil, gee whiz, when he gits goin' in the field, and so he gits a bumper yield.

Along with tools, I tell him it's worth while to sharpen up your wits, in fact, between the two I'd say, sharp wits will make the old farm pay as much as tools, and mebbe more, a feller can't have too much store of brains to make the farm succeed, and that is why I feel the need of sleepin' on a rainy day to rest my brain; it doesn't pay to wear it out till it's so dull that ev'ryone who comes can gull you out of half of what you've got. I'll keep mine sharp, as like as not, by restin' it whene'er I can, and hope perhaps my hired man will grind the tools; more likely he is sleepin' just the same as me, but when the weather lets us start, I reckon that we'll both be smart, with sharp wits we will find some way to cultivate and cut the hay.

The Co-op that Farm Women Built

(*Continued from Page* 1)

from the beginning by the county home demonstration agent and other specialists of the extension service, who visit the market from time to time to check quality of the products.

Nearly 100 farm women now belong to the cooperative, and many of them have developed specialties — various kinds of bread and buns; salt-rising bread; ice-box rolls; cookies, pies, cakes, candies, applesauce, peach and apple butter; hominy and baked beans; pork sausage seasoned in a dozen different ways; all the usual cuts of beef, veal, lamb, and pork; home-cured hams and bacon; chickens, turkeys, ducks, and guineas dressed for frying, stewing, baking, or roasting, or cooked ready to serve; sweet and salted butter; coffee and whipping cream; sweet milk, buttermilk, and cottage cheese. One seller has specialized in flowers with marked success. Flowers, fruits and vegetables in season appear on nearly every counter.

The trim looking market building occupied by the Cooperative was erected in 1932. In 1934, the land on which it stands was put up for sale by its owner. The price, $50,000. At first the Cooperative decided that it would have to move to another location, but finally found that it would cost just as much to build elsewhere, besides running the risk of losing some of their trade. All of the needed money except $5,000 (which the association had saved) was borrowed from the Baltimore Bank for Cooperatives and a local bank.

There is an amusing story of the borrowing. At first the officials of the bank were cold to the proposition. They listened respectfully to the committee of farm women and said they would "take the application under advisement." They agreed to call at the market the following Saturday, but with no expectation of finding a business which would warrant such a loan.

When the bank representative arrived at the market that Saturday morning, he got the shock of his life. The place was teeming with life. Cars were packed in the parking areas on three sides of the little frame building. Inside, the place was jammed with eager buyers. Flowers decorated every one of the 80 glass-covered counters. Behind each stood a farm woman seller, dressed in a fresh white smock, and busily engaged with customers.

After taking one look at the brisk scene, the bank representative hurried over to the counter of the farm woman who was President of the cooperative, and assured her that his bank would be only too glad to make the necessary loan. So instead of rent, the cooperative now pays interest, insurance and taxes, and week by week is reducing the original loan and increasing the value of the cooperative's holdings.

None of the farm women members of this Cooperative has made a fortune, and all of them have worked hard, not only on the two market days but also preparing their products at home on the other days of the week. But they have much to show for their efforts. The extra money they have made has come in very handy. Some have used it to modernize and refurnish their homes, or even to build a new one. Many were able to save their homes and farms from foreclosure. Sons and daughters have been sent to college or business schools. "The market," says Mrs. Julian B. Waters, President of the Cooperative, "means a living for almost every person who has a stand in it, and there is usually a large waiting list of those desiring to join."

Besides the money angle, these farm women have received other benefits — learned to be good business women and good cooperators, added to their experience, improved their judgment, broadened their interests, made new friends, and discovered that an attractive appearance and a pleasant manner are real business assets.

Another interesting thing about this cooperative market is the way it has affected the farming practices on the home farms of the women. In some instances the entire farm practices have been changed and much of the production is now designed for the sales outlet offered by the market. The men folks, however, are not allowed to sell on the market or even to assist after the displays are arranged on the stands. A number of the women are assisted by their daughters on busy days.

Can other groups of farm women build up a similar flourishing market for their products? Experience of the Montgomery Farm Women's Cooperative Market would seem to indicate that among essentials to success are: Nearness to a large city (the Montgomery cooperative draws its trade from Washington's half a million people); starting on a small scale; knowledge of what products appeal to buyers in a particular locality; high quality goods, attractively displayed; regular inspection of products by experts; standard prices; good parking space for buyers; advertising; and a system of individual responsibility of each member for her own products — not only for their preparation, but also for their transportation to market, arrangement of display, sales to customers, and disposal of surplus at end of each market day.

Careful choosing of members is also important. The Montgomery association accepts new ones only on written application and after a rigid inspection of their farm and kitchen.

Letters from women in other States, asking for information on how to start such a market, are frequently received by the Montgomery Farm Women's Market. The fame of these farm women has even traveled to foreign lands, for in 1936 a feature of the Washington meeting of the Associated Country Women of the World was a visit to this market, and delegates to the convention from other countries showed great interest in getting ideas for similar markets in their own lands.

OLD FARMER

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee.

He loved the gnarled and twisted tree
Planted the year that he was born:
Both were bent by storms and years,
Both were old and patched and torn.

But when along those ancient boughs
The waxen petals break like spray,
His old hands tremble on the stile;
He sighs, and turns his face away. . . .



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from SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

SO FAR AS detailed long-range planning is concerned, the National Planning Committee of the apple industry at its Rochester meeting did little more than clarify sentiment on a few ideas. Twenty-two states were represented when the roll was called, following closing of the annual meeting of the National Apple Institute.

The institute embraces in its membership various state and regional organizations concerned with promotion of apples. The New York and New England Apple Institute is one of the member groups, and John Chandler of Sterling Junction, Mass., its president, did the welcoming honors. Reports from various sections of the country indicate that considerable effort is being made by the promotional groups and by the trade organizations to stimulate consumption of apples.

Paul Stark of Louisiana, Mo., was elected president of the national institute, succeeding Kirk L. Keller of Creve Couer, Mo., named chairman of the board of directors. John Lyman of Middlefield, Conn., was reelected vice-president. B. S. Pickett of Ames, Iowa, who has been board chairman, was elected secretary, succeeding Dr. H. E. Barnard of Indianapolis, who continues as research director. C. E. Dutton of Milford Center, Ohio, was reelected treasurer and Truman Nold of Indianapolis was retained as manager by the directors.

New Markets Urged

That there remains new markets to explore was suggested by Earl R. French, national promotion manager of the Atlantic Commission Company. He said that during the past year the southern division of his company had increased apple sales by 70 to 75 per cent. Cy B. Denman, agricultural counsel for the National Association of Food Chains, echoed this when he said a sales experiment by one chain has boosted apple sales in Louisiana by 51 per cent.

Edward M. Synan of Boston, director of the National Association of Grocers, likewise was optimistic about apple sales, but urged upon the growers that they pack uniformly as to grade and size. He said a New England survey disclosed that the independent grocers were handling about 35 per cent of the apples. "Increased sales in New England definitely have not been built up by orchard-run fruit," he said. "The housewife can better plan to meet her needs with uniformity of size and quality." He said that four or five pounds had been found to be the most suitable unit of sale.

Action by Planners

The planning committee had been set up by the various states as a step toward charting the future of the industry. It was to concern itself largely with the economic issues. The only point on which there appeared to be unanimity of thought was that marginal trees and orchards would be removed. In general, the idea was that they should be removed without expense or at a minimum of expense to the grower.

Removal of marginal trees was voted unanimously, but there was difference of opinion as to whether WPA, relief labor, AAA, or some other agency should provide the means. Finally it simmered down to the belief that the best means might be to bring tree-removal under the agricultural conservation program. It was explained that just about so much money was provided for fruit growers. At present growers participating in the program may obtain $2 per acre for applying fertilizer and other soil-improving practices. One suggestion was that growers give us this money and that it be pooled for tree-removal. Some thought this would not meet with favor, so it was suggested that part of the money be used.

A committee was named to draft a program to present to the agricultural conservation officials. It is expected that it will be submitted to state agricultural conservation committees and to the program meetings in Washington. Carl Wooster of Union Hill, N. Y., is a member of this committee.

Would Mark Grades

A resolution was introduced urging that all apples offered for sale as fresh fruit be marked as to grade, and that all apples not meeting grade requirements be marked culls. On the first vote the count was 11 to 11. After lengthy discussion the matter again was submitted and carried by a vote of 18 to three. A few of the delegates hesitated to be deprived of the privilege of selling their apples as fresh fruit unmarked, good, bad or indifferent as to quality. It was pointed out there are at least six grades in which fresh fruit may be marked; that the sale of good apples was injured by dumping so much junk in the stores, and that the marking would be a step in the direction giving the trade and consumer uniform quality.

It was explained that under the federal marketing act, Washington, Oregon and Idaho are the only states which may set up a marketing agreement on apples, similar to the milk marketing orders in New York. It was proposed that the marketing act be amended to provide that if and when any other area desired to petition for a marketing agreement it could do so. The vote was 11 in favor and 10 opposed.

Some of the opponents explained their growers were not familiar with marketing agreements and that they desired time to consider. It was explained that the proposed change would be permissive only. Carl Wooster voted in favor of the grade-marking resolution, saying that he never packed anything less than Utility grade. He also voted in favor of the proposed change in the marketing act, saying that farmers in New York had found they could use the act to their advantage.

Keller Named Chairman

Kirk Keller was named chairman of an executive committee of the planning committee. Presumably it will try to shape some planks in a program to be submitted to the larger committee. There was lengthy discussion as to how the committee should function and be financed. Immediate problems involved centered around expenses of delegates and distribution of the minutes of the meeting. Some delegates thought the state horticultural societies would pay and it was decided to leave it that way.

Next meeting of the committee was left to the call of the chairman. The Apple Institute left its meeting place to its executive committee, after hearing an invitation to meet in Washington, D. C.

* * *

Interest in New Storage

There is considerable interest among growers in the experiments at Cornell with modified atmosphere storage of apples. It is indicated that a considerable number will attend the opening of storage chambers where apples have been held since last fall. It is expected that this storage method may considerably lengthen the season for high quality apples. Studies have been made allowing the apples to mature fully on the trees and then keeping them in storage much longer than the usual time. If the practical and cost aspects of the plan can be worked out, this may prove to be a great boon.

There still is a good market for good apples late in the season. Yesterday I visited with a Wayne County grower who is rolling a truckload of 400 bushels of Northern Spies to New York each week. He showed me his invoices. He is getting $2 per bushel for Fancy and $1.75 for Number 1, in which most of them are graded. He pays 15 cents for transportation, so any grower can figure how he is cleaning up. I asked him how he did it, especially as some of his neighbors sold their Spys for less than a dollar a bushel. "I made a good deal with a good outlet for good apples and I had faith in the market," he said.

The buying office of one of the large chains said it has advertised and promoted McIntosh so much that now it finds it cannot obtain fruit of good quality to meet the demand.

* * *

Season Late

Generally in Western New York there has been complaint that the season is late. In many orchards the usual winter pruning was delayed because of deep snow. One good thing is that most of the snow and heavy rains ran into the ground this spring, at least partially offsetting the moisture deficiency caused by a couple of dry years.

* * *

"The Greatest Problem"

"The greatest problem facing farmers today is nothing more or less than the national debt," Samuel R. Guard, former educational director of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told the annual City and Country dinner at Greece Baptist Church. These dinners, planned by the Rev. Fred E. Dean, former chaplain of the State Grange, have become an institution and attract notables from all parts of the state and beyond.

Guard likened the national debt to a farm mortgage. "Suppose you have a 415-acre farm. In 1932 you had a mortgage of $18,000. By 1939 you had increased the mortgage to $49,000. Now you find you can't make enough money to pay the interest. The crushing debt holds everything back. The thing to do is reduce the mortgage and live within your income."

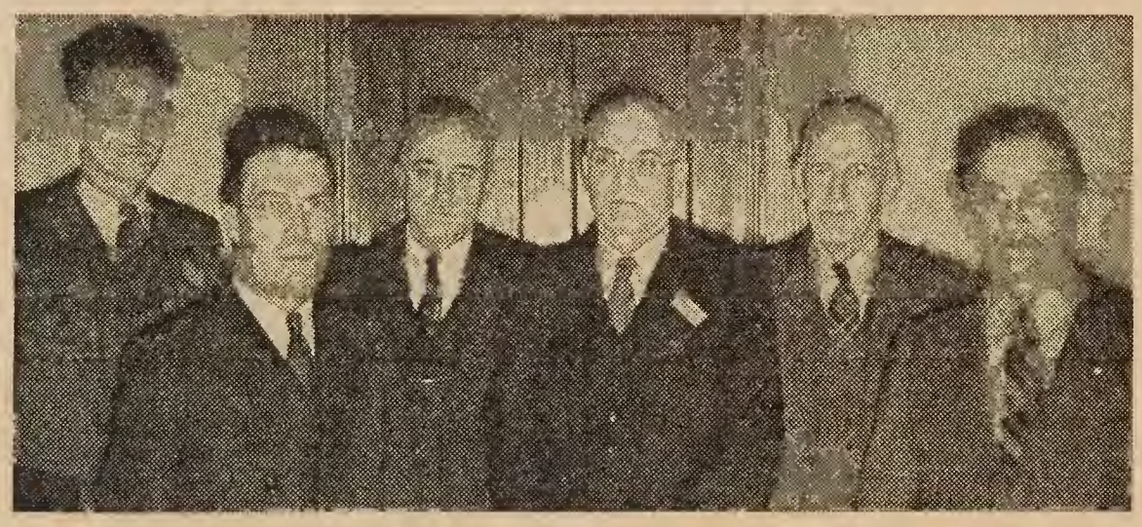
Larry F. Livingston of Wilmington, Del., manager of the extension department of the DuPont Company, said research promises a bright future for agriculture because it is finding new crops and new uses for crops. He said he thought the consumptive capacity of food crops was limited, but that industrial uses were just getting started. To illustrate his point he displayed several score articles made from farm crops and ranging from paint to women's fine hosiery.

* * *

Blossom Festival May 18

Admiral Reginald R. Belknap will crown the "queen of queens" at the 10th annual Western New York Apple Blossom Festival in Batavia, May 18. Previous to that time the various counties will have selected their county queens and one of these will be chosen to preside over the festival ceremonies.

Features of the festival will be the "Parade of Youth," with two-score bands and nearly as many floats, and the coronation ceremonies on the grounds of the State School for the Blind. All events are free to the public.



Some New York apple growers who attended the National Apple Institute at Rochester, New York, recently. From left to right: Earl Merrill of Monroe County; M. E. Buckman of Wayne County; Carl Wooster of Wayne County; E. Stuart Hubbard of Dutchess County; James Case of Wayne County; Frank Beneway of Wayne County.

Grange Cookie Contest News

Chenango County Grange First to Hold Contest

Preston Grange of Chenango County got off to a flying start with its sugar cookie contest and was first to send in its report to this office. First prize winner was Miss Ruth Hartland, of Star Route, Norwich, N. Y. Close on the heels of Preston Grange's report came four others. Here is the complete list of winners to date:

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Allegany	Whitesville	Mrs. Willis Leach
Chenango	Preston	Ruth Hartland
Columbia	Claverack	Mrs. Emma V. Bryant
Cortland	Taylor Center	Mrs. Ada Smith
Orange	Balmville	Mrs. Edward Challender

Hundreds of these cookie contests will be held during the next few months by Subordinate Granges throughout the State in connection with the state-wide sugar cookie competition being sponsored jointly by New York State Grange and *American Agriculturist*. Winners will match each other later in county contests, and the 53 county winners will then compete in a final state contest to be held next December during State Grange annual meeting.

Valuable cash and merchandise prizes will be awarded by this publication and our advertisers to State winners, as well as merchandise prizes to all Pomona winners. List of prizes will be announced in these columns next month.



The officers and executive committee members of the Niagara Frontier Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc., for 1940. Front, left to right: Thomas McKeary, Marilla, vice-president; Hugh A. Scott, East Concord, president; Roger Willson, Boston, secretary. Back: John H. Drought, Buffalo; Harvey Wittman, Collins; Roy L. Bradley, Ransomville, treasurer; and Adolphus C. Pilger, Batavia.

Milk Cooperatives in the Frontier Bargaining Agency

THE Niagara Frontier Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc., is made up of the following twelve cooperatives:

Arcade Independent Milk Producers' Cooperative Association, Inc.; Henry S. Nichols, Arcade, director, and A. N. Myers, Hamburg, delegate.

Attica Independent Milk Producers' Cooperative Association, Inc.; Henry Peirick, Attica, director, and George Rudolph, Darien Center, delegate.

Aurora Independent Milk Producers' Cooperative Association, Inc.; Roger Willson, Boston, director, and E. J. Davies, Wyoming, delegate.

Buffalo Milk Producers' Cooperative Association, Inc.; Hugh A. Scott, East Concord, director, and Carl W. Miller, Arcade, delegate.

Collins Producers' Cooperative, Inc.; Harvey Wittman, Collins, director, and Dr. James W. Fuller, Springville, delegate.

Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.; Henry H. Rathbun, New Hartford, Ara L. Milks, Little Valley, and John H. Drought, Buffalo, directors; and Thomas McKeary, Marilla, director and delegate.

Erie County Milk Producers' Cooperative, Inc.; Robert G. Howie, Alden, director, and Fred Stoltz, Alden, delegate.

Erie and Wyoming Farmers' Cooperative Corporation; Eli George, Varysburg, director and delegate.

Genesee Milk Producers' Cooperative, Inc.; Adolphus C. Pilger, Batavia, director, and Ellsworth Waite, Alexander, delegate.

Hollisville Milk Producers' Cooperative, Inc.; Charles Wilson, Forestville, director, and Henry C. Wolfe, Gainesville, delegate.

New York State Guernsey Breeders' Cooperative, Inc.; Dr. Howard E. Martin, Clarence, director, and Benjamin J. H. Rikert, Syracuse, delegate.

Niagara County Milk Producers' Cooperative Corporation; Stanley Glennie, Niagara Falls, and Roy L. Bradley, Ransomville, directors; and E. N. Olds, Mapleton, delegate.

NEW YORK MILK PRICES WITH COMPARISONS

	Mar. 1940	Mar. 1939	Mar. 1910-14	Feb. 1940
MILK, Grade B, 3.7% 201-210 mile zone:				
Dairymen's League, per cwt.*	$1.96	$1.32	$1.69	$2.14
Sheffield Farms, per cwt.	1.99	1.54	1.70	2.17
Average, per cwt.	1.975	1.43	1.695	2.155
Index, 1910-14=100†	128	93	100	131
40 basic commodities index 1910-14=100	116.3‡	106.6	100.0	116.3‡
BUTTER:				
New York, 92 score	29c	24c	31c	30c
Index, 1910-14=100	94	83	100	97
DAIRY RATION AT UTICA:				
Wholesale price per ton	$31.11	$27.16	$28.99	$31.88
Index, 1910-14=100	107	94	100	108
Pounds feed equal in price to 100 lbs. milk	127	105	117	136

* Net pool return without special location or upstate city differentials.
† Adjusted for change in seasonal variation of price.
‡ Preliminary.

—LELAND SPENCER,
Department of Agricultural Economy, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

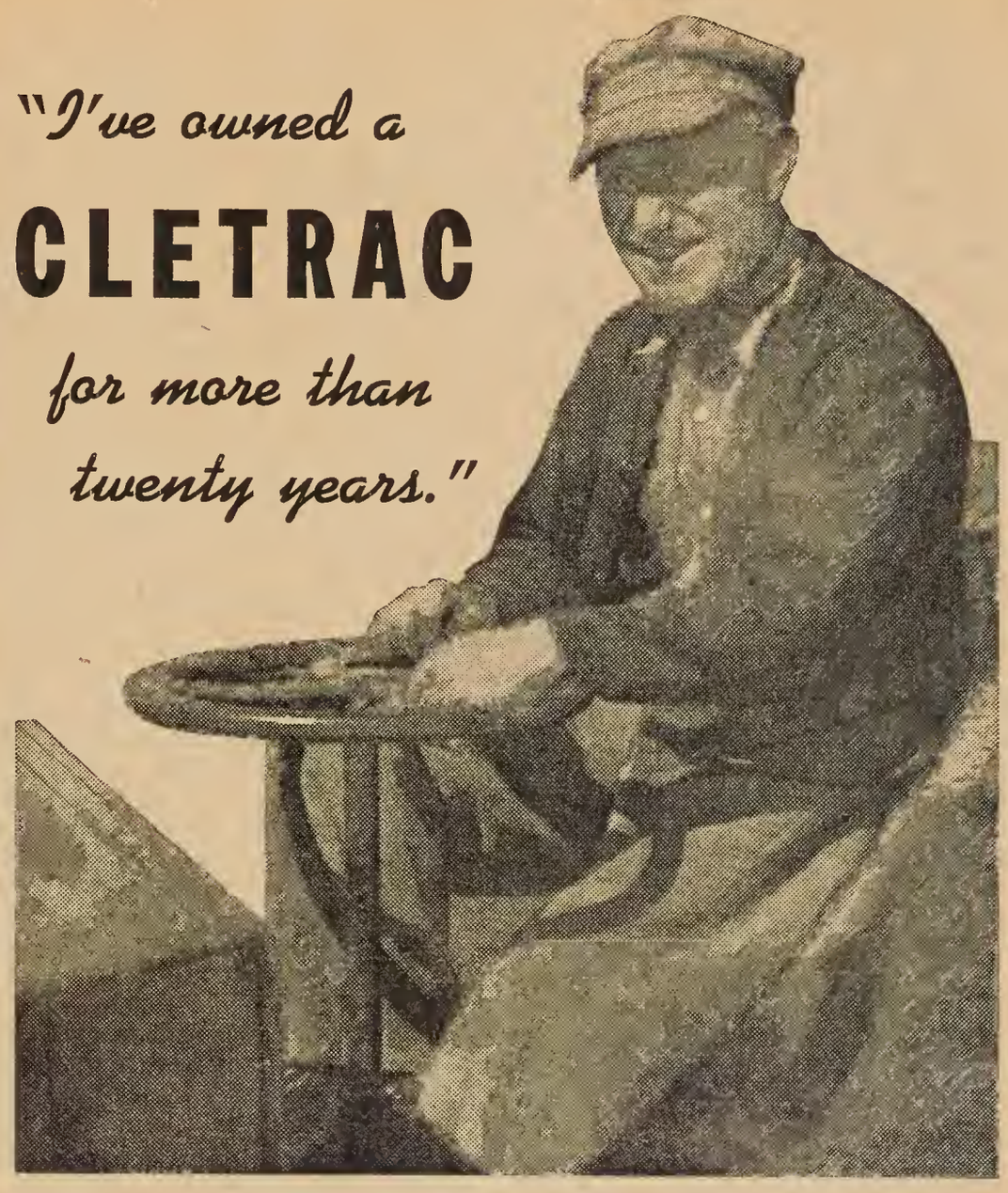
Cattle Sales

May 10	New York State Ayrshire Federation Sale, Ash Grove Farm, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
May 13	The Royal Guernsey Sale, Harrisburg, Pa.
May 13	Eastern States Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Sale, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
May 15	E. R. Fairbank Holstein Dispersal, Jamesville, N. Y.
May 15	Frederick County, Maryland, Guernsey Breeders Sale, Frederick Fair Grounds, Frederick, Maryland.
May 20	Stephen W. Blodgett Holstein Dispersal Sale, Fishkill, N. Y.
May 20	Coventry-Florham Guernsey Sale, Trenton, New Jersey.
May 21	The Eastern Guernsey Sale, Doylestown, Pa.
May 21	L. D. McMullen & Son Holstein Dispersal, Unionville, N. Y.
May 22	Reduction Sale of 50 Maulton Farms Guernseys, Morris E, Leeds, owner, West Grove, Pa.
May 22	Newark Valley Farm Holstein Sale, Newark Valley, N. Y.
May 24	Frederick County Holstein Breeders' Sale, Fairgrounds, Frederick, Md.
May 25	Jersey Sale of George H. Deuble and George M. Gray, Canton, Ohio.
May 25	Thatch Meadow Farm Guernsey Dispersal, St. James, L. I., New York.
May 25	Jersey Auction, Farm of Edmond Butler, Chester, N. Y.
May 25	Phileidor Farm Guernsey Dispersal Sale, Carmel, N. Y.
May 28	Annual Canadian National Holstein Sale, Brampton, Ontario.
June 1	New York Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Geneva, N. Y.
June 4	St. Lawrence Valley Ayrshire Club Sale, Gouverneur, N. Y.
June 8	New England Milking Shorthorn Annual Consignmet Sale, Eastern States Exposition Grounds, Springfield, Mass.
June 8	Milking Age Holstein Dispersal Sale, John Hallbana, Strykersville, N. Y.
June 19	118th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
June 20	Absolute Guernsey Dispersal of Silver-Forest Fruit and Stock Farms, Silver Creek, N. Y.

Coming Events

May 15	Annual Meeting of The American Guernsey Cattle Club, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
May 23	Annual Meeting Maryland Holstein-Friesian Ass'n., Francis Scott Key Hotel, Frederick, Md.
May 23	Annual Meeting Maryland Holstein-Friesian Ass'n., Francis Scott Key Hotel, Frederick, Md.
May 31	Parish Show (Jersey), Susquehanna County, Pa.
June 5	Annual Convention of Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
June 5	72nd Annual Meeting of American Jersey Cattle Clubs, Louisville, Ky.
June 20	Annual Meeting of Dairymen's League Cooperative Assoc., Stanley Theater, Utica, New York.

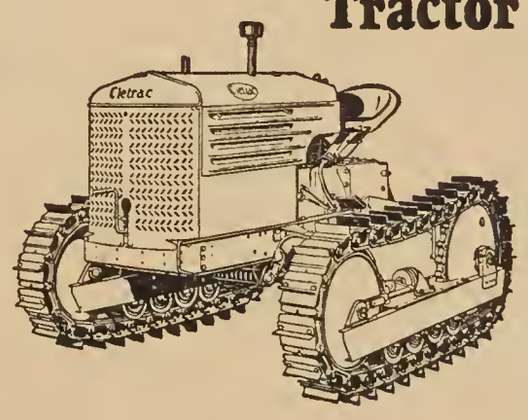
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Says E. H. Beckwith, Ludlowville, N. Y.

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We Can Deliver a Modern Crawler Tractor at Your Farm for



$965.

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42-in. Tread, 6-in. Track $965.00
68-in. Tread, 6-in. Track $985.00
42-in. Tread, 10-in. Track $995.00

Here is a tractor that asks no favors. You can plow under adverse conditions. You can plant, cultivate and harvest on time. You can run a mill or feed grinder; you can saw wood; you can pull stumps; you can dig ditches and do other miscellaneous work — whenever you want.

TRY the "Cletrac" or the "General" on your own farm—under your own conditions.

COME IN AND ASK US

CHARLES T. GUZZETTA, Gowanda, N. Y.
CHARLES BLACKWELL, Horseheads, N. Y.
W. O. NANNEN, Ellicottville, N. Y.
CARL LINDSTROM, Jamestown, N. Y.
E. M. SUTHERLAND, Union Hill, N. Y.
FARM SUPPLY, Scio, N. Y.
W. J. FULLAGAR, Penn Yan, N. Y.
BONNELL CHEVROLET, INC. Mt. Morris, N. Y.
NORTHUP & ROWELL, Brockport, N. Y.
MAGGIO BROS., Westfield, N. Y.

Cletrac Crawlers *for better work at lower cost*

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

A FEW DAYS ago a conscientious and capable public servant said to me that he was terribly concerned about the youth of America because there were no more new frontiers to conquer. My reactions to this gentleman's observation then and now are very definite *and very emphatic.*

A Bad Slant

In the first place, I am of the opinion that it is very bad for the young people of our country to hear such observations from the lips of respected adults. Just hearing that they have no opportunities affords a refuge for inaction and resignation on the part of thousands of boys and girls who would never even think they were underprivileged if they did not hear it from others presumably older and wiser. Of course, there are a few who are immediately challenged by such a statement, but they are in the minority and are no problem anyway. *They will take care of themselves.*

Aside from the psychological effect of the defeatist attitude of the gentleman I am quoting, and others who hold similar opinions on the great masses of our youth, *there is the additional fact that they are not telling young people the truth!*

Plenty of New Frontiers

As a matter of fact, because of the very complexity of our society and the operations within it, the youth of today has more new frontiers to conquer than any generation which has yet lived in this country. *It is not opportunities they lack but the spirit to conquer and the will to work.* Nor is the will to work being developed in them.

Without attempting to list any new and far away frontiers, I would like to point out to the youth of certain families who I know are on relief that there still remains the frontier of the woodpile.

I have seen, and I am sure that many who read this column have seen, husky boys from fourteen to twenty living all winter on relief or merely existing on a pittance while they bemoan their lack of opportunities. *And not one of them has even had the guts to take an ax and a saw and go into a neighbor's woodlot and put up his family's fuel supply.*

Two-Job Men

On the other hand, I see all around me boys and men who during the last few years have steadily moved ahead. Most of these fellows are *two-job men.* They assist in "spreading" the work by holding one job on which the hours are set by law and union regulations — hours which don't begin to take their full toll of a normal man's energies and ambitions—and by having a private job on the side which they handle after they have gotten through with their other work.

The very existence of short work hours and good union pay on so many jobs today furnishes the really ambitious youth with a new frontier in itself. The guy who really wants to work can for the first time in history handle two seven-and-one-half-hour a day jobs and still have plenty of time to sleep. *These young fellows are not complaining about a lack of new frontiers nor are they paying much attention to those good souls who are worrying about the youth of America.*

Down Mexico Way

From H. E. BABCOCK, JR.

April 22, 1940.

"Cotton planting started this morning, and by night we had in about fifteen acres. Altogether we have had twelve horses in the field all day. The two planters take a team apiece, and we had two four-horse teams on the two wood levelers. I said yesterday that we had about a day's preparation ahead of the planters, but it looked tonight as if we were hardly half a day ahead. We have everything planned so that we will be able to maintain this position even with unlooked for breakdowns.

"I have planned for some time to put down the attitude of the farmers in this section towards the AAA and cotton regulation. Although most of them opposed the idea from the start they have gradually seen, so they think, that it has done them a lot of good in the past few years.

"Those not in farming, and therefore not having been acclimated to the benefits directly, view the whole New Deal program with misgivings and distrust. They are all such devout Democrats, however, that they feel if Roosevelt runs for a third term, they'll just have to get out of town so they don't have to vote. One man here pledged his dying mother that he would never vote anything but a straight Democratic ticket.

"The wind has been blowing for the last two days. This can be quite disastrous since it will dry the ground out below the level of the cotton seed. Opinions vary on how long these windy days will keep up, but we can only hope for the best.

"We cut out a pretty good looking car of lambs this morning to ship Thursday. The market was flooded yesterday, and doesn't act too strongly. In a short while, all these lambs will be classed as yearlings, so I guess everybody is unloading. We were offered $6.25 for our hogs this morning, but the market looks strong enough to wait a week or so. They are just getting alfalfa and a half-and-half oats and maize mixture in the self-feeders.

"The Johnson grass is getting so rank on the big No. 1 field that we are going to turn the ewes in there tomorrow. I am going to send you a sample of Johnson roots. I wish you would put them in some warm moist soil and see if they will grow. I believe that they will grow even after the trip. Since the roots are only underground about three inches, they are killed where the ground freezes."

It Works

After using two issues of the paper to make inquiries, I finally received a flood of suggestions as to how to take the fight out of a bossy heifer without dehorning her.

Walker W. Ketchum of Locke, New York, writes:

"When a heifer wants to boss I saw off the tip of the horn about one-half to one inch, trying to just barely draw blood; then round the end with a common file. This makes the horn sensitive and in a few weeks it will not look as though it had been touched."

We have tried this and it takes the bossiness out of a mean heifer.

Another idea came from Lloyd V. Rowley of Albany, New York, who suggested tying a piece of heavy belting to the mean heifer's horns in such a way that it partially shuts off her vision and wholly cuts it off when she drops her head in advance of hooking another heifer. We have tried this and it also works. Since it is so very simple I rather imagine that Mr. Rowley's method is the one that we will follow in the future, except in perhaps the case of a heifer which should have her horns trimmed to improve her appearance.

Old-Fashioned

For years we have been hearing about an old-fashioned winter. Well, apparently we have just had one. According to Congressman James W. Wadsworth of western New York the way to cope with an old-fashioned winter is to use old-fashioned methods. Writing to his friend T. E. Milliman on March 28 Congressman Wadsworth tells how he cleared a road in New York's Genesee Valley. Said Mr. Wadsworth to Mr. Milliman:

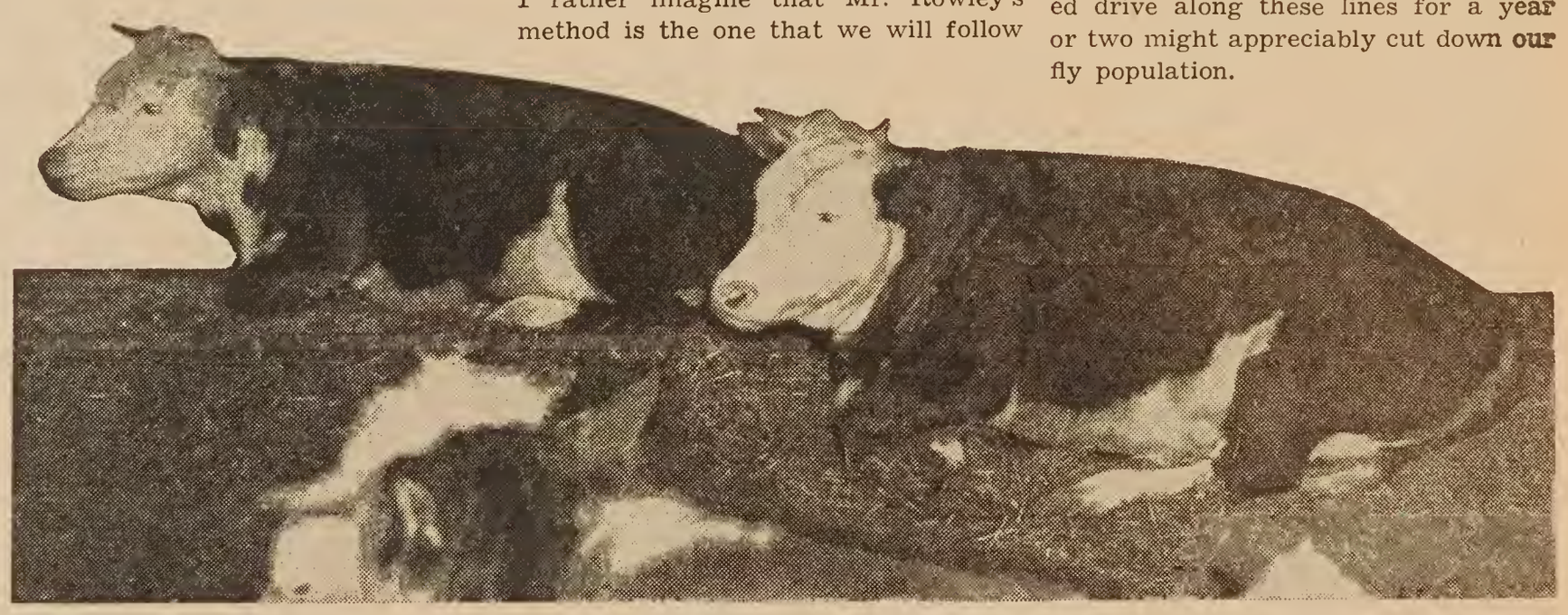
"You are accurate in your description of the appearance of the Genesee Valley at this time. I have been up there several times this winter and my last visit was only two days ago. The snow was still piled high and the side roads pretty well blocked with drifts. It may interest you to know that in working a road to one of my farms the motor driven snowplows and tractors all failed. Finally we got a bunch of eighty beef steers which were on feed at the farm and by driving them back and forth a couple of times over the road the job was done. We have become too dependent upon gadgets in this modern civilization. The four-footed beast is still the farmer's best friend."

Kill the Breeders

Sometime I would like to see a campaign launched by some big, powerful agency, like the state or federal Department of Agriculture, to kill flies.

Nothing seems to me more futile than spraying cows to keep flies off them after the flies have been allowed to hatch by the millions. What should be done, in my opinion, is to kill off the breeders in the early spring and to eliminate so far as possible the areas around farm buildings in which flies breed.

What is needed is some machine which will completely fog up barns in May and June with some fly killer which will penetrate into the nooks and crannies and kill off the breeders, and some preparation which can be sprinked on manure piles and other refuse in which flies breed. A concerted drive along these lines for a year or two might appreciably cut down our fly population.



Once or twice I have written on this page about the pleasant experience I have each evening at Sunnygables when I go down and make a tour of the barns just before bedtime. Repeatedly when I have looked in on our pen of fifty Hereford heifers along about ten o'clock at night, they have all been lying down contentedly chewing their cuds. Whenever I have found them thus comfortably bedded down for the evening I have had a longing to share the picture I see with the readers of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff.

Twice we tried to get flashlight pictures. One night a heifer jumped right up in front of the camera — she must have gotten up without our seeing her before we set off the flash — and blocked out all the rest which were lying down. In our second trial we were also unsuccessful in getting a good picture, but we did pick up clearly the two heifers shown above. Add forty-eight to these two, scattered through a long basement, and you have the picture which has so often thrilled me this winter.

From watching these heifers and our other loose livestock I AM CONVINCED THAT DRY BEDDING AND A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF WATER — though I put the bedding ahead of the water, particularly where animals are free to drink from natural springs in the daytime — are as essential as feed in wintering young cattle well.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

At Your Service

"I have been a subscriber to *American Agriculturist* for many years, and this is the first time I have called on you for help. I hope I am not asking too much."

We are more than glad to send you by mail the information you want. Our only complaint is that you have not called on us earlier and oftener. Having advised in these columns so often to view with suspicion the man who "guarantees results," we naturally cannot do that. Many problems come to the Service Bureau desk which are so complicated and involved that advice is difficult. Nevertheless, we always do the best we can. What is more, we are glad to do it without a cent of cost to any subscriber. Naturally the service is for subscribers, and the Service Bureau cannot attempt to assist the general public.

Sometimes when letters concern claims for produce sold, we find on investigation that the firm is bankrupt or that the proprietor has skipped town. That is unfortunate, yet in many cases our prompt action does get returns which subscribers tell us they could not have secured without our aid.

Anyway, no problem is too small to warrant our attention. We promise you our best efforts to aid you, and whatever the results may be there will be no bill. Our pay consists of a sense of a job well done and a thank you from our readers.

This is your department. The more you use it, the better we like it.

* * *

On Trial

On Wednesday, April 17th, at Syracuse, New York, was started the trial of 17 officers and salesmen of the Traffic Inspectors Training Corporation of Syracuse on charges of using the mail to defraud. About 50 persons, including more than a score of students of the school, have given testimony and Robert Leamy, Assistant United States Attorney, indicated that he is planning to have about 100 other witnesses, many of whom are from the southern states. When the trial is concluded, we plan to report the outcome.

* * *

One Way to "Get In"

One day a young man and a girl called here. The man said:

"Did you ever think you would like to sell this farm? I have an old couple in Lewiston (my aunt). We are the last of our clan. You can take old people to the city, but you can't take the country out of them. I want them to have what they want. They were by here and liked this. They have all kinds of money, and can pay any price. How much do you want?"

They came in to see the house. When they got inside, the man said, "You know you have a film growing over your eye."

He asked to look at it, and told me all kinds of stories about going blind over night, having a shock, etc. He scared me so that I bought glasses, paying $10.00 cash. Away he went. I never could wear the glasses, and soon found he was a fake.—*Mrs. E. H. K., Maine.*

* * *

A Tight Fit

A customer of mine, while he was making his rounds one day, was stopped by a stranger as he came out of a house. This man had two sweaters and said he wanted to get rid of them at a sacrifice because he was due in court in a town fifty miles away to answer to a speeding charge. He asked $10.00. He called them 100 per cent wool, and exposed part of the label, which on later examination proved to read "100 per cent Camel Style." He also had an electric razor which he would throw in for a quick sale.

He allowed himself to be talked down to $5.00 for the articles, and promptly disappeared. The razor could be bought for less than $1.00, and the two sweaters proved to be a good grade of cotton and just large enough for a good sized baby. Needless to say, my customer is a big man, and they were guaranteed to fit him.—*N. G. M., Massachusetts.*

* * *

Not Ordered

"About two weeks ago I received two neckties, cost $1.00, and 3c return postage if I did not keep them. I have received two postal cards since the arrival of the letter and ties. As I did not send for the ties, I ignored same. What I would like to know is, do I have to send those ties back?"

You are under no obligation to buy these neckties or to return them. Neither do you have the right, strictly speaking, to use them. If you wish, you can write to the company that you will be glad to give them to any representative that calls for them.

In our opinion this sending of merchandise through the mails is somewhat of a nuisance and the best way to stop it is for the public to make such selling methods unprofitable. Usually when such merchandise is received, it is accompanied by an appeal for sympathy on the part of the buyer. In some cases investigation has shown that any sympathy given is misplaced.

* * *

No Address

"In response to an advertisement in a magazine, we sent one crate, or 72 lbs. of rabbits to Jack Green, Box 195 D, Accord, New York. Later on, we sent him 8 Virgin Does, for which he agreed to pay 18c per pound. We received no pay for either shipment, and can get no reply from him. We have shipped hundreds of rabbits, but this is the first time we have had this experience."

The letter we directed to Mr. Green has been returned, indicating that the buyer moved but left no address.

* * *

John Brezina, 1007 North California Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is very anxious to get in touch with Max J. Doerr, formerly of North Lockwood Ave., Chicago; but now reported to be on a farm in the State of New Jersey.

We are glad to carry this note as a service to both men involved.

Farm Service Bulletins For You

IN ORDER to make available to readers more information which will help increase profits, the editors of *American Agriculturist* have prepared several mimeographed bulletins on timely subjects. These are available to any reader without cost other than 3c each to cover mailing and shipping costs. Bulletins now available are:

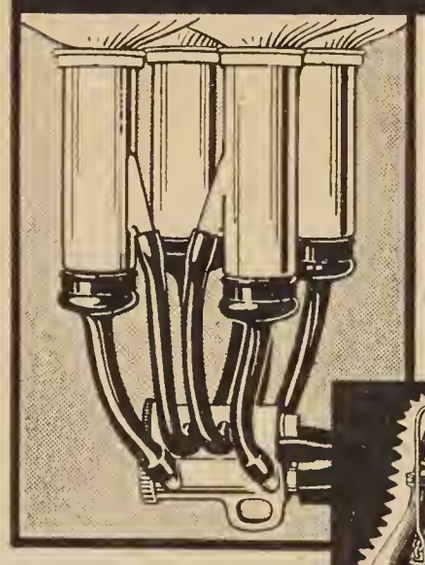
- ☐ No. 101—HOW TO RAISE BABY CHICKS.
- ☐ No. 102—PULLORUM DISEASE OF CHICKS.
- ☐ No. 103—HOW TO CONTROL MASTITIS.
- ☐ No. 104—HOW TO BUY A HERD SIRE.

Check the ones you want, include mailing cost, and return the coupon to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-S, Ithaca, New York.

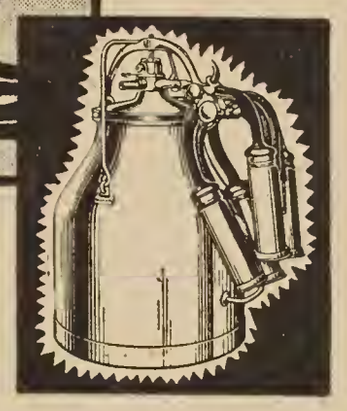
From time to time we plan to make additions to the list available.

"Remarkable Performance"

SAY THE MANY USERS OF THE NEW



DE LAVAL MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY MILKER



TRY IT Without Obligation

Here's What It Will Do For You

—Milk your cows in the best, fastest and cleanest way.
—Help you get best yearly and lifetime production from each cow.
—Enable you to increase your herd without extra milking help.
—Save valuable time and labor.
—Reduce costs and increase profits.
—Help produce highest quality milk.
—End the drudgery and fatigue of hand milking.
—Give you more time and money for other things.
—Increase the pleasure and interest of dairying for the entire family.

The sensational milking performance of the new De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker has earned the complete satisfaction of its users and is a continual source of pleasure to them. It more than fulfills every claim made for it and entirely justifies the reputation "Best, fastest and cleanest milker."

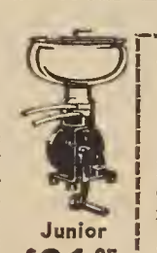
Find out for yourself—you can try the new De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker on your own cows without obligation. And when you do, be prepared for a pleasant surprise. See your local De Laval Dealer or mail coupon.



World's Standard

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Junior $21.25 AND UP

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 1-11.
New York, 165 Broadway
Chicago, 427 Randolph St.
San Francisco, 61 Beale St.

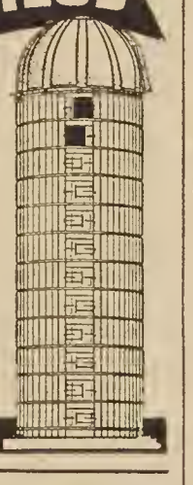
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Name .....
Town .....
State.....RFD.....No. Cows....

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Exceptionally strong, dense, "de-aired" blocks, channelled so steel reinforcing pulls against tile . . . not mortar joints. In handsome brown fade-proof color. Write
CRAINE, Inc. 52 Pine St., Norwich, N.Y.

WOOL WANTED. Montgomery Worsted Mills, Inc., Montgomery, N. Y.

Four Enlargements Free. Sparkling, glossy enlargements about 4"x6". Get acquainted offer! Send 4 favorite negatives (same size) and 10c to cover mailing costs and we will return 4 enlargements same day order is received. No other charges. MAILA-FILM CO., General Post Office, Box 90, New York, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

36-Acre Village Farm Handy to Keuka Lake. 9-room house recently repaired and redecorated, electricity, village water, hot water heating system. 34 ft. barn and poultry house. $2700. Investigate long-term payment plan. Free circular. FEDERAL LAND BANK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Modern House, 60 Acres — $2500
On state hway, 8 rooms, bath, furnace, electricity, good barn, silo, houses for 500 hens; $1500 income last year; terms; stock & equipment available; picture page 42 New Free 100-page catalog.
STROUT REALTY, 255-R, 4th Ave., New York City.

CANADA LANDS — Free Information.
New Homes—good soil—water. CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, Dept. W. 335 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.

Harold Dunham, R. 2, Hamilton, N. Y.



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THE G.L.F. PAGE

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



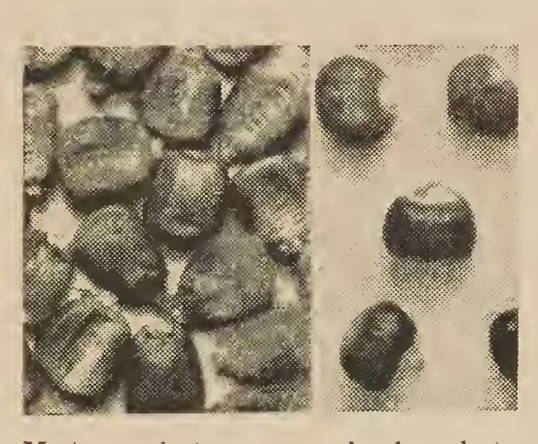
When the Oak Leaves are the Size of Squirrel's Ears . . .

It's Time to Plant Corn



This excellent yield of 29-3 corn was grown on the Charles West farm at Phelps, N.Y. last year. Western hybrids need a longer growing season, so they are not likely to do so well in this climate.

Good insurance against a possible shortage of hay next winter is a few extra acres of corn for the silo. If there isn't room in the silo for all the crop, the surplus may be fed green in the field, or run through the silage cutter and fed in the barn during the fall and early winter.



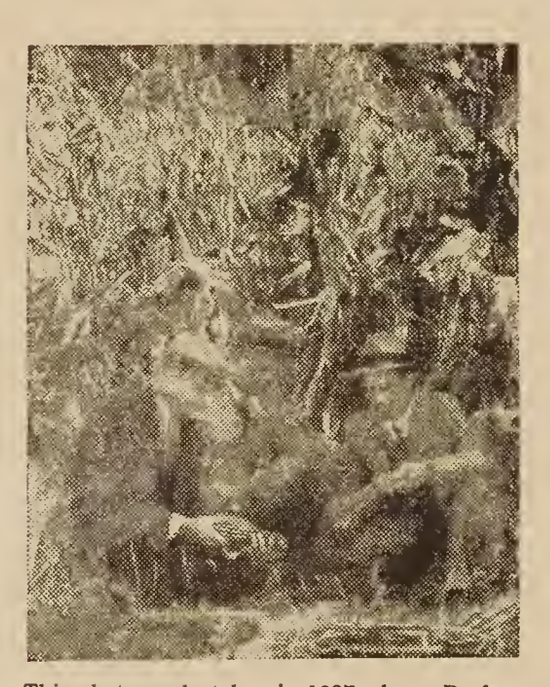
Most corn planters use an edge-drop planter plate. The uniform, flat kernels of super-graded seed fit the slots in the plate, and plant evenly without jamming or skipping. Drills or planters with round-hole plates can use the round kernels from super-graded seed, which cost much less and give equally good yields.

Corn Varieties. When a lot of farmers in one neighborhood get good results with a certain corn variety, that's a good kind to grow. Silage varieties recommended for G.L.F. territory are shown below.

Recently hybrids have been developed which will out-yield most of our well-known varieties if **grown under the right soil and climatic conditions.** Hybrids which do amazingly well in the Midwest are not adapted to the cooler climate and shorter season of the Northeast, and cannot be expected to give good yields.

Adapted Hybrids. The hybrids proved to be adapted to this region are Cornell 29-3 for New York State (except the lower Hudson Valley) and Northern Pennsylvania; New Jersey Hybrids #2 and #4 for New Jersey. Unless you can get one of these, it's better to stick to a standard variety which has done well in your locality.

Fertility. Corn needs fertile soil. On manured land, 400 pounds of 20% superphosphate per acre should be applied in the drill or planter, if superphosphate has not been used in the stable. Where corn is grown on unmanured land, use 300 to 400 pounds of 5-10-5.



This photograph, taken in 1927, shows Professor Bussell of Cornell and A. L. Bibbins, head of G.L.F. seed service, inspecting a field of West Branch Sweepstakes on the farm of George Slocum at Milton, Pa. Mr. Slocum, one of the earliest G.L.F. contract seed growers, is still growing seed corn for G.L.F. patrons. Years of selective breeding have continually improved the yielding ability of G.L.F. strains.

Weeds and Birds. A dollar's worth of G.L.F. Crow Defeat will treat enough seed for 10 to 15 acres, and will keep the birds from pulling the corn. Weeds are not so easy, but they must be destroyed if the corn is to make a good crop. Start cultivating right after planting, before the corn is up. Until the corn is 2 inches high, you can go over the field with a weeder or peg-tooth harrow without injuring the plants. Cultivate frequently and carefully until the corn is about knee-high.

SILAGE CORN VARIETIES

Variety	Where Adapted	Maturity
West Branch Sweepstakes	New York, and Northern Pa. (not over 1000 ft. elevation)	115-130 days
Cornell 29-3	New York and Northern Pa.	Slightly earlier than West Branch Sweepstakes, about same as Cornell 11
Lancaster Sure Crop	New York and Northern Pa.	Little later than West Branch Sweepstakes—earlier than Lancaster
Early Golden Glow	High altitudes of New York and Northern Pa.	Earlier than Cornell 11. Especially cold resistant
Early Butler	Northern Pa. and high elevations of New York	90-100 days—early husking
Delta	Below 1000 ft. elevation in New York and Pa.	Later than Lancaster Sure Crop, earlier than Eureka
Leaming	New York and Northern Pa. and N. J. at lower elevations	Later than West Branch Sweepstakes and Lancaster
Pride of North	Low elevations of New York and Pa.	Later than Lancaster and Sweepstakes. Earlier than Leaming
Late Eureka	New Jersey and Northern Pa.	Late—never matures in G.L.F. territory
N. J. Hybrid #2*	Throughout New Jersey	115-125 days
N. J. Hybrid #4*		110-115 days

*For seed sources write New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

Home Garden Hints

The late, wet season has delayed work in the garden as well as in the fields. Peas should be in before this, but if they aren't you can prolong the enjoyment of fresh garden peas by planting three varieties at one time—

Early Gradus or World's Record for early maturing.
Thomas Laxton or Laxton's Progress for second early.
Alderman for a late crop.



A home-made "planker" or "floater" is a good tool to smooth and fit the seed bed after final harrowing.

Larger and earlier yields of tomatoes are reported by commercial growers who use a transplanting solution at setting time. In New York and Pennsylvania the 11-32-14 transplanting mixture is recommended at the rate of 5 pounds for 50 gallons of water. Use ¼ of a pint per plant in the hole where tomatoes or cabbage are to be set. For melons, peppers and egg plants, the solution is 4 pounds per 50 gallons of water. In New Jersey 8-24-8 Transplanting Solution has been successfully used at the rate of 2 to 4 pounds per 50 gallons of water.

Some nurseries recommend Vitamin B_1 for use at transplanting time. It may be helpful if used with a root starting solution such as indole-acetic acid. Vitamin B_1 is manufactured naturally by the leaves of plants in sunlight and is sent to the roots where it helps promote root growth. Limited experiments with a manufactured Vitamin B_1 have copied these natural processes on plants grown in sterile sand. The work is still in the experimental stage. The important thing is to know that plants do this work naturally, given good sunlight and fertile soil with the necessary humus.



Early beets for the table, late beets for canning. Beets are also an excellent indicator of soil acidity. If beets grew poorly on the garden plot last year, the land probably needs lime.

Carrots should be planted early and at one time because of their long maturing period. Beans on the other hand can be planted from May 1 to July 15, to stagger the maturing time for continuous table use and to better regulate canning.



Have you received your copy of the Home Garden Guide?

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N.Y.

MAY 25, 1940

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00

THREE YEARS FOR $2.00

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

NEW ENGLAND Land of Farms

By WALTER PIPER

EDITOR'S NOTE: ***If you add to the farming of New England, so well described by Mr. Piper in this article, the farming of New York and New Jersey also—that is, if you consider the agriculture of all of this great Northeast of ours—you have one of the greatest agricultural sections not only in America but in the whole world.***

NEW ENGLAND farming is suffering from an inferiority complex. Much has been said about the big industrial developments in this region, but New Englanders are overlooking the fact that these six northeastern states are still doing a big job in the production of farm products.

There are two reasons, as I see it, for this feeling of inferiority in respect to agriculture. First, the extensive publicity given the industrial situation has focused public attention on industry and business; and secondly, (and most important), we think too much here in terms of individual states. If we compare the agricultural output of a single New England state with that of a large western plain state, our farming activities may look small.

But I don't think that's the way to look at it. We should think of New England as a unit.

After all, the only reason for New England being cut up into such small pieces is that it was settled in the early days, when land was allotted to the various colonies. All this happened before anyone could foresee the eventual development of this vast United States. If this nation had all been settled at once, chances are that the states would have been more nearly equal in size. Chances are also that New England would have been one large state rather than six small ones.

Do you realize, for example, that all New England combined is only three-quarters as large as Kansas, about 60 per cent as large as Colorado, one-quarter the size of Texas?

Get down the atlas and look at most any of these much publicized agricultural states in the corn belt or elsewhere and you will find that each one of them has as much or more land than all six Yankee states put together. Let's discuss the situation, therefore, from the standpoint of a united New England. Then let's see how this New England of ours stands in respect to its agricultural importance.

Probably the most important measure of success in farming or any other business is cash income. Compare New England as a unit with the rest of the country and you will find that there are only twelve states in the whole country that exceed New England in farm income. The total income of New England farmers is greater than that of such big farm states as Nebraska and Kansas. It is more than that of any southern state except Texas and North Carolina.

The much advertised state of Washington gets the benefit of Pacific Coast big talk, but when you get down to cold facts you find that cash income for that state is only about half as much as that of New England. If you want more evidence of Yankee (*Turn to Page* 11)



—Photo by Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

BRINGING HOME THE COWS at chore time in New England, one of the most familiar of all farm scenes. Dairying in the Northeast represents more than half of the farm business, with a total income from cows in New England of $50,000,000 a year and more than three times that amount for the northeast section. Poultry for the northeastern section represents another $60,000,000 income per year, with vegetables and fruit making a close third. Many other farm enterprises make the Northeast one of the most diversified farm regions in the world. That is one reason why farmers here have been able to stand off the depression better than most others. Over half of Northeast farms are free from mortgage.

Read Mr. Piper's article (above) and you will agree that we still farm in New England.

No "Grade A" Milk After September 1, Page 12—Haying in the Rain, Page 7.



IF YOU ARE 18 TO 25

THESE ARE THE MOST ENCOURAGING WORDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

WE IN DEARBORN again want to demonstrate our belief in the land. The future of America depends upon its well-being.

But *men* make the land. And it may as well be said, bluntly, that the *young men* of today have come to doubt their opportunity.

It *is* hard to believe in opportunity that hasn't come your way. Thousands of young men who read this message know exactly how that feels.

They are healthy, able, ambitious. But they cannot get started. They are asked for experience, but they are unable to obtain it. Yet they know that somehow, some way, they *could* become useful members of the community, given the chance to show their worth.

The opportunities in our America *are* greater than ever. Youth *has* the talent. And we who are responsible for the Ford tractor with Ferguson system believe that youth and opportunity *can* be brought together.

To this end, and in company with our distributors and dealers, we are establishing the NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION, which will make genuine opportunity available immediately to thousands of young men in the rural communities of America.

Details of the Foundation are given elsewhere on this page, and a fuller explanation of its purpose and plan is contained in our book "A New Career for the Young Men of America."

In brief, the NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION is organized to give thousands of young men the *three fundamentals* needed for a real start in life: A specialized education, a personal training, and practical experience.

The *thoroughness* with which these fundamentals will be acquired, and the very *means* by which they will be acquired, are in themselves an unusual assurance that members may more easily achieve their ambitions in farming or other permanent employment.

But in addition, the NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION will reward a large number of its most diligent members with salaried jobs, or with tractors for their farms, depending on the particular talents they display.

Thus, starting right now, and during the coming months, thousands of young men will be realizing for the first time that opportunity can be real, and personal.

We look beyond these thousands of Foundation members, and see a new thing happening to the rural communities of America. We see ambitions gratified, needs filled, leadership in the making. We see young men with heads up, families with new hopes, local businesses with new inspiration. We see the land improved by better men. And all that means a better America.

The NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION has been instituted with this vision before us. It gives meaning to the words: Young Men Wanted Now.

The NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION is sponsored by Ferguson-Sherman Mfg. Corp., with the co-operation of Henry Ford, Founder, and Edsel Ford, President, of the Ford Motor Company.

Ford Tractor — FERGUSON SYSTEM — WHEEL-LESS IMPLEMENTS

© Ford Motor Company

NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION

Established to bring opportunity to the young men on the farms of America, and to aid them in obtaining permanent employment.

Who are eligible: Young Men 18 to 25 living or working on farms. Details in book "A New Career", obtainable from dealers who sell the Ford tractor with Ferguson system.

Education: Every member receives without any obligation whatever a course in FARM ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT specially prepared by La Salle Extension University. The price, if regularly offered, would be $136.

Training: Every member will receive local class and individual training in tractor operation and management, and in the use of implements.

Experience: Every member will be afforded opportunity to gain practical experience in demonstration and sales work.

Special awards: Every member *may* also compete for these awards:

1. 29 salaried jobs, with one-year contract at $150.00 per month with Ferguson-Sherman Mfg. Corp. Further training suited to each man's talents will be given during this employment.
2. 29 salaried jobs, with one-year contract at $125.00 per month, with Ferguson-Sherman distributors.
3. 725 men will be placed upon an Honor Roll for additional jobs as they develop.
4. Still another 29 members will receive a Ford tractor with 2-bottom 14″ plow, as winners of a tractor operation competition to be held in each distributor's territory.

(In case of ties, duplicate awards will be made.)

How to enroll: See the local dealer who sells Ford tractors with Ferguson system at once. If you do not know who he is, write NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION, Box 329, Dearborn, Mich. Do not delay. Nothing has to be paid, or bought, or sold.

NATIONAL FARM YOUTH FOUNDATION

Copyright 1940, Ferguson-Sherman Mfg. Corp.

"We Want Flint Corn—But Try and Get It!"

By VREST ORTON.

"WANTED—A Double-Crossed Flint Corn." That headline in a recent article in the *American Agriculturist* got me all excited. The Vermont Guild of Old Time Crafts & Industries in the Vermont hill village of Weston has been trying for weeks to buy, beg, borrow or steal some flint corn . . . all without success. After wearisome and amusing attempts to deal with un-imaginative grain dealers of Vermont, I begin to feel that there is more truth than poetry in your headline. For I feel sometimes as if *I* had been *double-crossed by flint corn.* At any rate, I am left in a bewilderment. I seek light.

Perhaps I'd better explain, because the above paragraph sounds a little cryptic to the general reader.

The Vermont Guild of Old Time Crafts & Industries is composed of people all over the country who have joined together to revive the best of the early crafts and industries. We have set up what we call a *working museum* because some of the exhibits will work. Instead of a dead, static museum, ours is a live and moving museum. For example: instead of setting up an old-fashioned stone grist mill and letting people look at it . . . we have set up such a grist mill, 150 years old, and with our water wheel we are making it turn out corn meal. Thus it serves two purposes: shows how things were done in the early days and turns out corn meal vastly superior to the commercial meal being made today.

There's a very good reason why this stone ground meal *is* superior. It is ground slowly and painstakingly between cool stones. The most important part of the corn is the germ, very rich in Vitamin B-1. In commercial corn meal, which is ground in a high speed modern steel mill, the meal is heated so this germ is affected and has to be removed. But in our process cool stones grind this germ right into the meal and thus our corn meal contains all the essential elements of the whole corn. Every old-time miller knows this.

Since we started grinding we have used the old-fashioned Vermont corn commonly called by old-timers *Indian Corn,* but in reality the best No. 1 Flint Corn. Fortunately we have had this raised for us by a farmer who was blessed with foresight and intelligence but the unexpected demand for our meal has used up our supply. We started out recently to find more flint corn.

And what do you suppose was the result? I wish I could relate all of the amusing and sometimes aggravating experiences I had with grain dealers. Every time I called one up on the telephone, or wrote one a letter, or saw one, invariably the following conversation took place:

Me: "Have you got any flint corn?"

Dealer: "What do you want of *flint* corn?"

Me: "I want to grind it into corn meal at our mill."

Dealer: "You don't want flint corn—you want western corn."

Me: "I think I know what I want."

Dealer: "But you don't want *flint* corn—we ain't got any, anyhow."

Me: "Say, who in h—— is buying this corn? I know what I want and what I want is *flint* corn!"

Dealer: "Well, we ain't got any."

One dealer with whom I spent half an hour on the telephone explaining what we were doing at our mill in Weston (it was 38 miles from him but he had never heard of it) and how I wanted so many pounds of flint corn to grind the next day said he would send some up. The next day (it was in March and the mill was frozen up) we spent thawing out the mill. At six that night after a hard day's work we were all ready to start grinding. The truck pulled in and deposited a half dozen hundred-pound bags on the platform. I hurried through my supper, got the miller and in hearty eagerness we hauled the bags into the mill. We opened a bag. A howl of anguish went up to high heaven. It was a bag-full all right, but it was full, not of whole corn we had ordered but of corn *meal* —all neatly ground in the dealer's high speed steel mill!

I could cite several more instances of grain dealers in Vermont who refuse to understand that an old-fashioned stone mill can grind flint corn into corn meal and sell it to thousands of people throughout the United States.

Farmers too. We sent out dozens of letters. The newspapers and farm journals printed notices all through the state of Vermont that we wanted to buy flint corn, paying higher than market price. Even the Department of Agriculture and the Governor of the state got busy and made inquiries. And what was the result? Not one single bushel of corn did we discover.

The mystery begins to deepen. The dealers in Vermont tell me there is no such thing as No. 1 Flint Corn. They consistently reiterate that the only thing flint corn is used for is seed. The following conversation always takes place:

Dealer: "We have a little flint corn but it's for seed."

Me: "But if it is used for seed, somebody must *raise* it. What happens to the corn they do raise?"

Dealer: "Well, they use it for seed."

(*Continued on Page* 15)



"Oh, hello, dear. I knew you wouldn't catch anything so I had the butcher bring up a coupla pounds of halibut."



Farmall-B and No. 16-B Mower. This mower and the No. 16-A for the Farmall-A have a "V-belt drive," operated from pulley on power drive shaft. Quiet, flexible, efficient.

HAYMAKING hits new highs in efficiency this year with the modern McCormick-Deering Hay Tools designed *to match the speed and performance of the new Farmall Tractors.*

Two new mowers for Farmall-A and Farmall-B lead the parade. You'll want to see them and try them in your fields. They whir along behind the Farmalls at speeds up to 4¾ miles an hour. Another new machine is the No. 25 Tractor Mower. It is easy to attach and detach, fits practically any farm tractor, and is an ideal all-around mower. Quick-attachable mowers are also available for the Farmall-H and Farmall-M.

This year, too, we introduce the McCormick-Deering Pickup Baler, a handy, time-saving machine that picks up and bales the hay as you drive along down the windrow.

The complete McCormick-Deering line includes mowers for both horse and tractor operation, dump rakes, tedders, side-delivery rakes, loaders, green crop loaders, stackers, hay presses, and hay choppers. Be ready to go when haying time comes around. See the International Harvester dealer now.

The new No. 25 caster-wheel type tractor mower.



Left: The fast way to make light, airy windrows . . . a new Farmall and McCormick-Deering Enclosed-Gear Side Rake.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

Ask about the NEW McCORMICK-DEERING PICKUP BALER . . . Bale hay "on the move." Choice of 2 sizes.

McCORMICK-DEERING
HAY TOOLS

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

"A wedge from itself splits the oak tree"

Here's an old country saying that applies to individuals, cooperative organizations, and to nations. The most dangerous enemy is the one from within.

How Much Will Farmers Stand?

ATTENTION of all dairymen shipping milk to New York City is called to the article on page 12 explaining the new city Board of Health regulations. Dairymen will remember that the Board of Health first announced a complete elimination of Grade A milk, stating that after September 1 there would be only one grade. More recently they have announced the regulations for the new grade.

We said from the first that this was just an excuse to jack up the requirements and the costs of milk production without putting up the price to farmers. In other words, it is another example of bureaucratic regulation whereby all dairymen are being worked toward Grade A standards for the same old Grade B prices.

Some time farmers are going to get tired of all this regulation business, and when they do, some of the bureaucrats had better hunt cover.

Biggest Dairy Campaign in History

THE DAIRY industry has set aside June for one of the greatest food consumption drives ever staged. Dairy farmers, distributors, ice cream and dairy product manufacturers, newspapers and the farm press, the radio, and more than 300,000 food drug and variety stores, hotels and restaurants, will work together to emphasize the value and the need of dairy products.

Plans are under way to reach practically every consumer in America, and that includes the farmer himself. If every farm family would increase its milk consumption a quart a day, its butter an extra pound or so a week, and add cheese to the daily diet, there would be no surplus. Better still, the health of every member of the family would be improved.

American Agriculturist always gets behind these campaigns and movements to help farmers. But sometimes I feel a little discouraged, because there is not much use of our taking time and energy and valuable space if farmers themselves don't think enough of their own products and business to use these same products more liberally themselves, and to shout their good qualities from the housetops at every opportunity.

The Lights Will Burn Again

AN EDITORIAL in a Denmark paper, written after the German invasion, complains bitterly that the Danes have been put on short rations so that the food which they raised themselves could be fed to German soldiers.

Before the invasion some 250 million pounds of butter, 100 million dozens of eggs, and 400 million pounds of pork were exported by Denmark annually to Great Britain. After the invasion of course these exports ceased, and Great Britain had to turn to other places to replace these big supplies of food. She will, of course, trade with her colonies first to make up these supplies, and then, if she cannot get enough, or if food has to be shipped too far, she will turn to America, and that may mean increased exports of farm products and better prices to our farmers.

The same editorial mentioned above concluded as follows:

"Yes, the lights are blacked out in Denmark. We don't know how or when they will be lit again, but sometime the lights of Denmark will burn again."

So they will also in other countries where freedom is temporarily blacked out, for that spirit is unconquerable. It is like truth itself which, crushed to earth, will rise again. So we may say with James Russell Lowell in his great poem, The Present Crisis:

"Careless seems the great Avenger; history's pages but record
One death-grapple in the darkness 'twixt old systems and the Word;
Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the Throne —
Yet. that scaffold sways the future, and, behind the dim unknown.
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above his own."

Do You Want Northeastern Slants?

THE HARDEST job in the world for an editor is to find out what his readers want. We of *American Agriculturist* are constantly studying this problem. We read the large number of letters that come from our subscribers, eagerly looking for suggestions, and I am always asking for suggestions. That we are making some progress is indicated by the very evident growing interest of our folks in *American Agriculturist*.

Starting with this issue we are going to try another editorial experiment, and it is up to you whether we continue it or not. For many years we have conducted a department in *American Agriculturist* known as Northeastern Slants. To prepare this, the staff spends hours and hours of labor reading magazines and newspapers. Then we write a short news summary, followed often by a slant or editorial opinion. We don't know how well this department is read, so we are going to leave it out for a time, and permanently unless we hear from a large number of you to the contrary. In its place I am going to take both this page and the next one for frank personal visits with you on farm, home, national, and international problems, particularly those that most affect your business and your lives. On this page also I hope to print a lot of short letters from you, followed by our own brief answer or comment.

Let me know if you like or don't like this change. Read the opposite page this time as an example of the kind of thing I hope will please you.



"A bit of fancy whittlin' ", says Mr. David Gaines of East Hartford, Connecticut, who on March 1, 1940, resigned as postmaster of that town after having served in that capacity for 35 years. Mr. Gaines is 85 years of age.

I wonder if the fine art of whittling is disappearing. I haven't seen any since I was a kid. Remember the old retired sea captains who used to whittle out beautiful ship models?

What Farmers Think About Fool Time

SINCE my editorial against Daylight Saving, the letters have come pouring in from farmers, showing what a great nuisance and problem Daylight Saving is to a majority of them. Here is one, for example, that business men in small cities and towns should take to heart:

"Yes, this fool time is a nuisance. When we want to go to town, church or any doings, we are greatly inconvenienced. *So we just don't go.* As for trading in town, they get a small share."

Another farmer writes:

"When a few 'white collars' get together and send a petition to the village board to pass a resolution to tinker with the clocks I think they are taking too much authority, and it is being done all over the state."

The trouble is, though, not all farmers are unanimous about fool time. I have one letter that tells me to mind my own business, that I don't know what I am talking about, that the farmers of his community want Daylight Time.

Here is a letter that raises one of the most important objections of all:

"I was much pleased with your editorial entitled 'Let's Raise a Little Hell'. Only you should have used the word 'big' in place of 'little'. As our township has no high school, we have to send our high school children to either of two neighboring towns and we have no vote in either place. Our transportation contract calls for our children leaving for school at 7:30, *but because of Daylight Saving our children have to leave at 6:30.* That means that we all have to get up about four o'clock in the morning, do the chores and hustle to get some breakfast before the children can get the bus, and there is nothing right nor fair about it."

The farmer who wrote the following letter has the right solution:

"The time is at hand for the rural organizations, particularly the Granges, to endorse the action of the State and National Grange, and offer vigorous protests to the officials of small cities and nearby villages, and as Master of one of these granges that is just what I am going to do."

Well, just how much do you dislike Daylight Saving? If farmers get mad enough, they can at least throw it out of the small towns.

Eastman's Chestnut

THE SPEAKER was bragging about the way he had travelled, and where he had been.

Said a drunk in the audience: "Ever had Delirium Tremens?

"No," said the speaker.

"Then," said the drunk, "you ain't been nowhere nor seen nothin'!"

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A Northeast Journey With THE EDITOR

By E. R. EASTMAN

IN SPITE of the fact that I more and more dislike being away from home, I am always well repaid for the hardships of travel when I journey across this magnificent northeastern farm country of ours. I have just returned from a quick trip of not much over one day, covering well over a thousand miles in New York and New England, and I want to invite you to retrace with me in spirit this journey, to see our Northeast beginning to bloom forth in another springtime.

I left Ithaca, in the Finger Lakes country, late Monday afternoon, May 13, and drove fifty miles to Syracuse, through one of the greatest dairy sections in the world. Then by sleeper across New York and New England to Boston-town, by automobile from Boston northward to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and thirty or forty miles more to Vermont's capital city, Montpelier. From Montpelier I came back by airplane to Boston, took another sleeper to Syracuse, and so back to Ithaca.

Pastures Are Good

The farm pace, like the European War, had reached its furious stage. Every farm was the scene of intense activity. Oats, of which there are few sown anywhere, were going into the ground like nobody's business. The season everywhere in the Northeast is from one to two weeks late, but it won't take long for farmers to catch up. Pastures and meadows HAVE caught up. I was surprised to see cows out almost everywhere this early. The heavy rains have brought on the pastures rapidly and new seedings and old meadows which were not injured by the drought last summer are looking good. With rain from now on, the hay crop may not be so short after all, and we may have a big flush of milk in June if pastures continue as well as they have started.



New England, Land of Churches

At Boston I was met by a party of friends, and for five hours we wound our way northward across northern Massachusetts, then for mile after mile in fine old New Hampshire, till we finally crossed the Connecticut River and were in Vermont at St. Johnsbury. Trees were just beginning to show that first tender green of early spring. So beautiful are some of the long tree-bordered New England roads that it makes one catch his breath to come around a corner and look off ahead. Most striking of all are the New England churches, which almost always stand on a knoll, where their simple, graceful lines and steeples can be seen for miles as you approach the villages. New England is a land of churches.



I saw the campus of the Phillip Andover Academy, where many generations of boys have been prepared for Harvard and for other colleges. Most interesting is the model town of Shawsheen in Andover, the dream of a millionaire mill owner and operator, who set up his ideals of a village and homes for his workers. His ideal failed. I don't know the reason, but I would guess that it failed because no individual and no government, no matter how well intentioned, can live people's lives for them.

At Franklin, New Hampshire, we saw the beginning of a gigantic dam being built by Army engineers to control New England floods. When the dam is completed and the water fills in, it will cover hundreds of homes and farms, including one whole village. Determined not to have their village spirit thus destroyed, citizens of Hill Village, now located back of this dam, have decided all to move together and to set up a new Hill Village. This time I hope it will be on a real hill.

A Statesman's Birthplace

High point of the trip for me was when we turned off north from the main road in central New Hampshire to visit the birthplace of Daniel Webster, and I had the privilege of standing with bared head in the little two-room cabin where one of the greatest statesmen first saw the light. He was born in 1782 and died in 1852. To me particularly it was hallowed ground and like coming home, for Daniel Webster was my great-granduncle, and his sister Sally was my great-grandmother. The State of New Hampshire maintains the cabin, the flag that Webster did so much to uphold and preserve floats over it. Back a little in the yard is an elm tree, the biggest I ever saw, which was planted by Daniel Webster's father. The tree is so old that the State has spent $5,000 on it keeping it wired together and alive.



Daniel Webster

As we drove up the side road to the Webster home, over poor land, and through a country mostly covered by brush, I thought of what Daniel once said about that early home of his:

"My father lapped on a little beyond any other comer, and when he had built his log cabin and lighted his fire, his smoke ascended nearer to the North Star than that of any other of His Majesty's New England subjects. His nearest civilized neighbor on the North was at Montreal."

We Still Farm in New England

We arrived at St. Johnsbury at two o'clock, just in time for my address to the annual meeting of New England Dairies. Enthusiastic as I always am over our agriculture here in the Northeast, I told the members of this great cooperative dairy organization that they should be proud of New England's agriculture and of the dairy industry of New England. I emphasized some of the facts so well brought out in Mr. Piper's story about New England farming on the first page of this issue of *American Agriculturist,* and said that in spite of the fact that a lot of people in Washington and in the West never could see our farms because they were overshadowed by our skyscrapers, we do still farm here in the Northeast. I pointed out that we hear a good deal more about wheat and corn and other farming than we do about dairying, although dairying is the largest farm industry in America. One out of every fifteen American families gets its livelihood from dairying, and if all the milk produced by the dairy farmers of America was put together in a river it would be 40 feet wide, 7 feet deep, and would reach from San Francisco to New York City. That's how important dairying is, and it produces over half of the farm income in New York and New England farms. That's why it is necessary for dairy farmers to stop quarrelling and fighting among themselves and work together in such organizations as the New England Dairies in order to get a living price for milk. The meeting was very well attended—Reports show increased membership, finances in good shape and general progress.

A Real Farm Governor

After the meeting, a cooperative creamery manager and some farmers very kindly gave me a ride from St. Johnsbury to Montpelier, Vermont's capital city. I have tremendous respect for Vermont and for its people. Probably more than any other state, unless it is Maine or New Hampshire, Vermont comes nearest to being a true democracy, governed by its citizens. Seated alone at a table in a little tavern where a friend of mine and I ate supper that night was the Governor of the State, George D. Aiken. Afterwards he was around the lobby, visiting with somebody or sitting quietly by himself reading his newspaper, exactly the same as the rest of us were doing, and attracting no more attention than anyone else. That would not have been possible in any other state in the Union that I know anything about, and never under any circumstances in any other country in the world. Governor Aiken is a true representative of a democratic government in a real democracy. In a brief visit which we had with him he told of just getting back from a meeting, I think he said in Rhode Island, where he had discussed the need of monetary reform, and suggested that it was the only way by which injustices to farmers and other producers of raw materials could really be corrected.

How to Help Farmers

On that trip from St. Johnsbury to Vermont, I asked the farmers in the car how they would make *American Agriculturist* more useful to farmers if they were the editor? They gave me two suggestions. Said one of them:

"What we need is all the help we can to put up and keep up the price of milk."

Well, of course, *American Agriculturist* has worked on that job, as well as for better prices for all farm products, ever since I can remember. The best and shortest way to do this is to correct the dishonest dollar. The other is by better organization.

The other suggestion, made by a farmer in our party was to get farmers themselves to increase their use of milk and other dairy products. He spoke of what large users of oleo even dairy farmers are, and it was agreed that if every farm family would use even a pint more a day of milk, with some more butter and cheese, it would take care of the surplus.



All the way up from Boston to Vermont, almost every farm had the *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau sign prominently displayed. I always feel at home when I see that little sign, and it always makes me feel like doing more and more to make *American Agriculturist* justify the confidence of farmers in it.

No Sirup on the First Pancakes

Vermont, as you know, is the greatest maple sirup and sugar section in the world, with New York second. Production this year was excellent. New York had one of the best seasons in several years. Vermont production also was above average, and quality both in New York and New England was high. Prices at the end of the season were about the same as last year at the farm. Sirup sold at an average of about $1.82 per gallon at retail and $1.42 wholesale, with sugar 29c at retail and 25c at wholesale. Better packaging and marketing methods, of course, brought better than average prices.

In this great sugar section it was natural for us to get to talking about it. It seems that people who are not brought up to maple sirup and sugar don't care much about it. They don't know what they are missing. I remarked that Mother would never let me have all I wanted of it, although we used to make lots of it when I was a kid. Always we had to eat two or three pancakes first before we could put sirup on the last ones. Strange how common those old Yankee customs were! It seems that every other man in the car also had to get along without sirup on his first two or three pancakes, back in those good old boyhood days.

God Save America!

As the sun was going down over the Vermont hills, my friend Mr. Bronson and I climbed into an airplane at Montpelier for the trip back to Boston. As you look down on the Green Mountains and the White Mountains



and all the woods in New England, you wonder where the farming is. But it's there, as is also the scenery. Looking out of the plane window, Mr. Bronson said to me:

"There is probably no place in the world where utility, including farming and manufacturing, much of which is made possible by New England's great water power, is so mixed with magnificent scenery as it is in this New England of ours."

As I saw the blue haze, and finally the dark, closing down over the old hills, those lines from our national hymn "America" had deeper meaning for me:

"I love thy rocks and rills
Thy woods and templed hills."

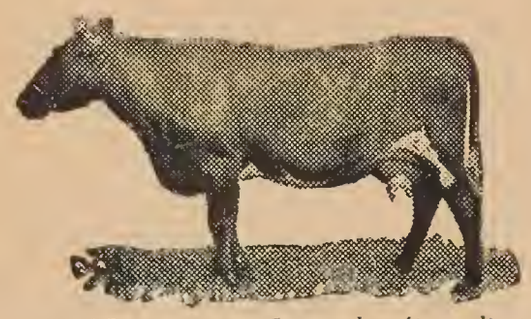
Then, a little later, we saw the twinkling lights outlining the crooked streets of the Yankee's biggest town, and I thought how different it would be if this airplane were carrying bombs of destruction, and if it were necessary for all the lights of that great town to be blacked out. Let us pray that this awful conflict across the water may cease and be settled; let us hope and pray that the blackout and all that it means in destruction and grief may never come to America.

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just before and just after calving time



BEFORE. A cow deprived of salt for 9 months. Note rough coat and bad condition.



AFTER. The same cow 5 months after salt was correctly restored to the diet.

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BABY APPLE TREES

By ED. W. MITCHELL

IT IS pretty hard to know what to do with a young apple tree that starts out with as many branches as the ones in these pictures. Someone was not on his job when that tree was set, nor for the first year or two of its life. The time to start shaping a young tree is the day it is set, and the time to continue the shaping is all the time.

Another problem that perplexes some of the more fortunate, is to find some profitable use, or at least some



A useful task for a young granddaughter — showing the difference between a low headed and a high headed apple tree.



distracting occupation for a little daughter, or grand-daughter about 3½ feet high. I rather pride myself on having such a grand-daughter, and especially in finding the useful job for her of serving to illustrate the difference between a low headed and a high headed tree.

The little lady measures 3 ft. 7 in. and helps set-off the heading of 18 inches as compared to 4 ft. That difference in the height of head is noticeable in pruning, spraying and picking; and in the amount of damage done by winds and storms. The low headed tree is so much easier to work in every respect except plowing and digging out borers, that it may spell the difference between profit and loss; although I hope our profits do not get down to as narrow a margin as that.

This last winter we took advantage of the deep snow and a fair crust, and ran through some ten year old trees with the two foot pruners and got practically the whole job done without the use of a ladder, and at about half what it would have cost if the trees had been higher, or the snow lower. I might add that the rabbits were just as smart as I was, and foraged above the guards, where rabbits are not supposed to be.

Speaking of rabbits and their brains, brings me back to the subject of plowing under and around young trees and into and out of mud holes.

For years I argued with the old German who helped me in my early days, about high-headed and low-headed trees. To him the most important factor to consider in heading a tree, was to have it high enough so one could plow under and around it without inconvenience. It took us many years to learn that it is cheaper to hoe or grub around the trees by hand than try and do it with a horse. We have even learned that a mulch will serve the purpose very nicely, and that one can keep away from the trunk of a young tree with the tools that cut and tear, to the mutual benefit of both trees and tools. Now the plowing is done where it is easy to do and does not damage the tree, and if a few blades of grass, or an occasional weed shows in the orchard, we manage to grin and bear it.

The same sort of dumb stubbornness possessed us about mud holes. For some reason, we felt that all of the farm had to be worked, and that every part of every field had to have the same sort of tillage or crop. Year after year we fought our way into and out of the mud holes and cat-swamps to make each field look like a garden. How dumb. It took several tough years to get us finally to abandon unprofitable fields or spots, pull the trees out of the wet spots and abandon them, and to learn to drive around a mudhole rather than through it.

When I look back at some of the dumb things we continue to do on a farm, year after year, I take off my hat in respect to the little lady, who is pretty smart, at that, and almost to the rabbits—darn them.

Strawberries Need Humus

If the results from your strawberry bed have not been satisfactory, now is the time to look forward to coming years. The three important requirements for heavy yields of strawberries are: an abundance of soil moisture, plenty of plant food, and a good soil structure.

All of these conditions depend very largely on the amount of humus or organic matter in the soil, the lack of which is difficult to remedy after the crop is growing. Now is a good time to pick out the spot on which strawberries will be set out in 1941 and to grow a good cover crop on it to turn under.

If you want to do an extra good job, you might follow the practice of one man who grew and plowed under three cover crops in one year. Market peas were grown early in the season, and after the peas were picked, the vines were plowed under. Then buckwheat was sown and plowed under in the fall, and rye sown to be plowed under the following spring.

Root Stocks

What is meant by the terms "seedling root stocks" and "clonal root stocks" as applied to fruit trees?

Seedling root stocks are raised from seed, while clonal root stocks are propagated by cuttings, by layering, or by some similar vegetative method.

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HAYING *in the* RAIN

THERE has never been a time when farmers in general have been so ready to adopt new ideas as they are at present. Evidence of this is furnished by the rapid way in which the use of grass silage has been adopted. The trend to grass silage will continue, and each dairyman who tries it will adapt its use to the conditions on his particular farm.

Here are two obvious advantages: First, it allows a dairyman to cut his hay early when weather conditions are usually unfavorable to the drying of hay. Second, it provides an economical way to store succulent feed to use when pastures dry up and get short in the middle of the summer.

Because clover and grasses contain too little sugar to form enough acid to keep the silage, it is common to add either molasses or phosphoric acid when the grass is put in the silo. Some good silage has been made from grasses and cereals without the addition of either of these materials, but the more legumes you use, the more preservative you need. The following recommendations are made:

With grasses and cereals, use 40 lbs. of molasses to the ton; with mixed grasses and legumes, 60 lbs.; with clear alfalfa or clover, 80 lbs.; and with soybeans, 100 lbs.

Where phosphoric acid is used, the recommendations are: with legumes, 16 lbs.; for mixed grasses and legumes, 14 lbs.; and for grasses or cereals alone, from 9 to 12 lbs.

For some time there was argument as to whether or not grass silage exerted a greater pressure on the walls of silos than corn silage. Recently some actual tests were made, and it was found that grass silage does exert more pressure. Detailed information as to the necessity for reinforcing silos for grass silage is available from the National Association of Silo Manufacturers, Box 30, Norwich, New York. Send 12c to cover mailing costs.

Bulletin No. 391, "Legume and Grass Silage," is available to residents in New York State if they will drop a post card request to the Mailing Room, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. Bulletin No. 362, "Haying in the Rain," is published by the Massachusetts College of Agriculture at Amherst; while Vermont College of Agriculture at Burlington has published bulletin No. 434, "Legume and Grass Silages."

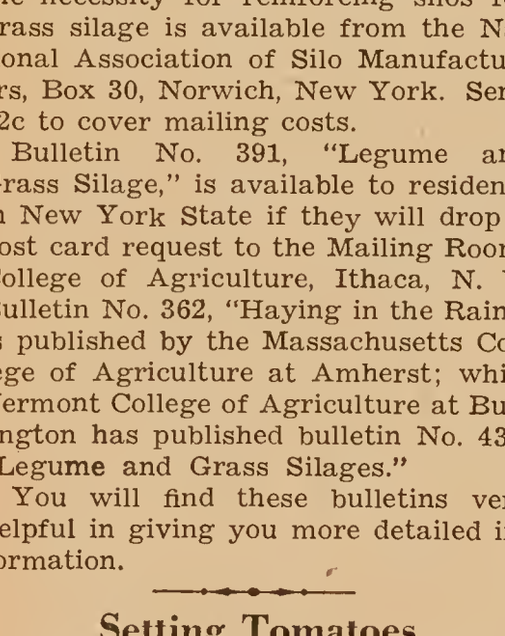
You will find these bulletins very helpful in giving you more detailed information.

Setting Tomatoes

One of the biggest costs in growing tomatoes is the cost of growing or buying plants and setting them out. Figures show that this expense is about one-third total cost of growing tomatoes. However, this is a poor place to attempt to cut costs. The cost of growing one ton of tomatoes depends largely on the yield per acre, and the use of poor plants is one of the best ways to reduce yields.

Plants that have been hardened for a week or more before setting will stand unfavorable conditions; but on the other hand, if conditions are favorable, hardened plants will not start off as rapidly as those whose growth has not been checked.

A useful and relatively new discovery is the use of a half pint of a starter solution per plant when tomatoes are set out. It gives them an excellent start. This starter solution is made by dissolving 3 or 4 lbs. of a mixture made of 2 parts of ammophos and 1 part of potassium nitrate in 50 gals. of water. Setting tomato plants relatively deep helps to prevent drying out by dry winds or unusually sunny weather.



"According to the road map, that ain't Mecca that way . . . that's Peoria."

Late Cutting for Thin Alfalfa

Because the weather last summer was dry, a good many fields of new alfalfa are unusually thin. As a result, the hay crop this year will be small; but if conditions are favorable, the seedings may thicken up so that the 1941 crop will be satisfactory.

The best thing a grower can do to help thicken up the alfalfa stand for next year is to delay his first cutting of alfalfa on thin seedings this spring. This will give the plants a chance to get established and to thicken up.

Naturally, the quality of the hay cut late will not be quite up to what it would be if cut early, but that would appear to be the lesser of two evils. Anyway, if you have much alfalfa, you can't cut it all the same day; so cut the old meadows first, and delay cutting the thin new seedings to give them a chance.

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Prices of Fluid Milk and Evaporated Milk

By LELAND SPENCER

IN THE previous article two figures were given that New York dairymen should consider rather seriously. It was shown that during the six months May to October of last year the retail price of Grade B milk at stores in New York City was 2.7 cents a quart more than the price for an equivalent quantity of evaporated milk. It was also shown that the largest item in this difference of retail prices was the 1.6 cents more per quart that was paid for fluid milk by New York dealers as compared with the price paid at condenseries in the Middle West.



Leland Spencer

The question has been raised as to whether these price differences between fresh milk and evaporated milk are typical or normal differences. During the past eight years the difference between retail prices of Grade B milk and evaporated milk at stores in New York City has varied from 0.8 of a cent to 2.8 cents. At present the difference in price is exactly the same as it was between May and October of 1939 (table 1).

The answer as to whether the relation between retail prices of fresh milk and evaporated milk is about the same in New York as in other cities will be found in table 2. During the three years 1937-39 the average difference between retail prices of fresh milk and evaporated milk at stores in 21 cities was 2.9 cents a quart—somewhat more than the difference in New York. The widest spread is found in the South, where fresh milk is high priced and evaporated milk is cheap.

Then, as to the prices paid by dealers for fluid milk and condensery milk, the spread between these two prices from May to October last year was narrower than usual. During the five years 1935-39 the average price paid by New York dealers for Class 1 milk was 2 cents a quart higher than the mid-western condensery price. During the five years 1925-29 the difference was nearly 2½ cents a quart. Ordinarily the dealers pay a larger premium for fluid milk (over the condensery price) in the Northeast and in the South than in other sections of the country. During the five years 1935-39 the average prices paid for fluid milk in different sections exceeded the mid-western condensery price as follows:

New England	3 cents a quart
Middle Atlantic	2¼ cents a quart
South Atlantic	2¾ cents a quart
Other sections (including the Central West and Pacific Coast)	1¼-1½ cents a quart

TABLE 1. Retail Prices of Grade B Milk and Evaporated Milk at Grocery Stores in New York City.

Year	Grade B (per quart)	Evaporated (per quart of milk equivalent)	Difference
	Cents	Cents	Cents
1933	9.1	7.5	1.6
1934	10.5	7.7	2.8
1935	11.0	8.2	2.8
1936	11.0	8.9	2.1
1937	9.7	8.9	0.8
1938	9.4	8.3	1.1
1939	10.1	8.0	2.1
May 1940	11.0	8.3	2.7

TABLE 2. Retail Prices of Fresh Milk and Evaporated Milk at Stores in Various Cities.

3-YEAR AVERAGE, 1937-39

Location	Fresh milk (per quart)	Evaporated milk (per quart of milk equivalent)	Difference
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York	10.9	8.4	2.5
Buffalo	10.9	8.4	2.5
Rochester	12.4	8.7	3.7
Cities in different sections of United States:			
Northeast	11.9	8.6	3.3
South	13.6	8.3	5.3
North Central	10.9	8.7	2.2
Great Plains	10.5	9.0	1.5
West Coast	10.5	8.2	2.3
21 cities	11.5	8.6	2.9

Horse-Sense Applied to Dry Cows

"THE TIME to repair a machine is when it is idle. In a very real sense a dairy cow is a machine, and the time to repair the results of the strain of heavy milk production is when she is dry."

This observation, chuck-full of every-day horse sense, was made recently by a man who has made a life study of dairy cows.

Careful tests have shown without question that attention given to supplying an adequate ration and plenty of it to a dry cow is a sensible and profitable method of increasing her production and the profits from her during the succeeding lactation period. Two facts prevent many dairymen from cashing in on this information. First, there are those who do not recognize the nutrition needs of a dry cow. Second, some dairymen admit those needs, but fail to supply them fully.

A cow that can approach freshening time weighing more than she did when she finished her previous lactation period and in a vigorous, healthy condition because her ration has furnished her with a plentiful supply of nutrients, including minerals and vitamins, is well on the road toward producing a profit for her owner.

Keep Heifers Growing

THIRTY years ago there was some argument among dairymen as to the time when a heifer should freshen for the first time. Many a dairyman argued that heifers should be given another year to mature, and that their first calves should come when they were well along toward three years of age. Because of the considerable expense of raising a heifer, that argument has passed out of the picture. The program these days is to have heifers freshen when they are approximately two years old, but to grow them so well that they are big and thrifty and able to produce heavily with their first calves.

It is easy to say that, but it is more difficult to do it. However, it can be done because it is being done. The requirements, regardless of the exact feeding and management procedure used, are to start with a healthy calf and to keep her growing by liberal feeding with a ration that contains all of the elements she needs.

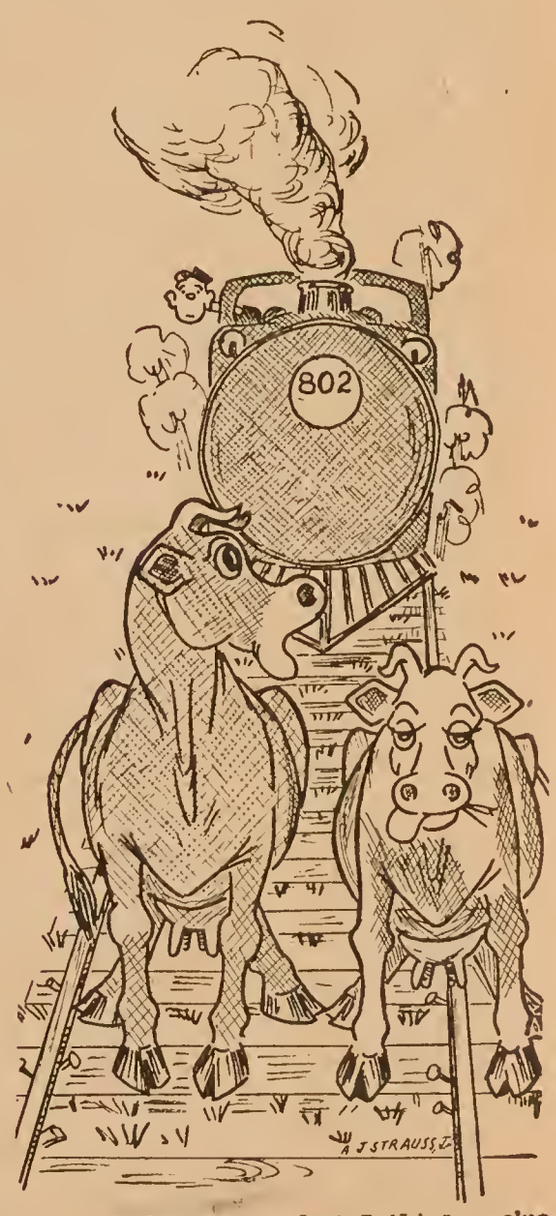
Probably the most frequent error made in raising heifers is to turn them out to pasture when they are too young. There is no doubt that a heifer calf, born last fall, can get a good part of her feed from good pasture; but for any heifer born since January 1, pasture should be a minor consideration. Even last fall's heifers should not be expected to depend on pasture entirely. They will need some grain, and many dairymen have found that even on the best pastures heifers like to have a little hay on which to chew. What is more important, pastures have a way of drying up and getting short in the summer, and the unfortunate heifer who has to shift for herself will grow slowly and you will be disappointed in her size and producing ability when she freshens.

A Two Week's Camp Scholarship

ON PAGE 12 of the last issue we announced that a scholarship would be awarded to Camp Miniwanca, Shelby, Michigan. There is still time to make applications, although we should have them right away.

Camp Miniwanca is noted for its leadership training, and the opportunity to attend this Camp for two weeks from August 12 through August 25, with transportation and camp tuition paid by American Agriculturist, is one which should be coveted by every young man.

Applicants must be between the ages of 17 and 21. If you are interested, write immediately to E. R. Eastman, Editor, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., for full details. The scholarship will be awarded on the basis of achievement on the farm, in school, and in community activities, including organizations of young people.



"Don't look now, but I think we're being followed."

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THE LEAGUE STANDS FOR THE *AMERICAN* WAY

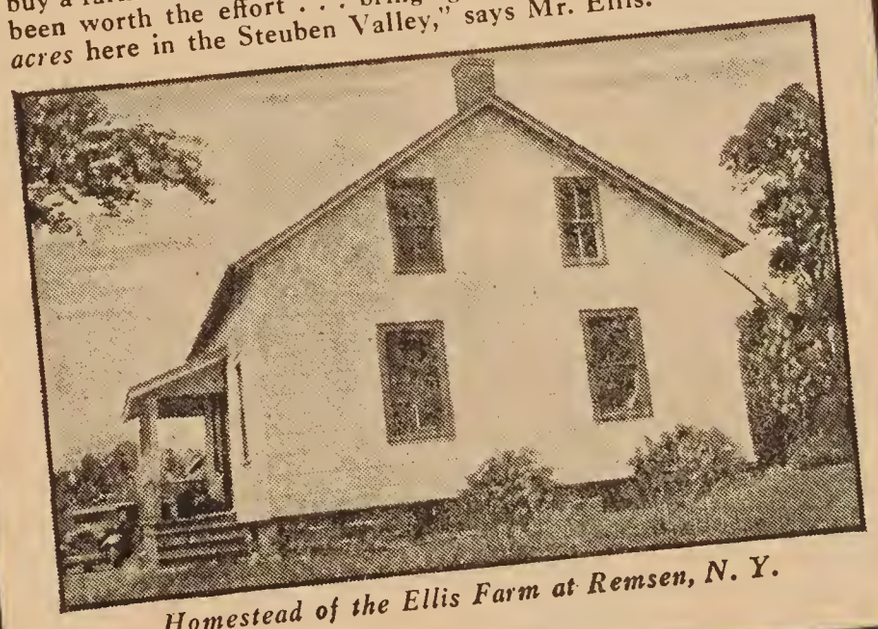


In 1940, as in 1775 American Farmers still believe in the *American Way* . . .



Humphrey Ellis, a Dairylea member of Remsen, N. Y., says: "I believe that people who come from other lands to this country to take advantage of the many opportunities offered should support the government and, if they are farmers, the cooperatives."

Mr. Ellis speaks from experience. Like thousands of others from many countries—men with the love of liberty deep in their blood—he came to America from Wales in 1906. He had heard fabulous tales about the opportunities in America—the economic, political and educational advantages. But like all farmers he was a practical man. He knew that America had been built by farmers—men who had struggled, fought and died to secure and defend its liberties and privileges. "I was willing to work," he said. And in a few years he was able to buy a farm. He joined the League 13 years ago. "It certainly has been worth the effort . . . bringing up the family *on our own acres* here in the Steuben Valley," says Mr. Ellis.



Homestead of the Ellis Farm at Remsen, N. Y.

Patrick Henry was a farmer . . . with the same deep love of liberty that all farmers know. For 10 years he led farm opposition against the taxes imposed by King George III and against the rich Tories in America who owed their great lands and special privileges to the Crown.

In May, 1775, Patrick Henry was one of a hushed and frightened gathering which met in old St. John's church in Richmond. The guns of the battle of Lexington still echoed in everybody's mind. Some demanded war; some advised peace. Washington and Jefferson were there. So were the rich Tories—unwilling to risk their special privileges, unwilling even to listen to the advice of humble farmers. But Patrick Henry, undaunted, leaped to his feet. "We *must* fight," he cried. "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, *give me liberty, or give me death!*"

★ ★ ★

A century and a half after Patrick Henry, farmers of the Dairymen's League raised the same cry. They, too, demanded liberty. They, too, demanded freedom from economic slavery. And they, too, were opposed by rich men who were unwilling to risk unjust privileges and profits in the name of liberty for all.

But because these farmers spoke out boldly in the American Way . . . because they had the strength of numbers and organization . . . and because *with this strength they could not be frightened* . . . Dairymen's League farmers won their fight. Won the right to live in the peace of their lands without paying tribute to petty kings—the unscrupulous dealers, agitators and their hirelings who try to set themselves up as rulers over the farmer's destiny.

Dairymen's League farmers won their fight for liberty, because they fought in the American Way . . . because they fought for rights which Patrick Henry was willing to die for . . . rights that Jefferson described in the Declaration of Independence as "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But chiefly because they fought not as individuals—with spite and hatred and violence—but as members of a great and responsible organization. An organization which speaks the wisdom and restraint of all farmers . . . which stands four-square for the American ideals that have made all men free.

Published by

THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

BOTH SIDES *of the* RELIEF PROBLEM

(EDITOR'S NOTE: These letters on the relief question will interest you. Obviously we cannot sign names of writers but they are on file. Again we say we have no criticism of honest, hardworking folks who are on relief because they can't help it.)

MY MOTHER has taken your paper for a long time. I always enjoy reading it too, and there are not many articles I miss. Your article "With Outstretched Hand," by Mrs. Mann, was splendid. She surely hit the nail on the head. May I drive it in?

I was born and have lived my entire life on a farm. I've done all kinds of farm work — building fence, mowing, raking, harrowing, cultivating, and even drawing out the manure in the spring. These are not light tasks for a woman, and it always burns me up to hear the men grumble about the hard work on a farm. Strong, able-bodied men refuse work and allow the taxpayers to support them and their families.

"Why," they say, "should I work from early morning until late at night for so little wages as a farmer pays? Why, relief gives me more than that for the asking."

On the other hand, families, who are desperately in need and who will try to keep themselves up and whose men will strive to find and do some kind of work, are pinched and deprived of the real necessities until they finally give up in despair.

Relief is a wonderful thing IF properly handled. But so much hangs upon that tiny word "if."

Eleven years ago I lost my husband, and a year later became ill myself and have never been able to work since. I struggled along the first few years supporting my son and paying hospital bills until all I had managed to save was gone. At last, try as I might, I was compelled to ask for relief. This, indeed, to me was harder work than following a mule and cultivator. I was humiliated no end. But I had no alternative. I could not work; neither could I support my child and myself on nothing.

At first, the Relief Officer came and questioned me until I was blue in the face from answering questions. He went back to the third and fourth generations. He must know all the family history. Then came the Investigator. When he left, I assure you we had no family secrets. Our souls were laid bare.

They finally decided I could be allowed $23.00 a month. This I received twice; and then they decided that, because I was ill, I was not eligible for this form of relief. I could have a food check of $14.00 a month. Did you every try feeding two people, especially a healthy, growing boy, and clothe them on $14.00 a month? Try it some time. You'll find it more difficult than harrowing in ten acres of oats.

After running myself almost to the point of exhaustion and depriving myself and child of all sorts of essentials, I finally went to a board meeting and proved my eligibility for the first form of relief. When I got back my check, it was cut to $20.00 — but far better than going to the Welfare Officer and being sent thither and yon from one store to another and taking up with all sorts of inferior foods that they could pawn off on you because—well, because you were only another pauper.

But this is the part that hurts. A family of five on relief were getting $6.50 a week and rent paid. (Yes, I know a few things as well as the Investigator.) The husband finally got a job at $4.00 a day, and an older member of the family worked, bringing $5.00 more a week. Relief went right on, mind you. Finally a shipment of various commodities were sent the Relief Officer for distribution, and when handed out in the amount quoted for this particular family, the wife was highly indignant over the small quantity she received!

Oh, yes! Relief is wonderful — for some. But there is no more fairness or justice about it than there is any of the rest of the politics we have these days (unless it's in Vermont).

Recently I received notice that a reduction must be made in my allowance. You know they are trying to cut down on relief, and like a sinking vessel, it's "women and children first."

Of course, you wouldn't print this. You wouldn't dare. The whole relief force would bang your door down and explain how extremely efficient it is. No doubt it would be said that I shouldn't be biting the hand that feeds me. I'm not biting — I'm just growling. Perhaps my bark is worse than my bite.

To say the least, relief is the foulest politics we have; and the country will be no better until it is properly handled, and that word "properly" carries a big meaning.

Yours for a fair and honest relief to those who really need it.

* * *

From a Welfare Officer

AS A TOWN Welfare Officer for one and one-half years, I heartily believe, and did at the time I took office, that the only way of ever changing conditions is to handle as many relief cases as possible locally.

Take, for instance, the matter of investigation. In some counties this is done by a Social Service Worker from the county or city office. With all due consideration for their education and ability, they cannot sort out the "needy poor" from the "squatters" nearly as well as a person who knows local conditions and people. I do my own investigating, write up my case histories, and check on some every month or week.

Mrs. Mann speaks of a wood lot. Last year our Town Superintendent of Highways brought trees in sections to a vacant lot in the village. These were cut from a portion of cleared road. I established this ruling:

A man at work, who receives some relief, such as medical, could go to the wood lot and cut himself a cord of wood in odd times as he needed it. The men out of work must cut wood every day that the weather was suitable and must cut two cords, one for himself and one for the town to be used in families of widows, etc.

This has worked out splendidly. Fifty cords of wood have been cut and delivered this past winter. At $2.00 a cord, this saved the town $100.00, and the wood was handy when the snows made roads impassable. The taxpayers felt better to see the men at work, and the men were kept in better health.

Another project which justified itself was a Garden Contest, held last summer. All families who asked for relief during the winter must have a garden. The Home Bureau cooperated, and their committee judged the gardens. Money prizes were given out. The Home Economic and Agriculture teachers from the High School helped in many ways. The mothers and daughters canned the garden surplus, and townspeople gave cans. It is surprising how criticism and prejudice vanish in a community working together for a common cause.

In studying the Welfare Law, I found that welfare bills are collectable for a period of ten years. At first this seemed an unheard of practice, but by taking the matter up in the local newspaper and elsewhere as cases came up, I have handed over to the Town Board, in the one and one-half years, nearly $500.00 in cash. I make the conditions as convenient as possible, and some pay $5.00 a month back to the Town when they can. One man this month gave forty cords of wood in return for medicine given his wife and children.

I find many cases where the relief families are not so much poorer than others, but seem to need help and understanding in planning to meet their needs. Sometimes advice is more needed than a food order, and encouragement and faith go a good way. Of course, I do have some cases who need a good stiff lecture every week. I have never asked any family to work any harder than I do.

Criticism is so easy, and the trouble to look up conditions takes time. So many people judge without knowing the facts. However, Social Service Workers learn that to carry on an honest administration, one must expect all sorts of criticism and have enough faith in himself or herself and in the community to carry on in spite of odds.

Would it not be worth while to have a forum in some paper where Town Welfare Officers and others could tell of their experiences and discuss topics of interest to all? Much might come out of it.

* * *

He Wants Work Not Relief

IT WAS my privilege to read the account "With Outstretched Hand" by Mrs. Eda Mann. I am realizing some of that very thing. I tried my level best to keep off relief, but the ultimate end was W.P.A. I left my family here in October, 1938, so that I might keep off the system. I returned here about a year ago to take my family to New York State; but the man was in a hurry, and I could not get to his farm in time owing to unforeseen circumstances.

The article spoke of farmers wanting help but not being able to get it. Some think this relief system is easy money, still I would rather work on a farm at hard labor than to have to put up with it. I have had some experience around a dairy farm. My knowledge of planting, etc., is limited; but I am willing to learn.

I am a native of New York, and know something of the state, having traveled considerably through it in the past. I am a young man of thirty-five with a wife and two small children. Our home is a Christian one—that is, my wife and I are what scripture terms call "born again" Christians. Our church relations are with the Wesleyan Methodist Church. I don't use tobacco or intoxicating liquors in any of their deadly forms.

If there is any possibility of getting any dairy farm work in the good old Empire State, I would certainly appreciate it. I can thank God that I still have some initiative and backbone to want an honest, independent living apart from our government. I realize that it is abused, and some never try to get anything else.

(If anyone is interested write *American Agriculturist* editor.)

Woodsman, Mark That Tree

By J. A. COPE,

Extension Professor of Forestry, Cornell University.

FARMERS of Tioga County, New York, are beginning to realize that the farm woodlot is really a farm crop, and that if properly handled it may bring in considerable income. So about a year ago some of these farmers organized themselves into the Tioga Woodland Owners Cooperative, and incorporated under the cooperative law of the State of New York.

This organization is a non-stock cooperative, and any woodland owner living in southwestern Tioga County is entitled to join by paying a lifetime fee of $1 and signing the marketing agreement. This agreement is the essential safeguard to the whole enterprise. The cooperative acts as a Bargaining Agency for its members, and through this Bargaining Agency secures better prices than members could get for their timber as individuals. If it were not for the marketing agreement, with the specific provision that trees to be sold must be marked by the cooperative's trained tree marker, then the whole purpose of the cooperative would be defeated, for better prices would otherwise mean a quicker destruction of the whole woodland. The marker controls the cutting and the farmer practices forestry in spite of himself.

The Bible admonishes mankind to "seek first the Kingdom of Heaven and all things else will be added." This cooperative effort of farmers in Tioga County provides a parellel in the secular field. Having sought first the control of cutting by marking as the surest way to get forestry practiced, it has been possible to secure a land map and inventory of 23,000 acres of farm woodlands lying in one section of Tioga County, through the generous cooperation of the Federal government as represented by the Forest Service and the Soil Conservation. It has been possible to persuade the largest buyer of logs from the cooperative to use the Scribner Log Rule instead of the customary Doyle Rule, thereby increasing price returns to the owner from the logs sold sufficiently to pay the timber marker's fee. This woodland cooperative also has been able to make a contract with a buyer of pulpwood for several thousand cords of wood for

(*Continued on Page* 17)

Good Books to Read

The Customer is Always Right, **Anne Pence Davis.**

A good title for the story of a large department store in a Texas oil town, containing everything from a bargain basement to a fashionable French Room. To work at Stacy's gave one prestige. The characters are well drawn, but it is the day-to-day working of the store itself, the technique of the girls with customers, minor triumphs of the window dressers, and the problems of the advertising department, that make reader interest. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

Good Movies to See

IT'S A DATE. Loveliest of all the Deanna Durbin pictures.

OUR TOWN. Screen version of Thornton Wilder's Pulitzer Prize play. Simple and touching portrayal of American life.

NEW MOON. Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy return in a new screening of the stage success.

NEW ENGLAND —Land of Farms

(*Continued from Page* 1)

superiority, consider the startling fact that New England farm income is 50 per cent greater than that of North and South Dakota combined, while each of these states in itself is larger.

Consider the matter of amount of capital invested. As compared with the far-flung extent of western farming you might think that the capital lay-out in New England farms would look mighty small. But such is not the case.

Here again New England ranks well up in the list. The value of farm land and buildings in New England foots up to the surprising total of more than 900 million dollars.

Turn now to some special branches of agriculture. How do they stack up in comparison with other farm sections?

Well, there is dairying. Both in respect to value of the milk at the farm and in respect to cash income there

Late Blooming

By Julia Lounsbery Wallace.

An apple tree I thought was dead
This spring has flung about her head
A scarf of petals, fold on fold —
So beauty stays, though we grow old.

are only three states in the U. S. (Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania) that rank higher than New England. Milk income is 50 per cent more than Ohio, Illinois, or Michigan. It is four times as much as Nebraska and New Jersey.

Many people under-estimate the importance of New England in the poultry industry. But here once more the figures tell the story. The records show there are only 6 states in U. S. that take in more money from sales of eggs than New England.

Income to Yankee farmers from eggs is more than that of most of the so-called leading poultry states in central part of U. S. New England is well out in front of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Nebraska, and the like, and is not far behind Ohio and Pennsylvania.

That is not the whole picture either, because New Englanders excel not only in their volume of sales but also in the rate of production. Egg output per bird is higher in New England than anywhere else in the country. Massachusetts with yearly average output per bird of 123 eggs, followed by New Hampshire with 108 and other Yankee states close in line, compares with average production in Middle West of approximately 70 eggs per bird.

The apple business of this country originated in New England, and if you are under the mistaken impression that we are slipping look at these facts: Only four states, (Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia) take in more money from apples than does New England. Income to Yankee farmers from apple sales is 2½ times larger than that of much touted Oregon. It is 40 per cent larger than that of California, and is well ahead of that of important fruit producers such as Michigan, Ohio, and West Virginia.

In the potato business New England easily leads the field. Sales of Yankee spuds bring an annual income that is nearly twice as large as any other state, and over-top some of the supposedly important states by staggering amounts. For instance, Idaho gets plenty of ballyhoo, but New England sells three dollars worth of potatoes for every dollar's worth of Idaho's. Value of New England's spuds is five times greater than that of Virginia, Ohio, Wisconsin or California.

Perhaps it's unfair to brag about some of our special crops, but other states do, so why shouldn't we? Give New England credit for her leadership in cranberry production. Two-thirds of all the cranberries in the United States are grown in Yankee land.

In maple syrup and sugar production New England is easily the leader. Production of maple products in New England is more than twice as great as in any other state in U. S. Only state of any importance outside New England is New York, while Ohio, Michigan and the like trail far in the rear.

Much more could also be said about the greater stability and permanence of agriculture in New England, as compared with many western and southern sections. New England has no farm migration problem. In New England, farming is not only a business, but also a mode of living. New England farms provide relatively greater security to family life than do farms in most other parts of the country.

It has been truly said, "Of their own merits, modest men are dumb." Modesty has long been recognized as an outstanding characteristic of Yankee folk. An admirable virtue, indeed, and we do not think that in telling this story of New England agriculture we are making any radical departure from this traditional modesty. We are merely stating facts.

We believe it strongly advisable that the public realize how extensive our farming industry is. We believe that New England agriculture should receive greater recognition.

There is a twofold need of this wider recognition. First, it is highly important that the true place of New England agriculture be fully understood within our own borders, so that our agriculture may receive its fair share of attention when comparisons are made between agriculture and industry. Secondly, it is equally important that the true place of New England agriculture be fully understood outside our own borders, so that New England be given its rightful recognition when comparisons are made between agriculture of this section and the agriculture of other areas.

Agriculture is a real business in this northeastern corner of the United States. New England need take its hat off to no one. New England, the oldest settled region of our great country, continues to keep its place as a leading source of food supply for its large population.



"We better take this hill in reverse, Casey. They're slidin' out!"

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



STUDENTS TOUR CITY MARKETS.—During Easter vacation 42 students of marketing in the New York State College of Agriculture went to New York City. For five days they studied food distribution in the metropolitan area. In the picture we see two of the students studying egg packaging in the A & P Bronx Warehouse. In the picture, from left to right, are: Betty Banes, Warwick, N. Y.; A. Joslin of the Atlantic & Pacific Company; Hazel Tharp, Rhame, N. Dakota; and Professor Alfred Van Wagenen of the State College of Agriculture.

Jobs for Farm Boys

AN UNUSUAL opportunity for young men, between the ages of 18 and 25, living on farms is offered by the National Farm Youth Foundation, sponsored by the Ferguson-Sherman Manufacturing Corp., in cooperation with Henry Ford and Edsel Ford of the Ford Motor Company.

The plan of the National Farm Youth Foundation is unique in that it gives, without cost, actual training to young men on farms and provides the opportunity for those who make best use of this training to get paid jobs. The training, which costs you nothing, is a six months' correspondence course in farm engineering and management, prepared by the LaSalle Extension University. If you were buying this course of training in this well-known school, it would cost you $136.00.

But that isn't all. Every applicant who is accepted will also be given individual training in tractor operation and management, as well as some practical experience in demonstration and sales work.

Every young man who takes this training will have an opportunity to secure a job. Twenty-nine jobs with the Ferguson-Sherman Company are being offered with a one-year contract at $150 a month, and 29 jobs with Ferguson-Sherman distributors with a one-year contract at $125 a month. In addition the names of 725 young men will be put on an honor roll list to be given additional jobs as openings develop.

There is another angle to this program for giving training to young men on farms. Twenty-nine who take the course and who win a tractor operation competition to be held in each distributor's territory will receive Ford tractors, equipped with a two-bottom 14 inch plow.

At Chicago the other day, when this important plan was announced to a group of farm paper editors, R. N. Kyes, Director of the Foundation, said they would like to get the applications in as soon as possible. Therefore, we urge that you consider this matter carefully and make your application at once. You can either see your local dealer who sells Ford tractors or you can write the National Farm Youth Foundation, Box 329, Dearborn, Michigan.

All the requirements you need are that you be between the ages of 18 and 25, an American citizen of good character, and actually living on a farm. You assume no obligations except the conscientious intention of carrying on the study and completing the six-month course.

The National Farm Youth Foundation estimates that 20,000 young men on farms will be enrolled in this course. Considering the wonderful opportunities offered, we will be much surprised if the number does not far exceed this.

The National Farm Youth Foundation has been formed by the Ferguson-Sherman Manufacturing Corp. and Ford Motor Company as an expression of their faith in the land and in the coming generation of young men on farms. It is their belief that it is unfair to ask young men what experience they have had without giving them the opportunity to gain that experience. The opportunity they are so freely giving is one that can be grasped by any farm boy between the ages of 18 and 25.

* * *

TO ENCOURAGE SAFE DRIVING

THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY, through the Ford Good Drivers League, is taking steps to put a premium on safe driving. In a national contest prizes will consist of 48 university scholarships and other awards to the total value of $30,000. Eligible to participate are all boys in the United States between 14 and 18 years of age who are qualified and legally authorized to drive a car in their home states.

To enroll a boy will be required to fill out, sign, and mail to the League offices in Detroit an official enrollment blank. This blank can be obtained from any Ford dealer. No fees are required. Contestants must make an actual driving test of at least 25 miles in any make of car accompanied and scored by an adult observer. State winners will then be chosen and will go, all expenses paid, to the New York World's Fair. There they will participate in a national contest based on actual driving skill under the supervision of competent judges. The national finals will be held the week of August 25; so get your application blanks now, boys, and work for one of these scholarships.

* * *

HEALTHY TURKEYS

If you grow turkeys, you will be interested in the booklet "Dr. Salisbury's Turkey Talks on Health and Disease," published by DR. SALISBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa. Disease control is the biggest step forward in turkey raising in recent years; but disease is still a problem, and every grower wants full information about troubles that may cause him losses.

A similar booklet, aimed at troubles of chicks, is "Dr. Salisbury's First Aid to Poultry." Either book will be sent without cost on request, or you can get them from your local dealer handling Salisbury products.

No "Grade A" Milk After September 1st

AT A MEETING of the New York City Board of Health on May 14 an amendment to the Sanitary Code for Milk was adopted definitely providing for one grade of milk to be delivered in the city after September 1. The designations "Grade A" and "Grade B" have been dropped entirely, and the single grade of milk will be known as "Approved Milk."

Dairymen first learned about such a move when the New York City Board of Health made a tentative proposal along those lines on last January 9. Since that time there has been a lot of discussion which so far as dairymen are concerned has been pretty nearly 100 per cent in opposition. Producers of Grade A milk advance two arguments that are hard to refute. The first one is that at the requirement of the City Department of Health, they had spent a lot of money putting their barns in condition to produce Grade A milk, and failure to receive the customary Grade A premium would work distinct hardships on them. The second argument was that many consumers want a milk better than average and are willing to pay a premium for it.

In recent years approximately 5,000 New York State dairymen have been producing Grade A milk for about 60 Grade A plants. To this group of dairymen Grade A premiums have returned an additional income of approximately $2,000,000 a year. This is a serious loss to the dairymen involved, as well as to the industry. It is to be hoped that the dairy industry can, under the arbitrary provisions of the New York City Board of Health, work out some plan whereby a premium grade of milk can be offered to consumers, thus preventing at least a part of this loss to dairymen.

Grade B producers saw an attempt to "jack up" the already rigid requirements under which their milk was produced, thus adding to their costs, apparently without any intention on the part of the city of paying more money for it.

Notice was served on the Department of Health in no uncertain terms by representatives of the dairy industry that if the health requirements for producing milk were to be stiffened, dairymen would have to have more money to cover extra costs.

Requirements of "Approved Milk"

Here in a nutshell are the main provisions of the action taken by the City Department of Health on May 14:

After September 1, only one grade of milk — Approved Milk — will be permitted.

The bacterial count of this Approved Milk as delivered to consumers is not to exceed 30,000 per cu. centimeter. Here is where part of the stiffer requirements come in. That 30,000 per C. C. is the present requirement for Grade A, as compared to 50,000 for Grade B. It will cost producers money to meet that requirement.

The butterfat of Approved Milk is to be not less than 3.3 per cent. There has been some talk that this figure would be 3.5. Milk must contain total solids of not less than 11.5 per cent.

Milk must be sold to the consumers within 48 hours after it is pasteurized.

A new type of cap for bottles will be required. The new cap must completely cover the pouring lip of the bottle. This again is a step toward the former requirements for Grade A milk.

The top of the bottle cap is to be used for printing the required information as to contents, and no trade name is to be allowed on the cap. Partial provision is made for the sale of milk with a distinctly higher butterfat content than is required for Approved Milk. Such milk, testing at least 4.2 per cent of butterfat, can carry a statement to that effect somewhere on the bottle or container other than on the cap. So far as we can see from this information, the bottle or container could also carry a trade name so long as it doesn't appear on the cap. Therefore, the road is at least partially open for the production, advertising, and sale of premium grades of milk at the discretion of dealers and providing it contains at least 4.2 per cent butterfat.

New York City Health Commissioner Rice is quoted as saying, "I can assure the public that all milk that meets these new requirements can be confidently used. I can see no reason why these new requirements should increase the price of milk to consumers."

Time may prove that Commissioner Rice is right so far as the retail price of milk in New York City is concerned, but dairymen know too well that it is going to cost them more money to meet these additional requirements. If consumers don't pay more, the dairymen will take the rap, and if we know dairymen, they are not going to do it willingly. This situation is just one more bit of evidence pointing to the necessity for a strong, unified organization of milk producers.

April Milk Price

Administrator Harmon has announced the uniform price to producers shipping to the metropolitan market as $1.81 for milk testing 3.5% butterfat in the 200 mile zone for the month of April. This is 11c less than the March price, but is way above the April price a year ago. At that time the Marketing Order was not in effect, and the price to producers in the 200 mile zone ranged between $1.00 and $1.18.

A decline in the milk price at this time of year is expected. There are two principal reasons for the decline this year—the usual one of seasonal increase in milk production, and a seasonal decline in the price of products into which surplus milk is manufactured.

The April uniform price of $1.81 per hundredweight is based on Class I or fluid milk at $2.82; Class II-A or fluid cream at $1.90; and the following prices per hundred for the other seven classes representing the value of milk used for manufacturing: Class II-B, $1.763; Class III-A, $1.363; Class III-B, $1.504; Class III-C, $1.104; Class III-D, $1.079; Class IV-A, $1.004; and Class IV-B, $1.035.

Deliveries of milk by producers shipping to New York in April were 12.3% higher than for the month of March.

Milk Dealers Must Be Licensed

Commissioner Noyes reports that up to Friday, May 10, applications for licenses have been received from 4,694 milk dealers. Last year on the same date there were 4,250 applications. Milk dealers actually licensed on May 10 totaled 4,125, as compared to 3,780 a year ago.

Commissioner Noyes considers the situation favorable, but adds that the Department will continue its efforts to obtain full compliance with the law requiring licenses and bonds from all milk dealers.

Horseshoe Pitching

For sixteen years the Farm Bureaus of New York State, *American Agriculturist,* and the New York State Fair have cooperated in staging a statewide Horseshoe Pitching Tournament at the State Fair. The dates of this Tournament this year will be August 27 and 28.

Responsibility for the county contests is held by County Farm Bureau Managers of each county; and the winners at those contests, or the alternates, in case the winners are unable to attend, are eligible to compete at Syracuse. Last year about 35 counties sent contestants, and at least an equal number is expected this year. If your county was not represented in 1939, we have no doubt that the County Farm Bureau Agent will be glad to arrange for a contest if there is sufficient interest in the county.

The winner at the State Fair gets a gold medal and a $50 cash prize. There are six other cash prizes, running from $40 down to $5. The State Fair also pays transportation charges to and from the Fair.

NOMINATE A MASTER FARMER

THERE is still time to make nominations for Master Farmers. All that is necessary is to write a letter to H. L. Cosline, *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., giving the name and address of the man you wish to be considered. However, any general information you care to give us about his farm and community activities will be appreciated. Before you make nominations, consider these facts:

1. Few men are named as Master Farmers until they are at least fifty years old.

2. Master Farmers must be reasonably successful in a financial way, although that is only one basis on which selections are made.

3. Master Farmers are not named for farming excellence alone. Equal importance is given to their home lives, as well as to the contributions they have made to agriculture and to their communities.

The fact that the man you nominate may not be chosen this year has no effect on his eligibility. He can be nominated again at any time. In fact, in recent years most of the men who have received this honor have been nominated several times over a period of years.

Potato Field Day August 8

August 8 is the date for the 11th Annual Potato Field Day. The place is the 287-acre farm of Gilbert Prole near Batavia, Genesee County, New York.

On that date 70 acres of potatoes will be growing on the Prole farm. There will be ample space for parking cars, exhibits, and machinery demonstrations. Last year on the Gardner Farm at Tully, Cortland County, New York, attendance was estimated at 13,000, and there is every reason to believe that there will be at least that many persons attending this year.

For those who arrive in the afternoon of August 7, a tour has been arranged to the Elba muck area, where potato digging will already be under way. The General Chairman for the day will be Ralph Morgan, County Agricultural Agent of Genesee County. Nine committees have been appointed to aid him in the various activities of the day.

Historical Pageant at State Fair

This year marks the 100th anniversary of the New York State Fair. One of the big features being planned for the entertainment of spectators is a historical pageant to be presented the first five days of the Fair, August 25 to 29. It will be given on a 600-ft. stage the full length of the grandstand, and it is estimated that at least 1500 people will take part in it.

Information and incidents on which to base the pageant are being requested from historical societies and other sources of information, and finally the pageant will be worked into a running story, depicting New York history from the days of the early Indians to the present time.

Army Maneuvers in Northern New York

Northern New York will be the scene this coming summer of extensive Army maneuvers in an area covering three counties. Trespass rights are being secured from farmers in those counties. Major T. F. MacCarthy has reported that these trespass rights have been secured for 70 per cent of the entire area to be covered by the maneuvers.

There is no question but that these Army maneuvers will bring an appreciable amount of money into the north country this summer.

Aberdeen-Angus Sale at Ithaca Averages $298

MAY 13 was the date of the Fourth Annual Sale of Aberdeen Angus cattle at the Judging Pavilion of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. The sale is sponsored by the Eastern States Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, of which John Lathrop of Laurel Hill Farm, Blandford, Mass., is President; and R. B. Hinman of the New York State College of Agriculture, Secretary.

Starting at 9:30 in the morning there was a show, judged by Professor William Skelley of the New Jersey Experiment Station, of all of the animals in the sale. As judged by Professor Skelley, Grand Champion Bull was awarded to Erica Corneller's Last No. 542504, an entry of the New York State College of Agriculture. This bull, as well as his sire and dam, was bred at the University Farm. At the sale in the afternoon he was purchased by Andelot Stock Farm, Worton, Maryland, for $430.

The Grand Champion Female, Lady Pride of Good Hope, No. 553290, was exhibited by Good Hope Farm of Old Chatham, N. Y., and at the sale in the afternoon was purchased by Hideaway Farm, Far Hills, N. J., for $600.

First places in various classes at the show were widely distributed, and in only one instance were two first prizes won by the same farm. In addition to the selection of the champion bull and champion female, there were seven classes in the judging. The two bull classes included those calved before January 1, 1939, and those calved after January 1, 1939. The five classes of females were divided into five age groups.

Colonel Arthur Thompson of Lincoln, Nebraska, was auctioneer for the afternoon sale. Fifty-three animals were sold at an average price of $298. Three animals consigned by the State College of Agriculture brought an average of $380 — the highest average for any single consignor. All three animals were bred by the University.

The cattle sold at the sale were selected by a committee appointed by President Lathrop, and selections were all made prior to December 15, 1939. All were from herds accredited as free of bovine TB and were from approved abortion-free herds. Four animals were consigned from Massachusetts, two from New Jersey, and the balance from New York State.

A crowd of approximately 400 attended the show and sale. The whole affair moved off in a smooth, efficient manner. This, of course, was due to the officers of the Association, and particularly, we expect, to the efforts of Secretary Hinman.

The Market Barometer

Potato Situation in the Northeast

Many potato growers have been surprised to find that the prices of local potatoes have not shown any activity during the last month and might be interested in an expression of why that condition existed.

Although the south experienced some severe weather, the damage to the potato crop was not very heavy except in one section. In that section they harvested a lot of small potatoes which of course had a bad effect on the price and since there is a direct relation between the price of old potatoes and the price new potatoes are bringing this has a bearing on the picture.

The worst effect of the cold weather and freeze was to delay the growth and maturity of the crop. As a result potatoes are from three to four weeks late in the south and conditions indicate that they will be two to three weeks late during the rest of what we call the early potato crop season.

The western coast, however, presents a different picture. During the last few weeks Kern County, California, has developed an extensive potato district which this year matured its crop about three weeks early. Many of our eastern markets have this year seen the so-called California Long White potato exhibited prominently in our retail stores. They fill the market at a time when Florida potatoes were scarce. Now that Florida has plenty of potatoes they find their potential outlets, which were good markets in the past, filled and well sold on the California Long White. As a result they have had to sell at less money to find a home. This competition between the south and California has caused low prices for new potatoes and of course old potatoes have reflected the situation.

Old potatoes will probably find a ready market for another week or so when there will be ample quantities of new potatoes moving in to take the place of the old potato which is beginning to show some withering and sprouting.

When you go to market next time notice these washed, Long White California potatoes and you will see why the retail grocer has found they sell so readily. It is pretty good proof that the consuming public buys potatoes on appearance as well as a lot of other vegetables and fruits. If you should happen to take some home to cook you certainly will agree that they are not selling on account of their cooking quality.—*H. J. Evans.*

May Crop Report

WEATHER—The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets reports average April temperature as 3 degrees below normal, and rainfall during the month as 1 inch above normal. On May 13, the date of the report, it appeared that the soil in the state had become so saturated with moisture that the water supply seemed adequate at that time.

WINTER WHEAT—Very little winter wheat acreage in New York State was lost from winter killing. In general the crop looks good, and the indicated production will be about 5,985,000 bushels, compared to 6,274,000 last year.

In the southern great plain areas and in the west the acreage abandonment has been heavy, and as a result the U. S. estimate of the winter wheat crop is 459,691,000 bushels, as compared with 563,431,000 harvested last year and a 10-year average of 571,067,000 bushels.

A year ago stocks of wheat on April 1 totaled 278,554,000 bushels which, with the exception of April 1, 1933, was the highest on record. This year April 1 stocks were 238,301,000 bushels.

PASTURES—On May 1 the condition of pastures in New York was given as 71 per cent of normal, as compared to 79 per cent of normal a year ago. However, the season has been so late that it was difficult to determine the condition of pastures and also of meadows. Due to a shortage of hay in some areas, cows were turned out rather early, but pastures since May 1 have improved rapidly. On May 1 farmers were reported as having 275,000 tons of hay on hand, which was less than ½ of last year's holdings of 660,000 tons on the same date.

MILK—Milk production for New York State for the month of April was estimated as 6 per cent higher than a year ago. On May 1 production per cow was highest and the fewest cows were dry of any year in the 15 years in which records have been kept. The amount of grain fed per cow and per 100 lbs. of milk was the highest since 1932.

For the entire country milk production was at the near-record level of May 1, 1938 and 1939.

FRUIT—In some areas peaches suffered some winter killing of buds, and bush fruits were broken down by heavy snow. With these exceptions, New York State fruit came through the winter with about the normal amount of winter injury. Considerable damage was reported from mice and rabbits which not only girdled some trees, but chewed bark off branches, deep snows giving them that opportunity. Blossoming of fruit was generally late in New York State.

Winter weather did a lot of damage to peaches in some of the central and southern states. As a result, the peach crop for the entire country is expected to be about 25 per cent below average. Supplies of oranges and grapefruit available for marketing during the late spring and early summer will be smaller than last year.

MAPLE SUGAR—Although the maple sugar season in New York was the latest in the 14 years records have been kept, it was about average length, and the crop was approximately the same as a year ago.

STRAWBERRIES — The States of Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey show considerable increases in crops of strawberries. Expected crop in nine intermediate states, including those three, is 3,377,000 crates, compared to 3,063,000 a year ago, and 2,751,000 for the 10-year average. In late strawberry states, where estimates are not yet available, 60,300 acres are available for harvest, as compared to 55,900 acres a year ago.

CABBAGE—The estimated acreage of cabbage in intermediate states, which come into production about the same time as Long Island and New Jersey, is 36,700 compared to 35,490 last year. The Long Island acreage, which is included in the previous figure, is 2,400 compared to 2,300 last year.

In late cabbage states, growers reported intentions to plant 74,950 acres, compared to 71,800 a year ago and a 10-year average of 77,420.

POULTRY—From January 1 last, the chicken population of New York State farms was 14,830,000 which was 6 per cent greater than January 1, 1939, and 7 per cent more than the 10-year average. For the entire U. S. the chicken population was 4 per cent above a year ago and less than 1 per cent above average.

It appears that hatchings of baby chicks during April were only 1 per cent lower than a year ago, giving some support to the idea previously expressed that the decrease in the number of baby chicks hatched for the entire season would not be as low as early figures indicated. March hatchings were about 11 per cent less than a year ago, while advance orders for delivery during May or later were 14 per cent below a year ago.

Livestock on New York Farms

The number of horses and mules in the United States decreased 2 per cent between January 1, 1939, and January 1, 1940. This downward trend has been fairly steady for the past twenty years.

In New York State during 1939, the number of mules and mule colts remained stationary at 5,000. In fact, there has been no decrease in the number of mules on New York farms since 1934. Last year there were 309,000 horses and colts, and the year previous 312,000. From the figures available, it appears that 1913 saw the biggest horse population in the state in recent years, when there were 594,000.

At the same time, the number of tractors on New York State farms has been steadily increasing. In 1925 New York had 25,681 tractors; in 1930 there were 40,369; and in 1934 tractors had increased to 63,046.

Sheep.—For some years there has been a definite trend toward fewer sheep in New York State. On January 1, 1940, the number of sheep and lambs in the state was given as 332,000. Ten years ago the number was 470,000; twenty years ago, 549,000; and thirty years ago 667,000. Whether or not this downward trend will continue is a big question. There is a definite belief on the part of many sheep men that there is much hill land in the state that could be readily adapted to sheep raising. Report of an extensive experiment to determine the facts of this matter was made on page 3 of the April 27 issue.

Hogs.—New York State's hog population on January 1, 1940, was 259,000. There has been an up-turn in hog numbers for the past three years. The numbers for 1939 were 251,000, and for 1938, 230,000. Previous to 1938 there were a number of ups and downs, but from 1918 on there was a steady decrease. On January 1, 1918, we had 731,000 hogs in this state.

State Dairymen Among Leaders

New York state dairymen continue among the nation's leaders in the work of herd improvement, testing and keeping records on their herds, says G. W. Tailby of the state college of agriculture. The number of dairy herd improvement associations in the country on January 1 was 13,000, an increase of 72 during 1939. During the same period the number of enrolled herds increased by 2000 and the number of cows on test by 50,000.

New York is next to Wisconsin in the number of associations and in the number of herds on test, the report shows. Wisconsin has 160 associations and New York has 134. New York is second to California in the number of cows on test. The Pacific coast state has 90,021 cows on test and New York has 74,162 cows on test.

The Empire state has 5.2 per cent of its dairy cows on test as compared with 2.7 per cent on test in the entire United States.

Setting Out Hardwood Trees

The Forestry Department of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell has been experimenting with plantings of hardwood forest trees. In the past five years 34 plantations of about an acre each have been established in 33 counties. It is hoped to find methods which will permit wide-spread plantings of abandoned land to hardwood trees.

From 1935 to 1938, 27,000 trees were planted and 80 per cent of them survived the first growing season. Plantings which have been made include: Red Oaks, White Ash, Sugar Maples, Black Cherries, Yellow Poplars, and Basswood.

Eleven Million Young Trees

During the month of May the New York State Conservation Department is setting out about 11,000,000 young trees. With the exception of a few trees supplied by the Soil Conservation Service and a few raised by a CCC camp in Allegany County, the trees were all raised in the State's forest tree nurseries at Saratoga and Lowville.

The actual planting is being carried out with the help of 19 CCC Camps. It is expected that this spring's program will result in the reforestation of about 15,000 acres, and will bring the total reforested acreage in the state up to 316,500.

Bee Inspection

As provided by the state law, the Department of Agriculture and Markets makes a yearly inspection of bees about this time of year. Thirty inspectors under the direction of the Bureau of Plant Industry will do the work. One crew will work in the Hudson Valley, another in the eastern Mohawk Valley, one will be assigned to central New York, and two to the western part of the state.

This inspection is done to detect disease, and any colonies which are diseased must be destroyed.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

Monday, May 27th

12:35—"The Future of Artificial Cattle Breeding," Raymond Albrecten.
12:45—"Farm Paper of the Air Book Review," Louis Jones.

Tuesday, May 28th

12:35—"Keeping the Worms Out of Apples," C. G. Small.
12:45—Homemakers' Clinic, "The Woman Whose Meals Had Eye-Appeal," Frances Akin.

Wednesday, May 29th

12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag," "Where to Get the Wherewithal to Electrify Your Farm," Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—Countryside Talk, Halsey B. Knapp.

Thursday, May 30th

Holiday — No program.

Friday, May 31st

12:35—"The Department at Work," G. Emerson Markham.
12:45—Women's Corner, Aldene Langford.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, June 1st

12:35—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "The Story of a 4-H Baseball League," Rensselaer County, N. Y., 4-H Club Members.
12:45—Grange Views and News, "The Case for Temperance," Saratoga Pomona Grange.

Monday, June 3rd

12:35—"Forests of, for, and by the People," Professors Carlson and Hutchinson.
12:45—"The Bad Child," Dr. Robert Frederick.

Tuesday, June 4th

12:35—"Weeds or Wittles?" S. H. Fogg.
12:45—Homemakers' Clinic, "The Woman Who Found Canning Easy," Emma Renaud.

Wednesday, June 5th

12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag "What Electricity Does to People," Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—Countryside Talk, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Thursday, June 6th

12:35—"The Early Bird Gets Quality Hay," J. A. McKee.
12:45—F.F.A., "Home is What You Make It," F.F.A. Chapter, Hartford Central School.

Friday, June 7th

12:35—"Between You and Me," H. R. Waugh.
12:45—Women's Corner, Talma Buster.
8:30—Wgy Farm Forum.

Saturday, June 8th

12:35—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "Why Learn to Judge Livestock?" Sebert R. Schultz.
12:45—Grange Views and News, "Who Shall Market the Farmers' Crops?" Herkimer Pomona Grange.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

DAIRY CATTLE

"Invincible"
Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires.
Orchard Hill Stock Farm, M. R. Klock, Fort Plain, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS Highest herd aver. in N. Y. State and 10th in U. S. for herds tested for five or more years as listed in Volume 10 Red Book. Bulls of serviceable age for sale; also a few females.
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P. O. MADISON, N. Y. SOLSVILLE, N. Y.

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. Tested Holstein and Guernseys In Carload Lots. Ninety Day Retest Guaranteed.
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Tarbell Farms GUERNSEYS
ACCREDITED—350 HEAD—NEGATIVE APPROVED.
Bulls from Proved Sires and High Record Dams.
Also a few choice A.R. cows and well bred heifers.
Visitors always welcome.
Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

TYPE — PRODUCTION
Some Young Guernsey Bull Calves
PRICED SO FARMER CAN BUY.
ACCREDITED — T. B. & ABORTION.
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JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS
COWS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
DELIVERED ANYWHERE.
NOW HAVE TWO TRUCK LOADS OF REG. JERSEYS
RALPH MAXHAM, Quechee, Vermont.

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Established last spring by Mr. Perley A. Dutton, Importer and constructive Jersey breeder for more than 25 years, has within the past few months, supplied Herd Sires to Jersey breeders in Albany, Broome, Columbia, Delaware, Essex, Herkimer and Otsego Counties, as well as groups of cows to accompany some of the bulls — all satisfied patrons.
Imported and high grade Commercial cattle, T.B. and Bangs tested, a prices commensurate with quality.
Visitors always welcome at ALTAMONT JERSEY FARMS, 15 miles from Albany, 10 miles from Schenectady on Route 146. Phone 2301.

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PUREBRED AND GRADE JERSEYS
FRESH AND CLOSE-UP. NEGATIVE.
FREE DELIVERY.
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Purebred Ayrshires Fresh cows—Springers, 150 head of all ages. Young stock of both sexes. Week old heifer calves eligible for registry, $15.00 F.O.B. Accredited—Negative.
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140 Well Bred Cows and Heifers
IN FINE CONDITION, READY FOR PRODUCTION.
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T.B. AND BANGS TESTED.
Champion Stock, Sired by Prince Baronett of Walhalla, Son of Grand Champion of 1939.
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10 DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN YEARLING BULLS of serviceable age. Also bull and heifer calves.
ACCREDITED AND NEGATIVE.
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DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULL CALVES AND YOUNG BULLS UP TO SERVICEABLE AGE.
Priced from $50.00 to $150.00 according to age and finish. Guaranteed Breeders.
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FOR SALE: 3 Pure bred Registered Dual Purpose
SHORTHORN BULLS.
15 MONTHS OLD. ACCREDITED HERD.
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REGISTERED
40 YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE.
SEVERAL YOUNG BULLS. COME AND SEE THEM.
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FOR SALE:
Registered Polled Hereford Bull Calf.
BORN JANUARY.
R. FRANK LEWIS, BERLIN, N. Y.

HEREFORD SERVICE BULL
CALVED JUNE 18, 1938.
Sired by Buck Mischief, used several years by New York State Agricultural College.
A. L. Westervelt, Spencer, N. Y.

HEREFORDS — REGISTERED COWS WITH CALF BY SIDE.
ALSO YEARLING HEIFERS.
FEW PURE BRED COWS WITH CALF BY SIDE.
PRICED RIGHT FOR QUICK SALE.
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FOR SALE —
CHOICE O.I.C. SWINE, BRED SOWS, SHOATS, PIGS.
ALSO FEEDING SHOATS AND PIGS.
YEARLING SERVICE BULLS. HOLSTEINS, GUERNSEYS AND AYRSHIRES.
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We have several choice Belgian Mares and fillies, one pair sorrel mares, light manes and tails, weighing 1800 lbs. each, Imported, well mated; a pair of show mares priced right. If your community or you are in need of a top breeding Stallion will be pleased to hear from you. Photos sent if requested.
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Wanted: Two 2 or 3 yr. old stud colts.
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HARTWICK QUALITY **Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns**
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New York State's Largest U. S. R.O.P. Breeding Farm.
In U. S. R.O.P. Trapnest we produced 44% in 1937, 43% in 1938 of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State. We produced New York State's first U. S. Register of Merit Mating.
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R.O.P. FARM WITH A PROGENY TEST PROGRAM.
5000 SELECTED 2 TO 4 YR. OLD BLOOD TESTED BREEDERS.
V. C. McGregor & Sons, Maine, N. Y.

Porter's Certified Leghorns
We made an excellent record in R.O.P. this year. 61% of our birds laid between 250 and 325 eggs each. Large Leghorns. Large Eggs, High Production. Excellent R.O.P. males heading all breeding pens. 100% Pullorum clean. Send for circular.
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Zimmer's PRODUCTION BRED PULLORUM FREE
WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS, BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSS
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HANSON LEGHORNS and PARMENTER REDS
High Records at Egg Laying Tests. Springbrook Better-Bred Layers for Better Results. (Reduced Prices.)
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PROGENY TESTED
30 years experience
breeding White Leghorns. Our New York State Official Laying Test records show a seven years livability average of 93%, and egg production average of 64½%. Ask for circular and prices.
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Big, hardy, vigorous, low mortality, great layers of big white eggs, as broilers dress yellow.
Eggs reasonable. Circular free.
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Family history A8J; 14 daughters trapped, 8 died — out goes the family from our breeding program.
Watch our next ad for family G62H.
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PULLETS
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High Pen all Breeds Central, N. Y., 1939.
Five birds laid over 300 points. Every male from 250 egg dam or better. Excellent livability, big husky birds laying large chalk white eggs.
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Trapnested, Progeny Tested, Pullorum Free.
Started Pullets. Free Circular Tells Everything.
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FOR SALE: Certified Cobbler, Chippewa and Green Mountain Seed Potatoes.
Also horses and Used Machinery.
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PURITY 99.3% — GERMINATION 97%.
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Certified Wisconsin No. 38 Barley
CERESAN TREATED. SMOOTH AWNED.
PURITY 99.3% — GERMINATION 98%.
First award certified seed show, Rochester.
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"BLUE HUBBARD SQUASH" — Colby's Boston Type. Large, rough, hard shelled, thick meated, heavy yielding, disease-free strain. To grow the best squash possible, get your seed of Colby. Write for full particulars. JAMES T. COLBY, Litchfield, N. H. P. O. Hudson, N. H., R.F.D. No. 1.

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Cayuga and Manchu Soybeans, Field Beans, Upright Oats, Wild White Clover, Millet, Sudan Grass, Grass Seeds, Pasture mixtures, etc. Free Price List.
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HONEY LOOK, LOWER PRICES. 60 lbs. best clover, $4.50, 28 lbs., $2.25; 60 lbs. Buckwheat, $3.30; 60 lbs. Mixed, $3.90. Not prepaid. 10 lbs. Clover, postpaid, $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Honey for Health.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED — SINGLE MAN.
GOOD MILKER, TEAMSTER, GENERAL FARMER, SOBER. BOARD AND ROOM AND $30 PER MONTH, YEAR AROUND.
Archie Dean, Neversink, Sull. Co., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

Because of High Line going through, I am offering for sale at a bargain, latest model DELCO LIGHT PLANT with good set of large batterics, radio and other accessories. If you are interested, come and see it. no letters answered.
HAROLD C. TRIPP, DRYDEN, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

COWS THAT have been T.B. tested or Bang's tested, even when marked, are not selling at a discount from other cows sold for meat purposes on our public markets. This point should now be cleared up in a good many minds, for you should not continue to be receiving less for these animals, which are fit for food. There is, nevertheless, a justifiable reason why so many still feel that a price differential should continue to be taken. For a number of years, during the first T.B. testing, a good many reactor cows were condemned by government inspectors because they really were unfit for food, but this was always after the packer had bought them, and so he had to buy at a discount to offset this almost complete loss on a cow that was condemned. The situation is entirely different today; condemnations on second or third tests, or on Bang's cows, are not any greater than on any other cows, and the price, therefore, is NOT DIFFERENT, and it is not justifiable for any cow buyer to try to make a price differential. Incidentally, butcher cows of all classes continue in active demand at all markets.

* * *

It is not advisable to turn out to grass any livestock that has been on dry feed all winter, if you plan to market it shortly. In the first place, grass cows will not kill as well for the packer, and therefore he cannot be expected to give as much. In the second place, any livestock will shrink in weight when first turned on grass, or until it has become well accustomed to a grass diet again. Please do not confuse this with a long-term pasture program, as it applies only to stock which you plan to market for meat soon.

* * *

Old or barren ewes and yearlings, which are in good flesh, should be marketed at once. They are bringing good money now, but always break as warm or hot weather arrives and the public has no appetite for heavy mutton. Then soon now, the lamb men in the South will be weaning their lambs and culling out and marketing a world of old ewes. Right now is also the time to see that your lambs do not get a set-back when you turn the ewes out. Keep your lambs "coming" through this period, and they will continue to gain until ready for market. Grain both lambs and ewes, if necessary, in order to do this.

* * *

My hog predictions of a couple of weeks ago went "blooey". Yet hog receipts have fallen off. Supplies of pork in this country were, and are, lighter than a year ago. England gets 30 or 40% of its supply from the Scandinavian countries, which had apparently been cut off. But in spite of all this, the hog market broke again. Just why, or what it's all about, no one seems to know. Maybe we had better send a couple of our good, honest farmers, without "contacts", over there and find out. Politicians seem to have the "contacts", but get most unusual answers to say the least.

Success With Calfhood Vaccination

DELAWARE County, New York, Farm and Home Bureau News publishes another interesting experience of a dairyman in controlling Bang's Disease by calfhood vaccination.

The dairy is owned by William J. Storie of Bovina Center. When the experiment was started in 1936, the herd consisted of 45 Jerseys. The blood test showed 5 animals or 11 per cent to be positive. Mr. Storie had had much trouble with abortion in preceding years.

During the fall and winter of 1936 and 1937 all the calves about the ages of five to eight months were vaccinated. The evidence so far in this herd is very favorable to calf vaccination for Bang's Disease.

Vaccination for Bang's Disease is still in the experimental stage, but so far scientists are agreed that the following principles should be observed:

1. Calves should be vaccinated between the ages of 5 and 8 months.

2. Only one kind of vaccine is used. It is called "Strain 29."

3. Only a competent veterinarian should do the job.

The "Hidden Name" Game

For several issues we and our readers have been playing a "Hidden Name" game. Usually in our advertising columns we have been printing about a dozen names and addresses of subscribers. These names stand alone and do not have any connection with advertisements or articles.

If you find your name and address printed in this manner, we will send you $1.00 if you will write and ask for it within one week of the date of the issue.

Up to date practically every person whose name has appeared, standing alone on some page other than page 1, has responded and has received his or her $1.00. Look carefully through this issue, and if you find your name and write promptly, your $1.00 will be sent by return mail.

"We Want Flint Corn — But Try and Get It!"

(*Continued from Page* 3)

So run their monotonous replies. I have talked with farmers. One fine old-fashioned farmer (age 79) in northern Vermont said that he raised corn. I went into his barn. He kept cows, sheep, hogs — and he raised corn, shucked it, piled his corn-shed full, and then every day shelled enough in his hand sheller to feed the stock. He was a real, independent, self sufficient farmer. The old man was as straight as a ram rod and as healthy as a boy of 30.

When I read in your recent article about flint corn that there were 45,000 acres grown in New England, the mystery began to deepen even more. The Vermont Guild of Old Time Crafts & Industries has opened a new market for corn and no corn man seems interested. And our mill is not the only mill in the United States — there are many others. Stone ground corn meal is becoming popular, as are stone ground wheat, buckwheat, rye and other flours. People are waking up. One of the biggest evidences is the recent growth in sales of stone ground corn meal, wheat, rye and other grains. This has and will continue to make a new and growing market for farmers.

The *American Agriculturist* can do a lot of good in spreading the word about this new but old use for cereals. Perhaps also the farmers' hard working wives will lead happier and better lives if they can have the rich, nutritious stone ground meals and maple syrup and honey and other things our forefathers ate and flourished on.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

May 25	Jersey Sale of George H. Double and George M. Gray, Canton, Ohio.
May 25	Thatch Meadow Farm Guernsey Dispersal, St. James, L. I., New York.
May 25	Jersey Auction, Farm of Edmond Butler, Chester, N. Y.
May 25	Phileidor Farm Guernsey Dispersal Sale, Carmel, N. Y.
May 28	Annual Canadian National Holstein Sale, Brampton, Ontario.
June 1	New York Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Geneva, N. Y.
June 4	St. Lawrence Valley Ayrshire Club Sale, Gouverneur, N. Y.
June 8	New England Milking Shorthorn Annual Consignmet Sale, Eastern States Exposition Grounds, Springfield, Mass.
June 8	Milking Age Holstein Dispersal Sale, John Hallbana, Strykersville, N. Y.
June 15	Highland Farms Guernsey Dispersal Sale, Chatham, N. Y.
June 19	118th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
June 20	Absolute Guernsey Dispersal of Silver-Forest Fruit and Stock Farms, Silver Creek, N. Y.
June 27-28	Crum Creek Farms Guernsey Dispersal, Newtown Square, Pa.
Sept. 20	Lancaster County Holstein Breeders Sale, Lampeter, Pa.
Sept. 27	Dutchess County, N. Y., Annual Guernsey Sale, Salt Point, N. Y.
Sept. 28	Cayuga County, N. Y., Guernsey Sale.
Oct. 4	Pennsylvania State Holstein Sale, Lancaster, Pa.
Oct. 5	Thatch Meadow Farm Guernsey Dispersal, St. James, Long Island, N. Y.
Oct. 7	New England Guernsey Sale at Hilltop Farm, Suffield, Conn.

Coming Events

May 28-29	State-Wide Rural Church Conference, Lisle, N. Y.
May 31	Parish Show (Jersey), Susquehanna County, Pa.
June 5	Annual Convention of Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
June 5	72nd Annual Meeting of American Jersey Cattle Clubs, Louisville, Ky.
June 20	Annual Meeting of Dairymen's League Cooperative Assoc., Stanley Theater, Utica, New York.
July 22-26	Farm & Home Week, Storrs, Conn.
August 1	Station Field Day, Experiment Station Farm, Mount Carmel, Conn., 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Aug. 25-Sept. 2	New York State Fair, 100th Anniversary, Syracuse, N. Y.
Dec. 9-12	22nd Annual Convention of American Farm Bureau Federation, Baltimore, Md.



Horses affected with BOWEL CATARRH, minor KIDNEY or LIVER disturbance require more grain . . can do less work. Dr. Naylor's Tonic For Horses is an effective aid in correcting these conditions.

FOR HORSES ONLY - PER PACKAGE 75¢

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NEWTON'S VETERINARY COMPOUND



For Horses, Cattle, Hogs

Used nearly 60 years, for coughs due to colds. Powder form. Easily given. Economical. 13 oz. size, 65c—2 lbs., $1.25 (25 days treatment). At dealers or mailed postpaid. Write for FREE circular.

Newton Horse Med. Co., 5170 Hillsboro, Detroit, Mich.

Thomas H. Monroe, R. 1, Camillus, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS

New England Breeders' Sale

OF

40 HEAD OF HIGH CLASS MILKING SHORTHORNS

Saturday, June 8th, 1940, 1 P. M. Daylight Time

At Eastern States Exposition Grounds, Springfield, Mass.

15 Cows with records up to 600 Lbs. Butterfat.
15 Bred and open heifers of splendid breeding.
7 Herd heading young bulls. T.B & Bangs freo.

THE PICK OF NEW ENGLAND HERDS

For Catalog write W. J. HARDY,
Milking Shorthorn Society,
7 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

W. Arthur Simpson, Sale Manager.

Western New York Dispersal Sale

JUNE 8, 1940

JOHN HALLBAUER, STRYKERSVILLE, N. Y., Wyoming County.

20 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

T.B. ACCREDITED — BANG APPROVED.

Herd founded 33 years ago. CTA average over 400 lb. of fat annually for several years. Majority due to freshen in November and December.

Send for catalog to owner,
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R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.

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HEAVY AND HANDY-WEIGHT FARM WORK HORSES: high-grade Belgians and Percherons at lowest country prices. FRED CHANDLER, Charlton, Iowa.

SWINE

PIGS --- PIGS --- PIGS

Medium YORKSHIRE and CHESTER WHITE cross, color white. BERKSHIRE and CHESTER WHITE, color black and white.

6 to 8 wks. @ $3.50 each.
8 to 10 wks. @ $4.00 each.

Will ship two or more C.O.D., F.O.B. Woburn, Mass. No charge for crating. Orders requiring inoculation 35c extra, for each pig.

Telephone 0230.

John J. Scannell, Russell St., WOBURN, MASS.

Spring Pigs For Sale: Send and have your order filled with pigs that will please you. All eating, all large type. They sold for feeders or breeders. 6-7 wks., $3.25 each; 8-9 wks., $3.50 each. Breeds: Chester White, Yorkshire and Chester cross or Berkshire-Chester cross. Will ship any number C.O.D., and in any way pigs do not please you in 10 days, return them at my expense. Your money will be returned.

Walter Lux, Tel. 0086, Woburn, Mass.

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Thrifty, rugged stock of exceptional quality.

Berkshire and Chester crossed or Yorkshire and Chester crossed } 7 to 8 weeks old $3.50; 8 to 10 weeks old $4.00
Chester Whites ---------- 7 to 8 weeks old $4.25

All orders carefully filled.

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LEXINGTON, MASS. — TEL. 1085.

TOP Quality Pigs Chester & Yorkshire—Berkshire & O. I. C.

Crossed. 6-7 wks., $3.50 each. 8-9 wks., $4.00. Ship C.O.D. Our Guarantee: A square deal at all times.

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SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

COLLIE PUPS. Farm raised. Beautiful, intelligent. Males $10; females $5. P. McCULLOUGH, Mercer, Pa.

GOATS

MILK GOATS—Alpine-Toggenberg grades, fresh now. Also farm pups. PONY FARM, HIMROD, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED Teat Dilators



Safe and dependable treatment for Spider Teat, Scab Teats, Cut and Bruised Teats, Obstructions.

Dr. Naylor Dilators are sterilized, medicated and saturated with the antiseptic ointment in which they are packed. They have a deep yielding surface of soft absorbent texture which fits either large or small teats without overstretching or tearing and which carries the medication INTO teat canal to seat of trouble.

Easy to Insert—Stay in the Teat

The Only Soft Surface Dilators

Whether infection at end of teat, cut or bruised, the resulting condition which closes teat canal making it hard to milk is always the same — INFLAMMATION.

To relieve inflammation in a wound or bruise the treatment most universally used by the veterinary and medical profession is—to apply antiseptics, healing agents and a sterilized, soft absorbent dressing

Dr. Naylor's Medicated Teat Dilators apply this same treatment for removing inflammation from the milk canal of cows' teats. They carry antiseptics and healing agents into teat canal to combat infection and promote healing. The dilators themselves are sterilized, soft, absorbent dressings which protect the inflamed area, absorb inflammatory exudates and keep teat canal open in its natural shape while tissues heal.



Sterilized, Medicated—Packed in Antiseptic Ointment

Large Pkg. (48 Dilators) $1.00
Trial Pkg. (18 Dilators) .50

H. W. Naylor Co. . . MORRIS, N.Y.

Mfrs. of Dependable Veterinary Products

WOOL WANTED. Montgomery Worsted Mills, Inc., Montgomery, N. Y.

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VILLAGE FARM AND GOOD HOME.—Handy to West Shore, Keuka Lake, 36 acres: 10 tillage, 4 orchard, balance pasture and woods. 9-room house, hot water heat, electricity, bath. 34 ft. barn and poultry house. $2700. Terms arranged. Free circular.
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101-Acres, New Buildings

New tractor and equipment (cost $1000), saw mill, 8 cattle, 200 hens, machinery, crops included: 6-room home. Grade-A barn, 60 ft. hen house, elec. available; on improved road; cost $6500, real bargain at $3300, terms; picture pg. 53 New Free Catalog.
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New Homes—good soil—water. CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS. Dept. W, 335 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.

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We can supply you with signs, printed on heavy, coated cloth, that meet legal requirements. Write for prices.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
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Charles City, Iowa

Dr. Salsbury's PHEN-O-SAL TABLETS

LEARN CHICK SEXING
MAKE UP TO $100 PER DAY. JAPANESE METHOD. Experienced instructor. Write for details.
Fern Peterson,
BOX A, CALLICOON, NEW YORK

Baby Chicks

CONTENT FARMS
WHITE LEGHORNS
WINNER ALL BREEDS
Central N. Y. 1939
Also Winner of
POULTRY TRIBUNE CUP
13 bird pen 3274 eggs, 3398.48 points
20 bird pen 4964 eggs, 5149 points
5 birds laid over 300 points each
No Artificial Lights Used.
All breeding males pedigree hatched from 250 egg birds or better. Every egg incubated is produced on our own farm. Every bird on our farm is N. Y. State bloodtested by the tube agglutination method and pronounced "Free of Pullorum". Our May chicks make good winter layers.
Write for free Catalog.
CONTENT FARMS, Box B, CAMBRIDGE, N. Y.

CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 Lbs. Mated with Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested, healthy, vigorous, selected stock. For June delivery at $7.00 per 100; $33.00 per 500, $65.00 per 1000; Sexed Pullets $14.00 per 100, Cockerels $1.50 per 100. Order from this Ad. or write for Catalog. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.
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GUAR. 95% TRUE TO SEX

Chicks Mon. and Thurs.	Nonsexed 100	Pullets 100	Cockerels 100
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ENGLISH White Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	9.00	7.50
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H. Mix $6.50-100. From 2 and 3 year old FREE RANGE Breeders Bloodtested. 1940 Catalog FREE with further information. STONEY RUN POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, H. M Leister, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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	100	500	1000
Large Type Sexed Wh.			
Leg. Pullets, 95% G.	$11.00	$55.00	$110
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B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65
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Heavy Mixed	5.00	25.00	50

Light Mix $5.00; Day Old Leghorn Cockerels $1.50; Heavy Cockerels $5. Less than 100 add 1c a chick. Bloodtested Breeders. Shipped Parcel Post P.P.
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100% live del. Postpaid	100	500	1000
Eng. W. Leg. Sex. Pullets, 90% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120
New Hamp. Red Pullets, 90% guar.	9.50	47.50	95
B. & W. Rock, R. I. Red Pullets, 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85
Red-Rock Cross Pullets, 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85
White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65
Bar. & Wh. Rocks and R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80

Day Old Leg. Cockerels $2.-100; H. Cockls,, $5.50-100; H. Mix, $6.-100; L. Mix, $5.50. Breeders Blood Tested.
Maple Lawn Poultry Farm, Box D, McAlisterville, Pa.

NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or COD. Hanson or English Sexed Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)	100	500	1000
	$11.00	$55.00	$110
St. Run White Leghorns	5.50	27.50	55
Barred or Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	60

H Mix $6.-100; L. Mix $5; Leghorn Cockerels $1.50-100. Breeders Bloodtested. P.P. Write for Circular.
NIEMOND'S POULTRY FARM HATCHERY,
Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

HIGGINS' CHICKS— New Hampshires and Sex-Linked. Pullorum Clean. Day-old pullets, Rock-Red Cross. N. H. Cockerel Chicks $5 per 100. Folder Free.
Canobie Poultry Farm,
GEORGE W. HIGGINS, R. I, SALEM DEPOT, N. H.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Eggs and the War

By J. C. HUTTAR

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE once said that an army moves on its stomach. Since his reputation gives him credit with having been a pretty fair military man, he probably knew whereof he spoke. This fact apparently makes some folks feel that all food, like steel and oil, is war material and must increase rapidly in value as the war increases in intensity. But it seems to me that, if Napoleon had gone into details on his statement, he wouldn't have put eggs at the top of the list of army movers.



J. C. Huttar

In other words, if a can of beans would move an army a foot a dozen of eggs would advance it only a quarter of an inch.

Not that eggs aren't a great food. They are. But they're too sensitive to shock and rough handling to set down alongside of exploding shells. The army's supply wagons can't always travel on paved roads either.

So, the effect of war on egg prices works through the people back home. Its action is indirect and so, much slower. It works about like this:

1. The agriculture of a nation at war changes toward the increased production of grains, beans and meat. The production of other things goes down. Increase in feed grain prices hurries the shift away from poultry.

2. Import and export routines are changed by the war. The warring nations often have their exports greatly reduced and have to import their foods from different nations than in peace times.

3. Neutrals who are free to supply the belligerents shift their agriculture more slowly but still toward those products which the warring nations need. And neutrals may also have to replace certain foods which they normally get from one of the warring nations by growing more at home and importing from other neutrals.

This War and Eggs

Let's translate these changes into modern times.

The warring nations reduce their egg production and produce more wheat, corn, hogs, beef, beans, etc.

Holland and the Scandinavian countries in peace times export a lot of eggs.

Among the present belligerents, Britain is the only important importer of eggs. Among the neutrals, South America and the West Indies, including Cuba, are the chief egg customers.

Now, just in case it has slipped your mind, there is a fair-sized war going on in Asia too. One of the belligerents there, China by name, has long been a big exporter of eggs, chiefly canned and dried eggs.

It seems quite definite now that Canada and our country will be called on to supply the demands of both Britain and the neutral egg importers in the late winter, spring and early summer. Then during the rest of the year Argentina will have to do the shipping, for that will be the time of its flush production, since the seasons are opposite to ours in the Southern Hemisphere.

I want to say again, as I have many times before, that we must not lose track of canned eggs. While the kind of eggs we produce and market in the Northeast practically never get into cans, because they're too high priced, the use of the lower grades for this purpose takes them out of price competition with all eggs marketed in the shell. So let's not forget the Chinese war.

What's Going On

In times like these I believe the toughest job we have is to separate fact from fiction. The ratio is about one to three. On the side of facts we have only facts but on the other side we have rumors, propaganda and wishful thinking.

Here in the heart of the world's biggest egg market, where speculation is part of the business, rumors are so thick you can cut them with a dull knife.

Without a war we would have a very weak egg market. But rumors of export business, present and future, together with the sure feeling that all prices must soon advance, add unnatural strength to the market. Because of this, more eggs went into storage in April this year than last. The increase was 25%, equally divided between shell and canned eggs. The total in the country was, on May 1, only 6% below last year (we had too many in 1939) while on April 1 we were 25% below.

Canadian government reports say that its hatcheries are turning out more chicks than last year, while in the U. S. we are running 15 to 20% below last year (the May hatchery report will be off the government presses by the time you read this).

I get a weekly official report from Canada which says that *no actual export business in eggs has developed yet.* I have a confirmation this morning direct from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's New York office that 9,000 cases of eggs for Scotland have actually been bought and loaded on ships which sail May 15 and 18.

So much for facts.

The Last World War

Looking at the latest publication of Farm Economics, from Bill Myer's department at Cornell, I see that in 1915 eggs were lower in price than in 1914 (the war started August 1, 1914), but in 1916 prices were substantially higher and continued going up until 1920.

Summary

As usual, I feel obliged to put all these egg scramblings together and give you my interpretation of them. So, as Charlie McCarthy would say, "Brace yourself, here it comes."

On the unpleasant side we have a few more hens, too many storage eggs (perhaps), a bigger hatch of chicks in Canada and only fair consumption of eggs by our own people.

On the other side of the ledger we have less fact and more prospect. The fact is that the U. S. hatch of chicks is substantially smaller so far. The prospects are that there will be some export business and that the general price level will be higher.

My interpretation is that the outlook for eggs is better than it has been for 6 months, but still nothing to write home about. If I had to make my living keeping chickens and had a farm that would produce grain, I'd grow more wheat, corn and oats than I was in the habit of doing.

And as my parting shot — Broilers, being a meat, look good to me from here on out. I say this especially in view of the lighter hatch.

You be sure to draw your own conclusions, though.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns, New Hampshires, Wyandottes Reds, Rocks, Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks
All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with
NO REACTORS FOUND
Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.
"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1927. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue Free. Over nine million chicks in 1938, and again in 1939. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.
Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.
"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

REDBIRD FARM
75,000 State-Tested Breeders
98% Livability 1st 4 Weeks Guaranteed on Special, Grade-A and Grade-B Chicks
Customers report 3-lb. Broilers at 10 weeks; 50% Production of 24-oz. eggs at 6 months.
R. I. REDS, ROCK-RED Broiler Cross, RED-ROCK Sex-Link Cross, BARRED ROCKS, WHITE LEGHORNS. SEXING SERVICE, all breeds. Guaranteed 95% Accurate.
Write for Free Folder and Low May Prices.
REDBIRD FARM, Route 11 Wrentham, Mass.

S.C.R.I. RED Chicks
LARGEST RED BREEDER
In State, Pullorum Tested
(Tube Agglut.)
No Reactors. Big flock averages assured. R.O.P. 1939 averages: 234 eggs, 25.8 oz. per doz., bird wt. 6.2 lbs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special prices to 4-H and Agr. Students. Reductions for large orders or calling at hatchery. Free Booklet.
DOUGLASTON
Douglaston Manor Farm, R.D. 1, Pulaski, N. Y.

MAPES CHICKS
Sturdy, fast growing, large egg chicks from Mapes bloodtested breeders. All breeding males are R.O.P. pedigreed.
White Leghorns, New Hampshires and Barred Rocks from healthy Mapes Certified breeders.
Red-Rock pullets — All-round production birds. Red-Rock cockerels are excellent and profitable broiler birds.
Send for folder and prices today.
WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

English White Leghorn PULLETS
4 weeks old from healthy, well paying flocks, 25c ea.
COCKERELS SAME BREED AND AGE, 8c
Shipments are made by express collect.
A 10% deposit will book your order.
Also Baby Chicks, Ducklings, Turkey Poults.
FAIRVIEW HATCHERY, THERESA, N. Y.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS
Special prices on pullet chicks for immediate delivery. White and Brown Leghorns 15c, New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Red Rocks, 14c. Pullets guaranteed 95%. Pullorum clean. Free catalog and prices on other chicks.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box A, Liberty, N. Y.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
from high record trapnested, bloodtested stock; Imported and bred this strain for 25 years. Sexed or Unsexed chicks. Free circular.
DAVID M. HAMMOND, Rt. 3, Cortland, N. Y.

TURKEYS

Turkey Poults-Bronze & White Holland
Also Br.-Red cross. Strong, early-maturing, meat type. Write for prices.
Timerman's Turkey Farm, - LaFargeville, N. Y.

BIG BREASTED TURKEYS 5,000 WEEKLY
Bronze, Black, White and Red. Special Breeding Stock. Correctly hatched. Guar. Poults. Prompt delivery. New low prices. Write to:
S. W. KLINE Box 6, MIDDLECREEK, PENNA.

10,000 STARTED TURKEY POULTS
Bronze, W Holland, Bourbon Reds, Narragansett and Black Spanish. 3 weeks to 8 weeks old. Past Brooding stage and ready for range. 50c to $1. ea. F.O.B. Farm. Also day old Poults CIRCULAR.
SEIDELTON FARMS, WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.

BABY TURKEYS, ALL BREEDS. Broad breasted, quick developing market birds. Pullorum tested. We own our breeders, therefore, sure of quality—priced right.
PINE CREEK TURKEY ROOST, Holland, Michigan.

Jay B. Amsden, New Berlin, N. Y.

DUCKLINGS

Ducklings. Pekins $13.00 hundred, runners $12.00. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

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OUR GUARANTEE. You need have no hesitation in sending money to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST baby chick advertisers. If they fail to send the chicks to you, your money will be refunded. We require every advertiser to stand back of statements made in the advertisement. Obviously no one can guarantee that chicks will live. To take advantage of our guarantee it is necessary, when writing advertisers, to say, "I saw your advertisement in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

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KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

• Smart poultrymen demand Kerr quality. They know Kerr layers produce heavily. Kerr breeders are rigidly culled, banded and blood-tested—checked for strong, vigorous ancestry. A 32-year breeding program and a 240-acre breeding farm is your assurance of high productivity, high profits.

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Call your local branch office:

NEW JERSEY: Jamesburg, Paterson, Woodbury
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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

REDUCTION IN PRICE
BABY CHICKS $8. per 100

EGGS FOR HATCHING,
SPECIAL PRICE ON LARGE ORDERS.

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE Circular.

JOSEPH TOLMAN — I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
Dept. B, ROCKLAND MASS.

STOP! TAKE NO CHANCES BUY 20th CENTURY CHICKS — Our 40th Year

For immediate shipment	Straight 100	Pullets 100	Ckls. 100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed	$6.40	$13.00	$2.00
Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds	7.40	10.50	7.50
Black Giants, New Hampshires, White Giants, Brahmas	8.40	11.50	8.50
White Pekin Ducklings	12.00		
Assorted, any and all breeds	4.95	10.00	5.95

Pullets guaranteed 95% accurate. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Healthy chicks from BWD tested breeders. Order direct from ad for quick delivery. Will ship C.O.D.
20th CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, New Washington, O.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Han. or Eng. Large Type	100	500	1000
Sex. Leg. Plt's (95% guar.)	$11.00	$55.00	$110.00
Han. or Eng. Large Type W. Leg.	5.50	27.50	55.00
Everypay Str. Brown Leghorns	5.50	27.50	55.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
W. Wy., Bf. Orps., Rd-Rock Cross	7.00	35.00	70.00
White Jersey Giants	9.00	45.00	90.00
Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	9.00	18.00
Assorted or H. Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.00

From Free Range Flocks. Circular FREE.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY.
Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets 100% live del.	Str. 100	Pult's 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Eng. Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	10.00	7.00
N. H. Reds, Red-Rock Cross	8.00	11.00	7.50
White & Black Minorcas	7.00	14.00	3.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	8.00	5.00

All Breeders Bloodtested. Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our 1940 FREE Catalog of 30 years Breeding Experience.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

BOS CHICKS & PULLETS. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Leghorcas, Anconas, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, unsexed $6.-100; Sexed $12.-100; Mixed $4.-100; Cockerels $1.65-100; PULLETS—6, 8, 10, 12 wks. ready for shipment. C.O.D. Catalog free.
BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

HANSON-HOLLYWOOD LEGHORNS

Hollywood Strain from 2 to 3 year old hen breeders. Chicks $6.50-100; Pullets $12.-100. Hanson Strain Chicks $6.50-100; Pullets $12-100. 95% guarantee. Day Old Cockerels $2.-100. FREE CATALOG.
C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM,
Box 37, Richfield, Pa.

Mountain View Chicks — Cash or C.O.D.

BLOOD TESTED	100	500	1000
English White Leghorns	$ 5.50	$27.50	$ 55.00
Sexed Leghorn Pullets	11.00	55.00	110.00

H. Mix $6; L. Mix $5; Leg. Ckls. $1.50. Circular free.
LESTER NIEMOND, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Woodsman, Mark That Tree

(*Continued from Page* 10)

paper pulp, and the job of cutting and assembling this wood for delivery to the pulp company will be completed this summer.

Thus through cooperation there comes to the old Tioga County hills a new enterprise which, while small, will still bring to farmers some badly needed extra dollars.

Interesting also is the pioneer work of this woodland cooperative because it points the way for other groups of woodland owners throughout the Northeast to go and do likewise, thereby killing two birds with one stone, so to speak; first, increasing the care and development of our thousands of acres of woodlands, and second, getting for the farmer-owner more cash returns from this important crop. You may be sure, for example, that after a farmer has realized some money from his woodlot he will be more careful about turning his stock into his woods and thus destroying their future possibilities.

It is interesting also to remember that many of our poorer lands are going back to woods or have already gone. Therefore, any plan for treating this increasing amount of land in woods scientifically and for increasing the cash returns from these woods is well worth while.

Don't Hold Back the Pullets

Is there any danger in forcing pullets to the point where they will lay before they are fully matured?

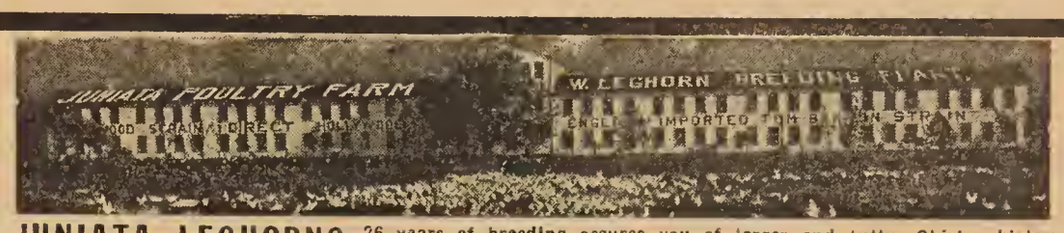
In recent years it has come to be generally recognized that the date of the first egg is determined more by heredity than it is by feeding. The important thing is to raise the pullets well, and in our opinion there is no good reason for trying to hold them back by cutting down on the mash and increasing the amount of scratch grain.

Do You Want Farm Help?

We have had a number of letters recently apparently from fine people who are making the fight of their lives to keep off from relief, or who having been forced on relief want to get good jobs and support themselves again. Many of these people are experienced farm workers. If you need help, write full details immediately to *American Agriculturist,* Department F, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, and we may be able to suggest somebody whom you can interview.



"Insure everything in the place, but the clock. My employees keep their eyes on that."



JUNIATA LEGHORNS 26 years of breeding assures you of larger and better Chicks, higher livability, pullets mature early, larger eggs and higher flock average. Breeders are large birds of Tom Barron Strain on free range. Write for FREE photos of our farm and stock. Chicks as low as $5.50 per 100; Pullets $11.-100; Cockerels $2.00-100.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARMS BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

STRICKLER'S *Extra Profit-Bred* BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

OFFICIAL PENNA. STATE BLOOD-TESTED. R.O.P. MALE MATINGS
QUALITY, SATISFACTION, GUARANTEED.

	50	100	500	1000
ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS	$3.50	$6.75	$32.00	$63.00
SEXED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS	7.00	13.50	66.00	130.00
WHITE ROCKS, BARRED ROCKS, NEW HAMPS.	3.75	7.25	36.00	70.00
WHITE GIANTS, MAMMOTH BRAHMAS	4.50	8.75	42.00	83.00

All Shipments Prepaid; Can ship C.O.D. Prices, Catalog Free.
STRICKLER POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PA.

CLOVERDALE CHICKS — NEW FREE CATALOG

Shipments Monday, 95% true to Sex Guar.	Unsexed	95% Pullets	Cockerels
Large Type S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$6.00—100	$11.00	$2.00
Barred Rocks, White Rocks and Rhode Island Reds	6.50—100	8.50	4.90
New Hampshire Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Rocks	7.00—100	8.50	4.90
Buff, Black and White Minorcas and Red-Rock Cross	7.00—100	14.00	4.90

Mixed Chicks $5.00-100. All CLOVERDALE Chicks are from Blood Tested Breeders. 100% live delivery Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Order from this ad or write for Catalog.
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY, Cloyd Neimond, Prop., Dept. B, McAlisterville, Pa.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Elec. incubators. Hatches on Mon. and Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo catalog.

Cash or C.O.D. Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$6.00	$12.00	$1.50
Barred & White Rocks / R. I. Reds, Wyandottes	6.50	10.00	6.50
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	7.50	11.00	7.00
B. & W. MINORCAS	6.00	12.00	2.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	8.00	12.00	8.00

RED-ROCK CROSS $7.-100; H. MIXED, $5.50-100. HEAVY BROILER COCKERELS (our selection) $5.00-100; LIGHT AND HEAVY COCKERELS (75% heavy Ckls.) $4.00-100. All breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY Box A. McAlisterville, Pa.

WENE CHICKS (EXTRA PROFIT)

NEW LOW PRICES — PEAK QUALITY.

Prices per 100	Utility	Select
WH. LEGHORNS (Not Sexed)	$ 7.40	$8.40
WH. LEGHORNS 95% Pullets	13.90	15.90
B. or WH. ROCKS, R. I. or N. H. REDS	7.40	8.40

For less than 100, add 2c per chick. For 1,000 and over deduct ½c per chick. Postpaid; 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order today. FREE Catalog describes 9 Pure Breeds and 4 WENE-crosses. Ask about Mutual Aid Thrift Plan.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Box B62, Vineland, N. J.

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

CASH OR C.O.D.	Non-Sexed 100	Pullets 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Hanson			
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	10.00	7.50
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	11.00	7.50
Red-Rock, Rock-Red Cross	8.00	10.00	8.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	8.00	6.50

Hanson S. C. W. LEG. CKLS. $2.-100; $8.-500; $15.-1000. Postpaid. All Breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. Antigen method. 100% live delivery. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate. Hatches Monday & Thursdays. Order direct from adv. or write for actual photo catalog.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched. 95% PULLETS GUAR.	Unsex. 100	Pul't's 100	Ckls. 100
Will Ship Cash or C.O.D.			
Large Type English Leghorns	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	10.00	6.00
Red-Rock Cross	7.00	10.00	6.50
Rock-Red Cross	8.00	10.00	8.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	12.00	6.50
Heavy Mixed	6.00	8.00	5.00

100% live del. We pay postage. Order direct from ad or write for Free Circular giving full details of our Breeders and Hatchery.
SHIRK'S POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY,
H. C. SHIRK, Prop. Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

Hatches Tues. & Thurs. 100% live del. P. Paid	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Large Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$6.50	$13.00	$2.00
B & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, W. Wy.	7.00	9.00	7.00
Sp. N. H. Reds, Rk.-Red Cross	9.00	13.00	9.50
Red-Rock Cross	8.00	9.00	8.50
H Mixed	6.00	6.50	5.50

95% guar. accurate. All Breeders Blood-Tested for B. W.D. Antigen method. Write for FREE Catalog with actual Photo of Poultry Farm and Hatchery.
McALISTERVILLE POULTRY FARM HATCHERY.
Edgar C. Leister, Owner. Box 20, McAlisterville. Pa.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS — PAY

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction & safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. & Thurs.—Unsexed Pullets, Cockerels. Will Ship C.O.D.	per 100	per 100	per 100
White or Brown Leghorns	$6.00	$12.50	$1.50
Bl. or Buff Leg., Anconas	6.50	13.50	1.50
Bar. White or Buff Rocks	6.50	9.00	7.00
W. Wy., N. Hamps. R. I. Reds	6.50	9.00	7.00
Red-Rk. or Rk.-Red Crosses	6.50	9.00	7.00
Lt. Brahmas or Wh. Giants	8.00	9.00	9.00
Grade A Chicks—From Our Breeding Supply Flocks			
White or Black Leghorns	$10.00	$15.00	$3.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	10.00	11.00	7.50
New Hampshires	11.00	12.00	7.50
Heavy Ckls.—our choice—when available			4.95

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Twenty-three years Breeding and Hatching experience, assures you the highest quality. Breeders Blood Tested Postage Paid. Circular FREE. Cash or C.O.D. Prompt Service and Live del. guar. Pullets guar. 95% accurate.

	per 100 Unsexed	100 Pullets	100 Ck'ls.
Large Type White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$2.00
Bred-to-Lay S. C. Br. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	2.00
White or Barred Rocks	7.00	10.00	6.00
New Hampshires or S.C. R.I. Reds	7.00	12.00	4.00

Less than 100 add 1c per chick. Also started Chicks.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, (Prop.) Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHIX BAUMGARDNER'S POULTS

All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Order from ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage Paid.

Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 7.00—100
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets	13.00—100
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds	7.00—100
New Hampshires, W. Wyand., Buff Orps.	7.50—100
Jersey White Giants	9.00—100
Lamonas (Dual Purpose Breed)	10.00—100
Heavy Mixed $6.00-100. Leg. Cockerels	2.00—100

TURKEY POULTS. Write for early order discounts.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box A, Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS FROM BLOOD TESTED BREEDERS

WHITE P. ROCKS
BARRED P. ROCKS
R. I. REDS
ENG. TYPE LEG.

$5.50-100

Leg. Cockerels $1.50-100; Leg. Pullets $10.-100; Mixed Chicks $5.-100. Will ship C.O.D. Ship every Mon. and Thurs. For less than 100 add one cent per chick.
ELSASSER'S HATCHERY, Box A, McAllsterville, Pa.

RICHFIELD HATCHERY'S Quality Baby Chicks cash or C.O.D. 100% del.

	50	100	500	1000
Large Type English Sexed				
White Leghorn Pullets 95% G.	$6.00	$11.00	$55.00	$110
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HOME CANNING of Fruit Juices

By Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett



Much of nature's bounty is captured in a cup of fruit or berry juice. Use it for beverages or for jelly.

FRUIT JUICES have always had a special appeal in hot weather, even in the days when they were obtained chiefly from berries and grapes. And now that juices of apples, tomatoes, rhubarb and some of the less used fruits have been added to the list, there is no limit to new and interesting combinations.

The "flash" method of pasteurization now makes it possible to keep in juices more of the aroma, flavor and appearance than formerly, particularly in the case of the cloudy juices, nectars, etc. This method is practiced commercially by filling cans or jars with hot (170° F.) juice, and then holding in a pasteurizing tank filled with water at 165° F. for 10 min. At the end of this period, glass containers are cooled in warm (125° F.) water and then in cold water. Tin cans are put at once into the cold water. It is important that cans be full, since air causes changes of flavor. This is possible by the "flash" method, whereas when bottled cold, head space of ½" to 1" must be left.

It is possible to construct a simple, inexpensive "flash" pasteurizer for approximately $15.00, and it probably would be worth its cost where there is a great quantity of material to be converted into juices. The New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva has conducted extensive experiments on pasteurization of fruit juices and has several helpful bulletins on the subject. However, in ordinary quantities the usual home canning equipment is sufficient for the purpose.

Rhubarb Juice

Cut rhubarb into small pieces. The large older stalks, not tender enough for sauce, may be used. Just cover with cold water. Cook slowly in a covered kettle until soft but do not boil, since boiling affects flavor.

Strain out the juice by pouring the cooked rhubarb into a jelly bag and let drip overnight. In the morning, pour off the clear juice carefully to avoid mixing in the sediment; or clarify the juice by pouring through three or four layers of cheesecloth. Add ½ to 1 cup sugar to each gallon of juice. Fill the scalded jars with the juice, place a new rubber on each jar, partially seal by adjusting the upper clamp or by screwing the lid down and unscrewing it ½ turn.

Place on a rack in a large kettle, keeping water at least 1 inch above tops of jars and keeping at a temperature between 160° and 170° F. for 20 to 30 minutes, counting time after temperature reaches 160°.

Remove from water and completely seal. Cool as rapidly as possible, avoiding a draft on glass jars.

Rhubarb juice combines well in a beverage with less tart juices besides adding tartness to jellied salads or desserts, and pudding sauces. For making fruit punch in large quantities, rhubarb is a good inexpensive source of iron-rich, tart material.

Cherry Juice

Cherries, especially the sour, red ones, yield a beautiful red juice. Stem, pick over, wash (do not pit) cherries. Use only ripe, perfect fruit—the final product is no better than the quality of the fruit which is used originally. Crush cherries with a potato masher or the bottom of a fruit jar in the pan in which they are to be heated. Add a few tablespoons of water for each quart of fruit. Heat over a pan of water to about 170° F., at which time the fruit should be somewhat soft. Allow to stand for about 5 min. then drip overnight in a jelly bag.

Next morning strain through four thicknesses of cheese cloth disturbing the sediment as little as possible. Allow ½ to 1 cup sugar per gallon juice (unless it is to be used for jelly) and process at 175° F. in water bath as for rhubarb juice. Scalded bottles may be used instead of jars; all covers should be scalded. A single bottle capping machine can be bought at most hardware stores.

Every year I put up a few jars of currant juice as a special treat, because combined with raspberry juice it makes such a beautiful and unusual beverage. The combined juices of both make wonderful jelly, as every housewife knows.

Berry Juices

Place berries (strawberries, raspberries, blackberries—and their hybrids) in a colander, move up and down in a pan of cold water, cap and drain. Allow two or three tablespoons water per quart of berries and from this point follow instructions as given for extracting and pasteurizing cherry juice.

Tomato Juice

Use fully ripe, firm tomatoes freshly picked, and with no spots or other defects. Work with small quantities—say a peck of tomatoes at a time—and work fast. If the juice stands either hot or cold, it loses flavor and vitamin value. Wash tomatoes, core and cut into small pieces. Peeling is not necessary but improves the flavor of the juice. Simmer (do not boil) until soft, strain at once through a fine sieve. Bring the strained juice to an active boil and transfer boiling hot to hot containers. Add 1 teaspoon salt to each quart of juice and 1 to 3 teaspoons sugar if desired. Carefully wipe tops of jars and rubber rings and put lids in place. Partially seal. Process the tomatoes for 5 min. in a hot water bath, beginning to count the time when the water begins boiling rapidly again after jars have been put into it. Remove from water bath, cool promptly and store in cool, ventilated place — also dark if tomatoes are in glass containers.

Apple Juice

Apple juice as a beverage is growing in favor. For many years housewives have extracted apple juice and canned it for use later in the jellies. Newer methods of handling have placed it on the popular beverage list also.

Wash thoroughly firm, tart apples, rather than soft ones which are apt to be too sweet and to make a great deal of suspended matter after standing. The following varieties are recommended for making good juice without blending with others: Baldwin, Northern Spy, Winesap, Golden Russet, Rhode Island, Greening, Wealthy, Wagener, Jonathan, Hubbardston, Roxbury Russet, King, Grimes Golden and Canada Red.

Cut into small pieces, cover with water (about 1 pint of water to each pound of fruit). Cook only long enough to soften (about 15 min.), since long cooking causes loss of flavor, darkens the color and may extract unpleasant substances from the seeds. Furthermore if the juice is to be used later for jellies some of the pectin is changed into pectic acid. Drip through jelly bag. For jelly making, more water may be added to the pulp and the mass simmered for 30 min. to make a second extraction from fruits rich in pectin—crabapples, apples, grapes, currants and quinces. However, this is hardly to be recommended for beverage purposes. Apple juice to be used for jelly is left unsweetened; if to be used for beverage, allow ½ to 1 cup sugar per gallon of juice and process in hot water bath by the same method recommended for cherry juice.

Grape Juice

Grape juice combines color, aroma, flavor and acidity, and makes a refreshing beverage within itself. It also blends nicely with other fruit juices or with (*Continued on Opposite Page*)



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"Hello, dear. What's new?"

COMRADESHIP

By Jessie M. Dowlin.

Little farmhouse on the hill
Between the orchard rows,
He was kind who set your frame
Among the apple blows.

He was thoughtful, for he planned
On comradeship of leaves
Uniting in a gentle song
Around your cordial eaves.

He was wise in pruning boughs,
For well he understood
That hearths can lodge no friendlier fire
Than trusty apple wood.

Home Canning of Fruit Juices

(*Continued from opposite page*)

carbonated beverages. Only fully ripe, sound, clean grapes should be used. They should be washed and stemmed, crushed and heated to 140° to 145° in an aluminum or enamel kettle. The top of a double boiler will do nicely. Continue heating at this temperature until the bright purplish red color spreads through the mass. Temperature is important because if too low the juice does not extract well; if too high, tannin is extracted, producing a bitter flavor.

Pour hot juice into a jelly bag and press as dry as possible while still warm. This gives a cloudy juice. Heat to between 165° and 180°; skim the foam from the surface and fill one gallon jugs or large fruit jars which have been previously sterilized. Fill jars full enough to flush out any foam. Watch temperature carefully, as best results occur between 165° and 180°. Pasteurize jars in hot water bath at 165° for 20 min.

Keep jars of pasteurized juice in cellar or dry storage for from 3 to 6 months. This allows crystals and other substances to settle out. Then the juice is ready for rebottling and repasteurizing. Either siphon off the clear juice above the sediment or filter through a jelly bag or double layer of cheese cloth. Sweeten the juice to taste, about 1 tablespoon or more of sugar per pint of juice. Unless the juice is used immediately it should be pasteurized a second time.

* * *

Helpful Bulletins

For further information on the making of fruit juice beverages, write to the Geneva Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., for the following bulletins:

Circular No. 180 — Cherry Juice and Cherry Beverages.
" " 178 — Preparation of Tomato Products.
" " 166 — Making Grape Juice in the Home.
" " 181 — The Pasteurization of Apple Juice.

For expert advice on the making of homemade jams and jellies write us for a copy of our latest Home Service Bulletin, No. 10, entitled "Homemade Jams and Jellies." This bulletin, prepared by Mrs. Huckett, is free to our readers, except for a charge of 3c to cover mailing and mimeographing costs. Address your request for it to Home Department, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

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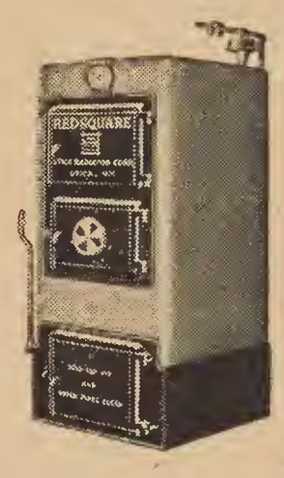


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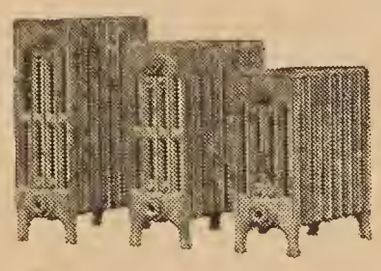
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MY ADVENTURE *with* Mary Inez

By C. A. STEPHENS

IN THE fall of 1871, while I was a boy in my teens and living on a farm in Maine, I was sent with a yoke of oxen and a large two-wheeled cart to haul a load of supplies to our lumber camp up in the "Grant" as we called it. The distance was nearly twenty miles, much of the way through the woods; and as oxen are slow, a day was required for the journey to the camp, and another to return home.

The road was about as bad as a road can be—a mere trail, not much used till after snow came. But our loggers were already at work up there, and were running short of supplies. So the old squire started me off with our steadiest yoke of oxen.

I had three bushels of white beans, two barrels of pork, a barrel of flour, a ten-gallon keg of molasses, four bushels of Indian meal in two bags, a two gallon keg of vinegar, two barrels of cooking apples and one of eating apples, four bushels of potatoes, four of turnips, half a barrel of sugar, two boxes of salt, and some other articles, besides half a dozen axes, three peevies and two steel wedges—altogether about a ton in weight, but well packed in the cart body and securely lashed on account of the rough road.

It was not deemed a hazardous trip for me. Old Bright and Broad were used to carting. They were two eight-year-old Durham cattle, seven feet and four inches in girth, and steady as clocks. However rough the road, they could be depended on to move calmly and slowly. In fact, they were rather too slow; two miles an hour was about their natural rate of travel, unless they were hastened with the goad.

I was given an early start from home, stopping only for a half hour to bait by the roadside. I reached the camp just at dusk.

In prudence, I should have started on my return trip before sunrise the next morning; but after breakfast, I was tempted to go off with two of the younger men to see a beaver house at a pond in a stream some distance from camp. With one delay and another, it was noon before I made a start.

I now found that I was to have a passenger in the cart, the wife of one of the loggers, who had come up to the camp on foot during the forenoon from their house, fourteen miles below, to bring her laboring husband his winter supply of socks and knit leggings. As there was no place for her to stay overnight, she had to return that afternoon; and as she was tired from her long walk, I could do no less than offer her transportation, if she deemed riding in the cart over that rough road easier than walking—a subject for doubt.

She decided to ride, and her husband, having found a half barrel for her to sit on, asked me to drive very carefully. The affectionate manner in which he then took leave of his dear Mary Inez—as he frequently called her—impressed my youthful mind with a high sense of her preciousness.

We had not proceeded far when we began to have music. The previous morning some one whose duty it was had forgotten to "grease the cart", that is to lubricate the large wooden axle of the wheels. It had not run dry during the outward trip; but now it began to call out piercingly for grease.

I knew very well what the matter was. But there was no help for it now, so I drove on. There was no danger that the wooden axle would heat, but the sounds that issued from it were horrible.

Groo-oo-oo-ee-ew-ew-aw-ook! Groo-ooo-oo-ee-ew-ew-aw-ook! at every revolution. It soon became about as much as the human ear could endure.

I had driven slowly to spare my passenger the jolts. But the sky had been growing overcast since morning, and now the certainty of rain led me to hasten our progress with the goad.

This proved rash, for immediately an unusually hard jounce over a log threw the woman off her seat. Falling forward, she struck her nose on the rail of the cart body, with the result that the blood began to flow.

She got out of the cart and sat down on a stone, and a very distressing interval followed. About all I could do for her was to fetch cold water in my bucket from a rill at a distance, and then look on. It seemed to me that she must surely bleed to death. The hemorrhage continued for nearly an hour. I thought it would never stop, and was filled with panic. If she bled to death there, I was afraid her husband might accuse me of murdering her, for I felt a little guilty because I had driven the cart so fast.

The flow of blood stopped at last, and looking very pale and disheveled, the woman got into the cart again. The oxen, meanwhile, had lain down in the yoke, and were chewing their cuds.

We went on. But it was not long before sleet began to fall, the beginning of one of those southerly storms which in that part of the country often come on in the afternoon, increasing in violence during the evening and night. Evening was at hand, for at this season the afternoons are short.

Passing an opening where several haystacks had been put up for the lumber camps, I stopped; and bringing large armsful of the hay, I piled it high about my passenger's seat, to keep Mary Inez from bumping her nose again. As the wayside was very brushy, I now took up my own position on the cart tongue, where I could hold on by the "sword" at the front end of the cart body, and hastened old Bright and Broad on with pricks from my goad.

At best, however, we could proceed only at a walk—and with every turn of the wheels that long, loud and dismal Groo-ooo-oo-eee-ew-ew-aw-ook! went echoing through the forest. Cloudy nights in November are always very dark, but I do not believe that ever a darker one than this descended.

I had a whale-oil lantern, which we always carried when out with a team; and lighting it, I tied it by the ring to the top of the sword, whence it cast a feeble light on the backs of the oxen and on the wan face of my passenger.

We went squeaking and bumping on our way for two or three miles more, the oxen keeping the road from an instinct which cattle have, rather than from sense of sight.

Owls hooted, as they often do before storms; and once the oxen stopped short and were very reluctant to go on, probably from scenting a bear in the road ahead.

Shortly afterward we forded a brook, and then the woman knew where we were.

"'Tis three miles from here home. We'll soon be there," said she, and became more cheerful.

She had been anxious concerning her three small children, left in the care of their grandfather, an old hunter and Maine woods guide.

But the worst of our adventures was still to come. As we plodded up the ascending ground beyond the brook, I heard a loud snort behind us, and above the squeaking of the cart, caught the sound of hoofs splashing through the brook.

"Somebody's coming!" exclaimed the woman. Indeed, my first thought was that a man on horseback was galloping after us, although to gallop a horse over such a road in such darkness would have been a feat worthy of the Wild Huntsman himself.

In a moment the sounds of galloping came up close behind us, and I shouted, "Hello, there! Wait a bit and I'll turn out!" and jumped down to execute the promise.

But with another wild snort of his horse, the rider turned and went galloping back down the hill to the brook and across it.

"My goodness"! cried the woman. "He must be crazy!" I thought so, too; moreover, I was mystified and began to be frightened.

Another snort far back along the road blended with the creak and groan of our axle, then more galloping; and again the wild rider came close up behind us!

Again I shouted, "Hello, there! Who are you? What do you want? Do you want to go by? If you do, say so."

The only response was another snort and another mad gallop back along the road.

"I caught a glimpse of something!" said the woman in an awestruck whisper. "It looked like an old stump—as if he was carrying an old stump over his head!"

This was far from lucid or explanatory. I had discerned nothing myself. The glimmer of the lantern was a little nearer my face than that of my passenger and prevented my seeing. A chill stole over me—fear, no doubt. The oxen, too, were hurrying toward at an unusual rate. One of them gave vent to low mooing sounds.

We had gone on but a few rods, however, when our strange pursuer rushed after us yet again at a furious gallop, as if to ride us down, and came up to the very tail-board of the cart. Once more I shouted, "Hello, there! What's wanted, anyhow? Are you trying to get by us?"

Again it wheeled, snorting. Mary Inez screamed outright, then hid in the hay.

"Oh, I saw that stump again!" she cried. But I saw nothing.

The thing galloped away, but instead of going back far, plunged into the woods to the right of the road. We heard it go tearing through the fir growth, crash on crash. The sounds moved past us, describing a circuit through the woods, then crossed the road ahead, came completely round us and approached from the rear again.

I now felt sure that no human being was concerned in the demonstration, since a man could hardly ride a horse at such a rate through thick woods. A suspicion as to what it was began to dawn in my mind.

Meanwhile the oxen had been hurrying on at a great rate, and presently we heard some one shout, and saw through the storm the glimmer of a lantern in the road ahead.

"That's father!" cried the woman. "We're most home!"

As she surmised, it proved to be her father, Jared Robbins, who had heard the distressful squeaking of my wheels, and guessing that his daughter might be with me, had come to meet her.

When we told him that we were being followed by some prodigious beast, the old guide at once confirmed my

(*Continued on opposite page*)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR has an awful pain most ev'ry time it starts to rain, he's mighty busy with his work, he likes to do it in a jerk, so when rain causes him delay, he storms around and frets all day. He likes to keep his work ahead, so when rain drives him in, instead of sittin' round to rest his bones, he just complains in saddened tones because his plans are all upset, account the weather is so wet. When rain delays him with his toil of plantin' seeds and stirrin' soil, it makes his disposition sour, and so he grouches hour by hour. He don't enjoy his leisure when he's got a chance to rest again, but frets around because the sun don't shine on work that ain't quite done.

Hard work alone won't make a crop, for you can labor till you drop and still not raise a bloomin' thing, if Nature don't help out, by jing. Us farmers think we grow our stuff, and if the yield is big enough we brag about our brains and skill and think we're mighty smart until some day we come to realize we ain't the one who won the prize. We only do a little bit, Dame Nature does the most of it, and when the corn grows green and tall it's cause she made the raindrops fall, and sun to shine and to put the vim into the crop; our chance is slim unless she will cooperate, no matter if we toil till late. Without Dame Nature on our side we work up blisters on our hide and don't git nothing for our pains, so I sit peaceful when it rains and grab myself some rest, by gee, my partner's doin' work for me.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

We Have This Hour

We gathered pink anemones
Along the paths of spring,
And paused beneath a budded bough
To hear a bluebird sing.

We have this hour of warm delight,
Whatever years may bring,
This song, this petalled incense,
For sweet remembering.

—Anobel Armour,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

THE POSITIVE action taken by the National Grange in vigorously fighting the transfer of the Farm Credit Administration from its former independent basis to complete control within the Department of Agriculture at Washington has met with tremendous approval among Northeast Granges, as expressed by recent action taken in scores of Grange meetings, both subordinate and Pomona. These Granges are all within the First District of the Federal Land Bank System, whose administration has been so satisfactory and has rendered such distinct service to Northeast farmers.

The resolutions which Granges have passed, coupled with hundreds of letters and telegrams forwarded to members of Congress at Washington, have expressed in no uncertain language the determination of the Grange to fight for a continuance of the independent setup in administration which has made the Farm Credit System so successful. Senators and Congressmen have been fairly deluged with appeals from their Grange constituents in the territory mentioned, and farm sentiment in that section is unanimous in support of the Grange fight.

* * *

IN A VERY interesting public ceremony at Marlboro, Mass., on the evening of May 8, a memorial tablet erected at a conspicuous point on the high school lawn in the very center of the city was dedicated to the memory of two former masters of the Massachusetts State Grange, both active members at Marlboro, Arthur A. Brigham and Elmer D. Howe, and both now deceased. The tablet was accepted by Mayor Ingalls in behalf of the city and the school department was represented by Superintendent Carr. Last November, Marlboro Grange planted a beautiful evergreen tree on the high school lawn, and the present marker is placed at the foot of the tree on a large boulder brought from the original farm owned and operated during his lifetime by Mr. Howe.

* * *

HAPPY INDEED these days are the Grange members at Middletown, Connecticut, where an energetic financial policy and no end of Grange effort the past two years have made it possible to pay the last dollar of indebtedness on the new Mattabessett Grange hall, with a mortgage-burning one of the joyful events of a recent meeting. Mattabessett is one of the strongest subordinates in the Nutmeg State and although its home is located in the heart of the city, its membership is drawn from a large number of prosperous farmers in that excellent agricultural area.

* * *

NEW HAMPSHIRE FARMERS have good reason to bless the Grange again, because of the vigorous leadership it has shown, with State Master William J. Neal at the helm, in extending the rural electrification program throughout farming districts of the Granite State. Sullivan County is one of the sections receiving special attention, with more than 50 miles of electrification projects already in process of construction; while in the state as a whole more than 700 miles of rural electric lines have been planned for the coming season, and fully half that layout already under contract and in many instances actually started. Not less than $750,000 is expected to be available for New Hampshire construction during the present season.

* * *

LATEST ACCESSION to New England Grange Building on Eastern States Exposition grounds at West Springfield, Mass., is the purchase of a substantial number of modern all-steel chairs for the auditorium, following a successful drive for funds for this particular purpose, to which the Granges have responded well. Still more seating equipment is needed for the building, and one Massachusetts Grange has set its neighbors a good example by a voluntary contribution of $25 for this project.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Plan and Plant Window Boxes

WINDOW BOXES can be made a very attractive feature of home decoration. Just at this season when house plants need repotting is a good time to combine the two jobs, thereby saving labor, time and muss.

Not all houseplants are equally suited for use in window boxes. The everblooming begonia and some geraniums seem as well suited as any. Other upright flowering plants suited to a sunny exposure are ageratum, dwarf canna, cuphea (cigar plant) heliotrope, lobelia, mignonette, nasturtium, nierembergia and petunia.

Certain foliage plants are also good for the sunny window box: aspidistra, coleus, dracaena, croton, dusty miller, silk oak, golden feather, Phoenix palm and double sweet alyssum. But upright plants alone are not sufficient; the box needs trailing plants to give a feeling of unity between the house and its surroundings. Perhaps you have some of these either in pots or in the border outside: English ivy, German ivy, parlor ivy, ivy geranium, Kenilworth ivy, ground ivy, iceplant, potato vine, trailing fuchsia, trailing lantana, trailing lobelia, vinca major and wandering Jew.

It is a good thing to know which plants tolerate shade, for sometimes that is the only location possible. In such a case, these are recommended; aspidistra, Boston fern, dracaena, fancy leaved caladiums, asparagus Sprengeri, silk oak, impatiens, pteris ferns, rex begonia, double begonias, artillery plant, wandering Jew and most of the ivies, and small palms.

An attractive sunny window box, requiring very little plant material, can be made by using dwarf nasturtiums in the back and climbing nasturtiums to trail in the front. Another simple box is planted entirely with dwarf petunias. A more pretentious box may have red geraniums in the back, dusty miller and asparagus fern in front of them, and vinca major trailing over the sides. A still longer box might have pink geraniums at the two ends, white petunias next to them, and a dracaena in the middle. Then place blue ageratum in front of the pink geraniums and complete that row with dusty miller. At the front edge of the box, place two ivy geraniums with a cissus discolor (begonia tree vine) between them. The latter is a pretty, colorful vine obtainable at the florist's.

A shady window box might have the back row of asparagus Sprengeri at each end, an impatiens plant next to each of these and a Boston fern in the middle; wandering Jew for a trailing plant over the edge completes the picture. Another scheme for a shady box is Boston fern at each end, a dracaena next to each of them and a silk oak in the center. In the front of these place a row of rex begonia with Kenilworth ivy trailing over the front.

Rainbows

By CHARLOTTE R. MILLWARD.

I never see a rainbow in the sky
But that my heart leaps high in sheer delight.
Soft, sunlit shades against a darkened cloud
Somehow make all the world seem glad and bright.

This lovely mystic crescent gleaming like
A massive prism arched against the sky
Is but a magic blend of rain and sun:
A symbol that the storms of life pass by.

For I think He who makes the bow at length
Will blend with every tear of grief and strife
Some golden dream, some joy beyond belief,
And set a rainbow in each clouded life.

Personal Problems

Bride Provides Linens

Dear Lucile: I am engaged to be married to a young fellow with a good income. Should I buy towelling, pillow tubing, etc., or should I let him buy them? —*Isabell.*

No matter how well off your fiance may be you should purchase your own linen if at all able. The girl or her parents should stand this expense. If neither are able the young man may assume it, but it is an expected obligation on the part of the bride and part of the "dower" she should bring her husband.

* * *

Girl Speaks First

Dear Lucile: When I am walking down the street and I meet a fellow I know, who should say hello first, I or the fellow? When the fellow knows you very well should he say hello, or when you meet him in the store should I always say hello to him first all the time?—*Wondering.*

When a girl meets a boy she knows, on the street or in the store or other public place, she should speak to him first.

* * *

Wants to Adopt Child

Dear Lucile: I have been married 10 years; am 32 and my husband is 36. We have always wanted children but they have been denied us. When we found out we would never have children of our own, we began planning on adopting one when we were able.

Now we are fixed so we could adopt a child. But I don't know what has come over my husband. He doesn't want to carry out our plans. Whenever I mention it he just says, "maybe" and "someday" and changes the subject. We are soon going to be too old to have babies around.

I love my husband but that doesn't seem to be enough to keep a home together. I feel I just can't go on without a child to love and care for. I know we would both be happier with some object in life.

Shall I leave my husband to find happiness that we can't seem to find together, or shall I just go on living my unhappy, childless life with the man who could make me happy but is either too selfish or afraid to undertake the responsibilities of a family?

I would like to hear from others who perhaps have gone through the same thing. I need help very much—*Aching Heart.*

While I can understand your longing for children, I do not think you should let this situation estrange you from your husband. Perhaps it has grown to be such a big thing with you that you are looking at it out of its true proportions, which makes it impossible for you to talk about it calmly with your husband and try to come to any understanding.



"If you won't accept me, you might at least help me up!"

Perhaps he feels that he is not yet financially able to take on added responsibility; perhaps he feels that you should both have a few more care-free years without being tied down with a child. At 32 and 36 you still have a great many years before you are too old to enjoy a baby.

At any rate, I do not see that you would be bettering anything by leaving your husband. Rather, I would say be patient a while longer. He may not have abandoned the plan — just postponed it.

If others have opinions on this matter, I would welcome their letters.

My Adventure With Mary Inez

(*Continued from opposite page*)

suspicion as to what it was.

"That 'ere's a moose!" said he. "He heard your cart ex creaking, and he thought 'twas another moose, a cow moose, bawlin'! I don't wonder. I vum, I thought 'twas one myself when I heard ye comin'!

"Now put out your light", the old man continued, in some little excitement. "Put out your light and I'll put out mine. Then you drive on slow and let her creak, while I hiper back to the house and get my rifle."

The old man hastened away. And getting down from my perch on the cart tongue, I drove slowly into the opening where their house stood. Robbins soon came out with his gun; but although we heard the moose snort several times at a distance, the animal did not approach the cart again.

It was now about nine o'clock, and owing to the storm, I decided to remain there for the night. Before morning the sleet changed to snow, as much as five inches having fallen. So inclement was the day that I was in no haste to set off.

But the old woodsman, Robbins, had risen and gone out at daybreak to hunt the moose. He tracked the animal to a swamp some two miles away, and getting sight of it amidst a snowy thicket of young firs, brought it to the ground with his first shot.

He returned in great good humor; and after Mary Inez had prepared breakfast, I yoked my oxen, and going with the old man to the swamp, hauled the moose to the house. It had a fine spread of antlers—probably the "old stump" which Mary Inez had seen.

While I was assisting Robbins to hang up the carcass and dress it, a messenger from home, in the person of my cousin Addison, arrived in quest of me, riding one of the farm horses. The family had become alarmed for my safety, and had sent Addison to look me up. We were all the afternoon getting down to the farm, six miles, but had a quarter of moose meat to show for my adventure.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I DO NOT know how events in Europe are affecting others, but I am frank to say that several times since the Germans started their thrust through Holland and Belgium I have had to take firm hold of myself in order to get my mind on what I should be doing.

Effect On Us

From a purely selfish point of view I have been trying to think through what a German victory may mean to this country and how such a victory will affect your lives and mine.

Already the grain market has tumbled precipitously. This has had the immediate effect of lowering the purchasing power of the grain grower and temporarily putting the cattle feeder, the poultryman, and the dairyman in a better feeding position. Naturally, we all wonder whether or not the prices of pork, beef, eggs, and milk are themselves due for a tumble.

I don't know and you don't, but the situation certainly does not call for any expansion of the production of these products.

Armament Program

One effect in this country is certain to be a program of armament. This is likely to be expressed soon by great industrial activity. Temporarily this activity may bring about better farm markets.

For the long pull, however, any program in this country which calls for switching hundreds of thousands of men from the creation of wealth to the mere manipulation of wealth for protective purposes is bound to result in a lower standard of living. For this, we in the United States, even if we stay entirely out of war, will have Mr. Hitler to thank.

The Democratic Process

As I look at our present situation and what it may be by the time you read this page, I find that I can view with considerable equanimity lower grain prices, the loss of export markets, even the diversion of thousands of men from normal, useful lives into military enterprises.

The prospect which I cannot view with equanimity, however, — and it concerns me greatly — is that any war-like development in this country, even though it be merely confined to arming and preparing for war, is surely going to suspend and perhaps in some instances cancel out entirely our democratic processes.

I have it on reliable information, for example, that in Washington — where without realizing it we have already centralized dictatorial power over agriculture—plans are under way for the regimentation of American farmers for war purposes. As a citizen I am willing to submit and support such regimentation, but only on one condition. That condition is that the regimentation shall be solely for the purpose of making it unnecessary to continue it.

Hereford Heifers

As I write this I am expecting the telephone to ring and the Lehigh Valley freight agent to advise me that he has two carloads of Hereford heifers on the private switch that we are fortunate enough to have at Sunnygables. These calves were shipped from Texas on May 10. They are the pick of a large number of calves, but my shipper writes me that the range in the Davis Mountains was very dry this winter and that these calves are pretty thin. I note that they weigh from three hundred to three hundred and seventy-five pounds apiece. They probably average around seven and one-half months old.

The calves we brought in last fall averaged four hundred and forty pounds, and I have already told how well they did on grass silage and a little grain. They have all been sold but one which we spayed. This heifer we intend to fatten and kill for home use. We are all very much interested in seeing how good a beef animal we can make out of a high quality, spayed Hereford heifer.

I can already see that the spaying has begun to bring about a different appearance in this heifer from unspayed heifers of the same age. We are seriously considering spaying quite a number of the heifer calves we are expecting to arrive momentarily.



The three-and four-year-old mules we bought this winter are giving us great satisfaction. Despite the fact that they have been doing a lot of hard work they have held their condition and continued to grow. Sometime we hope to print a picture of the four sorrel mules which are now our main dependents for power on our Larchmont farm.



Down Mexico Way

By H. E. BABCOCK, Jr.

May 9, 1940.

"Wednesday night, May 8, brought the second rain since I have been here. The official records at Roswell put the total fall at .78 of an inch, but our own method of determining the fall at the farm (a tin can on a post) showed the fall to be well over an inch.

"The rain proved to be the answer to a problem which has been bothering us for the last two days. The 100-acre cotton field was coming up with a rather poor stand. Hard places in the field had not allowed deep penetration by the planter shoes and the seed had lain dormant. In order to bring this seed up we would have had to water the whole field.

"When the two cotton planters finished planting last Monday, they had been planting a total of 110 hours each. Two hundred and thirty-five acres were covered, which meant that we planted better than an acre an hour.

"Last Saturday we finished baling a field of yellow blossom sweet clover hay. This crop was put in primarily as a pasture crop, but with an abundance of small grain pasture we were forced to let the clover grow and make hay. It was cut just as it was beginning to blossom, and with immediate watering we hope to have it come on again for pasture. On May 11 we will start cutting a field of volunteer oats and alfalfa. The oats are just in the milk stage. We will clean up this field just in time to start our first-cutting of alfalfa.

"Last year the hay was handled with a steelwheeled pick-up baler which was traded off this spring for a rubber-tired baler. Never has the value of rubber tires been more graphically shown than when we saw the ease with which two horses handled the baler. With the steel-wheeled baler it was necessary to use four horses, which frequently had to be rested. The two big grays hauled the new baler all morning with stops only to rest the baling crew; in finishing, a lighter team of mares was used.

"Layout of work for the next month hinges entirely on cultivation, irrigation, and haying. We have already cultivated the 100-acre cotton field, using three two-row cultivators and twelve horses. The whole field was finished in two and a half days. Most of the first half day was taken up in getting the cultivators adjusted so they were cultivating deep enough to cut the Johnson grass and yet not covering the cotton. The rain will serve to bring on the Johnson grass, as well as the cotton, and since the other fields are relatively clean we will start on the same field again as soon as it is dry.

"Cotton is a deep rooted plant which sends down a tap root about six inches even before the plant shows above the ground. It can be cultivated close and frequently, without any danger of root pruning or drying out. We will soon have to start chopping the cotton, but at the present time the geese are picking the Johnson grass in the rows."



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Let the Record Decide

"Recently I received a letter from the National Old Age Pension Association of Washington, D. C., which, it is claimed is dedicated to the cause of federal pensions of $50 per month to all deserving men and women of over 50 years of age. They asked me to send 10c in money for which I will receive 5 application blanks to give to other persons. I would like to have more information about this proposition."

This organization was founded in about 1933. It appears to have been rather quiet in recent years and is now again becoming active. We learn that the founder and president of this association was indicted on mail fraud charges in 1924, that he plead guilty and was sentenced to serve 60 days in jail and was fined $500. This was for activity in promoting the Petroleum Investment Trust. Later he operated under the firm name of National Business Service Company and in 1927 he was again indicted for mail fraud but the case was dropped when he agreed to refrain from any violations of the statutes. With these facts as a basis we are willing to let our subscribers use their own judgment about sending money to this outfit.

* * *

Slow Delivery

"Recently I asked you to collect the money I had sent for some chicks which were not shipped when promised. Meanwhile I had ordered my chicks from another hatchery. The day after I wrote you the chicks arrived and now I have 200 chicks and I only have room for 100."

Few things are more irritating to a poultryman than to have a hatchery promise to send chicks on a certain date and then not to do it. However, to cancel the order and to send to another hatchery is likely to result just as has this case. The proper action to take in our opinion is to write or wire the hatchery — "Ship my chicks today or refund my money." In most cases that will bring the chicks. You might add to the wire: "If not shipped today, I will refuse to accept them." If the chicks are refused, that raises the question of the return of the money in case the check was sent with the order. As a publication we demand that hatcheries ship chicks when requested or return the money, if the customer asks for it. We realize that it is impossible to ship more chicks than hatch, and when a few hatches turn out badly it is necessary to delay some orders. In such a case we feel that it is only fair for the hatchery to tell the customer exactly when they are going to be shipped, thus giving the privilege of cancelling the order if he so desires.

* * *

Jail for Muscle Shoals Lot Sellers

Thomas and Alfred Deal were recently sentenced to prison by Judge John J. Mullen of New York City as a result of fraud of about $500,000 from the sale of lots near Muscle Shoals, Alabama. Evidence was produced that the brothers received as much as $1,000 for lots that were worth not more than $15. It was stated that the total value of the whole area was less than $6,000 and the county taxes on each lot were about 3c. The lots, of course, were sold on the basis of flowery promises of the boom that would bring a handsome profit to the buyers. The Service Bureau has repeatedly advised readers to buy no land on a "sight-unseen" basis.

The trial resulted from the suspicions of a 65-year-old widow who had invested $3,500 in a lot worth about $100. She took a trip to Muscle Shoals and when she had located her purchase, she found it was in the middle of a swamp.

* * *

Wants Letters

"I wonder if you and your readers would help me in a survey that I am doing. I am a Junior in the State College of Home Economics at Cornell University.

"Right now I am interested in what farm people in all sections of the country live on (not financially), and *how* they live. I should like to know what they are interested in, their opinions on just anything, how they do their work, what they do for recreation. I should like recipes for low-cost dishes, and for foods peculiar to some particular sections of the country. What are people's labor and time saving devices?

"I am a farmer's daughter myself. I love farm life, and I think I understand what I know of it pretty well; but I want to get other people's ideas and suggestions.

"Can you ask your readers of any sex or age to write me anything from a newsy letter to a post card, telling me anything they would like to about their lives, and inclosing a few recipes and suggestions for making farm life easier and happier?

"I would appreciate this, and maybe I can pass some of the results of my survey on to the public."—*Miss Laurine Raiber, 5 East Avenue, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

* * *

The Termite Racket

For some years termites and the damage they can do to buildings have been mentioned in the farm press. There is no question but that they can do damage, but unfortunately "termite proofing" has developed into somewhat of a racket.

If it should happen that a couple of men come to your place guaranteeing to rid your house of termites, caution is the word. We have heard of one case where a home owner paid $500, with absolutely no results.

* * *

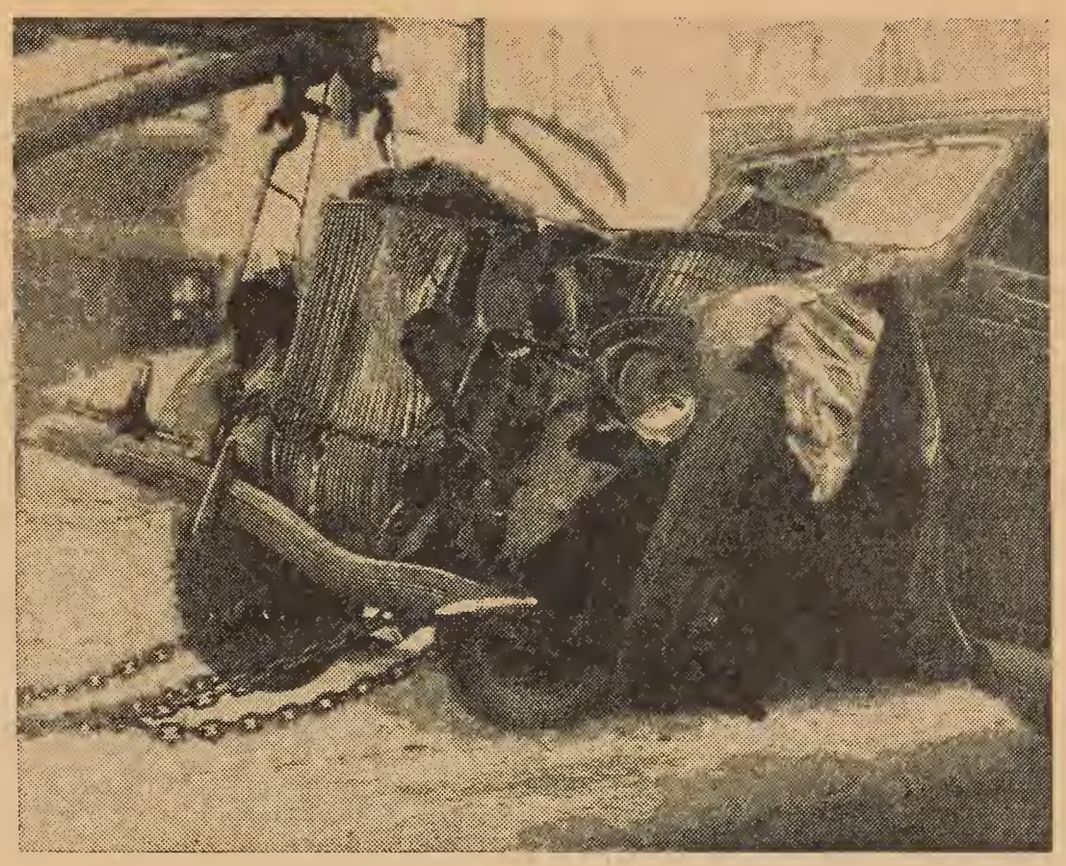
We have just added a new Farm Service Bulletin, No. 105 — How to Control Weeds, to our list to be sent to any subscriber on request. Include 3c to cover mimeographing and mailing costs. Other Farm Service Bulletins available, at 3c each, are: No. 101 —How to Raise Baby Chicks; No. 102— Pullorum Disease of Chicks; No. 103— How to Control Mastitis; and No. 104 —How to Buy a Herd Sire.

Address requests to *American Agriculturist,* Box 367-S, Ithaca, New York.

25.00 FRAUD REWARD — American Agriculturist will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

American Agriculturist guarantees fair treatment of subscribers by advertisers. We refuse many ads known to be unreliable but if a fraud slips in, you are protected. To take advantage of guarantee, subscribers must say, "I saw your ad in American Agriculturist", when writing to advertisers, and then report unfair treatment promptly to Service Bureau.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.



—Photo by Lewiston Sun-Journal.

Policyholder, Ernest L. Bennett, (deceased), of Auburn, Maine was killed in this automobile accident. He carried our travel policy and $1,000.00 was paid his family.

His widow, Hazel Bennett, writes—"I thank you very much for the $1,000.00 check brought to me by your local agent, V. L. Jordan of Mechanic Falls, Maine. This is a great help to me and the children. I would like to urge all who travel to carry the protection which I think is a wonderful thing in the time of need.

"We are all carrying the new travel accident policy which costs $2.00 a year."

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Alfred Rivenburg, R. I, Germantown, N. Y. — Auto overturned—frac. vertebrae	$130.00
Joseph A. Lebentritt, Jr., R. 4, Troy, N. Y. — Auto accident—frac. ulna & radius	130.00
John W. Vroman, Sr., R. 2, Unadilla, N.Y. — Auto accident—sprained shoulder	*15.00
Walter B. Smith, Riverhead, L. I. — Auto hit pole—frac. scapula	60.00
Anna M. Gorman, R. I, LaFayette, N. Y. — Auto accident—frac. patella	100.00
Beatrice Jones, Dolgeville, N. Y. — Auto collision—sprained ankle	30.00
Hattie Weaver, Est., R. I, Ontario, N. Y. — Auto accident—mortuary	*500.00
Arch G. Wetmore, 7 Scott St., Wayland, N. Y. — Struck by truck—bruised shoulder, hip	*6.43
Mrs. Catherine White, R. 2, Canton, N. Y. — Auto collision—sprained ankle	40.00
William A. Walck, Sanborn, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut chin, head & cheek	20.00
Robert F. Martin, W. Henrietta, N. Y. — Struck by auto—frac. fibula	20.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Fenton, Wellsburg, N. Y. — Struck by auto—sprained knee	30.00
Floyd T. Mead, Est., R. I, Walden, N. Y. — Auto accident—mortuary	*500.00
Fred S. Zeigler, Boonville, N. Y. — Auto overturned—inj. forehead & hand	10.00
Harold O. Marsh, Clymer, N. Y. — Auto collision—cuts & bruises	14.28
Mrs. Allien C. Robinson, Canton, N. Y. — Auto overturned—frac. rib, cont. leg	50.00
Myrtle Palmer, R. 2, Fredonia, N. Y. — Auto accident—frac. ribs, bruised chest	30.00
John Wood, Deposit, N. Y. — Auto hit by truck—severely cut eyelid	8.57
Clyde Manchester, R. 2, Richmondville, N.Y. — Sleigh accident—bruised sacral region	42.86
Gus Knack, White Sulphur Springs, N. Y. — Auto hit pole—cont. & frac. arch	20.00
Mrs. Mildred T. Davison, Millbrook, N. Y. — Auto collision—cont. & concussion elbow and knee	70.00
William Aker, Cobleskill, N. Y. — Auto collision—inj. knee and leg	10.00
Mrs. Martha Benedict, Locke, N. Y. — Auto accident—frac. clavicle, internal injury	37.14
John W. Casey, R. 5, Potsdam, N. Y. — Sled accident—wrenched back muscles	30.00
Chester C. Nutter, Rochester. N. H. — Struck by truck—frac. fibula & inj. leg	30.00
Gladys M. Major, East Jaffrey, N. H. — Auto collision—cut knee, sacro iliac strain	20.00
Robert Carmichael, Twin Mountain, N. H. — Auto accident—frac. spine & ankle	120.00
Charles E. Blood, R. I, Portsmouth, N. H. — Auto hit pole—frac. rib, cont. scalp	*10.00
Alva H. Rich, Lyndonville, Vt. — Auto accident—cut over eye, bruises	30.00
Cloveland Delorm, R. 4, Brandon, Vt. — Truck accident—injuries	30.00
Francis G. Whitworth, Est., R. I, Warren, Vt. — Auto struck by train—mortuary	1000.00
Harold J. Duval, Est., No. Pownal, Vt. — Auto skidded & hit stump—mortuary	1000.00
Arthur A. Nelson, R. I, Montpelier, Vt. — Struck by truck—frac. right arm	20.00
Paul Rusby, 6 Chipman Park, Middlebury, Vt. — Knocked down by skidding auto—frac. ankle	15.00
Mrs. Hannah J. Jones, Poultney, Vt. — Auto into ditch—cont. breast	40.00
Lucy Blanchard, Rutland, Vt. — Auto collision—gen. injuries	31.43
Charles K. Jones, Waitsfield, Vt. — Struck by horsedrawn vehicle—cuts & bruises	14.28
Frank H. Bishop, St. Alban, Me. — Ran over by truck—inj. foot	21.43
Ernest L. Bennett, Est., Auburn, Me. — Auto accident—mortuary	1000.00
Irving H. Moore, Silver Mills, Me. — Wagon accident—lacerations	18.57
Mrs. Helen C. Hlister, R. I, Lisbon Falls, Me. — Auto accident—inj. neck & shoulder	52.86
Mrs. Freda M. Palmer, Adams, Mass. — Auto collision—lumbo sacral strain	45.71
Myrtle J. Hoxie, E. Hampton, Conn. — Auto collision—frac. ribs	32.86
Anna Roach, Elmer, N. J. — Auto collision—inj. shoulder, nervous shock	62.86

* Over-age.

To date 9,310 policyholders have been paid a total of $644,571.04 — most of the injured policyholders had no other insurance.

When renewing your policy we suggest you select the new $2.00 policy which provides more protection.

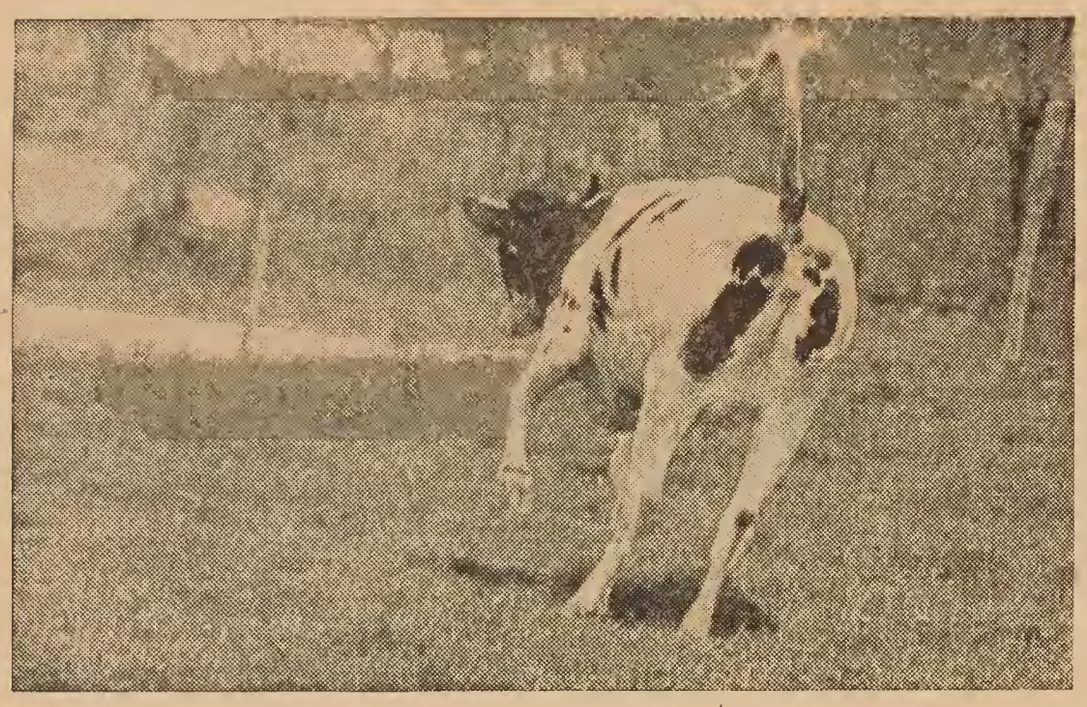
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THE G.L.F. PAGE

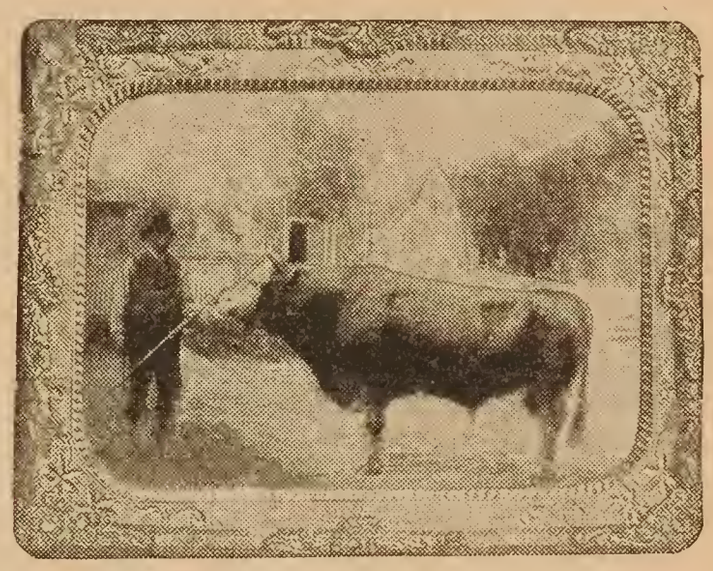
The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



Spring is here This frolicsome heifer belongs to Charles Bates of Trumansburg, N. Y. It's her first day out after a long winter in the barn, and she feels great—but no better than her boss feels at the thought of how pasture is going to cut his feed bill. Cows on flush pasture not only need *less grain* but *less protein* in the grain ration. 18% Legume Dairy will fill the bill in practically all cases.



Never too old First man to order grass seed from Beam Milling Co., G.L.F. Service Agency at Geneseo, this year was Mr. C. D. Neff, who at 90 still actively plans and supervises the work on his 120-acre farm. Mr. Neff retired from the coal and lumber business a few years ago, but retained supervision of his farm which is planted to oats, beans, and alfalfa. Last year was the first time he used G.L.F. grass seed; this year he came back for more. Mr. Neff recalls that the common crops in the Genesee Valley in his boyhood were wheat and barley. Practically no alfalfa was grown at that time, while today it is one of the most important crops in that area.



Ancestor

This tintype, taken about 1890, shows Jeremiah Clarke, early Allegany County Holstein breeder, with one of his prize bulls. The traditions of herd improvement were handed by Jeremiah to his son, E. E. Clarke, and to his grandson, Carl (see below). Carl takes an active interest in G.L.F. as a committeeman of Whitesville Cooperative G.L.F. Service. He has been a member of the Cow Testing Association for 11 years. For the past 4 years, his herd has averaged over 500 lbs. of butterfat. He raises mixed hay and matches it with 20% Super Exchange Dairy for his milking herd.

About as soon as the pullets have completely feathered out and the cockerels have been separated, they should get out on range. Sunshine and green grass are great things for growing birds, and a well-feathered pullet can stand pretty cold weather when the sun is shining.

By the time the pullets get out on range they should be eating grain and grit. Grain can be gradually increased until they are eating 50–50 mash and grain. Growing birds need mash—especially the vitamins and protein in the mash—to make good growth. For complete safety, Starting & Growing Mash is recommended. Growing Mash may be successfully fed if there is good green grass that the birds will eat, or if it is supplemented by milk.

* * *

Next to drouth and weeds, the biggest foe of the home garden is *the bug*. The most useful all-around dust for the small garden is ¾% Rotenone Dust, which will check bean beetles, cucumber beetles, and most other chewing insects, without leaving dangerous residues on the vegetables. G.L.F. Service Agencies have ¾% Rotenone Dust and other garden dusts in convenient 5-lb. packages—also hand dusters of all sizes.

* * *

An extra dividend. From J. A. McConnell's recent letter to committeemen: "The last week in April, G.L.F. patrons took through their distribution system 20,622 tons of feed—1033 carlots. It required eight carloads of baled bags to hold the feed. Five carloads of these were bags which came back from patrons. This means that $20,000 cash went into patrons' pockets for bags in a single week instead of having to be spent for new bags. Not all dividends in G.L.F. are labeled patronage dividends. Using a bag that can make many trips and creating a market among ourselves for these bags constitutes a major dividend."

* * *

Pasture rotation, long a cherished dream of farm management authorities, is now an accomplished fact on many farms. The electric fence has made it practical. By studying farm needs and writing specifications to fill those needs, G.L.F. has developed an electric fence controller that is inexpensive, easy to set up, and perfectly safe when correctly installed. Temporary electric fences can be put up quickly and moved easily to keep grazing under control throughout the season. For farms that do not have electricity, battery controllers are available.

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Great cow 104,557 lbs. milk, 3,452 lbs. butterfat in 5 lactations and 189 days of her sixth, is the record to date of Hillview Butter Girl Colanthe, shown here with her owner, Carl V. Clarke of Andover, N. Y. Mr. Clarke's grandfather, Jeremiah Clarke, imported some of the early Holsteins to that part of the country. Many of the Holstein herds in Allegany County are descendants of his imported stock.



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JUNE 8, 1940

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

A Crusader for COOPERATION

A Priest on Snowshoes Leads New Cooperative Developments in Northern Maine

By BRUCE B. MINER.

BETWEEN the big woods of northern Maine and the famed Aroostook potato county, only a few miles from the Canadian border, lie two small settlements known as Sinclair and Guerette. To serve these two French-speaking communities there came in 1936 a young Catholic priest, the Reverend D. Wilfred Soucy. His return to his native northern Aroostook County marked the beginning of a new chapter in cooperation in that part of Maine.

With one encouraging example after another of constructive accomplishment through cooperative action, that chapter is unfolding. In three years with Father Soucy's energetic leadership and their own efforts, the French-speaking farm people in northern Aroostook have made more progress in getting needed services cooperatively than in any like period in their history.

Six credit unions, a cooperative creamery, a cooperative breeding association for dairymen, and a new homecraft project which will provide part-time work for hundreds of residents of the area—all have come into being since Father Soucy began preaching the gospel of cooperation in northern Aroostook. He would be the last person to take credit for bringing these organizations to life. But few who know the area believe that any one of these new cooperatives would now be operating had it not been for his ceaseless efforts. And it is Father Soucy who properly receives as many as 200 letters a day thanking him for his leadership in the handicraft project alone.

Father Soucy cannot disclaim credit for many other marks of progress that the last three years have recorded in his own parishes. When he went into Sinclair and Guerette there was no road connecting the two communities, although they are only about 6 miles apart as the crow flies. In winter, which is a good part of the year up there, Father Soucy had to go as much as 43 miles to get from one town to the other, unless he struck off across country on snowshoes, as he frequently did. A considerable part of his people were without telephone service. They had no electric lights.

Snowshoeing across this frozen north country, Father Soucy could not help thinking of the sad paradox that confronted his people. On one hand they were without many of the modern conveniences of life. On the other hand, many of them were without work. And, he reasoned, they could with some assistance be providing for themselves the very things they so badly needed.

The road came first.

With money being spent on public works and highways throughout the country, Father Soucy could see no reason why public funds should not be made available for a road from Sinclair to Guerette. He had friends, and they had friends, and before long there was $160,000 set aside for the long-needed highway. A few months later there was the road itself, and now others are being built in the vicinity. For, as Father Soucy says, "When we once start a project we must keep working at it unceasingly if it is to succeed. We cannot afford to stop arguing until we get what we are surely entitled to."

The telephone company was the next to come up against the dogged tenacity of the economic crusader. Father Soucy tried to get action from the local telephone company, but they politely found innumerable reasons for delay in actually building a line. One day he came across a particularly glowing advertisement setting forth the wonderful service of the telephone company. With that as his text, Father Soucy wrote a skillfully planned letter to the company's offices in Bangor. It was nice, he said, to have telephone service, day and night, through storm and fair weather, from coast to coast. But here in the company's own territory was a community without a single telephone with which to summon a doctor or priest. What did the telephone company propose to do about it?

The telephone company put in the line, but Father Soucy arranged to have his parishioners cut the poles themselves. A part of the line goes under a lake. Progress seemed slow and a Maine winter doesn't wait for holidays. Finally, the cable was laid under water on the eve of Thanksgiving day in 1938, and the lake froze over on the holiday. Twenty-four hours delay would have meant another winter without telephones.

Electricity came into Sinclair, Daigle and a part of St. Agatha after another campaign in which Father Soucy took (*Turn to Page* **8**)



The Reverend D. Wilfred Soucy, right, of Sinclair, Maine, with Hubert Tracy, Assistant County Agent in Aroostook County. They are holding a cup presented to Father Soucy by cooperatives he helped to organize.

N. J. Cladakis Replaces Administrator Harmon, See Page 6.

Firestone

GROUND GRIP TIRES

ARE AS DIFFERENT FROM OTHER TRACTOR TIRES AS A PUREBRED RAM IS FROM AN ORDINARY RAM



The Grand Champion Shropshire Ram owned by McKerrow Farms at Pewaukee, Wis. Purebred lambs are ready for market at an earlier age, dress out a higher percentage and bring a higher price per pound. Fleece production is higher and wool is finer and more uniform.



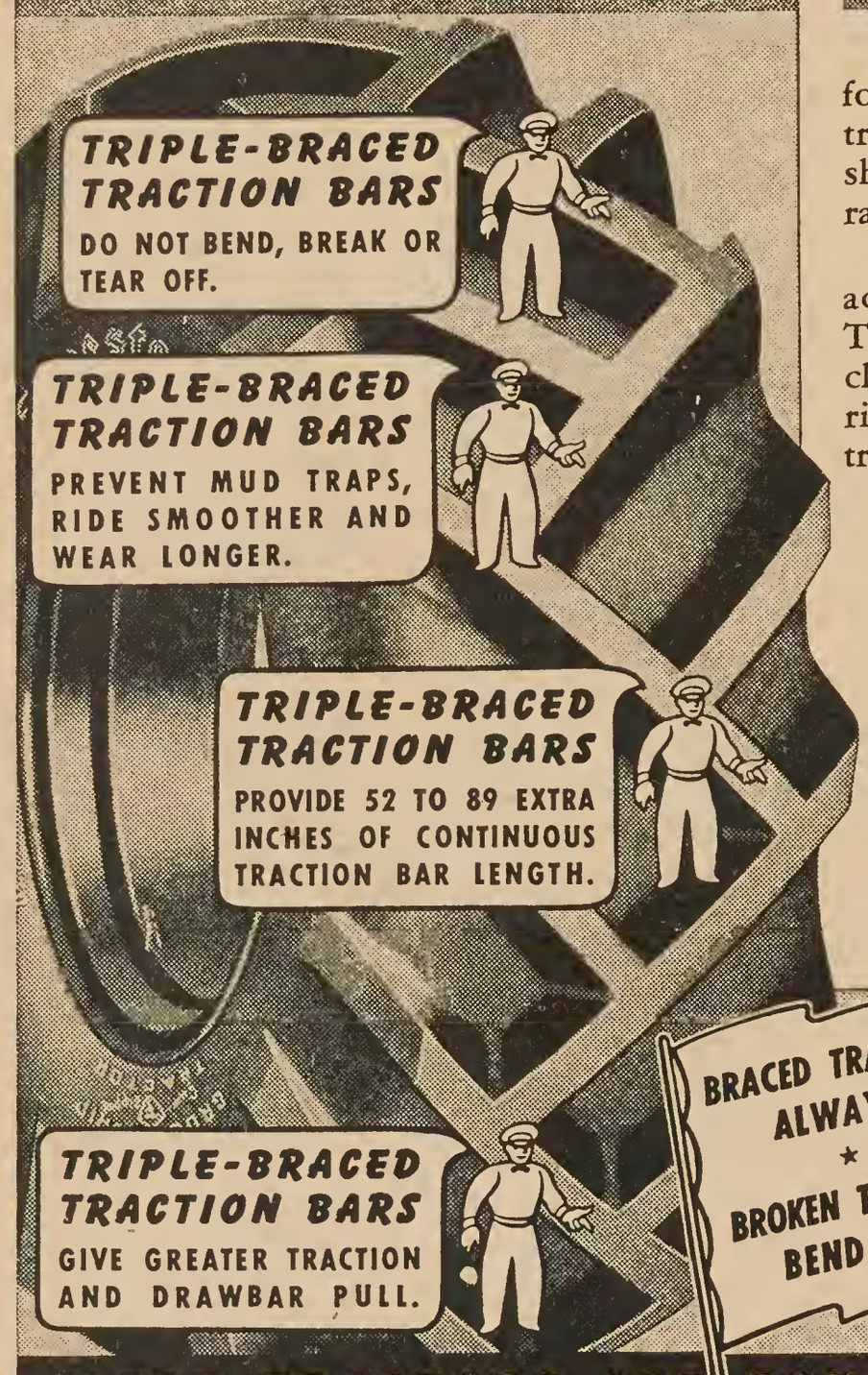
Lambs sired by better than average grade ram take longer to reach market weight, dress out a lower percentage and bring a lower price per pound, yet they cost as much to raise as purebred lambs. Fleece production is lower and the wool is coarser and less uniform in quality.

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A Program for Junior Vegetable Growers

SIX YEARS ago the Vegetable Growers' Association of America started a junior section as part of their annual convention program. The results in participation of the young folks have been unusual, and last fall in Chicago the boys and girls organized the Junior Vegetable Growers' Association of America. Officers elected were: Aubert Johnson of Binghamton, N. Y., President; Arthur Doust of Berlin Heights, Ohio, Vice-President; and Harvey Billings of Cummington, Mass., Secretary-Treasurer.

This summer from August 26 through August 29 this organization of young vegetable growers will have their 1940 meeting at Philadelphia. Any boy or girl between the ages of 12 and 21 is invited to attend.

Professor Grant Snyder of the Massachusetts College of Agriculture at Amherst, who is Chairman of the Advisory Committee for the Association, has been much interested in this junior organization and has given a lot of encouragement and help to the boys and girls. If you are interested in going to Philadelphia, drop Professor Grant Snyder a post card for a program and details about the contest.

The Future of Northeastern Apples

Faced with unprofitable and discouraging seasons, apple growers of the Northeast naturally wonder about the future. Is it worthwhile to plant new trees, or even to take care of the old ones?

One partial answer to this question was given by A. J. Heinicke, Professor in Pomology at Cornell University, in an excellent talk. Professor Heinicke, after a visit to the intensive fruit regions of our Northwest, says:

"There has been a gradual decrease in the number of bearing trees in the Northwest since 1920. In 1935 there were only 58 per cent as many bearing apple trees as in 1920, and at present probably only half as many. Such Western fruit growing regions as Spokane, Walla Walla, the original Hood River section in Oregon, and many smaller scattered sections throughout the state of Washington, have been largely abandoned. . . . In all likelihood the peak of production of the Northwest apple crop has been reached. . . .

"I think I can safely say that many growers in the Northwest envy the situation of the fruit grower in the Northeast. There is no doubt that the Northwest orchardist can grow good fruit, but he is definitely handicapped in selling his product with the enormous distance from the markets. The growers have taxed themselves to carry on intensive advertising campaigns, and nothing will be left undone in the attempt to keep the fruit industry on its feet. Our competition in the future will not be so much with apples produced in the Northwest as with the enormous amount of citrus fruits and canned fruit juices that are produced in other sections of the country. . . .

"With high quality like the McIntosh as the backbone of the apple industry, and with the markets near at hand, we seem to be in a rather favored position to meet competition from other sections."

Grange Highway Safety Contest

Grange members under 18 years of age have an opportunity to compete for worth-while prizes in the 1940 National Grange Safety Essay Contest. The winner in each state will receive $10 and a silver medal; while the big prize to shoot at is first in the national competition, which will bring a trip to National Grange at Syracuse next fall with all expenses paid, where the winner will be awarded a gold watch.

Ask the Lecturer of your Grange for full details, or write to Stephen James, Highway Education Board, Pan American Building, Washington, D. C.

"It Saved My Herd"

Says Dairyman Harold Creal

By H. L. COSLINE



Harold Creal of Homer, N. Y., is known to his friends as "Cap"



Vaccinating a heifer with "Strain 19"

SEVEN YEARS ago dairyman Harold Creal of Homer, Cortland County, New York, had a real battle on his hands. The technical name of his enemy was "Brucella Abortus" — a "bug" so small that it cannot be seen with the naked eye. But he could see the results — a storm of Bang abortion in his herd of 75 cows — without half trying.

"The situation was acute," says Mr. Creal. "It was a question of licking abortion or having it lick me."

Let's go back to the year 1930. In June the herd was TB tested, and when the smoke cleared away, the entire herd of 74 animals was on its way to the butcher. After the premises had been cleaned up, Mr. Creal proceeded to buy a herd of milkers. Up to that time, Bang abortion had given him little trouble, and anyway animals blood tested for abortion were scarce. He went into western New York areas that were modified accredited and bought some good grade cows that were TB tested. Some of them were fresh; some were due to freshen soon and did freshen with no abortion.

"But the next season," said Mr. Creal, "brought another story. A storm of abortion broke out, and the next two years added plenty of gray hairs to my head.

"First I tried to handle the situation by blood testing and dividing the herd into two groups — one clean herd and one herd of reactors. Dr. Birch of the State Veterinary College worked with me and with Dr. McAuliff of Cortland. The herd was blood tested every two months, but in spite of all the precautions we could take, our cows continued to abort. Because I had plenty of room and plenty of help, I was raising my own replacements. I feel that is the only practical way to build up a herd of high producers.

"About 60 per cent of my first calf heifers aborted. A few would abort the second time, and one aborted three times in succession. In general, the older cows seemed to build up an immunity. Even so my losses were terrific. I know that many clean herds have been built up by the two-herd method of segregating the reactors to the blood test in a separate barn, but certainly it wasn't working in my case; and I began to wonder whether there wasn't some other solution. I was in the frame of mind to try anything, and when I began to hear about the possibilities of calfhood vaccination, I went at it."

"In what year did you start vaccinating?" I asked.

"That was in 1934," Harold replied. "Both Dr. McAuliff and Dr. Moore, who were my veterinarians, believed the plan had some possibilities. Of course, there was less information about calfhood vaccination than there is now, and we did a few things, such as vaccinating a few mature cows, that I wouldn't do now. The important point was that we did vaccinate every calf between the ages of six and eight months. Doubtless scientists wouldn't be satisfied that my experience is conclusive evidence of the value of our program, but I can say this. In the past six years, just four cows out of my entire herd, that were vaccinated when they were calves, have aborted. A total of 150 calves have been vaccinated.

"During the peak of our trouble with abortion, it took 18 or 20 heifers a year to maintain the herd. I have always felt it was good business to have a veterinarian keep an eye on the herd and he always gave attention to the animals difficult to breed. In spite of that fact, we had to sell plenty of non-breeders. Just by way of comparison, take 1939, when I had 17 heifers that freshened, and I only needed 9 of them to replace mature cows that I had culled out. For some years I have been working toward a purebred herd, so I was able to sell 9 mature grade cows to dairymen instead of sending them to the butcher. I aim to continue to raise from 18 to 20 heifers a year and to add to the farm income by a few sales."

"Have you blood tested since you began vaccinating?" I inquired.

"No, I haven't," said Harold. "In a way I would be interested to know what a test would show, but right now I can see no real reason for going to the expense of a blood test. In a few years all of the animals in the herd will be purebred, and if I find it necessary to blood test them in order to make sales, I will do it. However, it may be when that time comes that the program of calfhood vaccination will have developed to a point where it is generally recognized by dairymen and by state and federal disease control officials."

All of the evidence to date indicates that animals vaccinated as calves have an excellent chance to test negative on a blood test by the time they get to producing age. That fact permits a dairyman to practice calfhood vaccination with a badly infected herd and gradually they will give a negative reaction to the blood test.

In addition to being a dairyman, Mr. Creal has served two terms as State Assemblyman and so has been able to look at the problem of eradicating Bang abortion from both sides of the fence. Says he:

"It cost New York State $50,000,000 to get rid of bovine TB. Probably it would cost us at least as much, by the test and slaughter method, to eradicate Bang abortion. Frankly, with present conditions, I can't see where we are going to get that much money."

Last winter Mr. Creal introduced a bill in the State Legislature to provide some money for free blood tests for dairy herds not enrolled in the federal-state test and slaughter program. Because of the emphasis on economy, the bill was killed in the Ways and Means Committee.

"It is my feeling," said Mr. Creal, "that such a program would be worth while. It would give a good many dairymen a chance to find out the exact situation in their herds. Undoubtedly there are a good many clean herds that have never been blood tested, and a man is inviting disaster when he buys an untested animal to put in such a herd. Furthermore, the veterinarians all advise a blood test on a herd before a program of calfhood vaccination is started. The first step in any disease eradication program is to know from where you are starting.

"Personally, I would like to see some plan adopted for state supervised vaccinated herds and a provision whereby dairymen now enrolled in the federal-state test and slaughter program could vaccinate calves. Federal and state officials have objected to this. When mature animals are vaccinated, they will react to a blood test; and some dairymen might use vaccine in an attempt to sell reactors to the state. However, since the law now provides that calves can be vaccinated only by qualified veterinarians who must make a full report to the state of all animals vaccinated, I think this angle can be handled."

Mr. Creal's experience has sold him on the value of calfhood vaccination. When you consider that 60 per cent of his first calf heifers aborted before starting the vaccinating and that trouble from this source is practically non-existent now, you can hardly blame him for that conclusion. Skeptics will naturally say that it takes more than one swallow to make a summer, but I have yet to find a dairyman vaccinating who is not distinctly encouraged by the results from it. At any rate,

(*Continued on Page* 6)



The cow may feel badly over this result of Bang's Disease, but not half so bad as do the thousands of dairymen who suffer tremendous and ruinous losses. That's the reason for the growing interest in calfhood vaccination.

Experience Wanted

We are interested in passing on to our readers experiences of men who have tried out calfhood vaccination to control Bang Abortion. Tell us how long you have been vaccinating calves, what your experience was before vaccinating, and how vaccination has worked out in your herd. Add any personal comments you think would be of value, but keep your letter short.

***American Agriculturist* will pay $1.00 for each such letter we print. Address: *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367-V, Ithaca, New York.**

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York

"UNLUCKY AS A FIFTH CALF!"
—Old Country Saying.

A Living Price for Milk

DURING the month of March, 1939, the average price for milk to dairymen in the New York City milk shed was $1.43. For March this spring it was $1.98, or a gain of 55c a hundred pounds. Multiply this by 475,500,000 pounds, the approximate amount of milk shipped to the New York market, and it gives $2,614,000 more money to dairymen in the New York market this March than during the same period last year.

For April the story is an even better one. The April price in 1939 averaged $1.14, for this year $1.86, a difference of 72c. Multiply this by the amount of milk shipped to New York market in April and you have $3,747,000 more money in the pockets of dairymen for the month of April alone. Add the increases for both March and April for this year as against last year and you have well over $6,000,000 more money, the difference between daylight and dark, the difference between living or just staying and working for nothing on these dairy farms.

Let us bring those figures down in terms of the income for an average dairyman. Suppose a man has 10 cows that produce at the rate of 6,000 pounds of milk a year, or 60,000 pounds for his herd. That is at the rate of 5,000 pounds of milk per month. For March of this year that dairyman was $27.50 ahead of March last year, and for April of this year over last he was $36 ahead. If he had more cows, or if their average was better, his increase of course would be larger.

Attention of business men is also called to these figures, for they mean more and better business for everybody.

American Agriculturist helped to get these better prices and we are proud of what we did. The prices are the result of just two factors:

1. Better organization of dairymen themselves, and the union of these organizations in the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency.

2. The Federal-State marketing agreements.

For years we of *American Agriculturist* have worked almost night and day to get dairymen organized and federated. We left no stone unturned to urge dairymen to vote for and support the marketing agreements. Result: better prices and better times for everybody concerned.

But the milk marketing problem of course is not all solved. Prices must be maintained. That means continued support of both organization and the marketing agreements, with such modifications of the agreements as from time to time seem necessary to suit changing conditions. I suggest two things to think about immediately:

1. Why not have one Federal marketing agreement covering all of the markets of the entire Northeast, with modifications, of course, to fit the conditions in the different markets? That would eliminate price-cutting and market wrecking in every one of these northeastern markets.

2. The second and more important suggestion is that dairymen must find some way to control production. The better prices are resulting in the largest production of milk in many years.

There can be but one end to that, and that is much lower prices, unless the supply is cut down somewhat. One way to help is to use more milk and dairy products. Something else to think about is some kind of a production quota for every dairyman. What do you think about it?

Wrong Emphasis

DISCUSSING the Farm Credit situation, my friend Cliff Gregory, Associate Publisher of the Wisconsin Agriculturist, tells of an interesting remark made to him some time ago by a farmer friend. Said this farmer:

"Well, the ability to borrow money is important, but the ability to pay it back is far more important."

I wonder why so many people lately have lost sight of this fundamental truth. No one is ever helped by too easy credit. About half of Northeastern farmers have no mortgage, but they, with the rest of the citizens, have to pay in taxes when interest rates are reduced by the government so low that the government itself has to make up the difference out of the Treasury.

In the second place, the proposed reduction of ½% in an interest rate on an average mortgage of $3,000 would mean only $15 a year to the individual farmer. Now, of course $15 is important, but if a tenth of the same amount of thought and energy that is put on such schemes as reducing production and cutting interest rates were turned upon the effort to help improve marketing conditions and raise the price level to farmers, it would give farmers some real help. For example, through the marketing agreements and by good dairy organization we have been able to increase the price of milk by more than 50 cents a hundred over what it was last year. Even a small dairyman with 10 cows produces 50,000 pounds of milk a year. Multiply this by the additional 50 cents a hundred and he has $250 more than he had last year. Now, compare this $250 for the work on the constructive side with the $15 saving on the peanut side, and you see what I mean. I'd make the $15 saving too if I could, but I'd be darn sure that I was not wasting my time and energy on $15 when I might be making $250 by more constructive forward-looking marketing policies.

And, also, speaking of Farm Credit, I'd be sure, if I were a farmer borrower, that I was not selling a lot of power to the government and my freedom to carry on my own business for $15. That's the reason why almost all of the farm organizations of America, and all others who have been familiar with the good work of the Farm Credit Administration, have vigorously fought the Jones Bill, which would do away with the cooperative principles of Farm Credit and centralize its complete administration in the Department of Agriculture. As a result of this fight, the Jones Bill will not pass.

Taxes the Great Problem in Maine

IN AN informative and interesting talk given recently during Farm and Home Week at Orono, Maine, Mr. E. H. Thomson, President of the Federal Land Bank at Springfield, Massachusetts, emphasized among other things the problem of taxes on Maine farms.

"A study made by the University of Maine," said Mr. Thomson, "showed that 76.3 per cent of the taxes paid by farmers were general property taxes. This same study of taxes and income on 422 widely scattered Maine farms showed that for farms with an income of less than $1,000, *taxes represented nearly 21 per cent of the farm income.* For farms with incomes ranging from $2,000 to $6,000, taxes averaged 11 per cent of the income . . . . . *Estimated real estate taxes per farm in Maine in 1938 were* $87.91, and there are some farmers in Maine who pay a tax as high as $80 a thousand. Think of that! The average Federal Land Bank loan outstanding in the state was $2,140; in other words, the annual real estate taxes per farm represented 4.1 per cent of the loan, or a sum greater than the amount of interest paid by the farmer on the average Federal Land Bank loan in the state."

While Maine farmers are particularly hard hit by taxes, farmers everywhere have much of the same problem. It illustrates again the point *American Agriculturist* has emphasized many times, and that is that we are over-burdened by too much government service, far more than we can pay for. *The best way for government to help farmers is to cut its activities. One thing that we need is more self-contained farmers, more self-sufficient farms.*

I said this to a friend recently, and he said:

"Yes, but remember that we have got to plow the roads and we have got to buy gasoline."

To which I answered:

"Yes, but surely we can raise more of the products consumed by our own families, we could get along with a little less gas, with fewer frills called public service, with lower salaries of public officials, and a darn sight fewer of them."

"The world stands out on either side
No wider than the heart is wide.
The heart can push the sea and land
Farther away on either hand.
The soul can split the sky in two
And let the face of God shine through."
—Edna St. Vincent Millay.

A Standard Pack for Apples

APPLE growers of the Northeast have had various conferences this spring in an effort to standardize marketing packages for apples. As a result, there seems to be an agreement on a 1 1/16 bushel basket and a 1 1/8 bushel box.

That is progress! I don't know what the exact size of the package should be, but whatever it is, it should be standard. Northeast growers made progress when they stopped putting their apples in barrels. Now with a constructive standardized pack, and with the quality of apple which we can produce in this section, our growers ought to top the market all the time.

Railroads Heavy Taxpayers

RAILROAD taxes in 1939 represented 37.7 per cent of the net operating income before the taxes were deducted. Railroads, next to farms, are the most heavily taxed. Farmers are the heaviest users of railroads, therefore farmers not only pay direct taxes heavier than anyone else, but they also pay the largest share of the railroad taxes.

Do You Want a Job?

WE ARE overwhelmed by requests from farmers for hired men, both for single and married men. If interested, write immediately giving full particulars to *American Agriculturist*, Department F, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Eastman's Chestnut

COUNSEL (cross-examining a farmer): "Now, don't quibble! Do you understand a simple problem or not?"

Witness: "I do."

Counsel: "Then, tell the court this: If 15 men plowed a field in 5 hours, how long will 30 men take to plow the same field?"

Witness: "They couldn't do it."

Counsel: "Why not?"

Witness: "Because the 15 men have already plowed it!"

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Mr. Secretary, Why Was Harmon Removed?

ON MAY 28, 1940, E. M. Harmon, Federal Administrator of the milk marketing agreement in the New York milk shed, was removed from office by Secretary Wallace, and Mr. N. J. Cladakis, Administrator of the Chicago milk marketing agreement, was substituted. (For details, see Page 6).

Mr. Cladakis has the reputation of being an able and successful administrator, and as such will have our support. That is not the point. We understand that Mr. Harmon will return to an important position in the Department of Agriculture. That's not the point either. The point is that the removal of Mr. Harmon was done without consulting dairymen, and even without their knowledge. Dairymen want and have a right to know why this was done. It is reported as a straight political move, a sop to Mayor LaGuardia of New York City, who is said to have no love for Mr. Harmon. Is that the reason? The Mayor has been sticking his nose into the milk business, to the detriment of dairymen. His latest move was the establishment of new Board of Health rules doing away with Grade A milk and putting increased costly regulations on dairymen in producing Grade B.

The removal of Mr. Harmon by Secretary Wallace is another act in the long chain of exercise of arbitrary and centralized powers of Wallace and the Department of Agriculture. Leaders in the Department give lip service to Democracy, but in practice many of the acts are as autocratic as those of a dictator.

The whole success on a permanent basis of the milk marketing agreements rests on the principle of full cooperation between the farmers and their cooperatives on one side, and the State and Federal departments of agriculture on the other. If the Department of Agriculture is to dominate and control the entire program, then eventually politics and bureaucracy will ruin the present milk marketing plan. Under Mr. Harmon's administration, there was the utmost cooperation. He was well liked by dairymen, and was an efficient administrator in every respect. Why was he removed, Mr. Secretary?

Those Who Would Live By the Sword—

ON MY desk as I write are some tulips, given me by Curry Weatherby, Treasurer of *American Agriculturist*. Curry's son Jack brought the tulip bulbs back from Holland when he was over there three years ago on a Boy Scout Jamboree.

Every time I look at those tulips, the picture comes to me of Holland, Land of tulips, dairy cows, and windmills, and I wonder if I am really awake or dreaming a horrible nightmare. Here only a few weeks ago were Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Belgium, inhabited mostly by farm folks, whose only offense was a desire to keep the peace. Today their cities are in ruins, their crops and their cattle gone to feed the enemy, and their people homeless, with thousands of them dead or wounded.

Is this our boasted civilization? Is it true that the only real thing science and mechanics have done for us is to destroy us? I cannot believe it!

There are and always have been two gigantic antagonistic forces in the world. Call them what you may—God and the Devil, Pagan and Christian, Might and Right—one is always Evil and the other always Good. These contending forces are in Nature itself. Watch a hurricane, a flood, or a great forest fire, and behold Evil at work; or look at the new green earth and its blossoms in this June time in our great North Land, and see Goodness in Nature. Evil and Good contend in You, and because they are in every man, they are also in every man-made institution, be it business organization or nation.

As I write, Evil is on the rampage in Europe, and riding to apparent victory. For the moment, Goodness seems to be overwhelmed; stricken men and women throw their arms to Heaven and shout: "Oh Christ! Where art thou?" "Oh, God, if there be a God, save us now!" But God for the moment apparently turns his face, and Evil rushes on and on.

But wait! Progress, real progress, real civilization, is long in the making. The perspective of history shows that progress, or truth, while painfully slow, and sometimes gained at the cost of pain, sacrifice and blood, always eventually marches on. To God a thousand years is but a day. Down the long years since man emerged from the mud, Truth and Goodness have never failed. Even for those who die there are things worse than death—one is slavery to Evil. Might never has and never can permanently prevail. "Those who live by the sword eventually shall perish by it."

So in this dark hour look to history for comfort. Keep up the good fight against Evil in your own lives, in your community, and in your nation, and above all, keep the faith in the ultimate Good.

Hired Men Have Their Side Too

"Will you kindly consider my remarks regarding the home of the tenant man. At least twice a year the health officer or the veterinarian comes to our farm. He is rather careful in scoring up the cow barns and cows for the benefit of the health of the public, but who is there that shows any consideration for the condition of the tenant house? Farmers complain that they cannot get good tenants for hired men any more. The reason is that wages are too poor and the living conditions for the hired man and his family are too often not very good."—K., N. Y.

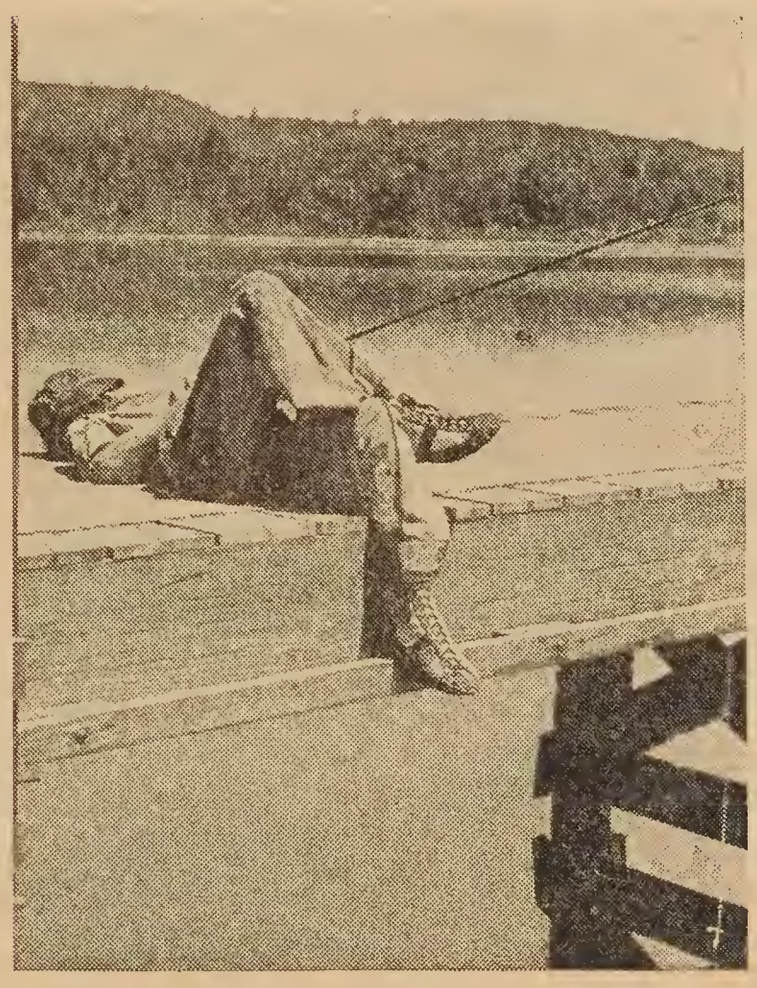
I ANSWERED this man that I felt most farmers would pay better wages and provide better tenant houses if they could get the money with which to do it. Everyone knows how ruinously low the farm income has been for many years now.

On the other hand, the farmer-employer must recognize the cold fact that he has to compete with other business for his help, and that the hired man has a perfect right to go where he can get the best conditions.

So far as the tenant house is concerned, there are some things that can be done by the employer and his hired man to make the lot of the tenant and his family more comfortable and happier which would not cost much money. What is needed often is more real thought, consideration, and cooperation on the problem.

Success in Fighting Bangs

ON PAGE 3 of this issue is one of the most important articles that has been in *American Agriculturist* in years from the standpoint of dairymen. It tells the story of several years' experience of a dairyman in controlling Bang's Disease. It begins to look as if a method has been found to save dairymen from the ruinous losses that they have suffered from this terrible scourge.



"A boy's will is the wind's will
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts!"

> "No nation has ever achieved permanent greatness unless this greatness was based on the well-being of the great farmer class, the men who live on the soil; for it is upon their welfare, material and moral, that the welfare of the rest of the nation ultimately rests. . . ."
>
> —*Theodore Roosevelt.*

"Down the Alley"

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST prides itself on its contributors who write from actual experience. Among these is Doc Roberts, with his "Down the Alley" piece in every issue (see Page 15). No man in America is closer to livestock or saner in his comments about it than Doc Roberts. Note particularly this time what he says about getting in shape to produce livestock products for the millions across the seas now engaged in destruction rather than production.

Readers Talk Back

"After reading your story of a Northeast Journey in last issue it brought back so many memories that I had to write you. Even the "no syrup" on the first, second and third pancakes is one of my earliest recollections and the custom has been passed on to my own children. I had always had a sneaking suspicion it was because there were 8 of us children and it was a case of saving on the syrup. My mother, who was 82 years old on May 24, is with me, so I told her about what you had written and asked her why she had always had us take the first pancakes without any syrup. She said that it was better for us. So you see 'good nutrition' was practiced if not taught then. The nutritionists today admit that pancakes have their place in the sun, but not to the exclusion of good whole grain cereals. . . . . You mention so many places in Vermont that we could see from our porch on the homestead, located high on a hill across Lake Champlain at Crown Point, that it made me homesick."—*A.P.D., New York.*

* * *

"Just read your editorial about 'fool time.' Until this year I disliked the change in clocks as much as anyone, but now I have decided to do what the majority seems to want.

"Really, all the farmers I know get up an hour earlier in summer than in winter, and if they would change their clocks, they could do this and still keep on the same schedule. I am a teacher and know some of the children who come from homes like the one quoted. They get up at 4 o'clock so the children can do most of the day's work before time to start for school. Believe me, Mr. Editor, that's no way to help children do their school work! These children come in so tired that they go to sleep during classes. Daylight Saving time is not to blame, but the parent is who expects a child to do a man's work and come to school just because the law says he must."—*N. C., New York.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: There may be some cases of this kind, but it seems to me to be inconsistent to blame sleepy children on the parents instead of on Daylight Saving.

* * *

"I would say keep on with your Northeastern Slants, but I was much interested in your story of the trip to New England. I have been through some of these beautiful places myself. I was 70 years old last year. After plowing and sowing my buckwheat and oats I drove my tractor 800 miles. My sons are all away from home. I used to sing. Now I wander around the farm all alone."—*E. J. O., N. Y.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: Thousands of parents know how this father feels. I know! But it is the way of life, and the way that it should be. Our job is to keep up our own interests and our own philosophy and be happy just the same.

* * *

"I am sorry you are discontinuing Slants. Nothing else can take its place for me."—*M. L. S., N. Y.*

* * *

"We need Slants more than ever now, you know."—*W. M. B., N. H.*

* * *

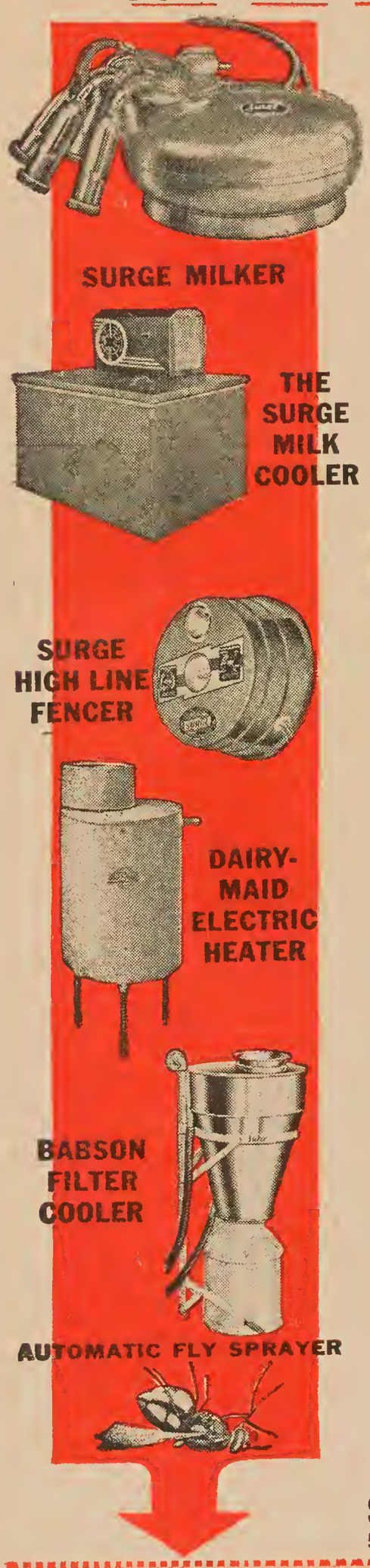
"I feel that it would be a great loss to busy farmers and others who depend on Slants for a quick summary of the news."—*A. E. D., N. Y.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: Well, what do you think? I like to have readers dictate the policies of *American Agriculturist*. The trouble is to find out what you want. If enough of you report that you want Slants put back in the paper, they will be.

The BABSON Nameplate on any piece of

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is the Best Guarantee of DURABILITY... RELIABILITY... and PERFORMANCE That Your Money Can Buy!



Only the SURGE Milker

milks with a stimulating tug and pull that gets all the milk and gets it sooner, giving more and richer milk.

ONLY THE SURGE is instantly adjusted to give each cow just the kind of milking action she needs.

ONLY THE SURGE holds the distance from teat to pail down to a short, clean **four inches;** no long tubes! no claws!

ONLY THE SURGE protects your cows with teat cups that **can't** creep up and swallow the udder.

THE FASTEST, CLEANEST, EASIEST MILKER EVER BUILT!

More Cold for Your Dollar by Actual Test!

Because of the Shrouded Air Current, found ONLY on the Surge Milk Cooler, the Surge will produce from 13% to 23½% more ice than an ordinary machine with the same power. That's why the SURGE, regardless of price, is the most economical cooler you can buy! Whether your herd is large or small—there is a SURGE model for YOU!

THE FENCER BEYOND COMPARE!

Wet or Dry!—

The Only SURE Stopper That's ALWAYS SAFE!

Approved by Industrial Commission of the STATE OF WISCONSIN

HOT WATER ALWAYS—
And At Such Small Cost!

Here—at last—is a portable electric water heater that uses slow heating—plus heavy insulation—to give you an abundant and constant supply of hot water for your dairy, or elsewhere, **at a lower operating cost than you ever dreamed possible!** Make us prove this! We will gladly give you a FREE DEMONSTRATION. Just mail coupon for full particulars.

This Water-Cooling System
COOLS YOUR MILK FASTER—

to a lower temperature—with less water—than any other water-cooling system to be had!

Uses Every Bit of Cold There Is in the Water!

The water enters at the bottom of the cooler and is forced 'round in a continuous spiral, **so that every cooling drop is used to the uttermost!** All Stainless Steel; can be taken apart and washed absolutely CLEAN!

DEAD FLIES DON'T BITE COWS!
Write for free booklet and find out how your cow can spray herself!

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☐ MELOTTE SEPARATOR ☐ LOSEE ELECTRIC PADDLE

Name_____

Town_____ R.F.D._____ State_____

I milk_____ cows, making _____ cans of milk per day.

N. J. CLADAKIS
Replaces Administrator Harmon

EFFECTIVE May 28, Milk Marketing Administrator E. M. Harmon was recalled to the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington. Appointed in his place is N. J. Cladakis, who has been serving as Administrator of the Milk Marketing Agreement in Chicago.

The news came as a distinct surprise to most dairymen in the Metropolitan area. When it was announced, delegates of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency were in session in Syracuse. They immediately passed a resolution to investigate the removal of Mr. Harmon and laid plans to give a testimonial dinner to him as an expression of the thanks for the part he has played in the successful operation of the Order.

In part the resolution read:

"As representative of 50,000 dairy farmers depending on the honest and equitable administration of the Milk Orders for a continued market of stability and living prices, we view with alarm any change in this position, without in any way questioning the ability of the proposed successor."

We might add that we hear excellent reports of Mr. Cladakis's ability, although the Chicago Order has not been functioning as long as has the one in the Metropolitan area. His place as Administrator in the Chicago market will be taken by A. W. Colebank. Mr. Harmon has been Administrator of the New York City Order since it first went into effect in the fall of 1938, and has made many friends by his fairness and by his able work.

No reason was given for the change. The official announcement by Secretary Wallace stated: "Following a conference between Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and Commissioner H. V. Noyes of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, the Department of Agriculture announced that N. J. Cladakis, Federal Milk Marketing Administrator in Chicago, will be transferred to New York as Market Administrator, effective May 28."

Mr. Harmon, it is announced, will return to Washington to assume important special duties with the Dairy Section of the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements.



N. J. Cladakis.

Gossip around the Milk Shed gives chief credit for the change to Mayor LaGuardia, who has been disgruntled since his activities as arbitrator in last summer's milk strike did not turn out in exact accordance with his expectations. Since that time LaGuardia has been "on the outs" with Secretary Wallace and Administrator Harmon, and the removal of Mr. Harmon is considered by many as a move toward appeasing New York's fiery Mayor.

Price Revision Request Considered

Among matters considered at the meeting of the Bargaining Agency in Syracuse was a proposal to petition the state and federal departments of agriculture for a hearing on the revision of price of fluid milk for August, September, and October. Homer Rolfe of Lisbon made a report of the Committee appointed to consider a possible production control plan for the New York Milk Shed.

"It Saved My Herd"

(*Continued from Page* 3)

American Agriculturist is definitely stating that in the light of evidence at hand, calfhood vaccination has distinct possibilities and is worthy of the serious consideration of any dairyman who is having trouble with abortion.

When you consider calfhood vaccination, keep these things in mind — they are important:

1. Vaccinate calves between the ages of six and eight months. Vaccination at a very early age is likely to be ineffective, and vaccination at an older age may cause the animal to continue to react to the blood test and perhaps spread the disease.

2. Let a qualified veterinarian do the actual vaccinating. There are several reasons for this. Among them is the fact that you will need a veterinarian's advice on your general herd program, and his counsel may prevent some costly errors.

3. Use the vaccine "strain 19" only.

4. A blood test for Bang abortion should be applied to the entire herd before any calves are vaccinated. That tells you exactly how your herd stands. If your herd should give a clean test, you will be able to avoid trouble by adding only clean animals to the herd; and you will be quite likely to decide that so long as you have no trouble, it would be unwise to start the vaccination program.

5. Get all of the information you can about Bang abortion and about calfhood vaccination.

If future experiments and practical experience back up the evidence we already have in favor of calfhood vaccination, it will be a great day for dairymen. It will save millions of dollars for the state and federal governments, and it will save millions for dairymen, at the same time allowing them to work out a definite breeding program without the heartbreaking experience of seeing some of their best cows go to the butcher.

Dairy Field Days

Three Regional Dairy Field Days are scheduled for this summer. First on the list is for the South-Central area, including the counties of Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Tioga, and Tompkins, to be held June 8 at Norwich Fair Grounds.

The Central New York Dairy Field Day will be held on July 26-27 at the State Fair Grounds at Syracuse.

For Western New York the place is the Angelica Fair Grounds in Allegany County and the date is July 27.

At each of the Field Days there will be an interesting and instructive program, but perhaps the principal idea is to interest dairymen in better sires and give them an opportunity to make purchases. These bulls are not sold at auction but are sold at private sale between owner and buyer.

FAST GROWTH *to get* BIG PULLETS *that lay* BIG EGGS....

IS IT HARMFUL or desirable to grow a pullet for early egg production? That's the question many poultryraisers ask themselves during the pullet growing season.

Poultry research work during the last few years has answered this question in no uncertain terms. It is summed up in a statement made recently by Dr. H. J. Smith, Director of Research of Purina Mills. He says:

> "Progress in breeding has shortened the period necessary for a pullet to arrive at egg-laying maturity. That means breeders have done much to shorten the period of waiting before egg production begins. It is our responsibility as specialists in nutrition to build rations that will help shorten the period necessary for physical maturity."

By having pullets ready for early production, it is possible to get past the pullet egg stage earlier, and be ready to take advantage of high fall egg prices. Big eggs are usually worth from 8 to 10 cents more in the fall than pullet or "pee-wee" eggs.

You'll find no better way of growing your pullets for complete early development than the Purina way. Purina Growena, the complete feed, furnishes everything a pullet needs for full complete development. If you prefer the mash and grain plan, feed Purina Growing Chow with your scratch grain. This plan also gives good results. *See your Purina dealer for full details of the Purina Pullet Growing Plan.*

PURINA MILLS

St. Louis, Mo. **Buffalo, N. Y.**





PART II

Sightseeing in Hawaii

PARADISE is the place where we expect to go when we die. Take down your atlas. Put your finger on the Hawaiian Islands. Here is Paradise on earth. When you knock on the pearly gates, if St. Peter won't let you in, then return to this Paradise, a part of our own America.

Days are all too short in Hawaii. To save and gain time we decided to fly over the seven major Islands of the Hawaiian group. Taking off from Honolulu, on the Island of OAHU, we flew in a large Inter-Island airplane over MOLOKAI, where Father Damien gave his life in service to the lepers; then to our right LANAI, the luxuriant pineapple island, from which the Pineapple Packing Companies put into cans the luscious fruit that comes to our table; then MAUI, looking down into the ten-thousand-foot crater of HALEAKALA, big enough to hold St. Louis and all its suburbs; then to the Island of HAWAII, with its snow-capped MAUNA KEA rising in the distance. The blue of the sea, the white surf beating on the lava rock shores, sluices filled with rushing water, carrying cut sugar cane from the fields down to the sugar mills, and the red and green roofs of the plantation houses, dotted like mosaic checkerboards all exhaust our "ahs" and "ohs" until we have no language left to describe the beauty of these Islands.

Finally, beneath its lofty cocoanut palms, we came to lovely Hilo. As we landed we were greeted by old friends, Dr. and Mrs. Henry B. Yuen (who was Thelma Stephenson, one of our former Purina girls). Doctor Yuen declared a holiday in our honor, and he and Thelma gave us two of the loveliest days we have ever experienced, driving us more than two hundred miles around winding roads that skirted the Island of Hawaii.

■ ■ ■

BEFORE our drive I had an experience I won't soon forget. I spoke at an Intermediate School to twelve hundred boys and girls. Only about one-third could get into the auditorium, but a new sound system was installed just that very day, and the other two-thirds heard me in their classrooms as I spoke before a microphone in the main auditorium. It was a thrill for me as I looked into that sea of brown, eager faces. I was introduced by a Ceylonese girl, Noda Lee. Her beautiful English assured me of a warm welcome. In a halting way I told the meaning of our Four-Square program. Then at the end I asked Noda to help me impress these thoughts on the boys and girls by actually having them take part with us. Now imagine these twelve hundred alert faces doing this:

> "All straighten up and say, 'Stand Tall.' Now with your right forefinger pointing to your head, say, 'Think Tall.' And all together in your graceful Hawaiian way, with each hand sweep up the corners of your mouth and say, 'Smile Tall.' Last, lift both arms high over your head, with your fingers pointing upward, and say 'Live Tall.'"

Then I gave Noda a little knife with that motto on one side and the Four-Square Checkers on the other, and, with hand clapping and shouting, an "Aloha" was sent back to all of you on the mainland.

■ ■ ■

AT the end of our first day's journey we stayed at the Kona Inn at KAILUA and saw the original church started in 1820 by our first Congregational missionaries. It has a beautiful name: "MOKUAKAUA"—Let us be brotherly. This church stands today as a challenging example of the Christian faith of our forefathers.

Our first day's drive was through and around sugar plantations, which revealed a splendid example of community life in which a house is given to each family rent and fuel free. Schools, recreation grounds, medical attention are all provided at each plantation center, and a steady daily wage guaranteed the year around. We also passed the Parker Ranch which, next to the King Ranch in Texas, is the largest in the world.

Our second day on the other side of Hawaii was very different. Here are coffee groves where the famous Kona variety is raised. And there are miles and miles of weird lava formations from the many eruptions of MAUNA LOA (13,675 feet high) as the hot streams flowed from the crater to the sea. A great National Park of thousands of acres has been set apart by our Government. It takes in the scenic wonders resulting from the many eruptions. Right on the edge of KILAUEA Crater is the home of Dr. Thomas A. Jaggar, the leading Volcanologist of the world. We brought introductions to him from our Dr. Fred Taussig of St. Louis, who was a classmate of Dr. Jaggar at Harvard. It was a rare privilege to have Dr. Jaggar in person show us the highlights of the Volcano district—the Lava Tubes, and the great craters, with steam seething out of fissures in hundreds of places, giving evidence that other eruptions would follow.

(Concluded in next issue)

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

Long Island Again Host *to* POTATO GROWERS

By PAUL WORK

NASSAU and Suffolk counties are to entertain the 17th annual Long Island Potato Tour on June 20th and 21st.

Among special features to be observed will be heavy power equipment including 4-row planter; heavy dusting and spraying equipment; new developments in digging, grading and loading; sixty acres of rotary head irrigation; fertilizer experiments; and, of course, plots planted with certified seed from many sources.



Paul Work

The party is to start from Mineola, near the Court House, on Thursday, June 20th at 9:30 and from the Henry Perkins Hotel, Riverhead, on Friday, June 21st, at 7:30.

It is interesting to note that this tour is preceded on June 18th by the Eastern Shore Potato Tour which assembles at Pocomoke City, Maryland, and the New Jersey Potato Certification Conference at New Brunswick on June 19th. Here is quite a week for the potato fans.

* * *

Rakes and Rakes

I have a prejudice in favor of what is called the "level-back rake." The other sort is called the "bow" type. A level-back rake is perfectly straight across the back and is an excellent instrument for marking out rows in the garden by turning the rake upside down and moving the head lengthwise of the row. It gives a little trench for small seeds that is of even depth and with a smooth bottom. Then, after the sowing is done, the rake may be used the same way to cover. Finally, holding the rake handle vertically, one can easily tamp the soil over the seed to insure good contact which is necessary for absorption of moisture which in turn is essential for germination.

* * *

Season Still Late

While there has been some fairly warm weather since the middle of May, it will take some time for crops to catch up. My peas which were planted the 6th of April are now 8 or 10 inches high and the earliest planting of corn and beans is about 4 inches high.

For commercial vegetable growers, the delay in maturity may not be a wholly unmixed calamity for Southern crops have likewise been delayed in maturity and some heavy conflicts between sections at marketing time may have been avoided in this manner.

* * *

Grinding the Hoe

Most hoes come from the store with the edge beveled on the outside or lower edge. That is a very good way to keep the edge of the hoe from biting into the soil where it ought to be.

The young men, my sons, have a little motor and carborundum grinder on the bench in the cellar so I made the sparks fly for 15 minutes and now, the sharp edge is on the outside of the blade.

Then, I went back to the garden and you'd be surprised what a difference the change made in the effectiveness of the implement in skimming along just under the surface taking every weed as it came and the job takes just about half the energy. That makes quite a difference in the course of a day's work or even a couple of hours' work.

Once the hoe is properly reground, it is well to have a file within easy reach so that the edge can be kept sharp. If one had all the horsepower of energy wasted in the use of dull tools, there would be enough to kill a whale of a lot of weeds.

* * *

Good Stand of Oats

While the papers are talking about farmers finishing up the seeding of oats, my crop is 6 inches high; at least, it was yesterday morning. The stand was good — that is, for a home garden. I did not have to buy the seed. It came in that big load of fresh manure that I put on the garden. Since yesterday morning, it has been taken down with a wheel hoe. Happily, oats are not as hard to eradicate as quack grass.

* * *

Container Laws to Be Enforced

Commissioner Noyes has announced that the law pertaining to marking on used containers of produce will be strictly enforced beginning June 1st.

The law provides that

"when farm products of the same kind as the original contents are packed in used containers by others than the original packers and sold, offered for sale or transported for sale, any markings pertaining to the original contents shall be erased, obliterated or such container shall be conspicuously marked or labeled and in the case of bags or sacks tagged on the outside with the words 'NOT ORIGINAL CONTENTS' in letters at least one inch in height."

In the case of labels and crates, printed matter "shall be rendered illegible or so cancelled as to clearly indicate that such original markings do not apply to the contents of the package." Sacks may be turned wrongside out.

The law applies, for example, where tomatoes are packed in tomato boxes but not where carrots are packed in an orange crate.

At the same time that this law is being enforced, those who are at the forefront in improving marketing methods are considering new packages and new labeling for New York state products. With them, it is not a case of what they can get away with but what plan will deliver maximum quality to the consumer and maximum returns to the producer.

* * *

Improved Crop Reporting Service

Both the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington and the Department of Agriculture and Markets in New York have materially improved their crop reporting service. Both Washington and Albany reports are gotten out more promptly so that information gathered up to the 1st or 15th of the month is mimeographed and mailed in the course of a couple of days. The coverage and accuracy of reports is constantly improving.

R. L. Gillette who is in charge of the New York service is very anxious to have the views of growers and others on ways in which this service could be more useful. There ought, by all odds, to be a committee of growers working throughout the year to serve as a contact agency between this service and the men in the field.

Mimeographed monthly summaries are available on request to the office of the Federal State Agricultural Statistical Service at Albany. These reports should be much more fully used than they are.

How Cutting Alfalfa Affects the Stand

The question "Shall I cut alfalfa twice or three times?" involves an important decision. In general, experiments have shown that twice-a-year cutting results in maintaining a better stand over a longer period of years, and in many cases, on a three-year basis, cutting twice will give a better total yield than cutting three times.

There is no doubt that making the first cutting of alfalfa before it blossoms hurts the stand, even though only two cuttings a year are made, and the earlier the cutting is made, the greater the damage.

A Crusader for Cooperation

(*Continued from Page* 1)

the leadership. More recently the Maine Public Service Co. consented to give electricity to Guerette and Ouellette if they found 50 customers. They are found and are already cutting their own poles to fulfill their own share of the contract.

From his experience in northern Maine, and his observation of cooperatives in Nova Scotia, Father Soucy became convinced of the value of credit unions — the so-called poor man's banks.

He talked to his parishioners and explained how these cooperative thrift societies operate. He showed them how they could save even a few cents a week to build up a fund on which to draw in time of greater need. A credit union, he said, would be run by local men—by neighbors—who would make small loans to other neighbors. The interest rate would be fair to both borrower and lender.

Soon there were 420 members of credit unions in Guerette, Sinclair, Stockholm, St. Agatha, Daigle, and Keegan. For Father Soucy was no longer restricted to his own parishes. He was put in charge of cooperative education for the Catholic church in Northern Aroostook county.

The Keegan credit union is new. The other five, in their first four months of operation, made loans totalling about $2000, and members saved $1800.

Cash to Foot the Bills

Telephones, electricity, highways and credit unions—Father Soucy's people needed them all. But they still needed one essential of modern life. They needed more cash income, and they needed it as badly as any group in the State. Reliable sources of additional income do not come easily these days and Father Soucy realized that there must be more than missionary work before they could get "what we are surely entitled to."

But that was no reason for giving up.

Without going into the whole history of the organization, it may be enough to say that Father Soucy gave his support to plans for a cooperative creamery to be located in Fort Kent. Characteristically, he sought the best advice and most promising assistance before the new organization got under way.

It was not easy. But after a careful analysis by representatives of the Maine Extension Service and Farm Security Administration, the farmers in the area formed the St. John Valley Cooperative Creamery on January 25, 1938. It looked as though $14,000 might be necessary for plant and equipment before the creamery could make a pound of butter. There were comparatively few cows in the area, and the farmers were not dairymen.

Then, at the request of the directors of the creamery and others, the Maine Extension Service appointed Hubert Tracy as assistant county agent in the area to assist in educational work in connection with the growing interest in dairying.

Instead of spending $14,000 on buildings and equipment, Tracy worked out a plan that actually put the creamery in operation with an expenditure of approximately $3000. Some of the equipment was second-hand, and the building was formerly a blacksmith shop, leased for three years at a cost of $15 a month. But the creamery started making butter.

The success of the creamery is not yet assured. Of the 175 men who have signed up, however, 110 shipped a total

Fresh Food the Year Around

IN LINE with our editorial policy of more living from the home farm, I urge farmers to study carefully the possibilities either of installing their own individual quick freezing refrigerator or of joining with their neighbors in a larger locker refrigerator plant. By either method the family can be assured of fresh fruit, vegetables and meats the year round.



A Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin reports that Minnesota last year had 179 cold storage locker plants with 51,000 lockers in operation. Think what that means in better living to Minnesota farmers! Think what it would mean to you to keep vegetables and fruits for weeks as fresh as they were when they were picked, or to kill a beef or a hog and have the fresh meat until it was entirely consumed!

Write your College of Agriculture, or *American Agriculturist,* for bulletins and other information on cold storage lockers.

(*Continued from opposite page*)

of 19,842 pounds of butterfat to the creamery from May to October 1939. And about $4265 was paid to those farmers in cream checks during the five months. This is a small amount, but it is additional cash coming into an area that is sorely in need of cash. And it is an encouraging beginning.

Homework for Skillful Hands

The handicraft cooperative venture is by far the most ambitious. Many women in northern Maine have helped increase the family income by knitting and crocheting at home. Their average daily income from these enterprises, according to Father Soucy, has been about 25 cents. He believes that the new plan he is backing can increase that average income to about $1 a day.

Briefly, under the new homecraft project, women and girls will have an opportunity to knit or crochet socks, sweaters, bed jackets, rugs, and similar articles. The products will be marketed through a New York outlet which has agreed to act in this capacity for three years. An adjusted piece rate will be paid to all women, so that the price received for knitting a sweater, for example, will be the same regardless of the time it takes any particular woman to make it.

A trained worker in crafts, Mrs. Eugene LeBrun, has been made available by the State to assist in training the homecraft workers. The State is also assisting by making a small loan to buy yarn and other essentials.

Still newer than the handicraft project is a cooperative venture in turning out hardwood for wooden heels. Also on the program is a purchasing cooperative for farmers. The by-laws are now being prepared for this association which will deal principally in fertilizer, lime, farm implements and similar lines.

What is ahead for these cooperatives? It is still too early to say. But they will not fail from lack of the potent support constantly given by Father Soucy. He has opposition, some of the most determined is based on the idea that such goings on are no part of a priest's place in his parish. Father Soucy is just as firmly convinced that economic betterment is clearly a job for a priest. As Pope Pius XI said, "Help the body and you will gain the soul."

He devotes a large part of his time to his missionary work for the cooperative cause. Tireless, determined, convincing, he has spoken to as many as 14 groups in a single week, and traveled 1000 miles over the snow and ice of an Aroostook winter to keep those engagements. His cooperative work has now become so important that the bishop has sent an assistant priest to help with his parish work.

Dean Inge has said that every constructive movement has to go through three stages in its development and life. First, everybody ridicules it; second, they say it is against religion; and third, everybody knew it was going to be a success.

The new cooperatives in northern Aroostook have experienced the first two steps. Father Soucy and his friends believe that the third step will surely follow if the cooperative way of doing things continues to help his people gain "what we are surely entitled to."

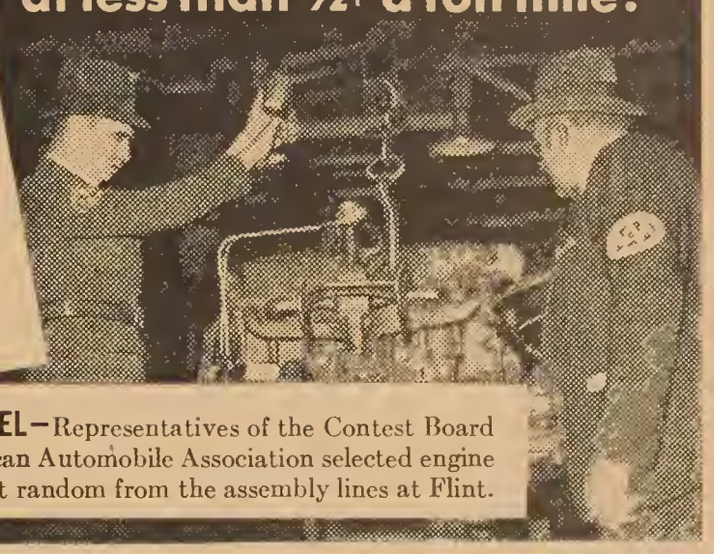


"Maybe we better quit teasin' Willie 'fore he gets nervous B. O."

Truck Buyers Demand Facts—

CHEVROLET TRUCKS *are backed by Certified Proof!*

100,000 MILES at less than ½¢ a ton mile!



STOCK MODEL—Representatives of the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association selected engine and chassis at random from the assembly lines at Flint.

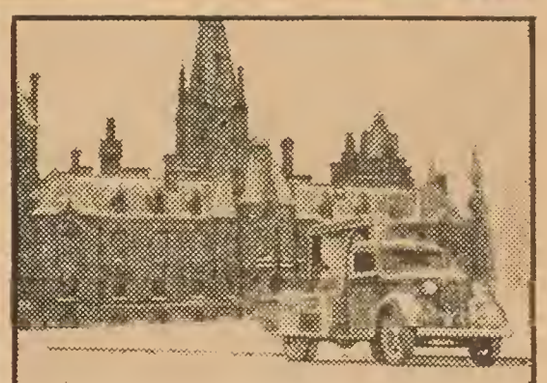
NEVER before was a truck subjected to so conclusive a test as that which a stock model 1½-ton Chevrolet, with a 2¼-ton load, underwent between January 11, 1938, and January 19, 1940, covering 100,015.9 miles under working conditions.

Every mile was under the observation of the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association, whose certificates of performance are recognized in this country and abroad as official.

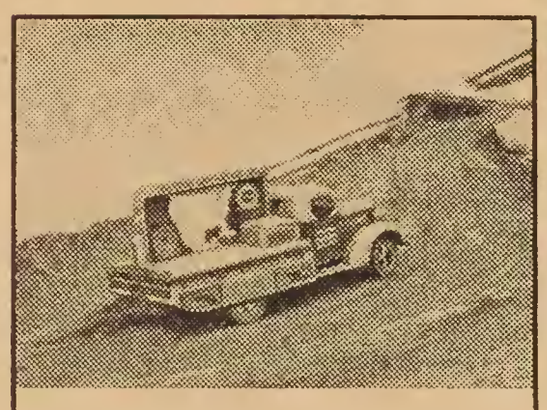
CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, *General Motors Sales Corporation*, DETROIT, MICHIGAN



OFFICIAL LOGGING OF RUN—Every item of cost was entered in detail by A.A.A. observers on the truck throughout the test.



AT CANADA'S CAPITAL—The truck left Detroit January 11, 1938, for Ottawa, Canada, to start its good-will trip to Mexico City.



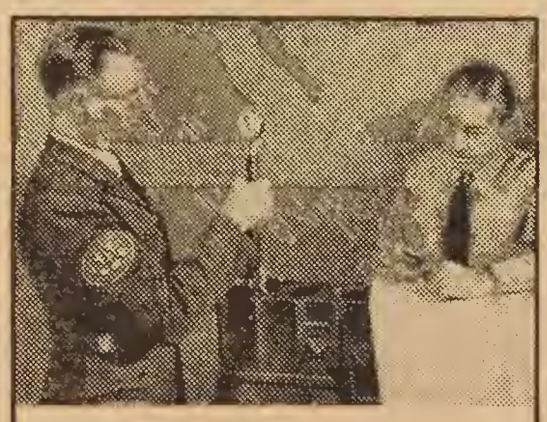
UP PIKES PEAK—After 52,319 miles of the test, the truck, with 2¼-ton load, climbed to the summit of Pikes Peak without trouble of any kind.



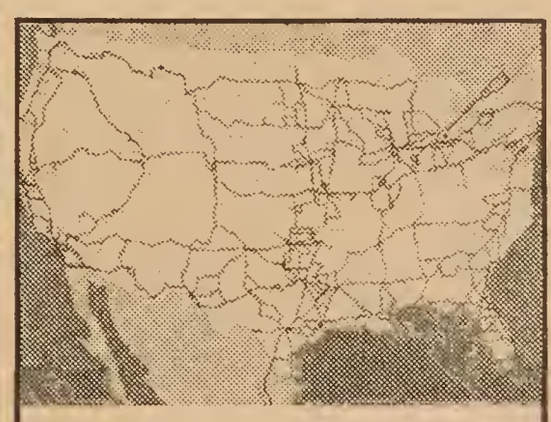
AT DEATH VALLEY—The test went from 14,000 feet altitude to 280 feet below sea level—meeting every condition of highway.



STILL GOING STRONG—At the finish, the truck was running perfectly. For the last 10,000 miles, the oil mileage was better than for the whole run.



INSPECTION AT FINISH—A.A.A. technicians certify that many working parts were still within production dimensions; none was unfit for further service.



100,000-MILE TEST ROUTE—Canada and Mexico were included in the truck test. Each of the 48 States was visited at least twice.

Here's the Record!

Number of miles	100,015.9
Payload (exclusive of driver and observer)	4590 lb.
Gross weight (with driver and observer)	9260 lb.
Average speed	33.07 miles per hour
Average miles per gallon of gasoline	15.10
Miles per quart of oil consumed	1072
Oil actually consumed	93.29 quarts
Total operating cost per ton mile, including gas, oil, lubrication and repairs and replacements (including twelve tires)	$0.00419

VEGETABLE PLANTS

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Cabbage: Wilt Resistant, early and late varieties. Onion: yellow and white Bermuda, Sweet Spanish and Prizetaker. Price cabbage and onion 75c a 1000, 5000 and more 60c per 1000. Certified tomato: Gulf State Market (Pink), Pritchard's Scarlet Topper, Bnnny Best, John Baer, Rutger, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, Brimmer and Beefsteak. 1000-$1.50, 5000 and more $1.25 per 1000. Pepper: King of the North, Ruby Giant, World Beater, California Wonder, Pimento, Hungarian Wax and Red Cayenne, 500-$1.25, 1000-$2.00, 5000 and more $1.75 per 1000. Eggplant: Black Beauty, 500-$1.75, 1000-$3.00, 5000 and more $2.50 per 1000. Porto Rico Sweet Potato Plants: 1000-$1.75, 5000 and more $1.40 per 1000. We ship quality true to name varieties and guarantee safe delivery.

Schroer Plant Farms, Valdosta, Ga.

Cabbage Plants— Also Onion Plants now ready. Fine outdoor grown. 500, 75c; 1000, $1.00 prepaid. 75c thousand, 10,000, $5.00 collect. Tomato plants $1.00 thousand; 10,000, $7.50 collect. Full count, well packed, good delivery guaranteed. OLD DOMINION PLANT CO., FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA

CERTIFIED Tomato Plants, Pepper, Cabbage, Onion. Catalog free. SIMS PLANT CO., PEMBROKE, GA.

VEGETABLE PLANTS— Highest quality only. Acres ready now. Cauliflower—Super Snowball, Snowdrift, Catskill (all originators seed), Holland and Dry Weather Erfurt: 1,000-$4.00, 5,000-$17.00, 10,000-$33.00, 20,000-$66.00. Cabbage—All varieties of early, mid-season, and late, red and white, Danish grown seed, best obtainable: 1,000-$2.00, 5,000-$8.00, 10,000-$15.00, 20,000-$28.00. Broccoli and Brussels Sprouts—Leading varieties: 1,000-$2.50, 5,000-$11.00, 10,000-$20.00. Tomatoes—Marglobe, Rutgers, Pritchard (all from certified seed), and others. Ready June 5: 1,000-$2.50, 5,000-$11.00, 10,000-$20.00. Any single hundreds eighty cents. Send for list. Closed Sundays.
F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Phone 39R21, Chester, N. J.

VEGETABLE PLANTS— 100 acres this season. CABBAGE & Onion plants 500, $1.00; 1000, $1.50 prepaid. $1.00, 1000; 10,000, $7.50 collect. Varieties: Marion Market (Yellows Resistant) Copenhagen, Goldenacre, Flatdutch, Danish Ballhead. TOMATO plants—Rutgers, Marglobe, Bonnybest, Baltimore and Stone. 500, $1.00; 1000, $1.75 prepaid. $1.25 thousand; 10,000, $10.00 collect. Sweetpotato plants $1.50, 1000. Cauliflower—Early Snowball $2.00, 1000. Pepper $2.50, 1000. Eggplants $3.50, 1000. We use CERTIFIED treated seeds, and cultivate our plants which makes a better root system. Prompt shipments, well packed and good delivery guaranteed. Our 30 years experience is at your service.
J. P. COUNCILL CO., FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA.

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2,000,000 SWEET POTATO PLANTS: Yellow Jersey, Nancy Hall and Porto Rico. $1.75 per 1,000.
C. E. BROWN. BRIDGEVILLE, DELAWARE.

THE WONDERFUL NEW
DE LAVAL MAGNETIC
SPEEDWAY
MILKER



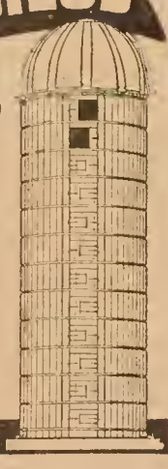
THE wonderful new De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker will get the best yearly and lifetime production from every cow in your herd—save valuable time and labor—reduce your production costs and increase your profits—produce the highest quality milk easily and quickly—end the drudgery and fatigue of hand milking.

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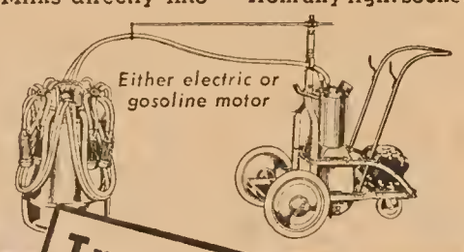
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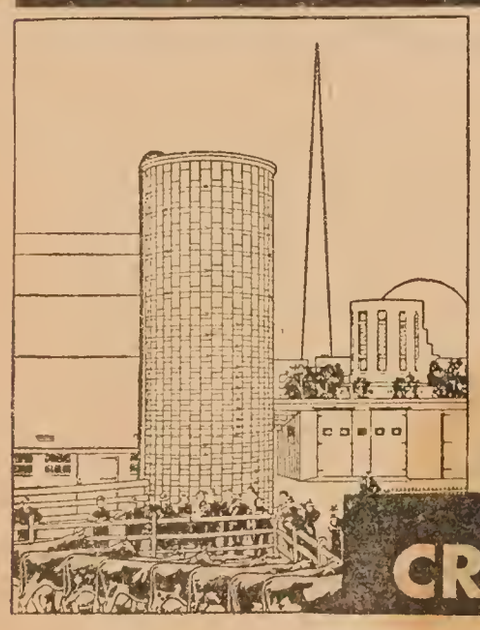


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Effects of the European War on Dairy Markets in the United States

By LELAND SPENCER

PRICES of butter, cheese, and other dairy products have been somewhat higher this spring than they were last year. The wholesale price of butter in New York City will average about 3½ cents higher for the month of May this year than it was a year ago. Likewise, the basic price of cheese, which is established on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange, is about 1¼ cents a pound higher this May than last.



Leland Spencer

No doubt the European war is partly responsible for this increase in prices, although the main factor probably has been the increased consumption in the United States, and the reduction of storage stocks which was brought about largely by the use of Government funds for distributing huge quantities of these products to families on relief. Recently there has been much speculation as to what effect the spread of the war to Denmark, Norway, Holland and Belgium will have on dairy markets in the United States. In the first place, it may be noted that our total exports of dairy products, in terms of milk equivalent, have been about 50 per cent larger during the seven months ending with March of this year than they were in the corresponding period during the five years 1935-39. Even at this rate our total exports of dairy products will be less than 1 per cent of the milk produced. When we compare the imports and exports of the various products during the seven months ending in March of this year with those for the same period of last year, we find there has been no striking change with respect to any of the products (table 1).

Denmark has been one of the leading exporters of butter. Most of the Danish butter exports have gone to Great Britain, but Germany has also been an important buyer. The effect of German occupation of Denmark will be to divert practically all of the Danish butter exports to Germany. Moreover, the butter output of Denmark is expected to be drastically reduced because of the shortage of feed. It is expected that a considerable proportion of the Danish cow population will be slaughtered before next fall. The main effect of the German occupation of Denmark, so far as dairy products are concerned, will be to deprive the British markets of Danish butter. Presumably this will be replaced by larger shipments from New Zealand and Australia.

The Netherlands has been an important exporter of cheese, as well as condensed and evaporated milk and powdered milk. The effect of German occupation of the Netherlands will be to cut off these exports to the outside world, with the result that there will be a better opportunity for American firms to supply the demand for these products in other countries.

Altogether the spread of the European war will probably have a slightly favorable effect upon the demand for American dairy products. However, there is no indication as yet that the great expansion in exports of evaporated milk and other dairy products, which was experienced in the World War of 1914-18, will be repeated.

Exports and Imports of Certain Dairy Products During the Months September to March, inclusive.
Millions of pounds.

	1938-39	1939-40
Imports:		
Butter	641	702
Cheese	34,691	37,217
Canned milk	423	98
Powdered milk	29	561
Exports:		
Butter	1,404	1,701
Cheese	859	955
Canned Milk	16,011	21,121
Powdered milk	4,441	4,332

Chicago Milk Strike Ended Pending Negotiations

The strike of milk drivers in the City of Chicago has been ended, at least temporarily. Members of the Milk Drivers' Union voted on May 26 to return to work at once. The week strike had decreased the supply of milk for Chicago's consumers to about one-quarter of normal. In the course of the strike a lot of milk was dumped, and there was plenty of violence.

The trouble started on May 1 when the Associated Milk Dealers attempted to cut drivers' wages by about $12.00 a week. They had been getting $48.00 a week plus commissions. Drivers went on strike for two days and then went back to work pending settlement by negotiation, which broke down and was followed by a second strike.

The basis for the present agreement provides for a continuation of negotiations up to June 10. If an agreement is not reached by that time, the matter is to be referred to Mayor Edward Kelly of Chicago and States Attorney Thomas Courtney, the idea being that the dispute will be decided by arbitration. In the meantime drivers will receive the old scale of pay, part of which will be refunded after June 10 if eventual settlement calls for a reduction in wages.

A part of the drivers' pay in Chicago is in the form of commissions, and it has been pointed out that a scale of wages which results in the purchase of milk by more consumers at stores will defeat its own purpose by cutting commissions which drivers earn.

In discussing the strike, considerable emphasis has been placed on the fact that without capital investment, milk drivers get approximately the same for delivering a quart of milk as the farmer does for producing it.

John Haley, President of the Central New York Power Corporation, left, and Paul Smith, State Fair Director, discussing plans to increase interest in the New York State Fair. For three weeks, from August 1 to August 23, there will be an advance sale of State Fair tickets at 25c. Free passes to school children will still be given, but in view of the advance sale at reduced price, the giving of passes to adults will be limited.



THE LEAGUE STANDS FOR THE *AMERICAN WAY*



Israel Putnam UNHITCHED HIS HORSE FROM A PLOW TO RIDE 100 MILES TO THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON



THE LEAGUE ASSURES A STABLE MILK MARKET WITH BETTER PRICES FOR ALL, SAYS THIS NEWFIELD MEMBER

Thirty-six years ago, Alfred Olli of Newfield, emigrated from Finland. He was a carpenter, but the "independence of farming" appealed to him. Today he is a director of the Newfield Local of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., enjoying all the independence and rights that the American Way of living affords.

"I belong to the Dairymen's League because I am sure of a market for my milk every day in the year," he says. "And because I know that I will get my check every month. There have been times when I probably could have received a few cents more a hundred for my milk, but I know that when every dairyman is looking for that few cents more a hundred, it isn't long before all of us are taking less money."



A SPIRIT of unity and brotherhood burned strong among American farmers back in 1775. When word first came that Lexington farmers had fired on British soldiers, Israel Putnam was plowing 100 miles away. Hurriedly unhitching his horse, and crying to his 16-year-old son to look after the farm, he galloped off to help. Next morning he was in Lexington. A few days later he had organized a regiment of farmers to fight in the Revolution.

Putnam's love of liberty dominated his entire life. His belief in organization and co-operative effort helped greatly to make America free.

• • •

Years after Putnam had died, unscrupulous milk dealers realized they never could dictate milk prices until the united ranks of farmers were broken. That's when they began to sow seeds of hatred, fear and suspicion among farmers. That's when they began to spread falsehoods from farmer to farmer, and from group to group.

And that's when the Dairymen's League was formed . . . by a group of farmers determined to stick together at all hazards . . . resolved to fight for the rights and liberty of all farmers until those rights were won.

Everyone knows the history of that fight. Everyone knows that it raged for years . . . until gradually the faith and steadfastness of the early Farmer Fathers of this Country was rekindled. Then and then only throughout the milkshed was heard the cry: "Unite and fight." Farmer joined with farmer. Co-operative joined with co-operative. And the strength and discipline of united, organized farmers won the day.

Of course, the fight is not over. Perhaps it never will be. There'll always be snipers. There'll always be raiding parties making sudden forays at suspected weak spots. And there may always be a "Fifth Column" seeking to betray farmers from within. But united strength . . . organized strategy . . . and unfailing watchfulness will hold the ground that has been won. United farmers made America free . . . and united farmers will keep it free. That's the American Way of life . . . the way that leads straight to America's glorious promise of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" for farmer and city-man alike.

Published by

THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE



From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

BY L. B. SKEFFINGTON

THE Eastern Apple Box Conference, representing 14 states, has made recommendations to standardize size and dimensions of boxes. It has recommended that oversize boxes be limited to one and one-eighth bushels. Many boxes now in use measure one and one-fifth bushels when bulge packed.

Two boxes are recommended in each type. Sizes for count and layer packing are 15 by 12½ by 11½ inches, or the western box measuring 18 by 11½ by 10½ inches. Sizes for jumble and face-and-fill packing are: 11⅛ by 13⅝ by 16 inches and 11 by 13 by 17 inches. The first box in this type is recommended for New York, New England and Pennsylvania and the latter box for Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland.

Too Many Boxes Confusing

There has been growing confusion in the apple industry owing to the number and variety of boxes. When boxes began to replace baskets it was thought one of the problems of the industry had been solved. The practice had grown up of packing the bushel basket to a rounded bulge to protect against shrinkage. First boxes were designed to hold the contents of a bulged bushel basket packed even to the top of the box. Next the practice of packing the boxes to a bulge developed. The trade was quick to take advantage of this and a packer who put more apples in his box found an easier route to market. Reaction followed and many growers and packers complained they had to give away extra fruit in order to sell a bushel.

In the meantime the number and types of boxes grew. I know of several instances where growers had to take their apples out of one type of box and repack them in another type in order to sell them. Rivalry between styles and sizes of boxes kept the trade, the packers and the box manufacturers "up in the air." When things got bad enough growers began to talk about getting together. The conference has no power to enforce the new sizes or styles, but horticultural societies and farm bureaus are expected to get back of them. In the meantime the conference hopes to be able to get Congress to provide for standardization or uniformity of packages.

Testimonial Dinner to E. M. Harmon

On the evening of June 13, at Syracuse, dairymen of New York State, led by the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency and assisted by the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, will give a dinner in honor of E. M. Harmon for his fine work as Administrator of the Federal Milk Marketing Order in the New York milk shed.

Secretary Wallace has moved Mr. Harmon to another position at Washington and New York dairymen did not want the opportunity to pass without letting him know of the high respect they have for him personally, and for his efficient work in helping to stabilize the New York milk market.

To Study Research Program

The Western New York and Hudson Valley joint fruit committees are planning for a meeting at the Geneva Experiment Station this month at which a research program for fruit in the state will be studied. The joint committees have been doing considerable preliminary work on many of the more pressing problems. While these committees were appointed by the Horticultural Society and Farm Bureau Federation for one year, it is assumed they will require at least two years to develop and test programs.

The visit to Geneva is part of a plan to have a complete summarized report of all the research work being done or planned for fruit in the state. The committee will meet with growers in all sections in an effort to determine what is needed, and with the experiment station staffs at Geneva and Cornell to survey facilities and plans. It then will draft a program and submit it at a public meeting for discussion.

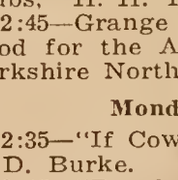
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Another activity at present is to formulate a program for aid to growers in removing dead or undesirable trees. Recommendations along this line shortly will be submitted to the State Soil Conservation Committee and to officials at Washington. The committee feels that the old and useless trees are a liability and that their removal would be in line with better use of the land. But several years of low prices have left many growers financially unable to do the job entirely on their own. Another angle is that the removal of many poor trees would lessen the competition of poor fruit with good fruit.

Festival Big Success

Western New York's 10th annual Apple Blossom Festival, staged this year at Batavia, proved to be a huge success. In spite of cool and threatening weather, estimates of the crowd range up to 45,000. Doris Falke of Romulus, sponsored by a Seneca County committee of growers headed by Herman Kappel, was chosen Queen of Queens and will retain the sceptre for a year.

The festival has made such great gains in public favor that there is strong sentiment to drop the "Apple Blossom" from its name on the theory that it is a general rural and agricultural festival. This year even the muck gardeners and the Dairymen's League had floats in line. Roy Porter, potato grower, presided at the festival luncheon. Apple men counter with the suggestion that "Apple Blossom" is a good and well established trade mark of spring-time.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

Monday, June 10th

12:35—"Is Vegetable Marketing Being Neglected?" Dr. M. C. Bond.

Tuesday, June 11th

12:35—"The Farm Security Administration in New York State," W. E. Georgia.
12:45—Homemakers' Clinic, "The Woman Who Filled Her Guest Rooms," Dorothy Verdin.

Wednesday, June 12th

12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag "Short Cuts in Hay Handling," Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—Countryside Talk, Harold W. Thompson.

Thursday, June 13th

12:35—"Hay from Last Fall's Seeding," C. M. Slack.
12:45—"Danger—Summer Showers," Dr. John Lamb.

Friday, June 14th

12:35—"The Crop Outlook," Dr. R. L. Gillett.
12:45—Women's Corner, N. Y. S. College of Home Economics.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, June 15th

12:35—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "4-H Colt Clubs," H. H. Tozier.
12:45—Grange Views and News, "Whose Food for the American Market?" Mass. Berkshire North Pomona Grange.

Monday, June 17th

12:35—"If Cows Could Talk," Professor J. D. Burke.
12:45—"Rural Education in the News," Francis E. Griffin.

Tuesday, June 18th

12:35—"What Do Farmers Contribute to the Farm Bureau?" F. B. Morris.
12:45—Homemakers' Clinic, "The Woman Who Got Tired of Waiting," Laura Wing.

Wednesday, June 19th

12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag "Trapping Your Insect Enemies," Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—Countryside Talk, "Business," Bristow Adams.

Thursday, June 20th

12:35—"How Late Can We Seed Alfalfa?" H. B. Little.
12:45—"Agricultural Credit," Peter Ham.

Friday, June 21st

12:35—"Does It Pay to Advertise Farm Products?" W. J. Birdsall.
12:45—Women's Corner, Edna Sommerfeld.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, June 22nd

12:35—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "From Reveille to Taps," I. N. Bartlett.
12:45—Grange Views and News, "Unemployment and Farm Prices," Warren Pomona Grange.

A. A.-Grange Cooking Contest News

LITCHFIELD Grange of Herkimer County has the novel idea of selling copies of recipes used by the winners of its sugar cookie contest, held recently in connection with the state-wide cookie match being sponsored jointly by New York State Grange and *American Agriculturist*. Mrs. Louis Campbell, chairman of Litchfield Grange's Service and Hospitality, Committee writes:

"Our contest was a huge success, and you will note that there was a tie for first place. The judges had a difficult task as the entries were excellent examples of cookie making. We auctioned off the cookies after the judging and realized $2.12. We are also selling winners' recipes for 5c a copy.

So many Granges have held their cookie contests during the past few weeks that we do not have space in this issue to print the entire list of winners. In our next issue (June 22), however, we will bring the list up to date and announce all prizes to be given to Pomona and State winners. Also, we hope to have space to print more of the interesting comments and contest news items which are coming in from Grange chairmen who have charge of the local contests.



Mrs. John Leach of New Hampton, N. Y., who won Chester Grange's contest (Orange County) with sugar cookies made from her grandmother's recipe.

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Albany	Clarksville	Mrs. Frank C. Gates
	Colonie	Mrs. Spencer Duncan
Allegany	Bolivar	Mrs. Effie Harriger
	Genesee Valley	Clara Nickerson
	Hallsport	Mrs. Mary Cline
Broome	Progressive	Mrs. Carroll R. Tiffany
	Twin Valley	Mrs. Addie Eggleston
	Vestal	Mrs. George Rappold
Cattaraugus	Elkdale	Mrs. Harry Winship
	Gowanda	Mrs. Mabel Allen
	West Valley	Mrs. Flossie R. Babcock
Cayuga	Cato	Mrs. Bertha Chamberlain
Chautauqua	Centralia	Mrs. Catherine Mars
	Ellington	Mrs. Hattie A. Rhoades
	Fredonia	Mrs. John Crain
	Frewsburg	Mrs. Esther Danielson
	South Harmony	Mrs. Amanda Giltinan
Chenango	North Norwich	Mrs. Martin Hendrick
Columbia	Ancram	Mrs. James Robinson
	Chatham	Alma D. George
	East Chatham	Mrs. Thomas L. Tompkins
	West Ghent	Viola Closson
Delaware	Walton	Mrs. Gracia Neale
Dutchess	Arthursburg	Mrs. Fred B. Pulling
	Pawling	Mrs. Leonard Mace
	Sylvan	Mildred Vananden
	Washington	Mrs. Clifford Smith
	Whaley Pond	Mary J. Denton
Erie	Akron	Mrs. Ethel Finch
	Alden	Mrs. Clara Meyers
	Clarence	Mrs. Earl Miller
	Wyandale	Mrs. Florence Townsend
Greene	Catskill Valley	Mrs. Sadie Newcomb
	Echo	Mrs. Edna Moore
Herkimer	Litchfield	Mrs. Frank Berberick } tie
		Mrs. Robert Case } tie
	North Star	Mrs. Earl Brondstatter
	Russia	Mrs. Elizabeth Hines
	Shells Bush	Mrs. Frank Richards
Jefferson	Dexter	Mrs. Anna Emerson
	Kirkland	Mrs. Floyd Stine
	Union	Mrs. Edith Howland
Lewis	Turin	Mrs. Louis Adams
Livingston	Scottsburg	Mrs. May Traxler
Montgomery	Mapletown	Mrs. Eva Mae Matice
	Otsquago	Mrs. Ethel Lighthale
	Scattergood	Mrs. Harry Firth
Niagara	Pendleton	Katherine E. E. King
	Ransomville	Mrs. Edward Lederhouse
Oneida	Boonville	Mrs. Edith Daniels
	Westmoreland	Mrs. Carl Langdon
Onondaga	Elbridge	Mrs. W. E. Havens
Ontario	East Bloomfield	Mrs. Harry E. Moise
	Naples	Mrs. Margaret Bathalomew
Orange	Brookside	Mrs. Wm. McClintock
	Chester	Mrs. John Leach
	Goshen	Mrs. William Lattimer
	Mountainville	Irma Thorne
	Searsville	Mrs. William Comfort
	Wallkill River	Dorothea M. Gerow
	Warwick	Mrs. Clinton R. Doty

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Ship by baggage on any day or train, or by truck if there is a route near you. We pay transportation charges. Tags and seals furnished free.

Write us if further information is desired.

The FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO.

197 SCOTT ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHEN YOU NEED SPEED

—you need high compression!



"You sure finished that job in the nick of time, Jim!"

"Never would have made it without this fast-moving tractor."

Good farming means taking advantage of today's sunshine *today!* That calls for the time-saving performance high compression can give you. Remember, there are two basic reasons why high compression tractors save time, do work faster:

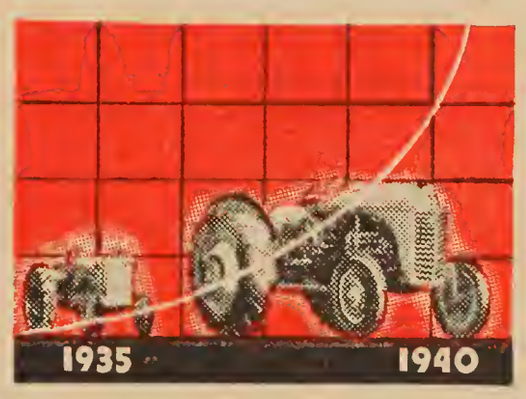
First, because high compression gives you more *power*. You pull more tools or pull the same tools in a higher gear. You work more acres per day, finish field jobs faster, catch up on work which has been delayed by weather, and get your crop to market earlier.

Second, high compression tractors are designed along automotive principles to use good *gasoline*. You save time because they warm up easily, aren't likely to stall and don't require constant fussing with the radiator curtain. Gasoline power also is better adjusted to the speed and load requirements of many different types of farm work.

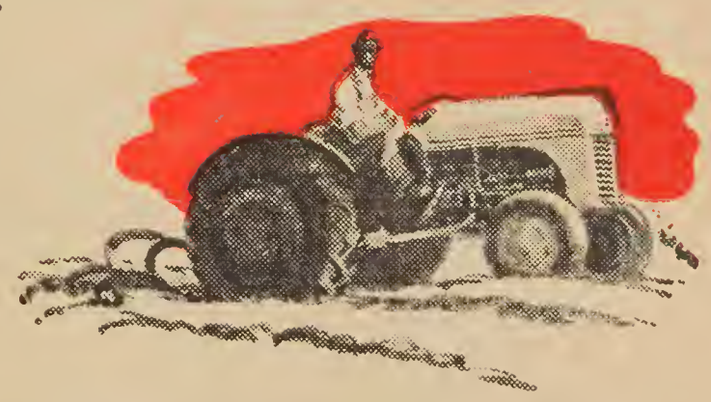
But time-saving is only half the story of high compression. You can get *more work* out of a gallon of good gasoline than you can out of a gallon of tractor fuel. Gasoline-driven tractors also show big savings on oil consumption because there is less crankcase dilution.

When you consider buying your next tractor, talk these facts over with one of your neighbors who has a high compression machine. Arrange for a demonstration with a dealer who sells high compression tractors. That's the way to find out what time-saving performance and economy in farming really mean.

Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N.Y., manufacturer of anti-knock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline.



SEE HOW THE TREND to high compression has speeded up. High compression tractors made their first commercial appearance only a few years ago. Today all farm tractor manufacturers offer models having high compression engines, either standard or optional, for use with good gasoline.



PLOW IN A HIGHER GEAR! Get a high compression tractor in time for your fall plowing—or see your dealer about changing over your present machine to high compression. Many farmers have told us that the extra power of high compression and good gasoline permits them to plow faster in a higher gear. Others pull three plows instead of two at the same speed. Either way you'll save valuable time!

GET MORE HORSEPOWER AT LESS COST THROUGH

HIGH COMPRESSION

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"Invincible"
Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires.
Orchard Hill Stock Farm, M. R. Klock, Fort Plain, N. Y.

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. Tested Holstein and Guernseys in Carload Lots. Ninety Day Retest Guaranteed.
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HOLSTEINS — Foundation cows and heifers. Best of breeding. CALVES SIRED BY CLOVER HEIGHTS'S MAN-O-WAR TRITOMIA. ACCREDITED AND NEGATIVE. PRICES REASONABLE.
B. C. Newton, Salamanca, N. Y.

Tarbell Farms GUERNSEYS
ACCREDITED—350 HEAD—NEGATIVE APPROVED. Bulls from Proved Sires and High Record Dams. Also a few choice A.R. cows and well bred heifers. Visitors always welcome.
Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

TYPE — PRODUCTION
Some Young Guernsey Bull Calves
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JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS
COWS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. DELIVERED ANYWHERE.
NOW HAVE TWO TRUCK LOADS OF REG. JERSEYS
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Altamont Jersey Farms, Altamont, Albany Co., N.Y.
Established last spring by Mr. Perley A. Dutton, importer and constructive Jersey breeder for more than 25 years, has within the past few months, supplied Herd Sires to Jersey breeders in Albany, Broome, Columbia, Delaware, Essex, Herkimer and Otsego Counties, as well as groups of cows to accompany some of the bulls — all satisfied patrons.
Imported and high grade Commercial cattle, T.B. and Bangs tested, a prices commensurate with quality. Visitors always welcome at ALTAMONT JERSEY FARMS, 15 miles from Albany, 10 miles from Schenectady on Route 146. Phone 2301.

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DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULL CALVES AND YOUNG BULLS UP TO SERVICEABLE AGE.
Priced from $50.00 to $150.00 according to age and finish. Guaranteed Breeders.
W. J. Brew & Sons, Bergen, N.Y.

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ABERDEEN-ANGUS
REGISTERED
40 YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. SEVERAL YOUNG BULLS. COME AND SEE THEM.
W. A. Hawley & Son, Warsaw, N. Y. Wyoming Co.

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Two young registered Hereford cows.
ONE WITH CALF BY SIDE, OTHER TO CALVE IN JULY.
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For Sale: Registered Polled Herefords. Eight Young Hornless Bulls ready for service. Eight Hornless Heifers ready to be bred. Approved and Accredited. Ship any State. Sale List ready. Attractive Prices. Best Breeding.
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WEIGHING 1900, AGE 9 YEARS. Carnot Breeding, sound and broke to work.
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ALL SIZES OF CHILDREN'S PONIES. REASONABLY PRICED — FULLY GUARANTEED.
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Registered Berkshires Pigs from some of the best stock in the country, either sex, eight weeks old, innoculated, registered and transferred, $10.00 each. Must please or money refunded. Also offering fall gilts and service boar.
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Quality Berkshires at Bargain Prices
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SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES. WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
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DORSET AND SHROPSHIRE RAMS
$20 each, shipped on approval.
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21 EWES WITH LAMBS — 11 YEARLING EWES. 5 RAMS.
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The meaning of the word Friend could well be— — Beautiful, Intelligent & trustworthy. **Collie** Individually A.K.C. Reg. White, Sable and White, Tri color and Blue Merles. Stud service. Phone 111M2.
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For Sale — Cocker Spaniel Puppies
A. K. C. 6 mos. Red. $15-$25.
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AIREDALE PUPS,
farm raised; reasonable.
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BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS
New York State's Largest U. S. R.O.P. Breeding Farm. In U. S. R.D.P. Trapnest we produced 44% In 1937, 43% in 1938 of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State. We produced New York State's first U. S. Register of Merit Mating.
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ENGLISH BLACK LEGHORNS —
Big, hardy, vigorous, low mortality, great layers of big white eggs, as broilers dress yellow. Eggs reasonable. Circular free.
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Family history A8J; 14 daughters trapped, 8 died — out goes the family from our breeding program. Watch our next ad for family G62H.
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R.O.P. Progeny Tested Leghorns
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
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B.W.D. TESTED PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK. Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.
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W. LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES. BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS.
100% Pullorum Clean — 100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for attractive catalog.
BABCOCK'S HATCHERY,
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LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
PULLETS
HYBRID 29-3 SEED CORN
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S. C. REDS REAL REDS WITH ABILITY.
S. C. ANCONAS IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC BRED
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R.O.P. FARM WITH A PROGENY TEST PROGRAM. 5000 SELECTED 2 TO 4 YR. OLD BLOOD TESTED BREEDERS.
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Porter's Certified Leghorns
We made an excellent record in R.O.P. this year. 61% of our birds laid between 250 and 325 eggs each. Large Leghorns. Large Eggs, High Production. Excellent R.O.P. males heading all breeding pens. 100% Pullorum clean. Send for circular.
Farley Porter's Leghorn Ranch,
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Zimmer's PRODUCTION BRED PULLORUM FREE
WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS, BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSS
100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. REASONABLY PRICED. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
Zimmer Poultry Farm, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY Leghorns - Reds



The Choice of many of New York State's best Commercial Egg Farms. Write for 1940 Folder and Advance Order Discount.
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SPRINGBROOK POULTRY FARM
The Profit Makers
HANSON LEGHORNS and PARMENTER REDS
High Records at Egg Laying Tests. Springbrook Better-Bred Layers for Better Results. (Reduced Prices.)
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LEGHORNS
Ask any of our customers about OUR LARGE BIRDS AND LARGE, PURE WHITE EGGS.
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De Roy Taylor HI-EGG-ABILITY PEDIGREED R.O.P. WHITE LEGHORNS
PROGENY TESTED 30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. Our New York State Official Laying Test records show a seven years livability average of 93%, and egg production average of 64½%. Ask for circular and prices.
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BOICE'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS AND NEW HAMPSHIRES. Pullorum free. Trapnested Progeny Tested. Bred for profits. Sexed Pullets and Cockerels. Free Circular.
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PEDIGREED LEGHORNS
High Pen all Breeds Central, N. Y., 1939. Five birds laid over 300 points. Every male from 250 egg dam or better. Excellent livability, big husky birds laying large chalk white eggs.
Breeding males. Write for free catalog.
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Bulkley's Quality WHITE LEGHORNS
Trapnested, Progeny Tested, Pullorum Free. Started Pullets. Free Circular Tells Everything.
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McLoughlin Leghorns PROGENY-TEST BRED. SEVEN times New York R.O.P. Champions in average production. Free from pullorum, official state tube test.
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"BLUE HUBBARD SQUASH" — Colby's Boston Type. Large, rough, hard shelled, thick meated, heavy yielding, disease-free strain. To grow the best squash possible, get your seed of Colby. Write for full particulars. JAMES T. COLBY, Litchfield, N. H. P. O. Hudson, N. H., R.F.D. No. 1.

QUALITY SEEDS
ALPHA BARLEY, SMOOTH RURAL POTATOES, BOUNTIFUL BEANS.
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HONEY LOOK, LOWER PRICES. 60 lbs. best clover, $4.50, 28 lbs., $2.25; 60 lbs. Buckwheat, $3.30; 60 lbs. Mixed, $3.90. Not prepaid. 10 lbs. Clover, postpaid, $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Honey for Health.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

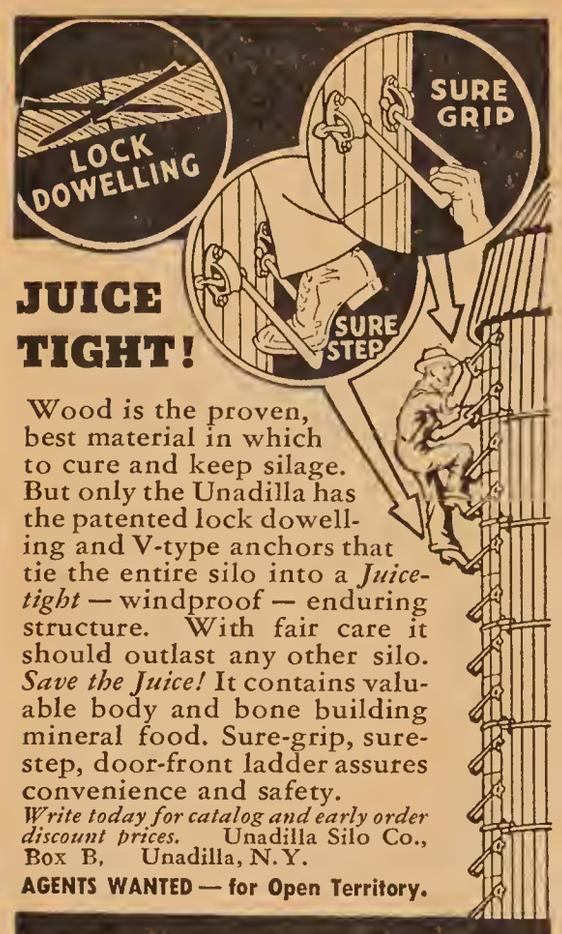
MISCELLANEOUS

Because of High Line going through, I am offering for sale at a bargain, latest model DELCO LIGHT PLANT with good set of large batteries, radio and other accessories. If you are interested, come and see it, no letters answered.
HAROLD C. TRIPP, DRYDEN, N. Y.



Guess what these youngsters are holding so proudly over their heads. No, they are not new-fangled women's hats; they are bird houses, made by the boys and girls themselves in the Padlock District School, Town of Richford, Tioga County, N. Y.

Under the leadership of Trustee Charles Yaple and the teacher, Miss Anne Albrecht, these children are not only learning from books, but they are learning how to live and be happy in a rural environment.



JUICE TIGHT!

Wood is the proven, best material in which to cure and keep silage. But only the Unadilla has the patented lock dowelling and V-type anchors that tie the entire silo into a *Juice-tight* — windproof — enduring structure. With fair care it should outlast any other silo. *Save the Juice!* It contains valuable body and bone building mineral food. Sure-grip, sure-step, door-front ladder assures convenience and safety.

Write today for catalog and early order discount prices. Unadilla Silo Co., Box B, Unadilla, N.Y.

AGENTS WANTED — for Open Territory.

UNADILLA SILOS



MAKES ANY BULL SAFE

Combined Bull Halter and Controller tames any bull. Turn your herd sire out with complete safety. Stops fence jumpers. Saves work, feed. Money-back guarantee. Don't risk life and limb—act today!

Write For Free Booklet

RUSSELL & COMPANY Dept. 2, Platteville, Wis.

MINERAL COMPOUND
HELPFUL HORSE TONIC
IN USE 60 YEARS
Mineral Remedy Co., Box 821, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOOL WANTED. Montgomery Worsted Mills, Inc., Montgomery, N. Y.

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

SWINE

PIGS --- PIGS --- PIGS

Medium YORKSHIRE and CHESTER WHITE cross, color white. BERKSHIRE and CHESTER WHITE, color black and white.
6 to 8 wks. @ $3.50 each.
8 to 10 wks. @ $4.00 each.
Will ship two or more C.O.D., F.O.B. Woburn, Mass. No charge for crating. Orders requiring inoculation 35c extra, for each pig.
Telephone 0230.
John J. Scannell, Russell St., WOBURN, MASS.

Spring Pigs For Sale: Send and have your order filled with pigs that will please you. All eating, all large type. They sold for feeders or breeders. 6-7 wks., $3.25 each; 8-9 wks., $3.50 each. Breeds: Chester White, Yorkshire and Chester cross or Berkshire-Chester cross. Will ship any number C.O.D., and in any way pigs do not please you in 10 days, return them at my expense. Your money will be returned.
Walter Lux, Tel. 0086, Woburn, Mass.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE
Thrifty, rugged stock of exceptional quality.
Berkshire and Chester crossed or Yorkshire and Chester crossed — 7 to 8 weeks old $3.50; 8 to 10 weeks old $4.00
Chester Whites — 7 to 8 weeks old $4.25
All orders carefully filled.
A. M. LUX FARM, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.

DAILEY STOCK FARM
LEXINGTON, MASS. — TEL. 1085.
TOP Quality Pigs Chester & Yorkshire—Berkshire & D. I. C. Crossed. 6-7 wks., $3.50 each. 8-9 wks., $4.00. Ship C.O.D. Our Guarantee: A square deal at all times.

PIGS FOR SALE HUSKY, FAST GROWING STOCK.
6-8 wks, $3.25 each — 8-10 wks., $3.50 each.
YORKSHIRE & CHESTER-BERKSHIRE & CHESTER.
Ship what you need C.O.D. Prompt service.
Bedford Stock Farm, Springs Road, Bedford, Mass.

DOGS

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT. East Thetford, Vt.

COLLIE PUPS. Farm raised. Beautiful, intelligent. Males $10; females $5. P. McCULLOUGH, Mercer, Pa.

DOWN THE Alley

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

BY WHAT line of reasoning can billions of dollars be spent for labor to produce armaments, and millions of men, taking more billions of dollars, blow up these same armaments; and at the same time have wheat make record losses, lard break more in one day than it ever did before, the stock market break to a two-year low—in fact, our whole economic structure go on the skids? Mass hysteria is the only answer.

You are probably asking, "What has this to do with a live stock column?" It all develops around time. Livestock is a comparatively long-time operation, and time is the most important factor in any hysteria. I simply do not believe it is good business, or good patriotism to sell Democracy short. Neither do I believe it is the time for great expansion, yet livestock can show a tremendous increase in the Northeast without getting into a dangerous expansion program. We can learn to use our heritage of grass and roughage, and do it now, along safe, sane, and sound economic principles. I say this realizing that our exports are light now, may continue to be light and possibly lighter, through the summer. But eventually, maybe next winter or spring, it is surely going to be imperative that we be in a position to feed the men that are engaged in this holocaust, in one way or another. If there was not a crying permanent need for more livestock in the Northeast, this appraisal of the situation might be out of order, but ask yourself how many beautiful green fields and pastures are pleasing your eye now, that next fall will be a tangled mass of brown, unused grass, weeds and bushes.

* * *

Did you read in the last issue of "The *American Agriculturist*", (New York edition) about the Eastern Aberdeen-Angus sale, held at the Cornell University Pavilion in Ithaca on May 13th? All pure-bred breeders and all of us who are trying to improve breeding (and who isn't?) ought to have such supervised sales for our horses, sheep, hogs and cattle. In fact, there ought to be one sale a year, where we can go with confidence, and with open competition, buy our replacements. Where also we could take our good livestock, if passed by the committee, and not only get its competitive price value, but so establish values on all pure-bred replacement livestock. Get together, you Breeders' Associations, and others. This most valuable service only needs your promotional efforts to become a realization. Every State College has the facilities, and would be sure to cooperate with united effort on your part.

* * *

A hay crop in the Northeast is almost assured; recent rains, and now a hot sun, spell hay and lots of it. Cut early and make the most of this situation this year. Incidentally, the Middle West is very late with its corn planting, but those states, as well as the range country, including Texas, have had good spring rains, so prospectively, barring the late spring, the entire country faces a good growing season. If you have been held up this spring, it is not too late to put in soy beans, and if they are cut for hay when about two-thirds ripe, they are one of the finest live stock roughage feeds. O, yes! don't forget you were planning to plant some corn this spring!

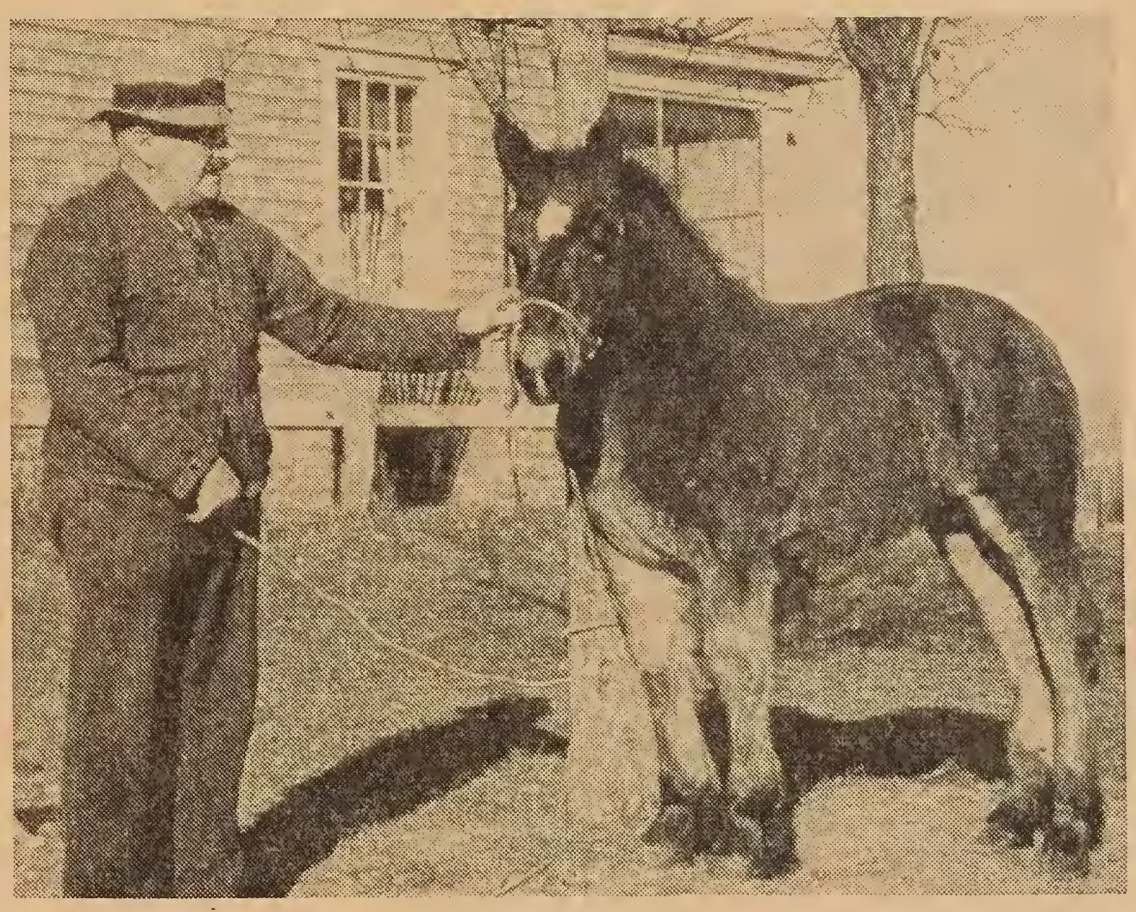
LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

June 8	New England Milking Shorthorn Annual Consignmet Sale, Eastern States Exposition Grounds, Springfield, Mass.
June 8	Milking Age Holstein Dispersal Sale, John Hallbana, Strykersville, N. Y.
June 15	Highland Farms Guernsey Dispersal Sale, Chatham, N. Y.
June 19	118th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
June 20	Absolute Guernsey Dispersal of Silver-Forest Fruit and Stock Farms, Silver Creek, N. Y.
June 27-28	Crum Creek Farms Guernsey Dispersal, Newtown Square, Pa.
Sept. 20	Lancaster County Holstein Breeders Sale, Lampeter, Pa.
Sept. 27	Dutchess County, N. Y., Annual Guernsey Sale, Salt Point, N. Y.
Sept. 28	Cayuga County, N. Y., Guernsey Sale.

Coming Events

June 8	South-Central New York Dairy Field Day, Norwich Fair Grounds.
June 12-19	National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C.
June 20	Annual Meeting of Dairymen's League Co-operative Assoc., Stanley Theater, Utica, New York.
July 22-26	Farm & Home Week, Storrs, Conn.
July 26-27	Central New York Dairy Field Day, State Fairgrounds, Syracuse.
July 27	Western New York Dairy Field Day, Angelica Fairgrounds.
August 1	Station Field Day, Experiment Station Farm, Mount Carmel, Conn., 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Aug. 2-3	17th Annual Livestock Judging Tour for Vocational Ag. Students in N. Y., Sponsored by State School of Ag. at Delhi.
Aug. 25-Sept. 2	New York State Fair, 100th Anniversary, Syracuse, N. Y.



Taken last fall, this is a snapshot of Frank Potter, West Oneonta, New York. When the picture was taken, the colt was 4 months and 1 day old. She is the great-great-granddaughter of a gray mare which Mr. Potter's father bought in 1889. This mare had 12 colts, and 11 of them were raised. The colt represents the fifth generation of horses owned on the Potter farm which trace their ancestors back to this grand old mare.

BOVINE MASTITIS

WE WILL BE GLAD TO MAIL ON REQUEST AN INTERESTING ARTICLE ON THIS SUBJECT

Pharmaceutical Department
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
BOUND BROOK — Calco — NEW JERSEY

Help prevent PUFFS, STRAINS AND SWELLINGS from causing costly lay-ups



LAY-UPS ARE COSTLY when there's work to be done—That's why many farmers use Absorbine to help *prevent* strains, puffs and other everyday accidents from becoming permanent injuries.

Absorbine's fast action *relieves* soreness—speeds the blood flow. Opens up small blood vessels, bruised and clogged. Washes out "muscle acid" that causes soreness. Often relieves lameness and swelling within a few hours. Applied to cuts and open sores, Absorbine tends to prevent infection. Used effectively to treat collar gall, windgall, fresh bog spavin and other everyday casualties that may mean costly lay-ups. $2.50 the long-lasting bottle at all druggists or postpaid.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

DEAD FLIES DON'T BITE COWS!



The Surge Automatic System of Fly Control works! Send for our booklet, "Dead Flies." FREE! Surge Milking Machine Co., 566 Spencer St., Dept. A-306, Syracuse, N. Y.

KILL ALL FLIES



Placed anywhere. Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills flies. Guaranteed, effective. Neat, convenient — Cannot spill — Will not soil or injure anything. Lasts all season. 20c at all dealers. Harold Somers, Inc., 150 De Kalb Ave., B'klyn, N.Y.

DAISY FLY KILLER

Mrs. Frank Pillsbury, R. 1, Springvale, Me.



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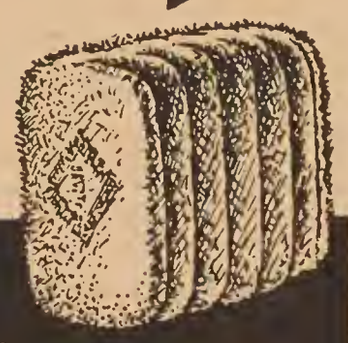
NOW— A Light-Colored LITTER that Stays Dry LONGER

Stazdry quickly absorbs water . . . never cakes down hard . . . evaporates moisture faster . . . gives you a light, airy litter that is almost dustless.

Use Stazdry for your chickens, spread it in your cow barns and horse stables. Stazdry has good lasting qualities. A 100 pound bale of this light-colored litter covers large floor area. When manured, Stazdry makes a good fertilizer.

Buy the economical 100 pound bale from your feed dealer.

Absorbs 3½ Times Own Weight in Water!



STERILIZED FIBRE PRODUCTS CO.
4 Sloan St. So. Orange, N. J.

Stazdry The Economy Litter

CALIFORNIA
VIA THE SCENIC
PACIFIC NORTHWEST



Visit California's colorful Golden Gate Exposition at San Francisco this summer and enjoy the scenic grandeur of America's Evergreen Playground, the Pacific Northwest, at no additional rail fare. Right on the way—

- YELLOWSTONE PARK
- RAINIER PARK
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ROUTE OF THE AIR-CONDITIONED
NORTH COAST LIMITED

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

MY CHICKS WERE DYING LIKE FLIES!



"Until the Dr. Salsbury Dealer Told Me How to Fight COCCIDIOSIS"

This is the season for coccidiosis! So be prepared to *act quickly* at the first sign of trouble. Keep a bottle of Dr. Salsbury's Rakos on hand for immediate treatment.

A *scientifically blended* liquid flock treatment, Rakos mixes readily with ground grain or other scratch feed—or may be used in drinking water. Rich in chemicals that check bleeding and tend to reduce inflammation . . . with ingredients that sharpen the appetite.

Give *your* flock Rakos at the first sign of coccidiosis. Get a bottle today. See your Dr. Salsbury dealer, who may be a hatcheryman, druggist, feed or produce dealer.



Also spray the litter with Dr. Salsbury's Mite-O-Cide — kills coccidia on contact. Inexpensive.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa

Dr. Salsbury's RAKOS

B. W. Moon, Little Falls, N. Y.



and STAY OUT

That's what our "No Trespassing" signs say for you. You can't patrol every foot of your line fence day and night. And you can't be on all sides at the same time. So

Post Your Farm

every forty (40) rods with our "No Trespassing" signs, printed to comply in every way with the law and on heavy fabric that will withstand wind and weather. For prices write to

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

"My Partner, The Hen"

By OLIVER WILLIAMS,
in an interview with H. L. Cosline.

ABOUT midway between the towns of Middlesex and Rushville, Yates County, N. Y., is Hickory Grove Farm, the father and son partnership of L. C. and O. S. Williams. It is a general farm with an excellent flock of sheep, twelve cows with a D.H.I.A. average of 348 lbs. of butterfat, and a good-sized poultry enterprise. Oliver, the son, is the poultryman.

"My first venture in poultry," said Oliver, "consisted of two setting hens. That venture was liquidated rather suddenly when a skunk decided to enter into partnership with me.

"In 1915 I went into chickens in a small way. I bought some baby chicks, and the next winter had about 100 laying pullets. Because the business has expanded rather gradually, our hens are housed in several buildings, which I realize is not a good idea so far as labor efficiency is concerned. Three years ago we built a two-floor laying house that accommodates 600 hens, and in all we keep about 2,000 layers besides hatching quite a few chicks.

"For a number of years we kept Leghorns. Then we ran into certain disease troubles, and finally switched over to Rhode Island Reds. I raise about 1,200 pullets every spring; and for a year or two my son, who is in school, has raised about 400 on his own account. The boy represents the fourth generation on this farm."

"What is your program for raising



The pullets are not raised on wire, but the houses have one section of wire on which the feed hoppers are placed to keep them clean.

pullets?" I inquired. As I asked the question, we were looking over the pullets which are kept in four pens in a long brooder house.

"I keep the chicks in the battery for about ten days," replied Mr. Williams. "Then I bring them out to this house and, in the case of the early-hatched birds, I let them out on the ground as soon as the weather permits. The birds you see here were hatched on February 6. Then about the 15th of April, I move them out to range shelters, putting about 75 in each shelter, which are spaced 200 feet apart. The shelters are on a sod range and have not been moved for about five years. I mow the range which has good drainage so that it doesn't get wet.

"My own theory is that if pullets are started in confinement, they should be kept in confinement. In other words, I do not think the two systems mix. I figure to get them on the ground as soon as possible.

"I realize the advantages of rotating the range, but it doesn't seem very practical with our layout. Anyway,



Oliver Williams with an early hatched Rhode Island Red pullet.

we have been successful in keeping losses down, and I think we raise pretty good pullets. I like to keep them just a little hungry rather than to keep them stuffed with feed all of the time."

"What do you do with your eggs?" was my next question.

"For a good share of the year I use quite a lot in incubators. I sell some direct to consumers in Geneva, and at times during the year I ship direct to Boston."

"Do you raise your own feed?"

"No, except wheat for the scratch feed. Last year we had 24 acres of wheat, and this pretty nearly carried us through the season so far as wheat for the scratch feed was concerned."

Oliver Williams has an interesting angle on breeding. Because he runs a general farm and because his father is not as active in farm work as he once was, he feels that it is not practicable to do pedigree breeding. Therefore, he buys pedigreed cockerels from a well-known Rhode Island Red breeder each spring. You may judge something of the quality he gets by the fact that he pays the considerable sum of $1.25 each for these day-old, wing-banded, pedigreed cockerels.

The buildings are all wired for electricity, and chicks are brooded under electric hovers. Lights are put on the pullets in the fall and on old hens soon after Christmas.

If you happen to drive by the Williams' farm, stop for a minute. Oliver likes to talk chickens, and you will see a good, practical sideline poultry enterprise which, if you want to take my word for it, is run with above average efficiency.



"If that's Lincoln, Maw, then the penny I have ***is a counterfeit.***"

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns, New Hampshires, Wyandottes Reds, Rocks, Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with

NO REACTORS FOUND

Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1927. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue Free. Over nine million chicks in 1938, and again in 1939. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.

Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

WENE CHICKS EXTRA-PROFIT

NEW LOW PRICES — PEAK QUALITY.

Prices per 100	Utility	Select
WH. LEGHORNS (Not Sexed)	$ 7.40	$8.40
WH. LEGHORNS 95% Pullets	13.90	15.90
B. or WH. ROCKS, R. I. or N. H. REDS	7.40	8.40

For less than 100, add 2c per chick. For 1,000 and over deduct ½c per chick. Postpaid; 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order today. FREE Catalog describes 9 Pure Breeds and 4 WENE-crosses. Ask about Mutual Aid Thrift Plan.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Box B71, Vineland, N. J.

REDBIRD FARM Largest R.I.Red Breeding Farm in the World

World's Largest R. I. Red Breeding Farm
75,000 State Blood-Tested Breeders.
98% Livability Guaranteed 1st 4 Weeks on Special, Grade-A, Grade-B Chicks and on all breeds.
R. I. REDS, Redbird Strain; ROCK-REDS. Barred Broilers; RED-ROCKS, Sex-Link; BARRED ROCKS, Redbird Strain; WH. LEGHORNS, Big Type; SEXING SERVICE.
Write, Now, for Large Free Catalog and Summer Prices
REDBIRD FARM, Route 11, Wrentham, Mass.

CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 Lbs. Mated with Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested, healthy, vigorous, selected stock. For June delivery at $7.00 per 100; $33.00 per 500, $65.00 per 1000; Sexed Pullets $14.00 per 100, Cockerels $1.50 per 100. Order from this Ad. or write for Catalog. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.

Robert L. Clauser Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

Chicks That Live

Our 32 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Han. or Eng. Large Type	100	500	1000
Sex. Leg. Plt's (95% guar.)	$11.00	$55.00	$110.00
Han. or Eng. Large Type W. Leg.	5.50	27.50	55.00
Everypay Str. Brown Leghorns	5.50	27.50	55.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
W. Wy., Bf. Orps., Rd-Rock Cross	7.00	35.00	70.00
White Jersey Giants	9.00	45.00	90.00
Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	9.00	18.00
Assorted or H. Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.00

From Free Range Flocks. Circular FREE.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Twenty-three years Breeding and Hatching experience, assures you the highest quality. Breeders Blood Tested Postage Paid. Circular FREE. Cash or C.O.D. Prompt Service and Live del. guar.

Pullets guar. 95% accurate.	Unsexed per 100	Pullets 100	Ck'ls. 100
White or Brown Leghorns	$5.50	$11.00	$2.00
White or Barred Rocks	6.00	8.00	6.00
New Hampshires or S.C. R.I. Reds	6.50	9.00	5.00

Less than 100 add 1c per chick. Also started Chicks.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, (Prop.) Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

CHICKS FROM BLOOD TESTED BREEDERS

WHITE P. ROCKS
BARRED P. ROCKS
R. I. REDS
ENG. TYPE LEG.

$5.50-100

Leg. Cockerels $1.50-100; Leg. Pullets $10.-100; Mixed Chicks $5.-100. Will ship C.O.D. Ship every Mon. and Thurs. For less than 100 add one cent per chick.
ELSASSER'S HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets 100% live del.	Str. 100	Pull's 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Eng. Leghorns	$5.50	$11.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	10.00	5.50
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	11.00	6.00
Red-Rock Cross	7.00	11.00	7.50
White & Black Minorcas	6.50	12.00	2.50
Heavy Mixed	5.00	8.00	5.00

All Breeders Bloodtested. Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Get our FREE Catalog. 30 yrs. Breeding experience.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAllsterville, Pa.

BOS CHICKS & PULLETS. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Leghorcas, Anconas, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, unsexed $6.-100; Sexed $12.-100; Mixed $4.-100; Cockerels $1.65-100; PULLETS—6, 8, 10, 12 wks. ready for shipment. C.O.D. Catalog free.
BOS HATCHERY, R. 2A, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

"How I Retail Eggs"

Several Customers to a Block

I have a small farm near Weedsport, New York, devoted almost entirely to poultry, various kinds of berries, and asparagus. Almost without design, I developed an egg route in Auburn through peddling berries when stores were glutted with berries, and house-to-house work seemed the only means of marketing this perishable fruit.

I took eggs along with the berries, and many customers thus obtained have been with me more than ten years. I usually receive about five cents a dozen more than producers obtain from New York City or local stores, and sell a few dressed chickens at retail each week, thus culling the year around. I sell most of my eggs in about five city blocks to people of the upper middle class. Unless there are several customers in a block, I think retail selling is hardly worth the time it takes.

During the asparagus season, I retail this vegetable two or three times a week in bunches, breaking stalks above ground and trimming butts so no waste is sold to customers. Retailing asparagus and berries makes it practicable to dispose of eggs while really fresh in warm weather. One disadvantage of retailing is loss of time visiting with the customers who seem sociable.—*B. T; Dougherty.*

* * *

Sells at Home

When this year's pullets begin to lay eggs, I intend to sell according to a plan I followed for two years before we took a rest from hens. I began by advertising in our daily paper for three days: "Strictly Fresh Eggs," and signed my name and phone number. People came and told their friends.

I sold eggs **only** at my door — the price for less than five dozens, one cent less than the local retail price; for from five to nine dozens, two cents less; for from ten to fourteen dozens, three cents less; and for fifteen dozens or more, four cents less.

My eggs were always clean, and I guaranteed not to sell any eggs more than two days old. I was shipping to New York when I began this plan, but I soon ceased shipping.

A grocer who specialized in fresh eggs was glad to call if I had a surplus. Customers who bought in large quantities soon learned to phone to find out if I had enough.

This method of selling was easier and paid better than shipping. It also gave an opportunity to sell the surplus from our garden. While customers were always welcome, I didn't promise to be at home except from 7:00 to 8:30 A. M. and from 5:00 to 7:30 P. M., except by appointment. Thus my time was not badly broken up. I made no sales on Sunday.—*Mrs. E. C. Fisher, Geneva, N. Y.*

* * *

Strictly Fresh

I started selling eggs on a retail route in the City of Plattsburg fifteen years ago. I had around sixty private customers then, and have never had a dissatisfied customer. I am still selling to the same ones.

I sell only my own eggs on a money-back or replacement guarantee. All eggs are absolutely clean and strictly fresh, and are put up in one-dozen packages. I find that good customers will cheerfully pay more for eggs they know are only the best, and I never have any trouble selling out. At times I could sell more, but I never buy eggs from anyone to retail for I could not guarantee them. — *Mrs. W. A. Blair, Mooers, N. Y.*

BABY CHICKS

CLOVERDALE CHICKS NEW FREE CATALOG

Shipments Monday, 95% true to Sex Guar.	Unsexed	95% Pullets	Cockerels
Large Type Wh. Leg. $5.50; Brown and Buff Leghorns	$6.00—100	$11.00	$2.00
Barred Rocks, White Rocks and Rhode Island Reds	6.00—100	8.50	4.90
New Hampshire Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Rocks	7.00—100	8.50	4.90
W. Giants, Sil. Laced Wyandottes, Buff Minorcas and Red-Rock Cross	7.00—100	14.00	4.90

Mixed Chicks $5.00-100. All CLOVERDALE Chicks are from Blood Tested Breeders. 100% live delivery Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Order from this ad or write for Catalog.
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY, Cloyd Neimond, Prop., Dept. B, McAlistervlle, Pa.

STRICKLER'S *Extra Profit-Bred* BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS



OFFICIAL PENNA. STATE BLOOD-TESTED. R.O.P. MALE MATINGS
QUALITY, SATISFACTION, GUARANTEED.

	50	100	500	1000
ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS	$3.50	$6.75	$32.00	$63.00
SEXED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS	7.00	13.50	66.00	130.00
WHITE ROCKS, BARRED ROCKS, NEW HAMPS.	3.75	7.25	36.00	70.00
WHITE GIANTS, MAMMOTH BRAHMAS	4.50	8.75	42.00	83.00

All Shipments Prepaid; Can ship C.O.D. Prices, Catalog Free.
STRICKLER POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PA.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

REDUCTION IN PRICE
BABY CHICKS $8. per 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING,
SPECIAL PRICE ON LARGE ORDERS.

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for **Rapid Growth, Early Maturity,** Profitable **Egg Yield.** Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE Circular.

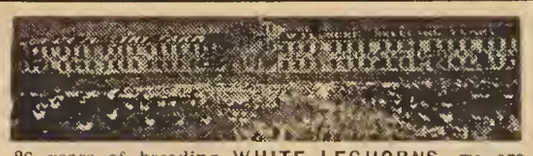
I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
JOSEPH TOLMAN Dept. B, ROCKLAND MASS.

CHIX BAUMGARDNER'S POULTS

All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. Order from ad or write for FREE CIRCULAR. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage Paid.

Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 6.00—100
Large Type S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets	12.00—100
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds	6.50—100
New Hampshires, W. Wyand., Buff Orps.	7.00—100
Jersey White Giants	8.00—100
Lamonas (Dual Purpose Breed)	10.00—100
Heavy Mixed $5.50-100. Leg Cockerels	1.50—100

TURKEY POULTS. Write for early order discounts.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box A, Beaver Springs, Pa.



26 years of breeding WHITE LEGHORNS, we are direct importers of Large TOM BARRON Strain. We have 4,000 2 to 6 year old Breeding Hens weighing up to seven lbs. Chicks as low as $5.50-100; Pullets $11.-100. Cockerels $2. Write for pictures of our Farm and Stock, FREE.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM Box A, Richfield, Pa.

STONEY RUN English Leghorns SEXED CHICKS GUAR. 95% TRUE TO SEX

Chicks Mon. and Thurs. 100% live del. P. Paid.	Nonsexed 100	Pullets 100	Cockerels 100
ENGLISH White Leghorns	$5.50	$11.00	$2.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds	6.50	10.00	6.00
Rock-Red Cross	7.50	11.00	7.50
N. H. Reds	7.50	12.00	6.50

H. Mix (Str. run or Ckl's.) $5.-100. From 2 and 3 year old FREE RANGE Breeders Bloodtested. Catalog free. STONEY RUN POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, H. M. Leister, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.



	100	500	1000
Large Type Sexed Wh.			
Leg. Pullets, 95% G.	$11.00	$55.00	$110
Sex Hvy. Puls, 95% G.	9.00	45.00	90
Large Type W. Legs.	6.00	30.00	60
B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.00	30.00	60
N. Hamp. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
Heavy Mixed	5.00	25.00	50

Light Mix $5.00; Day Old Leghorn Cockerels $1.50; Heavy Cockerels $5. Less than 100 add 1c a chick. Bloodtested Breeders. Shipped Parcel Post P.P.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

MAPLE LAWN CHICKS

100% live del. Postpaid	100	500	1000
Eng. W. Leg. Sex. Pullets, 90% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120
New Hamp. Red Pullets, 90% guar.	9.50	47.50	95
B. & W. Rock, R. I. Red Pullets, 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85
Red-Rock Cross Pullets, 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85
White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65
Bar. & Wh. Rocks and R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80

Day Old Leg. Cockerels $2.-100; H. Cockls., $5.50-100; H. Mix, $6.-100; L. Mix, $5.50. Breeders Blood Tested.
Maple Lawn Poultry Farm, Box D, McAlisterville, Pa.

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NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or COD. Sexed Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)	Hanson or English 100	500	1000
	$11.00	$55.00	$110
St. Run White Leghorns	5.50	27.50	55
Barred or Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	60

H Mix $6.-100; L. Mix $5; Leghorn Cockerels $1.50-100. Breeders Bloodtested. P.P. Write for Circular.
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BABY AND STARTED CHICKS—Blood Tested and U. S. Approved flocks. Hatches each Wednesday throughout year. Leading Commercial Breeds. Registered Cocker Spaniels. Circular and prices.
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LEGHORN CHICKS. Catalog Free. C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Elec. Incubators. Hatches on Mon. and Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo catalog. Cash or C.O.D.

Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$6.00	$11.00	$1.50
Barred & White Rocks	6.00	9.00	6.00
R. I. Reds, Wyandottes	6.00	9.00	6.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	7.00	10.00	7.00
B. & W. MINORCAS	6.00	11.00	2.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	8.00	11.00	8.00

RED-ROCK CROSS, $6.00-100; H. MIXED $5.50-100. HEAVY BROILER COCKERELS (our selection) $5.00-100; LIGHT AND HEAVY COCKERELS (75% heavy Ckls.) $4.00-100. All breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate.
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CASH OR C.O.D.	Non Sexed 100	Pullets 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Hanson	$5.50	$11.00	$2.00
S. C. White Leghorns	6.50	10.00	6.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	11.00	7.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	10.00	7.00
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From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched.

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Red-Rock Cross	6.50	9.00	6.00
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Ducklings. Pekins $13.00 hundred. runners $12.00. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.



For Mothers-to-Be

BY MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

Clothing

CLOTHING during the period of expectancy is important, both psychologically and physically. If a woman feels that she is becomingly dressed, she can go about her normal life with a far greater degree of satisfaction. Due to figure changes the clothing must be of an adjustable nature.

In most instances a maternity corset or some form of support is used, not only for looks but for relieving back strain. Supporters attached to the corset are often preferred over round garters, because the latter tend to check circulation in the legs. No garment should be tight enough to bind at any point. Any small source of clothing discomfort ought to be avoided; oftentimes it is merely a matter of properly designed garments, not always an extra expense. This is a time for even greater attention than usual to small details of grooming such as hair, nails, and makeup if used at all. It is more important than ever to select colors that are becoming.

Shoes require more than ordinary thought because the sense of balance is often disturbed. Lower, broader heels are recommended; ties rather than straps, which hinder circulation, are also more comfortable.

The layette for the expected infant will also assume great importance, especially if it be the first baby. As a matter of fact during the first few months of a baby's life, his clothing needs are simple. Materials should be of soft, smooth texture to avoid irritating tender skin, a firm enough weave to stand much laundering, seams flat where possible, very little trimming to scratch neck or chin, and no lumpiness for the baby to lie on.

SMOCK-DRESS PATTERN NO. 3078 is comfortable, concealing and chic, all desirable qualifications in a garment for the mother-to-be. The wrap-around skirt front is adjustable, while the panel lines keep it symmetrical and slenderizing. Sizes 12 to 42. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 39-inch material, ¼ yard 39-inch contrasting.

WRAP-AROUND SLIP PATTERN NO. 3081 features a wrap-around panel which adapts it to figure needs. Sizes 12 to 46. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 35-inch material.

HOUSECOAT PATTERN NO. 2829 is a comfortable wrap-around with long, slim lines. The pattern includes a high neck collar as well as long sleeves. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 36 requires 7 yards of 39-inch material.

LAYETTE PATTERN NO. 2781 includes practically the baby's entire wardrobe—a dress, kimona, slip, nightgown, coat and cap. One size. Short kimona requires ¾ yard of 35-inch material; dress, 1⅝ yards 35-inch material, 1 yard lace edging; nightgown, 1⅝ yards 35-inch material; slip, ¾ yard 35-inch; long kimona, 1⅜ yards 35-inch; coat and cap, 1½ yards 35-in. or ⅞ yard 54-inch material with ⅞ yards 39-inch lining.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new summer fashion catalog.

Food

DIETS of mother and child seem doubly important during warm weather since digestive upsets are apt to occur at that time. This may be due to various causes, nerves, sleeplessness, discomfort from heat or whatnot.

If the mother is an expectant one, her diet need not differ materially from her usual one, providing the usual is suitable for general health purposes. The idea of "eating for two" does not hold until the fifth month of pregnancy at which time the child begins to gain weight rapidly. Yet at no time should large quantities be eaten which are apt to cause distress. It is better to have a mid-morning and mid-afternoon lunch of a glass of milk and a cracker than to overload the stomach at mealtime. Eating lightly several times a day often helps to prevent the nausea felt in early months of pregnancy. It is suggested that if she take a cup of hot milk or hot milk and coffee and some crackers before getting up and then eat more frequently than three times a day, probably she will be able to control the nausea.

Besides, milk is a good source of calcium, very essential in forming teeth, laid down in the baby's gums in the early months of pregnancy.

Excretory organs — bowels, kidneys and skin—have to function for both mother and unborn child. Therefore a light laxative diet, satisfying yet nutritious, is the best kind. She needs a large proportion of liquids—2 to 3 quarts per day, including water of course; a small portion of meats (once a day); generous proportions of vegetables and fruits. Milk is valuable because it contains all food elements besides stimulating the kidneys and preparing for nursing. It is not necessary to omit tea and coffee, just reduce the amount taken. No alcoholic drinks of any sort are allowed because evidence shows that alcohol may enter unchanged from mother's to baby's system and do injury.

It is better to use laxative foods rather than purgatives or enemas.

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Simple Soul

By Edith Shaw Butler.

I think somehow that she will feel
Out of place in Heaven
Without her sunny kitchen there,
And breakfast at seven

For hungry men who've just come in
From doing morning chores.
She'll long to see her braided rugs
Upon the golden floors.

She'll miss her shining pots and pans,
Her earthen mixing bowls.
She'll wonder what to talk about
To all those shining souls.

Comfort

KEEPING baby comfortable during warm weather helps to keep him happy— and indirectly the family as well. A clean, dry, warm room with plenty of light but no glare, plenty of fresh air but no drafts, is the ideal room for him. Such a room costs city people dearly but should be easy enough to achieve in the open country.

Screening doors and windows against flies and mosquitoes is an aid not only to comfort but to health, because bites from insects often spread disease. If there is only one window in the room, the problem of ventilation may be solved by putting adjustable cloth screens at top and bottom of sashes adjusted to accommodate them. Such screens are available from variety stores or from mail order houses. A folding screen is also a help in avoiding possible drafts over the baby's basket or crib. The fly nuisance may be controlled by seeing that there is no uncovered garbage, manure, or other fly breeding places around the premises.

In addition to having a sunny, airy and scrupulously clean room for the baby, his habits of rest are less disturbed if this room is for him alone. Washable rugs, curtains, and furniture, bare or linoleum-covered floor, are further aids to cleanliness. Keeping the room temperature as even as possible is always difficult if the house is much exposed; yet this is important. Of course in summer, even little babies may be placed on a sheltered porch, or even outdoors if protected from direct drafts, glare and possible insect bites.

Sun-bathing starts at a tender age and needs to be a gradual process. The time for sun-bathing varies with the season—before 10 a. m. and after 2 p. m. in the summer, and between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. in fall, winter and early spring. Gradually more surface can be exposed and for a longer period, beginning with 5 min. on arms and legs and working up to 15 min. exposing the whole body. At no time should the baby's eyes be exposed to the direct rays of the sun. Even creeping babies wear little sunsuits while in their playpens outdoors; this makes it possible to store away the sunlight vitamin against the winter's needs. Such garments are not only healthful but save the mother much work.

For one big item in care of children is the mother's care of herself. It is NOT being a good mother to neglect oneself. A nursing mother needs to eat plain, nourishing food four times a day, having a bedtime lunch of cereal gruel or milk. On farms where women rise early and have much physical activity, a mid-morning and mid-afternoon glass of milk is also a help.

Rest—and I know how hard it is for busy women to get this—is an absolute necessity if a mother's nerves and health are to be conserved. Eight or nine hours sleep at night and an hour's rest in the afternoon will do more than any medicine to keep her well. That afternoon rest seems impossible to get in many cases but late afternoon, when children are most trying and grown-up's nerves are somewhat frazzled, can be made far more pleasant if the mother is rested enough to meet the

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Food

(Continued from opposite page)

Fresh fruits, apples, peaches, pears, apricots, oranges, figs, pineapple, prunes, raspberries and grapefruit are very beneficial. Cooked dried fruits are an excellent substitute if the fresh ones are lacking.

An abundance of graham and whole wheat bread, cornmeal and bran foods are other natural aids to elimination. Fresh vegetables, especially the green ones eaten with olive oil dressing are also laxative.

Nowadays practically everyone knows that the best possible food for the baby is its mother's milk. Now the doctors are recommending in addition, strained fresh orange juice as early as the tender age of one month. Tomato juice is another good source of vitamin C. By the time the baby is six or seven months old the doctor will probably advise adding strained solid foods — vegetables, gruel, etc., if the baby has no digestive troubles. If the baby is bottle-fed, every precaution must be taken to sterilize his food and everything with which it comes in contact. Furthermore, cod-liver oil must be given as soon as orange or tomato juice is started.

For the older child, the diet has to be varied to include all types of food. Anyone who has fed a child knows that he has to learn to eat new foods, and one refusal need not mean that he cannot learn to overcome his objections. It is better to give a small bit at first and gradually accustom him to the new food than to take a first "no" as a positive answer for all time. Try again and again, without any fuss over it.

The same principles underlie diet for a child as for an adult, the difference being in amounts taken. Milk, at least one pint a day, preferably one quart, is fundamental in the diet. Eggs and meat are necessary for building; one whole egg daily should be allowed for a pre-school child and is an excellent thing for his mother as well. Liver is important because of its vitamin and iron content. Cereals, bread and potatoes yield energy, being called fuel foods. Vegetables and fruits are valuable for minerals and vitamins. Two vegetables daily besides potatoes are needed. For children, the leafy vegetables may be chopped finely—carrots grated, others chopped and served, cooked, with white sauce. Tomatoes, valuable for vitamins and minerals, should be strained for young children.

Two fruits a day help make this balanced diet. Both MAY be raw; at least one SHOULD be raw. Fruit juice, orange or tomato, or scraped or sieved pulp of fruits are given to babies. Ripe bananas, apples, peaches, apricots, prunes and cherries offer a sufficient variety for simple desserts for children.

Feeding children requires more than mere preparation of food. Sometimes it requires a diplomat, and certainly requires cooperation on the part of the family. It is during childhood that food prejudices are formed — prejudices which usually are planted in their minds by older people. The happiest person is one who can eat any wholesome food, for it is not merely a matter of getting enough to eat but being adjusted to situations as they arise throughout one's whole life.

Night Is My Listener

By Lansing Christman.

The house is quiet.
Sleepers lie unaware of the night,
And its moon and the stars.
The wood fire hums and crackles.
I am its only listener.
I pick up a book of poems and read aloud
Songs of green hills and woodland springs,
Songs found by the poet in earth and stone.
Night is my only listener.



"Have we a garage? I don't know. My wife has just gone out to get the car!"

Comfort

(Continued from opposite page)

situation. Otherwise what should be a pleasant end to the day may be just the opposite. Besides having adequate rest, some recreation helps to keep the mother in a happier frame of mind. Usually she needs an occasional afternoon or evening out, just to get away from the daily grind of the routine.

Planning and keeping a definite routine is not only more efficient but makes everyone happier as well. Even a little baby learns very quickly when to expect food or the bath; also his toilet habits are more regular if there is a definite time for them. Dr. Helen Monsch of the N. Y. S. College of Home Economics has started hundreds of babies on the way to healthful childhood and we print her recommended day's program for the baby. Also the State Health Department in most states is glad to furnish, upon request, excellent pamphlets containing such schedules and much other useful information pertaining to baby's care.

A Day's Program for the Baby

The following routine is suggested by the N. Y. S. College of Home Economics as one which has proved satisfactory in many actual situations.

Schedule

Morning

6:00-	Feeding
6:45-	Chair (bowel movement)
7:00-	Cod-liver oil
7:30-	Bath
8:00-	Orange juice
8:15-	Chair (urination)
*8:20-10:00	Sleep out of doors
10:00-	Feeding
10:30-	Chair (urination)
*10:00- 2:00	Sleep out of doors

Afternoon

2:00-	Feeding
2:30-	Chair (bowel movement)
*2:40-5:45	Wheeled out in carriage. Play time. (out of doors later as baby gets older)
5:00-	Chair (urination)
5:30-	Undressed
6:00-	Feeding
6:40-	Chair (urination)
6:45-	Bed
10:00-	Feeding (if necessary)

The starred hours may be used in part for the baby's sun bath. When the baby is very young, he will sleep all of the hours of the day that he is not being fed or bathed, from twenty — to twenty-two hours a day. Later, less and less sleep will be necessary until by the end of the year he will sleep not more than 15 or 18 hours a day, and his waking hours will be filled more and more with free play or exercise.



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For over 60 years Pinkham's Compound has helped hundreds of thousands of weak, rundown nervous women to go smiling thru "difficult times." Since it's helped *so many* women for *so many* years, don't you think it's good proof YOU too should take Pinkham's? Start *today* without fail!

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"THE LAND *Shall Sustain You"*

By ROMEYN BERRY

WE'VE BEEN farming only four years. Four years isn't long enough to justify newcomers in getting up and testifying in meeting. But perhaps you won't mind our telling how some things look to us on first impression, provided we admit at the start that we don't know much and will probably change our opinions a good many times in the next few years.

The way it looks to us now is that farms hereabouts are adapted to raising everything a family needs except cash and that cash is the one thing farmers are trying hardest to raise. On the basis of that observation, we've been trying to run our farm so that we can get along without cash — or with very little, anyway — to the end that we shall be as nearly self-sustaining as is humanly possible; to raise everything we need or else get along without it. And it looks as if the getting along without part is just as important as the raising part. The world is full of so many desirable things that we can get along without!

I would not create the impression that we have achieved our lofty aim of getting along without cash or have even come close, but we're moving a little nearer to it every year, and right now it hurts our pride when we have to buy something to eat at the store. In four years we've bought exactly one pound of butter, and that was a mistake we're sorry about. Company dropped in on us one time when we were low, and we slipped down to the corners and bought a pound just to be sure we wouldn't run out. It turned out we had plenty without it, and we shall always regret the purchased pound that spoiled our butter record.

We haven't parted company with the coal man for good and all, but the woodlot supplies most of our fuel, and we expect pretty soon to get it all from there. We make our own bread, of course, and we think we've located a place near enough to home where we can have our flour ground from our own wheat. When we get that part of the program fixed up, we'll be as nearly self-sustaining as the early settlers were; and just as soon as two long-legged heifers put their hair up and let their skirts down, every cow on the place will be of our own raising—none bought.

Pork, chickens, an adequate root cellar, peewee pullet eggs preserved in water-glass, a pressure cooker that cans a little every day from June to October fill in the dietary gaps; and the next bull calf is ticketed for beef and not for sale. That's a start anyway, and the biggest help we could have would be a new cook book or a Home Bureau lady on the radio who could talk 25 words without sending us to the store.

What we need up our road is more recipes that start, "Take your gun and shoot yourself a nice, fat rabbit," or "Go down cellar and pick a chunk of lean salt pork out of the barrel, place it in a baking dish, and cover with sliced greening apples. Add a generous hunk of maple sugar; put in a slow oven; and stick around 'til dinner time." There should be fewer rules — much fewer—which begin, "To a half pound of raisins and a cup of chopped English walnuts, add a can of condensed milk and sift in two cups of special pastry flour." We haven't a single one of those ingredients on the farm and don't expect to have.

In this part of the country there ought to be a law against a cook book or radio lady mentioning any shortening other than lard, butter, or chicken fat; and why keep harping on chopped round for meat loaf when fresh beef is the one meat farmers are least apt to have on hand? Chopped corned beef (well freshened) with onions, bread crumbs, and a little sausage added, beats any store meat loaf; and there isn't anything in it that you have to spend a nickel for.

We suspect, too, that things would be better up our road if the folks did more swapping and less buying. A neighbor's swap is apt to be engineered on an even-Stephen basis, whereas in a cash transaction most small farmers like us buy in a retail market, sell in a wholesale one, which is not conducive to improving the cash condition. Any way you look at it, the trouble with farming simmers down more and more to cash. That's the main trouble, too, with taxes—cash. The time has passed, unfortunately, when one could pay his school taxes with stovewood; his town taxes with the labor of his hands and horses.

It's pretty disconcerting news that's coming in every twenty minutes over the radio these days. The one thing we've ever been able to count on in a changing world is change, and it looks now as if the changes were about to crowd in upon us a little more rapidly than we can comfortably take them. On the other hand, civilization has been destroyed so many times before and always through it all has the miracle of the spring occurred; the flowering followed the seed time; the harvest the flowering.

The only thing for a farmer to do under such conditions is to keep right on doing it. It's going to be quite a while before the world becomes again a wholly gay and happy place for any thinking person. But it seems to us that the American farmer of the Northeast can gaze into the future with more serene eyes than most, providing he keeps his faith in a just and merciful God and looks to his own land rather than to the vagaries of markets, economics, laws, and monetary systems to sustain him. The good soil under one's feet, the rains of Heaven to replenish it, and the sun of Heaven to warm it; a place of shelter and of storage; the fruits of the earth and of one's own labor to feed the household, with a surplus over for a neighbor — these things are as nearly timeless and changeless as anything human ever can be. It's a good time perhaps, to rely more on these and less on cash, the store, and the can opener.

Anyway, that's the way it looks to us; but, as I said in the beginning, we've been farming only four years, and we don't know much.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist,* P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Take Time

Take time to see the beauty
Of arching sky and sunset glow,
Of color splashed o'er field and wood,
On distant hills and lake below.

Take time to hear the trill of birds,
The music in the whirr of wings,
The soothing cadence of the stream,
The symphony that Nature brings.

Take time to catch the fragrance
Of iris at the garden edge,
Of clover fields and trees in bloom,
Of incense from the lilac hedge.

In God's outdoors the waiting tasks
Will lighter grow, and fretting care
At magic touch will slip away
In the tranquil beauty there.

—Mrs. H. G. Butler,
Albion, N. Y.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



ALFALFA is a right good crop except it don't know when to stop a-growin', it keeps shootin' up as thick as hair upon my pup. My neighbor's puttin' his in now, the way it piles up in the mow he'll have a lot of winter feed to fill his cows in time of need. They'll fill the milk pails to the brim and make a lot of mon for him when he can feed them, ev'ry day, a ration of alfalfa hay. He says there's no crop on his place that puts a grin upon his face like that alfalfa, for there's dough in raisin' crops that grow and grow and make two crops, or three or four; there ain't a thing that pays him more, he says, than his alfalfa field, it beats all how that stuff will yield.

I like to git my hayin' done, and when I've sweltered in the sun, I like to feel the job is o'er and I won't have to pitch no more until another year comes round to start the sprouts from out the ground. But with alfalfa, ere you've put one crop away, from ev'ry root new shoots start up, it does its best to keep a man from gittin' rest. All season long you're makin' hay, you don't git one crop put away before another's on your heels, a feller don't know how it feels to rest from labor in the shade, he never gits his hay all made. I'd rather have a little less, than hay all summer, I'll confess, I like my timothy that gits its one crop made and then it quits.

Personal Problems

Only a Friend

Dear Lucile: On my sixteenth birthday I received as a complete surprise a very beautiful walnut-finished cedar chest from my parents. Ever since it has been a hobby of mine to make a treasure chest out of it—that is, to fill it with fancy work which is either given to me or that I make myself. Now I am one year older and I see myself slipping into the stage of making it my Hope Chest. Do you think this is rather a silly idea? Some girls my age have chided me because of my way of thinking.

I have a fine steady boy friend. Whenever asked about him how can I explain to my friends that he is more than just a "boy friend" yet is not my fiance? To me he is a very true pal. You see, Lucile, I do not like that word BOY FRIEND.—*Kay.*

As far as I can see there is certainly nothing wrong with your filling your cedar chest with fancy work and handwork against the prospects of having a home of your own at some future time. Girls have been doing this since time immemorial and it is a very good practice.

Strictly speaking, until a young man has proposed marriage to you and you have accepted him, he cannot be termed as anything more than a friend. The chances are that your friends understand the situation and know that you and the young man are quite attached to each other, and until he actually makes a formal proposal that is all that is necessary for them to know.

* * *

Is He Too Old?

Dear Lucile: Perhaps you may think this a funny question to ask you, but I'd like to ask your advice about this personal affair. I have fallen in love with a man I have worked for for over a year. He has been talking a little about marriage, but I have hesitated because he is so much older than I. He is 45 and I am 26.

I am wondering if it would be the thing to do. Would you advise it? I have not spoken to anyone about this matter. I didn't know what to do or say. Thought perhaps you could help me.—*Uncertain.*

Your own disposition and temperament may be the deciding factor in your problem of whether or not to marry a man 19 years your senior.

This is a great deal of difference, but if you are steady and settled in temperament so that you would not crave all the going and thrills and excitement which a younger man would be more likely to be interested in, also, then I should think, other things being suitable, that the difference in age need not be any great drawback. Perhaps the man is young in disposition . . well-preserved, as we say, and actively interested in things about him, which would also serve to even the situations up.

I would advise you not to be too hasty in this . . . . get well acquainted with the man and be sure that you are suited, before taking the important step of marriage.



"Now's the time for you to ask father for my hand. I just asked him for a new car!"



ALL WERE INJURED ... IN AUTO CRASH
TWO HAD OUR TRAVEL PROTECTION

These Young People, All in One Family, Live at East Bethany, N. Y.

When licensed agent Charles Ingraham of Batavia, New York, called at the Wozniak home, Mrs. Wozniak arranged to insure her two daughters, Irene and Wanda —she did not include the other two children because they were not on the road so much.

This accident shows why it is best to insure all members of the family. You never know who will get hurt. You may be a careful driver, but you don't know what the other car will do to you. In this accident it is reported that a car, traveling at high speed skidded and crashed into the Wozniak car.

Usually in a serious accident, all riding in the car are injured—that's the way it happened in this accident. Because they had our travel accident protection, Irene and Wanda each received $40.00. This at the rate of $10.00 a week while totally disabled. It was unfortunate the other two did not carry a policy.

After the accident happens there are always extra expenses in doctor bills—maybe hospital bills, and always a loss of time while unable to work. To help take care of these extra expenses a North American policy is a friend in the time of need.

The protection of our travel accident policy is high and the cost of this policy is low.

When renewing, most policyholders are changing to the new policy which provides extra weekly and death benefits on truck and pedestrian accidents. When you get your notice to renew, you can decide which policy you want.

PROTECTION PROVIDED BY POLICY

If the Insured shall —

1. by the wrecking or disablement of a pleasure type automobile within which the Insured is riding or driving; or
2. by the wrecking or disablement of an automobile truck within which the Insured is riding or driving; or
3. by the wrecking or disablement of a horse drawn wagon, cart, sleigh, or sled on which the Insured is riding or driving; or
4. by the wrecking or disablement of a public conveyance provided by common carrier for passenger service only (acroplanes excluded) within which the Insured is riding as a fare-paying passenger in the place regularly provided for passenger service; or
5. by being struck, knocked down, or run over while walking or standing on a public street, public sidewalk or public highway by a moving vehicle,

suffer any of the specific losses as provided in policy on or before the thirtieth day following the date of the accident, the Company will pay

FOR LOSS OF —

Life	$1,000.00
Both Hands	$1,000.00
Both Feet	$1,000.00
Sight of Both Eyes	$1,000.00
One Hand and One Foot	$1,000.00
One Hand and Sight of One Eye	$1,000.00
One Foot and Sight of One Eye	$1,000.00
Either Hand	$500.00
Either Foot	$500.00
Sight of Either Eye	$500.00

WEEKLY INDEMNITY FOR TOTAL DISABILITY

If the Insured sustains injuries in any manner specified in policy which shall not prove fatal or cause loss as aforesaid but shall immediately, continuously and wholly disable and prevent the Insured from performing any and all work pertaining to any and every kind of business, labor or occupation during the time of such disablement but not exceeding thirteen consecutive weeks, the Company will pay indemnity at the rate of $10.00 per week.

Full benefits shall apply between the ages of 15 and 59 inclusive. Between the ages of 10 and 14 inclusive and between the ages of 60 and 74 inclusive the benefits will be reduced one-half.

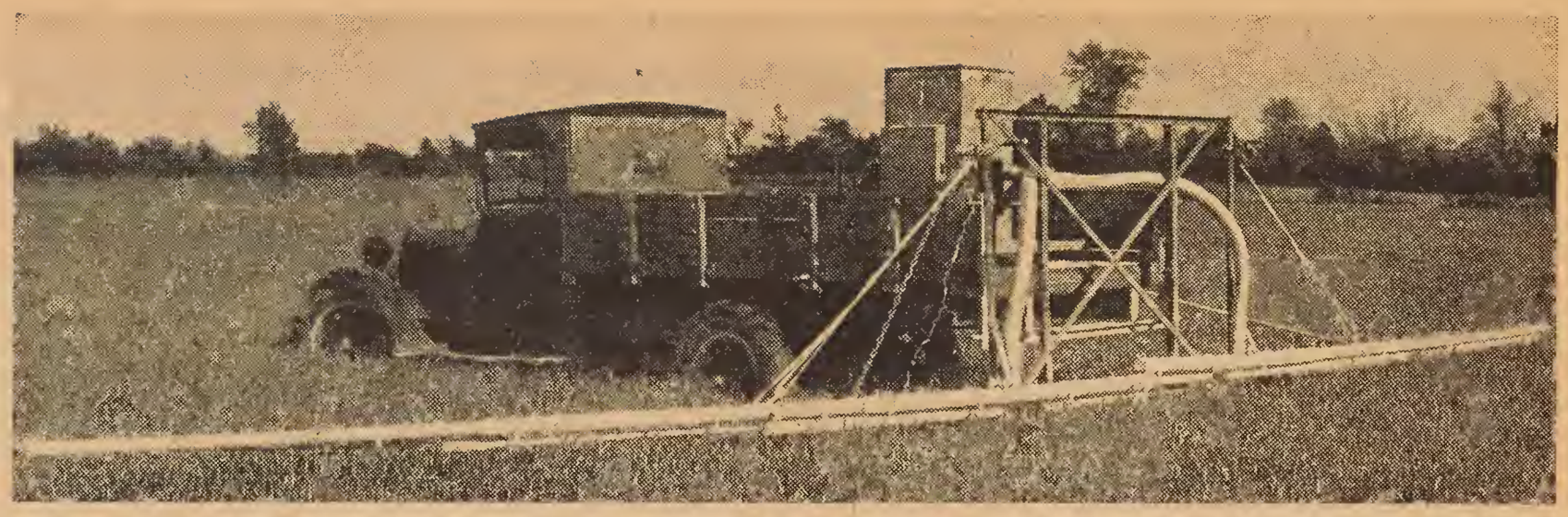
North American Accident Insurance Co.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

10 NORTH CHERRY STREET — POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.



The picture at the right shows how we have rigged up a sixty-dollar truck with a machine for dusting cereals — wheat, barley, and oats — with sulphur to control mildew and rusts. The above picture shows the forty-foot dusting boom set for dusting. The truck is driven very slowly across the field and does surprisingly little damage to the grain. Research work to date indicates that even at present price levels dusting cereals may pay substantial dividends in increased bushels of sound grain to the acre.

WHEREVER we have a stand of clover or grass we are going to cut a good crop of hay this year. Last fall we made emergency seedings on three fields. Two of these show nice stands of alfalfa. The third is a partial failure. Even had we got only one good stand out of three, it would have paid us to sow the emergency seed we got from the government.

We plan to begin putting up grass silage on Monday, June third. We have four fourteen-foot silos, ranging in height from twenty-six to forty feet, to fill. Our stands of alfalfa and clover are so lush and rank that I feel sure it will be advisable to wilt slightly the green hay before we chop it into the silo.

We will mix in some volunteer grain when it gets in the dough stage with our clover and alfalfa for silage. And when we don't have volunteer grain available we will use from two to four quarts of phosphoric acid per ton of chopped material, according to how heavy the mixture runs in legumes, for a preservative.

If we run into a wet June and July I look for a great revival of interest in grass silage. Our own experience convinces us that excellent grass silage can be made by all of the following methods: (1) By wilting the grass to the right point; (2) by the use of molasses; (3) by the use of phosphoric acid, and (4) by the mixing in of winter grain in the dough stage.

Of all of these methods, we feel pretty sure (especially if defense measures result in higher prices for molasses and phosphoric acid) that the mixing of winter grain in the dough stage with clover and alfalfa offers farmers in the Northeast the best long-time method of making grass silage which has yet been devised.

After all, this practice is nothing but an application of the same principle which has been used for years when soybeans and green corn are mixed together to make silage.

* * *

Yellow Rocket and Mustard

When we bought our Larchmont Farm a few years ago we ran smack into our first experience with mustard. Since we bought it we have also had to contend, as have many other farmers, with an infestation of Yellow Rocket.

Our first move after we realized what we were up against was to find out whether or not mustard seed which went through a silo would germinate. No one at the College of Agriculture could answer this question, so we tried out some seed and found that it apparently would not grow after being subjected to the heat of ensilage.

This fact gave us one cue as to how to control both mustard and Yellow Rocket and I think that we have gained on both weeds through making crops which were infested with them into silage.

Since ensilage could not be the answer, however, to control mustard in spring grain we also became interested two years ago in methods of killing mustard and Rocket. Last year we got some experience with both a wet spray and a dry dust and found that we killed ninety per cent or better of a mustard stand with both methods. This year we are repeating the experiment. I am afraid, however, that both battles will have to extend over a number of years, as I find that Yellow Rocket seed lives over for years in the soil. The plant was originally a native of Europe and was undoubtedly brought into the United States in imported grass seed.



These pictures are of the same horse, Tony C, which has been around Sunnygables for a good many years now. They were taken one-half hour apart and illustrate quite dramatically the transformation which can be made in the appearance of a saddle horse with a pair of clippers and an oily cloth.



Seedsmen tell me that Rocket seeds are easily cleaned out of all the clovers, but that it is a difficult job to separate them from timothy. Locally grown and poorly cleaned timothy seed can very easily be a carrier of Yellow Rocket seed.

Sometime this fall I will report more fully on my success in controlling Yellow Rocket and mustard by making grass silage and by spraying or dusting fields in which there are bad infestations of these two weeds.

* * *

Coming Back

I am in receipt of letters from two farmers who are very good pasture men. The observations of the writers of these two letters check with my own.

Three weeks ago, my informants tell me, they were terribly discouraged by the appearance of their pastures and by what seemed to be the total absence of wild white clover. Now, after three weeks of good growing weather, a plentiful scattering of minute wild white clover plants is showing up. These are just the conditions I have observed in my own pastures.

We have five pastures ranging in size from fifty to one hundred acres and totaling three hundred acres. Each of the five pastures connects with a basement barn with running water. We are darkening all of these basements and by placing salt in them are encouraging the livestock in the pastures to seek shelter in them from flies and the heat of the day.

Down Mexico Way

By H. E. BABCOCK, Jr.

May 23, 1940.

Yesterday we had over an inch and a half of rain which not only has stopped all tractor work but also all irrigation. Most of the irrigation pumps are run by natural gas or Diesel engines which can be heard droning all through the night and day. With both these motors and the tractors taking a rest the resulting quiet is most noticeable.

As usual, the rain has both its disadvantages and advantages. The money saved in irrigation, however, will more than offset all other losses. We were caught with about twenty tons of oat hay in the windrows, which will not suffer as much as would alfalfa. It has dried rapidly today and with a clear day tomorrow it should be ready to bale by noon.

I remember now that I reported rain the last time I wrote. This may give some the impression that it is not as dry here as it might be, and that irrigation is unnecessary. The hot sun and almost constant wind here, however, serve to dry out the top moisture very rapidly. Only tap rooted plants can go without irrigation for any length of time, and then only if there is plenty of moisture below the furrow slice. The rain we have been having this spring is looked upon as quite unusual by the natives. As a rule, only thunder showers which do not even stop the baler are expected.

Before cutting the oat hay, which we will finish tomorrow, we put up 44 tons of first-cutting alfalfa from a neighbor's field of 53 acres. Since we were interested in finding out just how much this hay cost us in addition to the five dollars a ton which we paid for it, I kept complete records on the whole job. For a total of seventy-five dollars the 44 tons of hay were mowed, raked, baled, and stacked in the barn three-quarters of a mile away. All of the operation was done with our own equipment, with the exception of trucking and stacking the hay in the barn. This was done by a trucker at a cost of fifty cents a ton, based on three tons per one hundred bales. The baler charge was put at twelve cents a ton, exclusive of labor. This charge is based on the old steel wheeled baler costs which should be reduced some by the rubber-tired baler we are now using.

The rain made the cotton, which we had to replant, fairly jump out of the ground. The first planting on one field came to such a poor stand that we felt it necessary to replant. Lack of moisture in parts of the field, together with poor seed, which had been injured in the de-linting process, seemed to be the cause of the poor germination.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

A Bad Investment

"Thirty years ago I was a school teacher, and was persuaded to put my savings of $400 into the stock of a company manufacturing Vitamin Foods. Once I received a 50c dividend. I am enclosing their yearly statement sent me. Please investigate them and see if I shouldn't be getting more or sue to get my money back."

Many heartbreaking experiences would be avoided if small investors understood the fundamentals of investing money. Once you buy stock it is your property and if the company makes no profit you naturally get no dividends. If you buy stock that is listed on one of the stock exchanges, you can always turn it into cash at the market price, but when you buy unlisted stock there is no sale except to another individual, and he is unlikely to buy any stock that is not paying dividends. For every person who invests in a new concern that develops into a big money maker, thousands invest in firms that go broke or struggle along without paying dividends. There is also the possibility of buying stock that is definitely fraudulent.

* * *

Don't Do It

"In the past I have entered a lot of advertising contests, although I have never won any. Recently I saw an ad from a company that claimed to write contest entries, which made me wonder if the contests are on the level and if the concerns that write entries are reliable. The concern I mention charges a $10. service fee for entering five contests."

The vast majority of advertising contests are sponsored by nationally known manufacturers and are absolutely on the level. The idea of starting a business concern to write contest entries is a new one to us and frankly, it leaves us un-enthusiastic.

First, it is obviously impossible for such a concern to win for everyone. Second, it seems that this idea is decidedly lacking in good sportsmanship and if any considerable number of contestants should have their entries written in this way it might well bring such advertising contests into disrepute, thus spoiling something that brings pleasure, and occasionally profit, to a great many people. Third, if this business is so good why don't they enter the contests themselves under their own name and win all the prizes? The logical conclusion is that they find it a lot more profitable to charge for writing the entries.

By all means enter all the contests you wish—it's a lot of fun and there is always a chance of winning. But, by all means, write your own entries.

* * *

Sucker Bait

The Black Fox Magazine takes a timely and healthy crack at concerns who advertise astounding profits in fur raising. They point to one which says, "RAISE MINKS. $25.00 pelts cost $2.00 to raise."

The editors use vigorous language and describe such ads as "sucker bait." They state that with average luck a good man at raising mink might figure his cost per pelt as $8.00, and state further that the average price at a recent big auction sale was between $10.00 and $11.00 for mink pelts. That gives a decidedly different and more conservative angle to the situation.

We believe that there is a real future in fur farming, and that fantastic claims bordering on a "get-rich-quick" proposition will do as much as any one thing toward giving fur farming a black eye.

If you are interested in fur farming, start in a small way and study the business from every possible angle. You will find just as many headaches as there are in any other livestock breeding proposition; but entered into on a sound basis, it has possibilities.

* * *

Gas Tax Refund

On this page in a recent issue we referred to the new regulations covering securing tax refunds for gas used on New York State farms. In that item we reported that it was necessary to report the number of hours which equipment was used.

We now learn that the State Department of Taxation and Finance at Albany has discontinued the use of the refund application containing a column for reporting the number of hours machinery was used, and a new form has been substituted. Most Farm Bureau offices have these refund application blanks, or they can be secured by writing to the State Department of Taxation and Finance, Albany, New York.

* * *

I am wondering if there is an elderly couple or middle-aged lady somewhere that would be interested in doing light housework on a pleasant farm for two adults for board and room. I thought there might be some neat and pleasant person somewhere who had a small income of some kind not large enough to pay board and room and other expenses and without any home who would like such an opportunity. We would treat her as one of the family, and our home is pleasant and has modern conveniences.—*Mrs. C. M.*

If anyone is interested, write C. M., c/o *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and we will forward the letter.

* * *

A subscriber at Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y., offers a home and some remuneration for a young woman to help with housework and the care of two children. If you are interested, write H. Z., *American Agriculturist,* P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Let Us Help You

THE following Home Service bulletins have been prepared by *American Agriculturist's* Home Editor, Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, and are available to any reader without cost other than 3c *each* to cover mailing and mimeographing costs:

- ☐ No. 1 — OUTDOOR FIREPLACES. How to build them.
- ☐ No. 2 — BLANKETS. Selecting, washing, and moth protection.
- ☐ No. 3 — APPLE RECIPES. Your family will like these.
- ☐ No. 4 — PROTECTIVE FOODS. Good health for the family.
- ☐ No. 5 — SCHOOL LUNCHES. Healthful, appetizing, easy-to-prepare school lunches.
- ☐ No. 6 — HOME CANNING AND CURING OF MEATS. Directions are easy to follow.
- ☐ No. 7 — CHOPPED MEAT RECIPES. Tasty, economical meat dishes.
- ☐ No. 8 — BUYING A WASHING MACHINE.
- ☐ No. 9 — TEMPTING WAYS TO SERVE EGGS. Excellent recipes for serving eggs as the "main dish" at any meal; also, egg salads and desserts.
- ☐ No. 10 — HOMEMADE JAMS AND JELLIES. This bulletin will help you to have success with jams and jellies. Directions are easy to follow, and a number of Mrs. Huckett's famous recipes are given.

How to order these bulletins: Check those you want, include 3c for each one desired, and return this coupon to *American Agriculturist,* Box 367-H, Ithaca, N. Y.



CUT DOWN RUNNING EXPENSES BY USING ESSO PRODUCTS

THOUSANDS OF FARMERS are saving money. They've discovered that Esso fuels and lubricants give the kind of power and protection they need.

That's important to your profits. It cuts repair bills to the bone and ups profits.

Tractors and trucks powered and lubricated by Esso products get work done quickly and easily. And the family car delivers satisfying mileage and power.

So follow the lead of your fellow-farmers. Prove the protective toughness of Esso lubricants. Call for Esso Tractor Fuel. Try one of the two new gasolines now sold by your Esso Dealer.

New ESSO
Regular in Price, it actually meets premium specifications for anti-knock. A powerful favorite for trucks, tractors or the family car.

New ESSO EXTRA
The finest gasoline ever sold by the world's leading petroleum organization. Absolute tops for extra quick starts... extra fast pick-up... and extra quiet operation.

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

ESSO MARKETERS

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

THE G.L.F. PAGE

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



Egg Cooler—The problem of cooling eggs quickly without losing moisture is solved by Abram Moll of Williamson, N. Y., with this simple, home-made cooler. The board rack rests on two-by-fours on the dirt floor which is kept well soaked with water. The fan drives the cool, moist air between and around the eggs, cooling them quickly while maintaining humidity



Protect Potatoes—When potatoes are about 6 inches high, commercial growers start spraying. Smaller growers who do not have spray equipment can do the job with dust. The first dusting should protect against blight. An 80–20 lime-monohydrated copper sulphate dust will do it. If there is any sign of bugs, use a 60–20–20 lime-monohydrated copper sulphate-calcium arsenate dust.

GOOD RAINS THIS SPRING have restored many meadows and pastures which last fall seemed hopelessly damaged by drouth. In some places additional crops may still be needed to balance out next winter's haymow. Here are some suggestions:

SUDAN GRASS

An excellent emergency hay crop which can be planted about a week after corn. Sow 25 pounds per acre. Hay stage is reached 75 to 80 days after planting. Sudan Grass may be cut twice, first as soon as the heads appear and again 5 or 6 weeks later. Do not feed Sudan Grass after frost. **Approximate seed cost per acre—$1.25 to $1.50.**

SUDAN GRASS AND SOYBEANS

Sow soybeans through the grain hopper at 45 pounds per acre and sudan grass through the seed hopper at 10 to 15 pounds per acre. Sow early in June. Hay stage reached about same time as sudan grass alone. **Approximate cost per acre—$2.50 to $3.50.**

SOYBEANS

Where land grows good legume hay, an early maturing hay can be made of Manchu or Dunfield soybeans. Wilsons may be used but they mature later. Sow 2 bushels per acre. Cut for hay when the pods are forming. 75 to 90 days to hay. **Cost per acre—Yellow Beans, $4.00 to $4.50; Wilsons, $3.00 to $4.00.**

JAP MILLET

On late wet soils, Jap Millet will make good yields. Plant any time in June. Rate is 30 pounds per acre. 75 to 80 days to best stage for hay. **Cost per acre—$2.10 to $2.25.**

HUNGARIAN MILLET

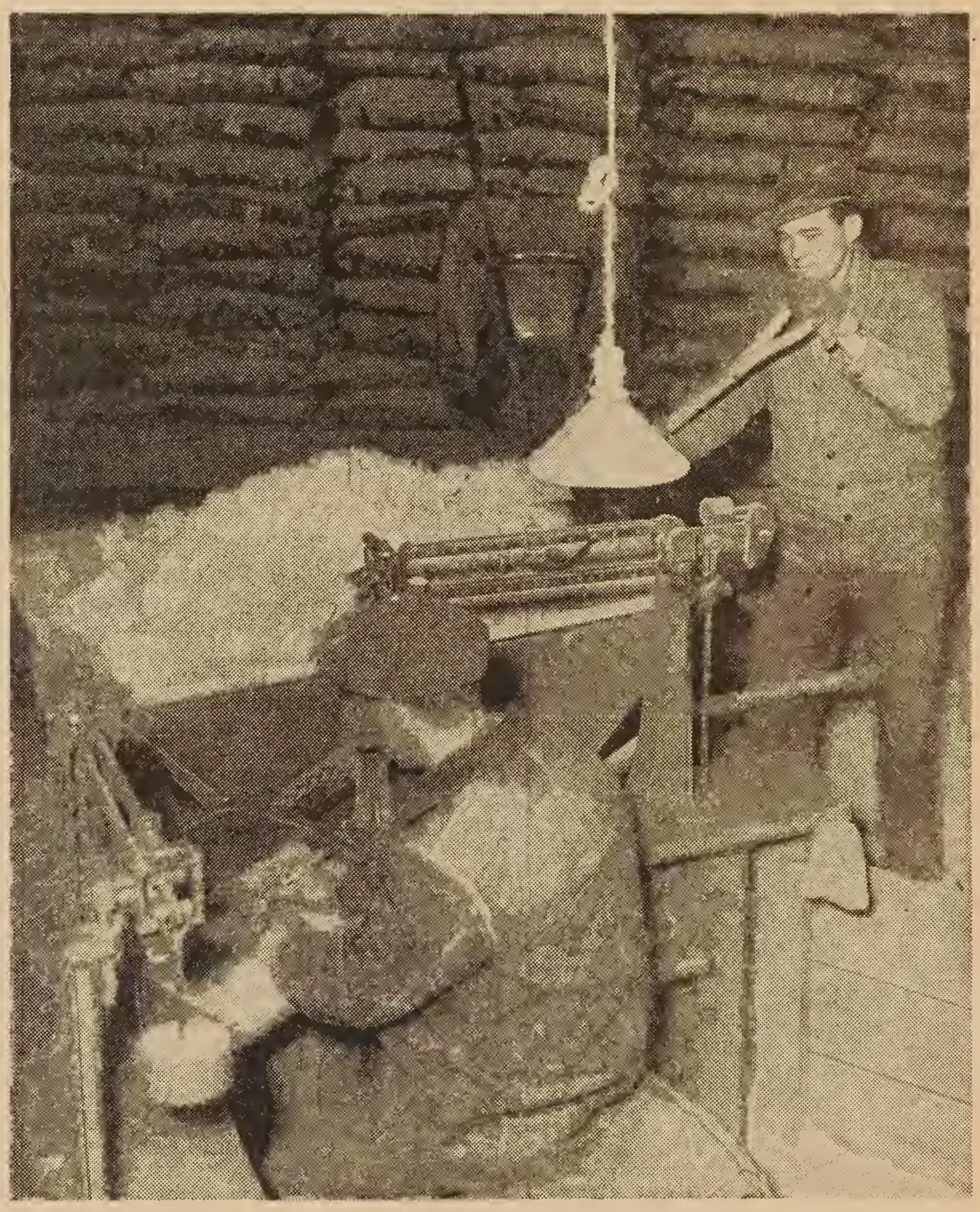
Can be planted as late as July 10. Does better on moist, rich soils. Foxtail Millets should not be fed to horses. **Cost per acre—$2.00 to $2.50.**

• • •

CUTTING HAY EARLY will prevent weeds from going to seed. But many seeds will mature even after the hay is cut. Few weed seeds will survive fermentation in the silo, however, so it may be advisable to ensile a weedy hay crop instead of curing it. Grass, legumes, or small grains for silage should be cut early and put in the silo quickly with molasses or Silo-Phos. Care should be taken to cut hay with sufficient moisture content. 66% is desirable. Cornell Bulletin No. 391 gives simple directions.

• • •

GRAIN PRICES BROKE SHARPLY at the start of the Blitzkreig. Up to now they have shown no signs of recovering, but it is certain that the government will do everything possible to keep them from breaking further. By-product prices are always a little softer at this time of year due to lack of demand. Although anything can happen under war conditions, there is nothing in sight just now to indicate higher feed prices.



Weighing Mountains in wheelbarrows. That is what has been going on in nine point-of-use G.L.F Fertilizer plants. Combined fertilizer, lime, and superphosphate tonnage moved to farms in the New York Milkshed through these plants this year totals nearly 200,000 tons! Mixed fertilizer and superphosphate to date is more than 80,000 tons and there are still beans and buckwheat to fertilize before the fiscal year is finished July 1.

Buckwheat in manured rotations will call for 300# of 20% Gran-Phosphate to the acre; on land not manured 150# of 5–20–5 or 5–20–10. Market snap beans need 600# of 5–10–10 on sandy soils; 400# 6–18–6 on silt loam. Canning crop beans can be grown with less fertilizer; 300# of 5–10–10 on sandy soil and 200# of 6–18–6 on silt loam.

The men pictured here checking fertilizer mixtures for accuracy are on the job right up through the time the last pound is put on this year's crops.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. . . . . ITHACA, N.Y.

JUNE 22, 1940



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00

THREE YEARS FOR $2.00

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Yellow Rocket is on the MARCH!

By E. R. EASTMAN



Showing one yellow rocket plant taken from the alfalfa field on H. E. Babcock's Sunnygables farm on June 3. Note the many branches of the one plant, each with its possibilities of producing thousands of seeds. Mr. Babcock was meeting the rocket problem in this particular field by putting the alfalfa in the silo, where the heat and acid will kill the rocket seeds.

ALARMED at the rapid and dangerous march of an enemy right on thousands of northeastern farms this spring, a war council was held here at Ithaca a few days ago to set up a defense. No, I am not talking about the latest World War, but of an enemy that is on the march right here on our eastern farms—winter cress, commonly known as yellow rocket. Many farmers are calling it mustard, but while it is a member of the mustard family, yellow rocket is not mustard, and in fact is harder to control and more damaging. Mustard can be and is being controlled, but yellow rocket is spreading fast and this year alone will take a toll of hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the pockets of northeastern farmers.

If you think I am an alarmist, or if you don't believe that rocket is a dangerous pest, travel almost anywhere in the farm country this spring and notice the thousands of fields infested with it, some of them just a solid mass of yellow, leaving little or no chance for grain or hay to grow. It is worse in new seedings, but you can see it this spring in pastures, meadows, or anywhere. In recent travels I have seen many farmers in the fields pulling rocket by hand, and in some cases at least this looked to be a hopeless task, like trying to push back the sea with a broom.

Why Rocket Spreads Rapidly

This weed is what is known as a winter annual, that is, it commonly germinates in the fall and appears then as rosettes of waxy leaves—see drawings on this page. It comes on early in the spring. It can also germinate in the spring, and sometimes it is even a short-lived perennial, living for two or three years.

Like all bad weeds, rocket seed is very viable (full of life). Talk about a cat with nine lives! Rocket has a thousand. That is one reason why it persists under all kinds of conditions and why it is hard to control.

Another reason why rocket spreads so rapidly is the vast number of seeds which one plant can germinate. A single mustard plant—and rocket belongs to the mustard family—has been found to produce more than 500,000 seeds in one season! So viable is rocket seed that it can remain dormant for many years in an unfavorable soil and then suddenly spring to life. That is what happened this year. The dry weather of recent years prevented it from germinating, but this spring it has yellowed vast acreages because there is so much moisture.

How Rocket is Spread

Before any program of control for rocket can be decided upon, it is first necessary to know how this pest is spread. Here are some of the ways that rocket travels on to new farms and new meadows:

1. Through grass seed mixtures.

Poorly cleaned alsike and timothy seed, and so-called "bargain mixtures", are the worst carriers of rocket seed. A farmer cannot buy such seed and then hope to clean it for himself, for a fanning mill cannot get it. There is very little rocket seed in good grades of seed.

2. Rocket seed is spread in farm manure from livestock fed with hay which contains the seed.

3. Rocket travels along the fences from farm to farm and from meadow to meadow, and is frequently carried from farm to farm by way of ditches. (*Turn to Page* 10)

1. Yellow rocket seed much enlarged. One plant produces thousands of these.

2. Base of yellow rocket plant, showing appearance in early spring of the third year, showing part of the dead flowering stem produced during second season and rosettes which will produce flowering stems during third season.

3. One branch of the yellow rocket plant loaded with seed pods.

4. Complete yellow rocket plant in blossom early in second season.

—Illustrations from Cornell Bulletin 168.



Breeding Cattle Artificially, Page 8 — Spraying Potatoes, Page 6.

It's Time to Cut Hay

By E. S. HARRISON*



ALFALFA and clover, for best quality and highest yields, should be cut when about one-half in full bloom. Timothy should be cut just as it comes into its first bloom. These are the ideal stages of maturity for cutting and is the stage at which to cut if the entire crop can be cut in one day. This, however, is seldom if ever possible. In the operation of our dairy farm, we plan to start our hay harvest so as to be approximately half through when the hay reaches this ideal stage. By following this practice we get the largest amount of the hay close to the ideal stage. Cutting in advance of the ideal stage produces a slightly higher quality of hay, but usually results in somewhat lower acre yields. This loss in yield is frequently offset with a heavier second cutting so that from a management point of view it represents a sound practice.

Follow the Weather Forecast

Too many dairymen make the mistake of not cutting down enough hay at one time. My father always told us, when we were inclined to question the amount of hay he was cutting down, that, "you have to cut hay down before you can get it in." I can now fully appreciate the significance of his statement, although at the time we sometimes wondered about it.

In our present haying operation, we play the weather forecasts rather heavily. If fair weather is predicted for the entire northeastern United States, we cut down a lot of hay without stopping the mowers. On the other hand, if the forecast is for rain we cut only a very small amount. By following this practice we have, over a period of eight years, gotten more than 80% of our hay in without any weather damage.

Putting Hay in the Silo

If a dairyman plans to put up any hay silage, I think that he should make dry hay whenever the weather is favorable, and save the hay silage job for unfavorable weather conditions. We plan to set up a hay chopper at one of the silos so if we get caught with a field of hay, we can go right ahead and put it into the silo. The idea that the early season is always unfavorable to hay-making is not correct. In many cases we get some very favorable hay weather during the latter half of June. This favorable weather is then frequently followed by rain.

How We Do It

We cut our hay and allow it to wilt in the swath. This wilting is important because when the hay is raked, the top of the swath becomes the center of the windrow and is not again exposed to the sun. It should not be left in the swath long enough to dry sufficiently to result in a leaf loss when raked. Further, in the early season when the ground is moist the hay acts much like a blanket spread on the ground. The sun on the top of the swath will cause moisture to be drawn from the ground which will condense on the hay next to the ground. It should be remembered also, that the passage of air through the hay is as important a factor in curing hay as is the action of the sun. Heavy hay lays so close to the ground that there is practically no air passage through it. This is another strong argument for putting hay into a windrow as soon as it has wilted on top.

In heavy hay, we never rake more than one mower swath into a windrow. If the full length of the side-delivery rake is used the windrow becomes so large that it is practically impossible to get it cured in the center.

Turning By Hand

As soon as the windrow is cured on top it should be given a half-turn so as to expose the hay next to the ground to the sun. If a side-delivery is used to turn hay that has been raked into a single mower swath windrow, the hay must be turned a turn and one-half, which winds the hay too tight as well as knocks off leaves. For these reasons we turn practically all of our hay by hand. This practice does not require as much time as one might think. A man can turn a windrow with the back of a fork about as fast as he can walk. In addition to simply turning the windrow he also can shake out the heavy bunches and prevent these uncured rolls from going into the barn. By moving the hay frequently during the curing process, uniform curing is obtained and leaf loss is reduced to a minimum.

Hay should not be put in the barn containing more than 25% moisture, and 20% is much safer. At this level of moisture the entire hay plant is fairly dry and the stems will tend to break when twisted rather than form a rope.

High-quality hay results from a good stand of desirable hay plants which are cut early and sun cured in such a way so as to preserve a high degree of the natural green color of the growing plant, with the smallest possible loss of leaves.

"When" Most Important

The stage of maturity at which hay is cut and the harvesting methods employed are more important than the kind or variety of hay grown in determining its feeding value.

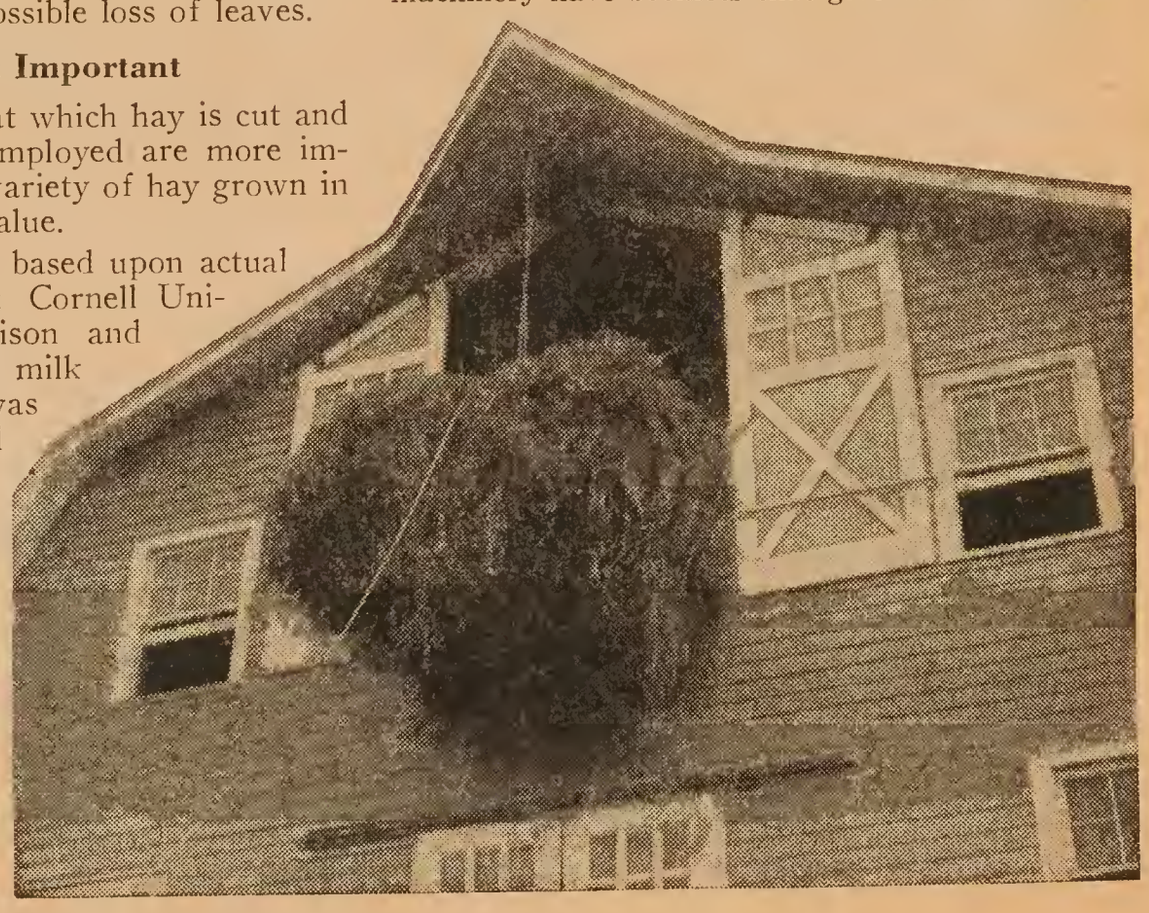
The above statement is based upon actual experiments conducted at Cornell University. Professor Morrison and his associates found that milk and fat production was equally well maintained when high-quality first cutting alfalfa hay was replaced with early-cut timothy hay, harvested from well fertilized land. Professor Savage, myself and our associates found that growing dairy heifers consumed as large amounts of early-cut, timothy hay as they did of high-quality, first or second cutting legume hay. The rate of gain was also equally rapid on the early-cut timothy. Obviously, it was necessary to add calcium to the concentrate mixture of the heifers on the timothy hay ration to guard against a mineral deficiency. A similar group of heifers fed on late cut weathered, first cutting alfalfa hay averaged to consume only 60% as much hay as the group receiving the high-quality hay. Another group of heifers fed late cut timothy hay also failed to consume more than 60% as much hay as the group of heifers receiving early-cut timothy.

In every case the lower hay consumption was accompanied by a marked drop in the growth rate. During the latter half of this experiment, the concentrates fed to the heifers receiving the poor-quality roughage was increased sufficiently to bring their total digestible nutrient consumption up to the same level of the heifers receiving the high-quality hay. This marked increase in concentrate feeding did not prove sufficient to bring their growth rate up to normal. We concluded that continued feeding of low-quality roughage results in a nutritional deficiency that cannot be corrected by increased concentrate feeding. In other words, high-quality roughage supplies to the winter ration of growing dairy heifers certain nutritional factors that are essential for normal growth and development.

These findings should be of great importance to dairy farmers. First, they definitely emphasize the importance of high-quality hay. Secondly, they point to the fact that any dairyman, regardless of location or soil conditions, can produce a satisfactory grade of feeding hay if proper attention is given to time of harvest and harvesting methods. It should not be concluded that non-legume roughage is equal in every respect to legume roughage. The legume roughage, if properly harvested, will be higher in protein, calcium and vitamins A and D, than the non-legume roughage.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The importance of putting up hay in good condition is being recognized as never before. If you wish more information about hay, write your State College of Agriculture for a list of available bulletins and send for those on hay.

You will find that many manufacturers of farm machinery have booklets that give valuable hints.



* Ed. Harrison is a member of the staff of the Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell.

Beekeeping . . .

A THRILLING HOBBY *and* MONEY-MAKING SIDELINE

By *EARL HODDER

EVERY normal individual, regardless of age, needs a hobby. If you are thrifty and want to keep expenses to a minimum, consider beekeeping, a hobby where expenses are turned into profits.

Regardless of how you make your living, you can fit beekeeping into your schedule; but in addition to the fun and profit involved, the keeping of bees has other advantages to a farmer. Some crops (including fruit, buckwheat and cabbage for seed) require cross-pollination for best results, a job which the bees gladly do without charge.

HOW TO START—To avoid starting with the handicap of diseased colonies, it is inadvisable to buy second-hand equipment and bees. I suggest the purchase of package bees from the South to arrive just before fruit trees begin to blossom. The names and addresses of persons supplying package bees and firms selling hives and equipment can be obtained from any bee journal and instructions for installing the bees in the hives will come with the package. For each colony you plan to start you will need to purchase a two or three pound package of bees with a queen, putting each colony in a ten frame standard hive with metal cover.

LITTLE CAPITAL NEEDED—Each hive and super with package of bees will cost about ten dollars. The minimum additional equipment you will need includes a bee veil, a smoker and a hive tool, which will cost about three dollars; and perhaps a section press and a unit of the Multiplex foundation fastener, which will add another dollar to your investment. Therefore, if you are starting with one colony, the cost will be about fourteen dollars, and ten dollars more for each additional colony. Buy your hives and supers during the winter months, or at least before April, so you can have the new home all ready when the bees arrive. By all means subscribe to a good bee journal and buy a good book on beekeeping to which you can refer when problems arise.

HOW TO MARKET — With reasonable care in an average season, your returns should come close to equalling your investment. You may find it possible to barter honey for groceries or to make an arrangement with your grocer for selling honey, and you will find that neighbors will be ready customers. If you have a roadside stand, your problems are practically solved. If you do not, you may be able to arrange with a neighbor who does have a stand to handle your product.

YIELD PER COLONY—The average yield of comb honey is 30 sections. The yield varies with the season, strength of colony at time of the honey flow, and the amount of necessary work given by the beekeeper. A yield of 51 sections was obtained from one colony this past season, but 134 were secured last year which was a better honey flow season. The writer has received as high a yield as 228 completed sections from one colony. Package bees should not be expected to give as high yield during the first season as full strength ten-frame colonies.

DO NOT NEGLECT—During periods when there is an unusual demand on the farmer's time, such as haying, it is easy to neglect the bees. Little time is required to handle a few hives, but when attention is needed, the work should be done promptly. Occasionally correct winter protection for hives is installed too late or not at all. This work should be done in the early fall, and it is not advisable to disturb the colonies during the winter to give them protection. If this protection has been omitted, the size of the entrance may be reduced with a block of wood and some form of spring protection may be provided about the middle of March or the first of April.

The colony must maintain a temperature of about 57 degrees or better during the winter. The eggs of the honeybee hatch at a temperature of about 93 degrees, and this temperature may be harder for the bees to secure during the cold spring months than the wintering temperature. It is for that reason that spring protection is very essential.

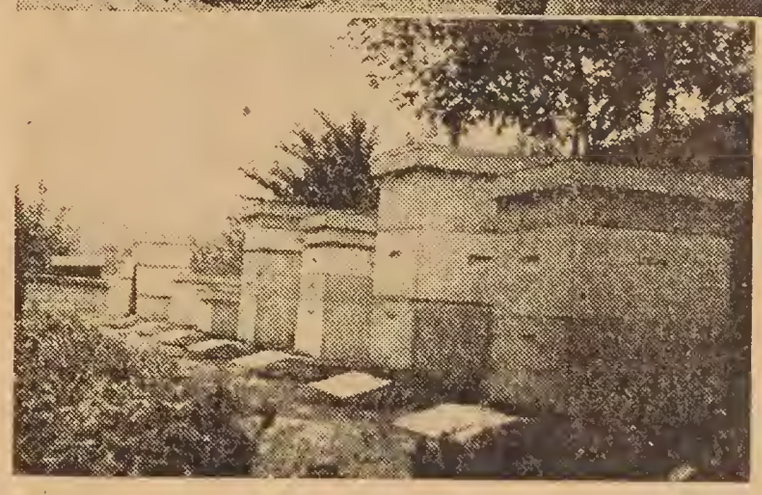
Other jobs which must be done when needed are spring feeding and the uniting of weak or queenless colonies. The preparation of hives for swarms and supers to receive honey are jobs that can be done during the winter months. When supering is delayed, honey yields are sure to be reduced. Bees have an irritating habit of swarming on the busiest days; but with some effort and loss of time from other tasks, they are usually successfully hived. Generally if this same amount of time and effort had been given to the bees a few weeks earlier, there would have been less swarming. The cause of swarming can be summarized in one word—dissatisfaction. Lack of attention from the beekeeper may help in making the bees dissatisfied which certainly will result in less honey production.



Honey is not the only rent paid by bees. Cross pollination of fruit and some other crops is important.



While caring for bees requires little time, they cannot be neglected without serious loss.



The rear part of the garden is a favorable spot to locate hives.

The duties and actions of the three different kinds of bees within the hive have always fascinated me. In a normal colony the queen lays all of the eggs. When she approaches a drone cell, which is a quarter of an inch in size, she lays a drone egg. If the next cell is one-fifth of an inch in size, she will deposit a worker egg in the base of the cell. Although the drone egg has not been fertilized, it will hatch and develop into a drone bee. The drone is the male bee.

The food eaten by the drone during the summer, which is the time of plenty, is not greatly missed by the workers; but they object to the drone's remaining within the hive during the winter months. As fall approaches and the winter stores are being consumed, the workers object to having the drones enjoy the food which they have worked so hard to obtain. When the drones attempt to enter the hive, the worker guards make it known to them that they have already consumed their last meal. The drones succumb to starvation. The workers truly live up to the name which has been given them. They secrete wax, build comb, feed the young bees (brood), keep the hive warm or cool, gather nectar, pollen, propolis and water, guard the entrance against intruders, seal cracks and smooth surfaces with bee glue or propolis (which they gather from gum and buds of trees), ventilate the hive, evaporate the moisture from the nectar and ripen it into honey.

If a colony becomes queenless and no eggs or brood less than three days old are present, the workers will start laying eggs. These workers do not mate with a drone and produce only unfertilized eggs which hatch into drones. Therefore the colony is unable to maintain itself, for after the worker bees die off, there will be no bees within the hive with the ability to feed the young bees. Furthermore, there will be no bees (workers) to gather nectar and make honey.

The queen has a sting, but she never uses it except to kill a rival queen. The writer has placed two newly hatched queens under a glass tumbler to observe the royal battle. Occasionally, only a few seconds are required before one queen is dead. Never has it been observed that both queens die as sometimes occurred when duels were fought. It is claimed that each queen will stop when she realizes that each of them will give and receive a fatal sting. They will shift their position, as wrestlers do, so as to secure a better hold upon their opponent. There appears to be no end to the mysteries and enchantment which a colony of bees can bring.

* Mr. Hodder is a member of the staff of the New York State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Give a pig when he grunts and a child when it cries, and you will have a fine pig and a bad child.—*Old Country Saying.*

The Miracle of the Leaves

READING the Bible as a boy, I used to wonder why all the miracles happened way back in Bible times, and to wish for some great miracle to happen in my own lifetime.

Well, miracles do happen now. Trouble is, most of us "have eyes to see and see not; ears to hear and hear not." I never thought anything about it as a boy, but now every spring I think of the miracle of the leaves. During the long winter we see nothing but the bare branches of the trees, and then suddenly

"Every clod feels a stir of might,
An instinct within it that reaches and towers
And, groping blindly above it for light,
Climbs to a soul in grass and flowers."

Mix a little sunshine with some warm rain and up into the barren trees flows the life-giving sap, and then, within a few days, bursts forth the miracle of the leaves in all their billion different shades of green, so numerous that even to count them on one tree is an impossible task; all alike and yet all different.

Then, when it is time for change, God subdues the green of the leaves, and brings out vivid colors beyond the imagination of Little Man, so that our hills and valleys shine forth in all the glory of His handiwork. Miracles! What miracle was ever more wonderful than the Miracle of the Leaves?

Millions for Defense; But Not One Cent for Waste!

A PROMINENT non-partisan leader said to me recently that if our government had not spent so many billions wastefully and inefficiently there would now be more money for national defense without crippling business, farmers, and the nation by taxes. Few real Americans are now objecting to spending money for defense, but many are worrying, fearing that it will not be well spent.

It's too late to save what has been lost, but in this real emergency a tremendous responsibility rests on the shoulders of every government official, every leader, and every citizen to see to it that the Federal, State and local government economize and cut out many unnecessary services in order to concentrate upon the real job which lies before us.

If we go on piling up public debt, if we go on rapidly increasing taxation, making no economies anywhere, there can be but one end—that is, revolution and general breakdown. The sooner we recognize that the better.

Apple Men Must Depend on Themselves

"We have long loved our cider apples, our culls, our motheaten junk and windfalls with a perfect mother love so deeply that it wrings drops of blood from our hearts to keep them out of packages and off the fresh fruit market. Evidently it will take a world war to overthrow this affectionate love. If so, that may be one good thing from a bad war."—*R. G. Phillips, Secretary, International Apple Association.*

APPLE growers need not be reminded of what the loss of the export trade due to the war has done to them. It may be well also to remember not to build any false hopes on what the war may do to help apple growers in the future. It is very possible that the Allies will have to turn to American farmers for some necessities of life, but they can and will get along without apples. It is possible, of course, that a general inflation caused by the war will raise the price of everything, including apples.

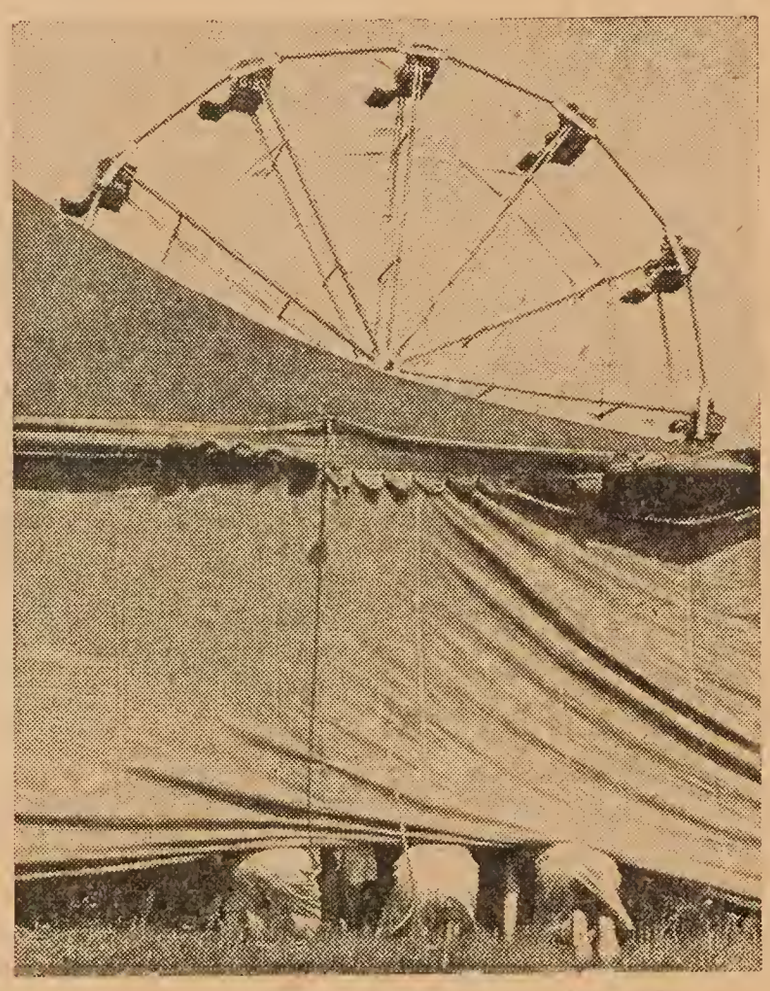
But, as Mr. Phillips points out, any help that the apple growers are likely to get must come from their own efforts, the first of which is to keep the culls from ruining the market. More and more efforts also must be given to packaging and to doing everything possible to direct attention of the consumer to apples, particularly the high quality kind we grow here in the Northeast. Leaders of the Industry are thinking and working on the problem now as never before. They cannot get far without the help of the man who is growing the apples.

Congratulations, Jimmy!

SOMETIMES folks do really get around to hand a man a few well-deserved flowers while he can appreciate them. That is what is going to happen to Professor James E. Rice — "Jimmy" to you—on June 29, when the poultry building at Cornell University is to be dedicated as Rice Hall. It will be the first college building in the country to be named in honor of a poultryman, and that honor is richly deserved. Better come!

To Professor Rice more than to any other man goes the credit and honor of turning the farm job of keeping hens into a great modern business based on science. Professor Rice came to Cornell as the first professor of poultry husbandry in 1903, retiring in 1934. That, so far as I know, was the first poultry course in America. See picture on Page 10. In the thirty years that he was head of the poultry department, Professor Rice laid the foundations to the poultry industry as we know it today.

Jimmy Rice is known the world around not only for his great contribution to agriculture, but for his enthusiasm and leadership for all that is good. With all the others, we add our own best wishes and congratulations.



"Seeing the Fair" at the Hartford County, Connecticut 4-H Fair. Doesn't it just naturally bring back your memories of old-time fairs and circuses?

Don't "Ride" the Cultivator

I WORKED for a farmer once who always insisted that I must pile a lot of heavy rock on the one-horse cultivator in order to "stir the dirt deep." Father had that idea too. I can see him still bearing down on the cultivator handles for all he was worth, and he told me once when we were sawing wood that it was all right to "ride" the cultivator but not the crosscut!

But they tell us now that deep cultivation is worse than no cultivation, because it cuts off the crop roots. After years of experimentation, the scientists are sure that were it not for weed control there should be little or no cultivation. But there's the rub. Frequent cultivation is the only way we know now of controlling weeds. In order to meet the other problem of cutting roots, cultivation should be just as shallow as you can make it and get the weeds. The time to get the weeds, of course, is when they are small.

Another wrong idea that we used to have was to stir the soil soon after a light rain in order to save the moisture. The right way is exactly opposite. Cultivation should be delayed until the moisture has a chance to soak in.

More Research---Less Schemes

"In my opinion, the most important aid that a State can extend to its agriculture over a long-time period is through the support of experimental work to solve the hundreds of complicated problems that confront a highly diversified and modern agriculture."—*From a Speech by Lt. Gov. Charles Poletti at New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, May 14, 1940.*

RIGHT! If some of the millions wasted on government schemes to help farmers could have been used to increase research, particularly along marketing lines, farmers would be far better off today.

Give Onions a Break

OF ALL the forgotten products of the farm, onions are at the bottom of the heap. Although one of the best foods in the world, they never get much but knocks.

Maybe the onion growers themselves are to blame for taking it lying down. They should do something about it, for many farmers depend upon onions for income, and a lot more consumers could use them with benefit. Give us the facts and we will help.

Eastman's Chestnut

ONE OF the best stories that has come along in a long time is a true one about Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University.

Mr. Cornell was very patriotic, but too old to bear arms at the time of the Civil War, so he did everything else he could think of to help. Among his activities, according to the Ithaca Rotary News, was a contribution of $50 to the Ithaca Ladies Volunteer Aid Association. He offered the ladies of that organization a prize on condition that twelve of the members would work for an entire afternoon without speaking a word! The women accepted the challenge, and the Ithaca Journal of January 20, 1864, relates that they won. Admitting his defeat, Mr. Cornell said:

"The unprecedented fact seems to be clearly established that a dozen or more ladies can meet together and perform a day's labor without uttering a word. I think that this is the first time in the history of the race that this unnatural and difficult task has been performed. So I most cheerfully hand over my check for $50."

Well, anything *could* happen once!

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Prepare for Trouble Now

I WRITE this during the most fateful days in the history of the modern world. Norway has made peace with Germany. The English have met with disaster in Flanders, and Belgium and the Netherlands are in the hands of the Germans. Each day the splendid French army is forced backward step by step, outnumbered and ill-equipped to stand the terrific pressure.

There is still some hope for ultimate victory by the Allies, but even so, we face difficult times ahead, the like of which Americans have never known. It takes a long, bitter time to get over any war. The bigger the war, the harder the recovery. All of our troubles of the past ten years came from the first World War. But look at the world now! Millions in both Asia and Europe are on the march, more millions not actually fighting have left constructive employment for war work. There is grave possibility that great famines and uncontrolled disease may rage across Europe, as in the Dark Ages.

Nor will America escape. Added to government expenditures, much of which have been unwisely spent, are necessary more billions for preparedness, which will mean taxes of a size we never dreamed of. These taxes in turn may eventually slow down business, increase the cost of living, and throw men out of employment. That might lead to revolution and dictatorship. With Germany in control of Europe, we can expect that she will control the trade of both Europe and South America. That will mean that America will have to become entirely self-contained, or play ball with Germany on Germany's terms.

But, for a time at least, from the dollars and cents standpoint, all may go well. Prices will go up, including farm prices. In fact, we may have a wild disastrous inflation, because our weak monetary system cannot stand the pressure of such heavy government spending. Then, when the bottom falls out, be it one year, or three years, or five years from now, when the time comes that we begin to pay for this world spree, then we may have hard times that will make the past ten years look like a grand period of prosperity, unless we can get in shape to meet the crisis.

So much for the dollars and cents side. From a political and social side the situation may be even worse, for we stand a good chance to lose the liberties for which Anglo-Saxon people have fought and sacrificed since the days of King John and the Magna Charta a thousand years ago. We are already on this road to lost liberty. To carry on the war in England, the British government has been delegated absolute power. Gone are all the privileges which the English freeman has held dear for these many years. On this side of the ocean, we have seen this change coming through over-centralization of our own government, until it has reached the point where we may lose the liberties of a democracy under the excuse of trying to save it.

Well, that's a sad picture, but we may as well face the facts. Thank God, it is not too late on this side of the Atlantic to look at some of the facts and to do something to avert disaster. What can we do?

First: We can prepare both as a nation and as individuals.

The President of the United States is right in his insistence on adequate national defense. Where he may be wrong is in too much confidence in his own ability and the ability of some of his advisers to spend efficiently the billions which he demands for defense. The President's War Board, headed by a successful business man, is a wise move, providing the President gives the business men on that Board leeway to operate.

Second: Disaster can be averted or at least prevented in part by correcting our monetary system immediately.

With a dollar based on many commodities instead of on gold alone, and under the wise guidance of a monetary Board of Judges, both wild inflation and disastrous deflation could be prevented and prices kept more on an even keel.

Third: We must plan to take back emergency powers as soon as the emergency passes.

In an emergency the people in a democracy may have to relinquish their rights temporarily, as they have just done in England. That may be necessary in a crisis; but the citizens of democracies must insist and plan so that those rights shall be restored to the people at the end of the emergency.

Fourth: Individuals must prepare for trouble ahead.

How? If we are to have a preliminary period of good prices, and I think we will, spend not a cent of your increased income foolishly. Pay off your debts, reduce your mortgage, acquire good tools if you need them and can pay for them, buy good livestock and pay for it. It is a good time to buy a good farm if you can pay a substantial equity into it. But above all, don't get out on a limb with debt, particularly for non-essentials. Farmers are in better shape than anyone else to meet a great economic emergency, providing you make plans now so that if and when the necessity comes, you can make your farm self-sufficient, live once more as your fathers did, almost entirely from the products of your own farm.

Spiritually you can prepare for trouble, too. Except that we may all be to blame for whatever weakness is in our own lives, no individual, especially in America, is to blame for what has descended upon the world. We did not do it, and we cannot help it. Therefore, there is no good in worrying about it. All we can do is to do our own job from day to day, and live our own lives each day as well as we can and as God gives us the light.

Ah, when shall all men's good
Be each man's rule, and universal Peace
Lie like a shaft of light across the land,
And like a lane of beams athwart the sea,
Through all the circle of the golden year?
—*Tennyson.*

Will Help Dairymen

NOW IN progress throughout the United States is the largest, best organized campaign to increase the consumption of dairy products in the history of the industry. Leading it is the National Dairy Council, supported by every dairymen's organization, and other national and local farm organizations, most of the dealers, health authorities, chain stores and independent merchants, and local dairy committees are working in almost every county. *American Agriculturist* is doing its part.

All of this work is sure to bear results. It would seem to justify also the cooperation of every farmer himself, and particularly of every man who produces milk.

How can you cooperate?

First: Discourage the use of substitutes in your own family and in your community.

Second: Increase the consumption not only of milk but of other dairy products in your family.

Third: Discuss the subject of larger use of dairy products in every meeting and with every individual every chance you get.

"Fixing" Comes Home to Roost

A MIDWEST farm paper is mourning over the fact that southern farmers are growing more and more corn, thus becoming a great competitor of the Midwest corn section. Well, I am human, and that pleases me a bit, because most of those Midwestern farm papers have been enthusiastic over the AAA crop control plan. They are getting a dose of their own medicine, for when the southern farmer found his cotton acreage limited by government, he turned to growing corn, and thus became a competitor of the corn growers.

The trouble of course is that this country is too big, and the problems of crop control are too complex for it ever really to work successfully on a permanent basis. When the fixers think they have got one problem worked out, it breaks out worse than ever somewhere else. The medicine is worse than the disease.

Readers Talk Back

VITAMINS IN GRASS

"I read your article about vitamins in grass with much interest. Are vitamin concentrates available to the general public?"—*A. B., Conn.*

Vitamins in grass are not yet available to the public, but any one or all of the vitamins can be purchased in concentrated form at any drug store. Don't take them except on advice of a physician. A well-balanced diet is supposed to contain all you need. Personally, I don't think it does in many cases, because our soils have been depleted of some of the natural minerals and vitamins, so that necessary amounts don't get into the foods we eat. Also vitamins and minerals are lost in many foods when they are processed, and in cooking. The first thing to do about vitamins is to learn their names and the different foods that are supposed to contain each in large quantities. Milk and eggs, for example, are rich in vitamins.

* * *

"A PATTERN FOR RIGHT LIVING"

"The letters from you and Mr. William Danforth of Purina Mills struck a responsive chord with me. When any man, be he an editor or other citizen, can say anything to help another's courage in these days, he has made a contribution.

"I am a native of the town of Clarence, Erie County, New York. My father was a subscriber to *American Agriculturist* ever since I can remember. You know the conditions that surrounded me on the little old farm with the schoolhouse nearby more than 40 years ago.

"Your recent article concerning your visit to the two-roomed cabin where Daniel Webster was born I read with interest. I know the feeling that surged in you as you surveyed that sacred spot. My own ancestry played their part well. I have stood on the land in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, that my great-great-great-grandfather bought from the heirs of William Penn at about $1.25 per acre. I have read the old grants and the old wills of the record of descent of that property and try to visualize the physical conditions under which these people lived. They endured physical hardships but achieved liberty; we have overcome physical hardships and are fast losing liberty.

"We have as a nation pursued the idea of security for the past several years, and never have we had less of it. Our ancestors left the places of intolerance in Europe and set themselves resolutely in a new place where the ideas they had could be established. There is no such place left on this globe.

"The other evening after sundown I walked down the lane with my wife. It was too dark to see far. The horses came and nosed us across the gate; the cows were nearby in contentment. The air was still. There was an atmosphere of peace and quiet. One felt as though one could talk directly with his Maker. The moment seemed almost to be a holy one. Such moments are afforded on a farm but seemingly nowhere else. I have had a similar feeling at night in a great redwood grove in California where it seemed as if one were in a great cathedral. Why cannot mankind as a whole take a pattern for life from these quiet experiences? But when we turn to the actual conditions we confront, the spell is immediately broken.

"All we can do is just as you say: 'Stand for the principles that made this country great and do our job from day to day as best we can'."—*M. M., Ind.*

* * *

WANTS NORTHEASTERN SLANTS

"Northeastern Slants was one of the first things I always read, as I am too busy to search a daily paper, consequently do not take one."—*C.G.C., N. Y.*

Slants will either be resumed or else the news will be commented upon on these two pages, as you will note I have done this time.

* * *

"A HEAP OF SATISFACTION"

"Articles in the *A. A.* are set up so definitely that even by reading the headlines one can get the meat out of each article. Your paper is doing a wonderful lot of good. There's a 'heap o' satisfaction' in doing such a job."—*A. D., Maine.*

You bet there is! But what I want to know is how we can do a better job.

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HEALTHY CALVES, lambs, pigs and colts—every farmer wants them. Not every farmer knows how important salt is in the mother's diet, in making sure of healthy young. Salt is just as important in the diet of growing animals, to make them thrive. You can learn best how to use salt for stock feeding from International's book, "White Gold for the Farmer's Profit."

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A Visit About Potato Spraying

AMONG the many good potato growers in central New York are Fred Hollenbeck of Tully and Bruce Cottrell of Homer. If you want further evidence of their skill, attend the winter meeting of the Empire State Potato Club and see their exhibits. Last January at Utica the sweepstake cup for the best bag of certified seed went to Fred and the cup for the best 32-tuber sample went to Bruce. That wasn't the first time they have taken prizes, and we predict that it won't be the last.

One day recently, I dropped in about sundown to inquire how they handle



BRUCE COTTRELL.

the important job of spraying potatoes. I found Fred out in the barn milking. In addition to his potatoes he has a good dairy; but an hour later Bruce, who sticks closer to potato growing, was out in the garden pushing a wheeled hoe.

While Mr. Hollenbeck continued with his milking, I pulled a stool and began to fire questions at him.

"How many potatoes do you grow?" was the first one.

"This year I am putting in 18½ acres."

"When do you begin to spray, and how often do you spray?"

"The first spray goes on when the plants are from 4" to 6" high. During the season I put on 6 or 8 sprays. When the weather is good, I spray every 10 days. During rainy spells, which are particularly favorable for blight, I get over the field every week."

"How do you make your Bordeaux?"

"The first step is to make stock solutions of blue vitrol and hydrated lime at the rate of 1 lb. of each to a gallon of water. I hang the blue vitrol in a sack at the top of the stock solution tank as it dissolves faster in that way. Then when I am ready to spray, I start running the water into my 50-gallon spray tank. When it is about half full, I put in 5 gallons of stock solution of blue vitrol. Then as the tank fills, I dilute 2½ gallons of the stock lime solution and add that as the tank is being filled. This gives me a Bordeaux with a formula of 5-2½-50, meaning that in the 50 gallons of spray there are 5 lbs. of copper sulphate and 2½ lbs. of lime."

"What do you use for the Colorado potato beetle?"

"I use calcium arsenate. Usually about one dose of this poison is enough. I put a package which contains about 4 lbs. in a spray tank. Probably less would do the trick, but it isn't expensive, and I want to be sure to have enough."

"What makes the difference between a good job of spraying and a poor one?" was my next inquiry.

"You have to have pressure enough on the sprayer to cover the vines. I use a traction sprayer, but I am able to get 400 lbs. pressure. Then you have to watch the nozzles to be sure they don't clog. I always have more trouble the first day. Regardless of how careful you are in cleaning out the tank in the fall, there is likely to be some scale that causes trouble. Of course, I strain all of the material that goes into the tank through a brass screen.

"Also, I like to alternate the direction of spraying. If I start out going east on a field, I like to reverse the direction and go west on those rows the next time I spray. Bordeaux is a protection against late blight and not a cure, so as the plants grow, they have to be thoroughly coated with Bordeaux on both sides and kept that way throughout the season. My outfit has three nozzles for each row. One shoots the spray directly down on top of the plants. The others are located one on each side of the row and are aimed upward so they direct a cross fire on the under sides of the leaves."

While I was there, I branched off from the question of spraying and asked a few questions about other potato problems. Fred believes that to grow good potatoes, you have to start with disease free seed, provide ample plant food, keep the weeds down, and conserve the available moisture as much as possible. He puts manure on his potato land, and this year is adding half a ton of 4-8-7 fertilizer. When fitting land, he cultivates deep and plants the potatoes deep.

Shortly after bidding Mr. Hollenbeck goodby, I was asking Bruce Cottrell



FRED HOLLENBECK.

the same questions. Bruce has a slightly different method of making Bordeaux.

"I have a sprayer which is run by a power take-off from a tractor. Although it costs about 1c a pound more, I buy my blue vitrol in the form of a fine powder which, when the agitator is running, dissolves almost instantly. I start running water in the tank and dump in 5 lbs. of blue vitrol. Then, after the tank is half full, I put in 2½ gallons of a stock solution of hydrated lime."

"How much Bordeaux do you put on to the acre?"

"It takes about 100 gallons, and I like to put it on at 400 lbs. pressure."

"Didn't growers formerly use as much lime as copper sulphate in Bordeaux?" I asked.

"Yes, they did, but experiments have shown that half as much lime as copper sulphate is all that is essential to

(*Continued on Page* 11)



SOIL STARTS ON SEA VOYAGE

Usually when we think of soil erosion, we visualize the formation of gullies. Less spectacular, but equally serious, is the removal by rain of top soil in what is known as sheet erosion.

This picture was taken on the farm of Frank Moravia, near North Lansing, Tompkins County, N. Y. The field has a 7 per cent slope, which means that it drops 7 feet in every 100. It was harrowed on May 16, and that night there was a heavy rainfall. The flat stone which has been lifted protected the soil under it, while the soil around it was being carried away. The removal of the flat stone shows in a rough but convincing way the amount of fertile top soil that has been lost.

Sheet erosion can be prevented by keeping steep slopes in grass as long as possible, and when a cultivated crop is planted, by laying out the field so that the rows run on the contour.

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION of how the Grange mobilizes farmer strength for the protection of agriculture has just come to light in Madison county, Ohio, and is an effective answer to the question sometimes asked, "What does the Grange accomplish?" A local newspaper sponsored a three days' "cooking school" in the theater of a town in the county, financed by the manufacturers of a vegetable shortening — a lard substitute. A lot of advertising was given to the approaching event, when the Grange immediately took the lead in a monster protest of farmers against what was certain to work injury to the pork industry, an important part of the farm activities of that county. So much opposition was aroused that the "cooking school" was canceled, and similar projects contemplated in other Ohio counties, if the first one had been a success, were eliminated.

One of the Grange fights from its very beginning has been against substitute products whose adoption would work injury to various lines of agricultural production. "Pure foods, pure fabrics and pure politics" has long been the triple goal of the Grange organization, and again and again illustrations are furnished of how such objectives are reached, similar to the present case in Madison county, Ohio.

* * *

DELHI GRANGE in Delaware County, New York, recently did a very kindly thing by preparing a jolly variety show with an exceedingly attractive program, and then presenting it at the Delaware County Sanatorium for the benefit of the inmates. Shortly after, the same program was taken to the Delaware County Home with equally enjoyable results. Again and again Granges have taken programs to such institutions as children's hospitals, old people's homes, etc., and have contributed a period of genuine relaxation and happiness to those obliged to spend their days there.

* * *

THE ENTRANCE of National Lecturer James C. Farmer into the gubernatorial campaign this fall in New Hampshire has aroused widespread interest throughout the Granite State, and the assurances of support comto Mr. Farmer from leaders in all parties are highly gratifying. He will strive for the Republican nomination at the September primaries and his chances are considered excellent. New Hampshire has frequently had Grange Governors in past years, notably Nahum J. Bachelder, who was Master of the National Grange for six years, following a similar term as National Lecturer.

* * *

CONNECTICUT PATRONS are greatly concerned over the illness of State Overseer Francis L. Roberts of Wethersfield, who is now confined in the U. S. Veterans' Hospital at Newington, following a considerable period of ill health. Mr. Roberts is one of the bright young Grange leaders in Connecticut and a hard worker for the Order.

* * *

SUNDAY, JULY 28, will be Grange Day in Maine, with a big state-wide event planned at the Empire Grove Camp Meeting grounds at East Poland. It will be an all-day event, with a record-breaking attendance confidently expected and with State Master F. Ardine Richardson presiding—fittingly so, because of his position as Chaplain of the National Grange.

* * *

TWO GREAT rally nights recently held in New Hampshire have created widespread interest. One was at Keene, with an attendance of 840 Patrons, and another at Plymouth, with 450, the latter one of the rainiest nights of the entire season. Many came to both these rallies who lived more than 100 miles distant and fully 100 subordinate Granges were represented in the two audiences.

* * *

TWO NEW GRANGES just instituted within the New England area are at Marlboro, Connecticut, and at Whately, Mass. In both cases there was a good-sized charter list, nearly 100 signers at Whately. Other fields in these two states are under cultivation, and meanwhile, new Juvenile units are being added to the roll in about every New England state.

* * *

ONE OF THE BEST meetings held in a long time by Rocky Hill Grange in Rhode Island was a program built around the topic, "A Milestone in Farming," to which each member responded by telling the history of a given farm product or some piece of machinery that has been influential in making agricultural progress. Responses were varied and instructive, and in many instances pictures relating to the product or to the farm machinery described were displayed for inspection. The whole program gave a new vision of the rapid progress agriculture has been making within the past half century.

* * *

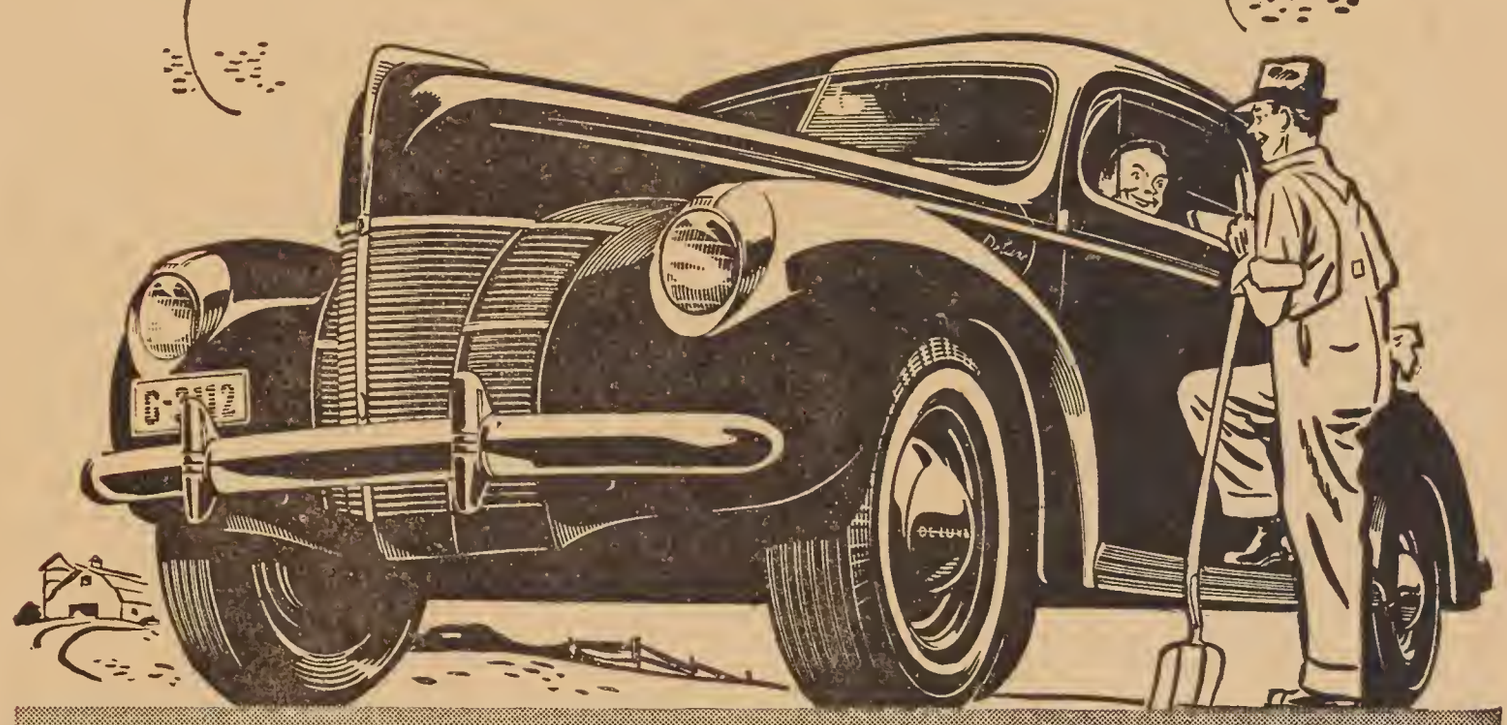
DURING THE PAST few weeks six New York State subordinate Granges have celebrated the completion of more than 50 consecutive years of service; in the case of Stockton Grange, No. 316, in Chautauqua County, its 65th anniversary. By contrast the interesting fact appears that during exactly the same period, seven new Juvenile branches have been added to the Order in the Empire State, with a small army of youngsters enrolled, all eager to be "good Grangers."

* * *

ONE OF THE most prominent members of the Grange in Connecticut has been removed by the death at his

(*Continued on Page* 21)

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Pepper	.60	2.00	3.50	2.50
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Sweet Potato	.55	2.00	3.50	3.00
Egg Plant	.75	3.00	5.00	4.00
Brussel Sprouts	.55	1.50	2.50	1.50
Broccoli	.60	2.00	3.00	1.50
Collard	.55	1.40	1.85	1.25
Lettuce	.50	1.35	2.00	1.50
Beet	.50	1.50	2.50	1.50
Celery—Ready July 1st	.55	2.00	3.50	3.00

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Breeding Cattle *Artificially*

By E. J. PERRY.

New Jersey College of Agriculture.

THERE is much discussion today about artificial insemination of livestock, particularly dairy cattle with which most of the work has been done to date. I have just received a letter from a dairy leader of the Middle West containing this statement, "Interest in the organizing of artificial breeding associations is beginning to develop in some sections of our state, but I fear some of this interest is based on curiosity and in a few cases commercialization." We replied that we thought it would be very unwise to attempt an organization under such circumstances and offered some suggestions based on two years of experience with artificial breeding in New Jersey.

Artificial breeding associations are of two kinds—those employing a full-time technician (preferably a veterinarian) and those that operate on a part time basis. A well organized, full time association has at least 1,000 cows enrolled on the membership contracts. There is no minimum number for a part time group, as its work is usually performed by a local veterinarian in connection with his regular practice. When this official is employed by a full time unit, it is necessary that he have an assistant because the breeding must be done as promptly as possible after the phone calls are received.

Four Essential Requirements

There appear to be four important essentials necessary to the successful operation of a cooperative artificial breeding association. They are:

1. An intense interest in herd improvement by the members and enough cows enrolled to insure sufficient finances.
2. Exceptional sires available for use. At least half of these should be highly worthy proved sires.
3. A competent technician, preferably a veterinarian with a knowledge and sympathetic understanding of dairymen's problems. He must also act in the capacity of manager, explaining the work, keeping careful records of breeding, of bull efficiency, and of finances.
4. Reasonable patience. Some members are inclined to become panicky if it happens that the first two or three cows bred do not conceive on the first or second insemination. Perhaps their herds are beginning to experience some breeding trouble, slight or possibly serious.

It has been observed that in more than 90 per cent of such cases as the above, the conception rate will improve if the owner does not grow discouraged, and continues artificial breeding. The members who still retain a bull say, "It works both ways. Some cows that fail to conceive artificially will do so when mated naturally and sometimes a cow that has repeatedly missed naturally will catch artificially." As with most new undertakings bad news seems to travel faster than good news. It is those cows that required three or more inseminations or that conceived when turned with a bull after failure to catch by artificial means, that are frequently heard about.

As between the two methods there seems to be little or no difference in conception rate when cows in heat are reported promptly to the veterinarian. This was proved in Denmark three years ago as it has since been proved in this country. When the average number of services or inseminations per pregnant cow is less than 2 it is considered good, by veterinarians experienced in sterility work. To the writer's knowledge the pregnancy rate for the various associations now operating in the country has not gone above 2. Nearly all of them run between 1.5 and 1.9. From 50 to 65 per cent conceive on the first insemination. A few hard breeders in a herd will quickly cause a bad conception picture. The larger the herd the more breeding trouble there is likely to be. In "Dairy Science" Petersen reports the natural breeding efficiency of the herd at the University of Minnesota for a 29 year period. In a total of 1,280 first services, 547 cows or 42.7 per cent conceived. A survey of the natural breeding record of a number of New Jersey herds for recent years, indicate a conception of 50 to 70 per cent on first service.

A lessening of the chance of spreading certain genital diseases from cow to cow by the bull is an advantage that is becoming more appreciated by breeders. This is one of the reasons why more of the well known breeding establishments are beginning to practice artificial insemination.

Keep a Bull or Not?

It is doubtful if the owner of a herd of less than 20 cows can purchase and keep an exceptionally well bred bull at less cost per year than he can have his cows bred in an artificial breeding association. In fact a number of herds with 20 to 40 cows keep no bull today. On the other hand, some dairymen with these larger herds breed their best cows in the association and have on hand a cheap yearling bull as a "cow freshener" for their less productive cows from which no offspring will be raised. This is good policy.

Dilutor a Boon

The new dilutor just discovered by the Wisconsin Experiment Station and already in use by most of the associations, is proving a great boon. It is composed of equal parts of fresh egg yolk and a specially prepared phosphate buffer. Upon dilution with it at the rate of 1:3 to 1:5, a normal ejaculate of semen is not only expanded in volume, enabling the breeding of 20 or more cows, but it is preserved so that it can be used until it is three days old or even longer when stored at a temperature of 42 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit. This means that if an association wants to include a breed of cows lesser in numbers in a district, that this can be done at little extra cost. One bull will suffice for 300 or more cows by using him every third day, provided most of the cows do not have to be bred in the same season of the year.

Additional Recommendations

1. Variation in insemination rate per pregnancy is not confined to mature bulls. Some young bulls are not only low in rate per pregnancy, but vary greatly in amount of semen per ejaculate.
2. Bulls used infrequently often give semen devoid of sperm in the first and sometimes in the second ejaculate.
3. Insemination during full and late cestrum shows the highest rate of conception. Full cestrum (heat) is one that has progressed 8 to 12 hours and late cestrum is 12 to 24 hours.
4. The daily use of the microscope is a very important safe-guarding factor of the program.
5. It is best to withhold nearly all feed and water from the bulls in the morning until after they have been used.
6. Regular systematic exercising of bulls is highly beneficial.
7. The bulls should be centrally located. Care and management supervision should be under the direction of a managing committee or directors whose word will be law. The bulls must have the best care possible to give a breeding animal.
8. All breeding service should be on a cash basis. Credit breeds dissatisfaction.
9. Large units are more easily managed than several small ones.
10. Cooperative artificial breeding of livestock affords the greatest opportunity for animal improvement today. With sound leadership and a well planned program with good sires it will succeed. Much need still exists for both scientific and practical knowledge in animal breeding.

The No. 1 Association of New Jersey affords examples of how the use of good proved bulls can be greatly extended. Recent figures on some of the sires are as follows:

Bulls	Breed	Months Used	Cows Pregnant
Carecr —	H	23	977
Alice —	H	18	525
Champion —	H	15	580
Butterfat —	G	16½	354
Bayboy —	G	10	170
General —	H	3	100

"Dos" and "Donts" for Calfhood Vaccination

CALFHOOD vaccination as a method of protecting herds against the ravages of Bang Abortion is getting much attention these days. The chief questions as yet unanswered are: "How long will calfhood vaccination give immunity?" and "How many vaccinated heifers will continue to react to the blood test?"

The point to keep in mind is that calfhood vaccination is one more weapon to use against this scourge, and that it should be used along with other methods rather than as a "cure-all." There are, for example, many herds that are clean as a result of a Federal-State test and slaughter program. Certainly it would be the height of folly for anyone with a clean herd to abandon the ground he has gained and to rush into a vaccination program.

It is equally unwise for a man who has had no trouble from abortion in the herd to start vaccinating calves without first having a private blood test made on all animals.

An indiscriminate program of vaccinating, particularly if many dairymen without all the facts should vaccinate producing animals as well as calves, might well result in a condition where Bang Abortion would become so widespread that it could never be eradicated. The better plan is to use calfhood vaccination as one more weapon to add in the fight toward eventual eradication.

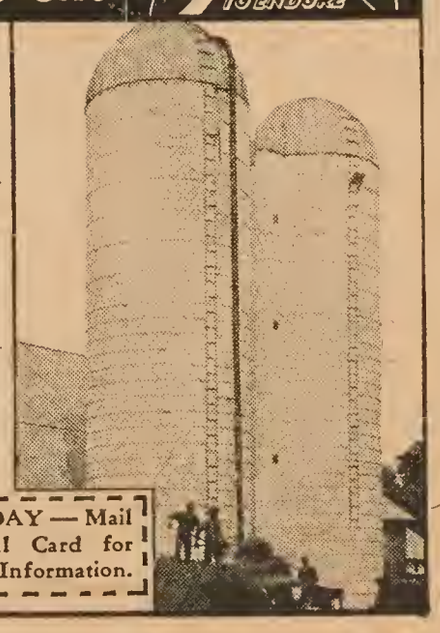
Fortunately tests to date indicate that a big majority of animals vaccinated as calves will give a negative reaction to blood tests when they come of producing age. That fact gives hope to the man whose herd is badly infected that through a vaccination program, coupled with blood testing, he may eventually build up a clean herd.

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THE LEAGUE STANDS FOR THE AMERICAN WAY

What is this Liberty we seek?



Said Abraham Lincoln:

> "The shepherd drives the wolf from the sheep's throat, for which the sheep thanks the shepherd as his liberator; while the wolf denounces him for the same act as a destroyer of liberty. Plainly the sheep and the wolf are not agreed upon a definition of the word liberty; and precisely the same difference prevails today among us human creatures."

EVERY American believes in the "certain inalienable rights" promised him by the Declaration of Independence — particularly the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But not all Americans understand the same thing when you say liberty.

To some it means the right to follow their own selfish impulses, regardless of the effect upon the liberty of others. Thus, some profiteering milk dealers feel they have the right to force milk prices so low that farmers are faced by virtual starvation and slavery.

To others, such as radical agitators, it means the right to force farmers to obey their wishes — either by mob clamor, by dumping milk, or by menacing property.

If the government, or cooperative groups, dare to intervene to save farmers from the clutches of wolves such as these, they make a great outcry. Their liberty, they say, is being interfered with.

But the liberty to which the Dairymen's League subscribes . . . the liberty which everyone freely admits is that intended by the Founding Fathers — is a vastly different matter. It is the liberty of responsible action which everyone enjoys when men respect each other's rights and property. It is the liberty of ballots, not of bullets. The liberty which recognizes that two opposing views can never rule at the same time . . . that the majority must prevail.

Liberty of this kind is won only through cooperation . . . through peaceful intention . . . and mutual respect. It is the liberty of organization . . . steadied by the wisdom and cool counsel of many minds, not tossed hither and yon by the whims of rash judgment and of sudden impulse. It is the liberty of democracy as opposed to the tyranny of dictatorship. It is the liberty that is kind to the weak, just to the strong, merciful to the transgressor. It is the liberty of the American Way . . . willing to sacrifice pride of personal opinion to the common good of all.

In a word, it is the only liberty which befits reasonable men . . . the liberty which oppressed farmers everywhere were seeking when they formed the cooperative organization known as the Dairymen's League.

Wouldn't Trade His American Farm for the Whole Danish Peninsula, Says Chris Brown



Before Chris Brown came to Ameriea, he lived in Denmark. The shadow of the German army fell aeross the little eountry, ehilling the hearts of all.

"We couldn't tell at what minute they might strike," said Chris. "We didn't know when they would take our land and our homes. At any moment there might be an invasion and we would have nothing left. We would be a subjeet raee. I wanted seeurity for my wife and ehildren," he continued. "And so I came to Ameriea. I want to stay in America as long as I live. I wouldn't trade my present farm for the whole Danish peninsula."

But Chris did leave America once. And he left to fight the German army. He fought in Franee with the Ameriean Expeditionary Force during World War No. 1.

Today he and his family live on a farm east of Oakfield. They send their milk to the Buffalo market. The photograph shows him standing in the doorway of his brick milkhouse — one of the finest in the section.

Published by

THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

The First Class in POULTRY HUSBANDRY

WHEN a complete history of New York State agriculture is written the picture on this page will deserve a prominent place. It shows the faculty and students of the first winter short course in the New York State College of Agriculture in 1892. In the group are several who heard the lectures on poultry keeping by Professor James Rice.

When Professor Rice brought the picture to us the other day, he said:

"I have been reviewing the notes that some of the students took from these lectures, and when I read some of the recommendations that we handed out in those days, I can only hope that they did not do too much harm."

We suspect that Professor Rice was overstating the case, but it is no overstatement to say that knowledge about keeping hens has doubled and tripled several times over since 1892 and that Professor Rice has ever been in the front ranks of those who sought to fathom the mysteries of the hen and to pass on that information to poultry keepers.

On June 29 the poultry building at the New York State College of Agriculture will be formally dedicated as "Rice Hall," a fitting tribute to a man who pioneered in making the hen a respectable member of farm society instead of a sadly neglected barnyard sideline. As most of you know, Professor Rice is now living at Mexico, New York.

Who are the men in the picture? Some are known, but the passing of the years has brought changes in the style of men's clothing and greatly lessened the popularity of beards and mustaches.

For the purpose of identification, we have numbered each man. Those whose names are known are as follows:

2—Floyd Q. White, formerly of Yorktown, N. Y., now residing in Miami, Florida.

6— ——— Mathews, was assistant in dairy department.

7—James E. Rice, now of Mexico, N. Y.

8—George C. Watson, was assistant in agriculture.

9—H. H. Wing (deceased) was assistant professor in experiment station.

10—Liberty Hyde Bailey, at that time professor of horticulture, now residing in Ithaca, N. Y.

11—Isaac P. Roberts, (deceased) was head of Department of Agriculture.

15—Lee C. Corbett, was a graduate student.

21—Fay Giddings of Baldwinsville.

38—Henry McLlallen, Trumansburg, N. Y., and still residing there.

47—Harry Bull, Campbell Hall, N. Y., still residing there.

We trust this will be read by many who attended that short course. If so, write to *American Agriculturist* by return mail, giving us the number of your picture as it appeared in the portrait, and your full name and address; as well as the numbers, names and addresses of as many of your fellow students as you can recall.

If you are interested, keep this copy of *American Agriculturist* for future reference, as we plan to publish additional names and interesting facts concerning individuals pictured here, in future issues.



5. Yellow rocket plant with rosette of leaves produced during first season.

Yellow Rocket is On the March

(*Continued from Page* 1)

4. Rocket is spread by buying hay from other farms which are infested.

How to Control Rocket

Prevention is, of course, more important than trying to handle rocket after a bad infestation. No farmer who has had experience with this bad weed needs to be told that control is a hard job. There is no one cure-all, no one method that will entirely prevent the spread of this weed. Complete eradication after a bad infestation probably is too much to expect, but control it you must if you are going to continue to produce crops. Here are some of the prevention and control methods:

1. Buy clean, high-quality seed. Avoid poorly cleaned, locally grown alsike and timothy seed.

2. Badly infested fields may be disked or harrowed several times in late summer or early fall to destroy rosettes (see drawing) and to induce the seeds to germinate. Plow under next spring and follow with a cultivated crop. Clean cultivation in a short rotation is in fact probably the best means of control not only for rocket but for most other weeds.

3. Where the infestation of rocket is just started, pull or chop out every plant, take them off the field and burn them. That's a lot of work, but it may save you hundreds of dollars in years to come. Rocket seed matures even after immature plants are cut, hence the need of removal.

4. Don't sweep out the haymow and throw the chaff on the meadow.

5. The farmer who has no rocket should avoid buying any hay, if at all possible.

6. Keep ditches clean, and try to get your neighbors to do the same.

7. Cut hay as early as possible, and if there are spots where there is a bad infestation, such as swales or water runs, cut that hay separately and burn it.

8. Make grass silage, particularly of the hay which has yellow rocket in it. The heat, and especially the acid, of the silage kill the rocket seed, and by cutting the hay early for ensilage you get the rocket off before it seeds back on the land. Where grass silage can be made, it is one of the best rocket control methods.

9. In new meadows it has been suggested that you mow the tops of yellow rocket as soon as the flowers appear, and low enough to catch the lowest flower stalks. This method may not be practical in every case, and there is danger of injury to your grass stand.

10. Spraying will control mustard, but is not safe to use on rocket, because a spray mixture strong enough to kill the rocket may also kill the crop.

Cooperative Campaign

Here is a problem that cannot be entirely solved in any community by individual farmers working alone. If one man cleans up and his neighbors fail to do so, he will be right back with them in a year or so. I suggest therefore, the following cooperative campaign:

1. Talk this problem over with your county agent. Get him to call a meeting in your neighborhood to discuss the problem of rocket and agree upon a united program of control.

2. It is suggested to all Grange lecturers and to those in charge of other local farm meetings where there is rocket in the neighborhood, either a bad infestation or where it is just starting, that an entire meeting be devoted to working out a program for the control of this weed.

3. I suggest also that teachers of agriculture in all sections where there is rocket emphasize this problem with their students, and the need of a united cooperative program to control it.

4. It is further suggested that seedsmen cooperate to make sure that their grass seed is free from rocket seed.

In order that *American Agriculturist* may continue to help you fight the losses caused by this invader, I am asking any and all farmers who have had any experience, as to losses or any special means of control which they have used, to write me a letter, that I may pass on the information to others whom it may help. Sit down and write me now.

We are doing our part. Will you do yours?

Here is one of the most remarkable and interesting pictures ever printed in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It shows students and faculty of the first winter short course of the New York State College of Agriculture. Among them are a number of poultry students in the first poultry course in the United States, and probably in the world. The time, 1892. Organizer, teacher and leading spirit, James E. Rice. **See editorial on page 4.**

"PACKAGES *to Burn"*

By PAUL WORK.

NEARING completion and publication is "Freight Container Bureau Tariff No. 4, Northeast Territory" which contains drawings and detailed specifications on approximately all fruit and vegetable containers which are in use for rail shipment from Maryland to Wisconsin, and from Illinois to Maine. Naturally, it includes also most of the packages which enter into motor truck movement.



Paul Work

The Freight Container Bureau of the Association of American Railroads, of which Edward Dahill, 30 Vesey Street, New York City, is Chief Engineer, has been holding hearings throughout the territory affording opportunity for railroad men, shippers, package manufacturers and growers to offer objections or suggestions regarding these specifications.

I attended the hearing at Rochester. It was very peaceful. Farmers were not there; as far as I know, no shipper dealers nor receiving produce merchants; just a few package makers, and perhaps 20 or 25 men connected one way or another with the railroads.

Since proof copies of the Tariff were fairly widely circulated and considerable publicity was given to the movement, the quiet hearing may be interpreted as a tribute to the care with which the book has been prepared. If this is not so, it was up to those interested to make themselves heard.

One of the splendid features of this movement, which has given us now four books covering Pacific West, Central West, Southeast, Northeast, lies in the fact that each container is given a number uniform throughout the series. Thus, the Northwest apple box carries numbers 10 and 11. Numbers for the New York ⅔s crate run from 465 to 468; for the Los Angeles lettuce crate, 926, and so through the list. This assignment of identification numbers to various containers ought to be of immense value in discussing containers, in quoting prices, and placing orders, and, in general, furnishing us a common language to use when we are talking about packages.

The whole movement is aimed toward standardization of packages. Many container numbers are preceded by the letter "T" meaning temporary with the idea that some of these which differ only a little from others, may be gradually eliminated.

A Visit About Potato Spraying

(*Continued from Page* 6)

prevent burning. Apparently the more lime you add, the more the spray shades the plants; and tests have shown better yields where Bordeaux carries the smaller amount of lime. A smaller amount of lime also results in less clogging of the nozzles."

Bruce puts on approximately as many sprays as Fred, but he made this interesting comment: "I once heard Professor Nixon of the Pennsylvania State College say that, under ideal growing conditions, a potato plant can grow a leaf in three days. For complete protection, I suppose a grower should spray every three days."

"What do you use for Colorado potato beetles?"

"Calcium arsenate. I put in 2 lbs. to each 50 gallon tank."

"How do you protect the crop from other insects, such as flea beetles, aphids, and leaf hoppers?"

"While it doesn't control them, Bordeaux mixture does discourage these insects."

Bruce is inclined to make a little heavier applications of commercial fertilizer than Fred. The two men are equally emphatic as to the necessity for disease free seed. Bruce likes to plow his potato land in the fall as he feels that it holds moisture a little better, and he is thoroughly sold on the idea that the only reason to cultivate any crop is to kill weeds.

"A lot of damage has been done," he says, "by cultivating deep and cutting off a lot of roots. Besides that, I believe that stirring the soil up to a considerable depth increases the rate of evaporation instead of lessening it."

At both farms I asked this question: "How can the small grower with an acre or less and the home gardener with a few rows do an effective job of spraying?"

Both Bruce and Fred agree that it is difficult to control blight with a hand sprayer, although they felt that by using extra care, it might be done. They agree on another point. A small hand duster will closely approach the job done by a power duster; while a hand sprayer, because of lack of pressure, is much less efficient than a power sprayer. Dusts are on the market to control late blight and to kill both biting and sucking insects.

There are arguments in favor of dust. There is less weight to draw; it can be put on faster; and in periods of heavy rainfall which are just the times when blight spreads rapidly, the field may be so wet that it is difficult to use a 50-gallon sprayer. On the other hand, the cost of dust to cover an acre is usually greater than the cost of spray; and to be most effective, it is necessary to dust early in the morning or late at night when there is dew on the leaves, or just following a rain. The ideal situation, as some put it, is to have both a sprayer and a duster.

To sum up the situation in a few words, make or buy a good product, spray or dust often enough to keep the new growth covered, and watch to see that the material is actually hitting every plant.—*H. L. Cosline.*



In 1936 M. B. Adams of Oneida, N. Y., seeded a field of 10 acres to the Cornell Pasture Mixture. Before seeding, the land was manured and 500 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate were added. Since then the pasture has had no treatment.

This year on May 2, 18 Angus beef animals were turned on the 10 acres and left there until May 24. This picture shows one of the seven loads of hay cut from the 10 acres and being put in the barn on June 6. This barn is used for one of the herd sires, for horses, and for young stock.

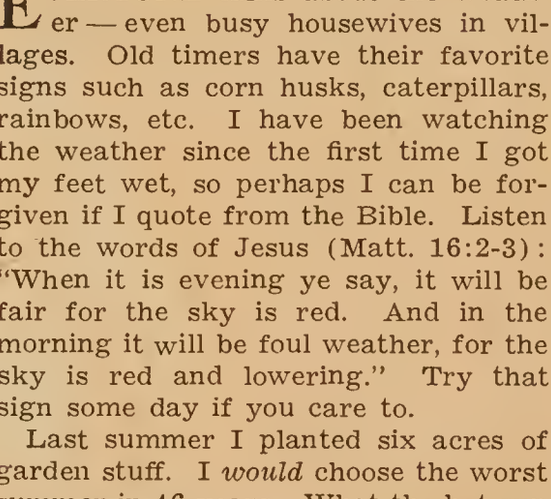
The Weather and the Bible

By RAY WORMLEY,

Van Etten, N. Y.

EVERYONE talks about the weather — even busy housewives in villages. Old timers have their favorite signs such as corn husks, caterpillars, rainbows, etc. I have been watching the weather since the first time I got my feet wet, so perhaps I can be forgiven if I quote from the Bible. Listen to the words of Jesus (Matt. 16:2-3): "When it is evening ye say, it will be fair for the sky is red. And in the morning it will be foul weather, for the sky is red and lowering." Try that sign some day if you care to.

Last summer I planted six acres of garden stuff. I *would* choose the worst summer in 46 years. What the hot sun did not burn up, the grasshoppers ate. But listen to this: (Deut. 28:38-39): "Thou shalt carry much seed out into the field and shalt gather but little in; for the locust shall consume it. Thou shalt plant vineyards and dress them and shalt neither drink of the wine or gather the grapes; for the worms shall eat them." Yes, it has happened before — many times.



"I said, 'Do you suppose our Boy will ever outgrow such carryings-on?'"

I was talking to a friend the other day about farming, the weather, etc. And we both agreed that we need more science if we expect to make a living. What has the Bible to do with science? Read the next two references.

(James 5:17): "Elias was a man subject to like passions as we are, and he prayed earnestly that it might not rain, and it rained not on the earth for the space of three years, six months." This may not be the longest dry spell on record, but it is long enough.

In Genesis 41 we have the story of the seven lean years and the seven fat years. I don't know much about history, but I guess that Pharoah was the first dictator to build government storehouses and fill them with grain. Or would you call Joseph the dictator? Well, at any rate Egypt had a corner on grain. People crossed the desert to buy their grain in Egypt, and the government got rich out of the famine.

I was interested to read an article in the Country Gentleman, by Ben Hibbs on "The Weather in Cycles."

"What ho!" I said. "This is right down my alley, so to speak." And I gobbled it up. It seems that some weather men have a theory something like this:

Sunspots flare up and die down at regular intervals. The sun gives off more radiation at some times than at others. This radiation makes patterns, curves, or cycles. What is more important, these curves check with the weather, with rings inside the logs of trees, and with many other things—maybe even Bible stories. In other words, if you have a graph of the sun's radiation for any locality for 100 years or so, you can roughly forecast the weather for a year or two ahead.

Now I am not a government official and have no reputation to lose, so here goes. I have before me a chart of the weather at Peoria, Illinois, for the last 77 years. Since the weather repeats itself every 23 years, all I have to do is figure out what it is going to do in 1940-41. Laugh if you want to. I remember a hot, dry summer when I was a boy. We drove our cows a half mile to water, and drew water for the house in milk cans. That happened the summer of 1910, and the graph shows a hot, dry summer.

I have checked on one or two other memories, and have been forecasting the weather this winter by this graph. Sometimes, of course, the dry spells come in the winter, and that does not affect the crops of the northern farmer so much, and the cycle may be a month or two late. It doesn't always repeat itself on the exact day.

Well, here is the weather for 1940-41. I predict a normal rainfall during April and May, with a dry spell the latter part of June; hot, dry weather during July, August, and September, with occasional showers (not so dry as last summer). You can look for a wet spell in October or November; with a dry winter in the north and not much snow, at least considerably less than last winter.

All right, my reputation is made or ruined. If I am wrong, write and tell me. Let's get all the fun we can out of the weather.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Wormley's prediction for April and May was a bit understated! Rainfall has been more than normal.)

Ten Dollars for One

The Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture estimates that on a ten-year basis it costs about $4.00 per year per acre to apply lime and superphosphate to pasture. This is for materials alone, and does not include the time required for application or for clipping weeds, scattering droppings, or other items of management.

Furthermore, it appears that for each dollar invested, a dairyman stands an excellent chance of getting as much as $10.00 worth of feed. There are not many investments that will give that much return.

The FARM NEWS

Empire State Potato Field Day

Sponsored jointly by the Empire State Potato Club and the Farm Bureaus of western New York is the Annual Potato Field Day to be held August 8 at the farm of Master Farmer Gilbert Prole of Batavia.

Harold Simonson of Glen Head, President of the Potato Club, has named the following committee chairmen to make the necessary plans: Ralph Morgan, Genesee County Farm Bureau, General Chairman; E. V. Hardenburg, Ithaca, Program; H. J. Evans, Georgetown, Trade Show; C. N. Turner, Ithaca, Machinery Demonstration; J. R. Livermore, Ithaca, Educational Exhibits; M. J. Merton, Batavia, Junior Contests; Gilbert Prole, Batavia, Grounds; George Torrey, Stafford, Refreshments; and R. F. Fricke, Ithaca, Publicity.

This year's Field Day will be the 11th annual event held each year on a different farm in a different section of the state. It is expected that this year's Field Day will see more farm machinery than has ever been gathered together on one farm. This is partially due to the fact that much farm machinery is manufactured within a few miles of Batavia.

Those who wish to see some of the muck land potato growing around Elba should plan to reach Batavia on August 7. Plans are being made for an organized tour through that area.

Printed programs will be available soon at County Agents' offices.

More State Investigations

The 1940 New York State Legislature authorized six new investigating committees. Appropriations to handle expenses of the committees total $100,000. Subjects to be looked into are: the state educational system, parimutuel horserace betting, assessment review, highway survey, interest rates on small loans, and trichnosis in hogs.

A number of old committees were continued with additional appropriations. These include: a committee to investigate industrial and labor relations, a committee on inter-state cooperation, World's Fair Commission, and Flood Control Commission.

New York Jersey Sale

Five hundred people attended the Jersey Field Day and Consignment Sale at the Geneva Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., on June 1. Forty-five bred heifers and cows, sold at auction, brought an average price of $160 each. These cows had been carefully selected by a Sales Committee. The top price was $360 for Cowslip's Successor Queen, consigned by Meridale Farms of Meredith, N. Y., and purchased by A. W. Allen of Howells, N.Y.

Also sold at auction were 6 young bulls, which brought an average price of $128.33. High price for this group was $160 for Brookhill's Baron Design, consigned by George Sisson, Jr., of Potsdam and sold to George Strugan of Manlius, N. Y.

Several breeders through the state donated heifer calves to the state club. There were 13 of these calves, and they sold for a total of $785.

The highest total for a single consignor went to George W. Sisson, who consigned three cows and a bull calf. The 4 sold for a total of $995. Mr. Sisson is former President and Director of the Jersey Cattle Club, and is probably the oldest Jersey breeder in the State of New York.

The morning program began with an address of welcome by Director Parrott, followed by a talk on artificial breeding by Dr. G. W. Salisbury of Cornell.



MISS ANNA FUSEK.

One of the speakers at the Home Department Session of the Annual Meeting of the Dairymen's League at Utica on June 19 is Miss Anna Fusek of Waterville, N. Y. Miss Fusek is a Senior in the College of Home Economies at Cornell. She is speaking on home economies as a vocation, a talk which won first prize in a speaking contest during Farm and Home Week at Cornell last February.

A.A.-Grange Cookie Contest News

Prizes Announced for State and Pomona Winners

IF YOU don't believe that Grange brothers are taking a big interest in the cookie contest being sponsored by New York State Grange and *American Agriculturist,* just read the list of winners published with this article. Names of three men are among them, and these victors over the fair sex will be among the contestants in the county cookie contests to be held later.

Another proof of masculine interest in the contest comes from Mrs. George Mead, chairman of Somerset Grange Service and Hospitality committee, Niagara County, who writes:

"Our contest was much enjoyed and a great deal of interest shown in sampling the prize cookies. One brother, who was a charter member of our Grange, said: 'I haven't tasted a cookie like that in 50 years, the kind that melts in your mouth like my mother used to bake.' Another brother said: 'There were eight boys in our family and my mother made a large crockful of rolled sugar cookies like these once every week.' Having the contest brought back pleasant memories to many, and has helped to revive interest in having a well filled cookie crock of old-fashioned sugar cookies."

The number of Grangers who have taken part in the contest so far has passed the thousand mark, and is expected to climb to 3000 by the time all of the Subordinate Granges have held their local contests. Prizes which will be awarded to Pomona and State winners by *American Agriculturist* advertisers have just been announced. Here is the complete list, including cash prizes to be given by this publication to State winners:

Pomona and State Contest Prizes

American Agriculturist:

To State winners: First prize, $25; second, $10; third, $5; fourth, $3; fifth, $2; and $1 each to fifteen next highest winners.

Cooperative G.L.F. Products, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.:

To each of 10 highest State winners: 20 lbs. G.L.F. Quality Patent Flour, 5 lbs. G.L.F. Self-Rising Pastry Flour, 5 lbs. G.L.F. Patrons' Pancake Flour, 5 lbs. G.L.F. Golden Blend Flour, 12 Assorted Cans of G.L.F. Vegetables.

To Pomona winners: 55 5-lb. pkgs. G.L.F. Old York Pastry Flour, 55 2-lb. pkgs. G.L.F. Whole Wheat Shreds, 55 5-lb. pkgs. G.L.F. 50-50 Rolled Wheat and Oats, 55 No 2½ cans G.L.F. Cooking Molasses, 165 cans G.L.F. Beans with Pork.

International Salt Company, Inc., Seranton Pennsylvania:

To each of 10 highest State winners: one 10-lb. can of Meat Salt and Butcher Knife.

To Pomona winners: 110 packages of Sterling Salt and 55 3-oz. packages of Seasoning.



Mrs. Carroll R. Tiffany, of Conklin, N. Y. (Broome County), who won first prize in the cookie contest held by Progressive Grange. Mrs. Tiffany is a charter member of her Grange.

Kalamazoo Stove & Furnace Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan:

A Governor Coal and Wood Range to State winner.

Northwestern Yeast Company, Chicago, Illinois:

To each of 10 highest State winners: Two months' supply of Maca Yeast to be mailed two packages weekly, and an Aluminum Home Baking Set.

To Pomona winners: Two months' supply of Maca Yeast to be mailed two packages weekly.

Perfection Stove Company, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio:

To each of the 4 highest State winners: A No. 142GEI Perfection Oven.

To Pomona winners: 110 No. 33IX Cook Stove Wicks.

Contest reports have been pouring in to this office during the past few weeks. Here is another long list of winners:

Subordinate Grange Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Allegany	Friendship	Mrs. O. O. Mulkin
	Inavale	Mrs. Grace Clarke
Broome	Binghamton	Mrs. Lena Woughter
Cattaraugus	Little Valley	Mrs. Hannah Watkins
	Machias	John Serer
	Rose Valley	Mrs. Frances McElwain
Chautauqua	Dewittville	Mrs. Edith Munson
	Ellery	Mrs. Ina Hallberg
	Sherman	Mrs. Leon Austin
	Sinclairville	Ellen Fessenden
Columbia	Canaan	Mrs. Ernest Gleason
	Johnstown	Mary C. Brenzel
Cortland	Cortlandville	Mrs. L. L. Spencer
	Texas Valley	Lois B. DeMond
Dutchess	Pleasant Valley	Mrs. Laura Smith
	Pine Plains	Mrs. O. W. Dillinger
	Rhinebeck	Mrs. Geo. Gakenheimer
	Silver Lake	Mrs. Sherman E. Hoyt
	Union Vale	Mrs. Fred Coffin
Erie	Springville	Mrs. Glenn Smith
Fulton	Mayfield	Lillian M. Gray
Genesee	Pavilion	Mrs. George Barber
Herkimer	Fort Dayton	Mrs. Bert Crook
	W. Canada Creek	Mrs. Inez Huyck
Jefferson	Lorraine	Mrs. Raymond Wise
	Philadelphia	Mrs. Ray Haggerty
	Watertown	Betty Fowler
Livingston	Dansville	Mrs. Raymond Sahrle
	Ossian	Mary Wilson
Monroe	Parma	Mrs. Robert Hall
	Webster	Mrs. G. B. Nicholson
Montgomery	Palatine Union	Mrs. Homer Bellinger
	Rural Grove	Anna C. Darrow
Niagara	Gasport	Lydia Coleman
	Pekin	Mrs. George Seibel
	Somerset	Mrs. Esther Nellist
Oneida	Steuben	Mrs. Anna Johnson
Onondaga	Baldwinsville	Mrs. Milton E. Voorhees
	Mandana	Mrs. Florence Kirkpatrick
Ontario	Hopewell	Mrs. Gertrude Wilkinson
	Wide Awake	Mrs. J. L. Salisbury
Orange	Little Britain	Mrs. Charles J. Lewis
	Washingtonville	Madeleine S. Bradshaw
Orleans	Knowlesville	Mrs. Edward Howes
Oswego	Amboy	Elizabeth Bryant
	Hope	Mildred Place
	Mexico	Dorthia Haig
	Mt. Pleasant	Edith R. Hill
	Parish	Violet B. La Rock
	Rising Sun	Mrs. Mae Tyfair
	Sandy Creek	Mrs. Myrtle Hilton
Otsego	Goodyear Lake	Mrs. Grace Woodworth
	Hartwick	Mrs. Clara Holbrook
	Otego Valley	Vyvyan Hoose
	West Exeter	Mrs. Wm. E. Griffiths
Putnam	Putnam Valley	Margaret V. Smith
Saratoga	Bacon Hill	Mrs. Henry C. Peek
	Gansevoort	Mrs. Sara V. Washburn
	Greenfield	Mrs. Luella Hodges
	Saratoga Springs	Doris Thomas
Schoharie	Sharon	Mrs. Floyd Mereness
Schuyler	Kayutah Lake	Mrs. Grace Rogers
	Meeklenburg	Mrs. Marie Koellner
	Schuyler	Alice Ellison
	Tyrone	Mrs. Edna Grace
Seneca	Covert	Edward Stickane, Jr.
	Interlaken	Mrs. Ella M. King
	Tyre City	Mrs. Pauline Sutterby
Steuben	Addison	Mrs. Alsatia Dann
	Hornellsville	Mrs. Elsie Van Campen
	Stephens Mills	Florence Elsenheimer
	West Urbana	Emma Hiney
	Wheeler	Mrs. Nina Dillenbeck
St. Lawrence	Cedars	Geneva Richardson
	DeKalb Jct.	Mrs. R. E. Piercy
	Fort Jackson	Mrs. Harold Webb
	Heuvelton	Mrs. W. J. McMillan
	Kendrew	Mrs. F. W. Woodcock
	Madrid	Mrs. Mary Smith
	Norfolk	Mrs. W. P. Warnor
	Potsdam	Mrs. Gerald Benton
	Winthrop	Mrs. Earl Williams
Suffolk	Sound Ave	Mrs. H. Lyndon Hallock
Sullivan	Bloomingburg	Mrs. Earl Fox
	Fosterdale	Mrs. William C. Kabat
	Midland	Mrs. Erna Elliott
Tioga	Candor	Mrs. Howard C. Doty
	Flemingville	Frances Oakes
	Goodrich Settlement	Mrs. Vivian Goodrich
	North Barton	Mrs. Gladys L. Shipman
	Oak Leaf	Nancy Davis
Tompkins	Caroline	Mrs. Ada Schutt
	Forest City	Mrs. Frank Hanshaw
	Speedsville	Mrs. James Beebe
Ulster	Asbury	George W. Saile
Warren	Luzerne	Mrs. May Stanton
Washington	Argyle	Mrs. Mary T. Kinney
	Cambridge Valley	Mrs. Andrew Luke
	Hebron Valley	Lorna Loy
	Putnam Valley	Mrs. Madge Aubrey
	Salem Union	Mrs. Elisha Hamilton
Wayne	Eureka	Mrs. Mazie Schade
	Marion	Mrs. Jacob Russell
	Sodus	Mrs. William De Head
Wyoming	Perry	Mrs. Harold Altoft
Yates	Benton	Mrs. John Jensen
	Penn Yan	Lulu D. Thayer

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You get prompt, friendly and courteous service and empty cans are returned promptly — washed, sterilized and dry.

Ship by baggage on any day or train, or by truck if there is a route near you. We pay transportation charges. Tags and seals furnished free.

Write us if further information is desired.

The FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO.

197 SCOTT ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Trend Toward Price Regulation

By LELAND SPENCER

EVERYONE is more or less aware of the increasing importance of price regulation of different kinds in our economic life. Probably the extent to which we have shifted away from competitive prices is not fully realized because so much of the regulation is indirect. The following partial list of commodities and services with which farmers are concerned and which are affected by some degree of public or private control will emphasize this point:



Leland Spencer

Corn, wheat, cotton, etc.—At times basic prices have been fixed by the federal government through the granting of loans to farmers at or above the market value of the crops. Indirect price regulation has also been attempted by restriction of acreage.

Fruits and vegetables.—Prices for certain crops have been regulated indirectly by marketing agreements which restrict the grade or quantity shipped. California oranges, peaches, plums, and Georgia watermelons are examples.

Butter and Eggs.—For extended periods in the past three years, basic wholesale prices have been pegged through purchases on mercantile exchanges by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. Prices of evaporated milk, cheese, and dry skim milk have also been supported by government purchases.

Market milk.—In a number of markets, prices are fixed directly under orders of the A.A.A. or state milk control boards.

Labor.—Farm wages are not regulated, but are affected somewhat by federal regulation of wages and hours in various industries. Government regulation of wages and hours, together with labor union activity in many city industries, has an important effect upon the costs of things that farmers buy.

Transportation.—Freight, passenger, and express rates on the railroads have been regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission for many years. More recently, commercial buses and trucks have been brought under regulation, both federal and state.

Telephone, electric power, and gas.—Rates are regulated by state public service commissions, and also by federal authorities with respect to interstate commerce. Water rates are likewise regulated, or the service is supplied at fixed rates by the municipalities.

Coal.—Prices for bituminous coal are now being fixed by the Federal Bituminous Coal Commission.

Gasoline and oil.—Several states have legislation to regulate prices indirectly by restriction of output.

Numerous trademarked and copyrighted articles.—Retail prices are fixed by manufacturers or distributors under authority of the federal Miller-Tydings Law and comparable state legislation, such as the Feld-Hamilton Law of New York State.

So far as I can recall at the moment, milk and coal are the only commodities, other than the recognized public utilities, whose prices are fixed directly by state or federal authorities. It is obvious, though, that indirect price regulation has already been applied to a long list of products, and we are also well along the way toward government regulation of wages.

Now this development of regulated or administered prices has gone on more rapidly in the last seven years than ever before, but the beginnings of it are much further back. The first step was the exercise of control by some individual or group, usually by restricting the supply in order to obtain a higher price. In the case of milk, New York City dealers began regulating the purchase price without free competition sometime before 1900. Then in 1916 the farmers took over the price-making job, by collective bargaining. In 1933 the responsibility of establishing milk prices was assigned to the New York Milk Control Board, and in 1938 a coordinated program of joint federal and state control was established.

Direct and indirect price regulation by public authorities has been greatly expanded in the last seven years Meanwhile the U. S. Department of Justice has been carrying out a vigorous campaign to eliminate private efforts to stabilize or regulate prices. These activities are not contradictory nor inconsistent provided we assume that regulation by public authorities is preferable to regulation by individuals or groups, such as milk dealers, cooperatives, labor unions, etc. There is one glaring inconsistency, however: The Miller-Tydings Law and other legislation to authorize a manufacturer or distributor to require that a stipulated retail price be charged for certain articles, such as books, and well-known trademarked goods, is certainly out of tune with the government's efforts to break up private monopolies.

My next article will deal with the problem of keeping supply and demand in proper adjustment when the price of milk is set with other objectives in mind.

N. Y. City Administrator Announces May Milk Price at $1.58

On June 14, it was announced by N. J. Cladakis, New York City Market Administrator, that the uniform price for May milk is $1.58 per 100 lbs., testing 3.5 in 201-210 mile zone.

The Potato Situation

Potato markets are still taking old potatoes if the stock is firm, well graded and shows good storage and handling, at prices quite comparable to the price of new potatoes. Most of the actual buying however is done by restaurants because old potatoes make better french fries than new ones.

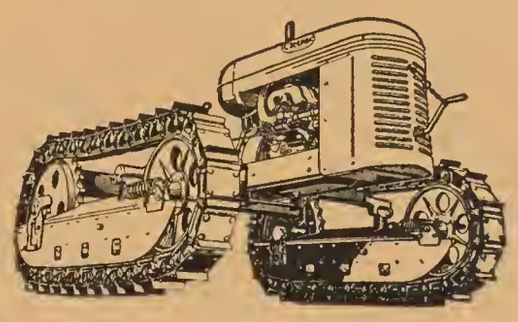
Practically all of the new potatoes, up to now, have come to our northeastern markets washed and better graded than usual. The housewives apparently appreciate this washing and grading because retail stores for the most part have handled only new washed potatoes for the last month. Their argument is that the old potatoes did not sell.

The washing of potatoes is something that must be watched by the northeastern growers. About 40 new washing machines are ready to handle the North Carolina crop which starts to market next week. If all the southern states up to North Carolina have found it necessary to wash potatoes, then Virginia and states north which will be coming on soon will probably find it advisable to do so to hold the market and command the best prices. There will be a lot of objection to washing potatoes in the cooler latitudes of Maine and New York but it is something to think about.

A very wet spring throughout New York state has delayed potato planting, even Long Island was three weeks late. The acreage probably will be about the same as last year. Potato men are not changing their acreage much but many dairymen, with a better price of milk, are planting fewer potatoes. It is too early to give any estimate as yet to acreage since many growers have not planted as yet.—*H. J. Evans.*

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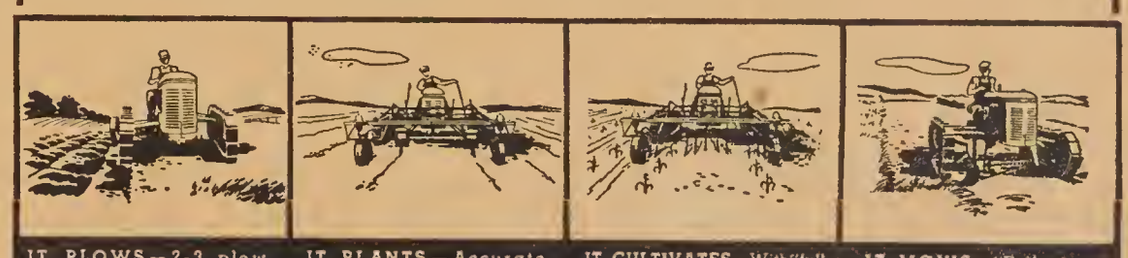
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LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

June 22	Brucelyn Holstein Herd Dispersal, Lynn, Pa.
June 27-28	Crum Creek Farms Guernsey Dispersal, Newtown Square, Pa.
June 28	S. M. Crom Holstein Sale, Espyville, Pa.
Aug. 24	Jersey Sale, Estate of John C. Reed, Hockessin, Delaware.
Sept. 20	Lancaster County Holstein Breeders Sale, Lampeter, Pa.
Sept. 27	Dutchess County, N. Y., Annual Guernsey Sale, Salt Point, N. Y.
Sept. 28	Cayuga County, N. Y., Guernsey Sale.
Oct. 4	Pennsylvania State Holstein Sale, Lancaster, Pa.
Oct. 5	Thatch Meadow Farm Guernsey Dispersal, St. James, Long Island, N. Y.
Oct. 7	New England Guernsey Sale at Hilltop Farm, Suffield, Conn.

Coming Events

June 22	New York Brown Swiss Breeders' Annual Picnic at farm of John B. Harris, Watertown, N. Y.
June 26-29	Poultry Science Ass'n. Meeting, Cornell.
July 22-26	Farm & Home Week, Storrs, Conn.
July 26-27	Central New York Dairy Field Day, State Fairgrounds, Syracuse.
July 27	Western New York Dairy Field Day, Angelica Fairgrounds.
Aug. 2-3	17th Annual Livestock Judging Tour for Vocational Ag. Students in N. Y., Sponsored by State School of Ag. at Delhi.
Aug. 3	Vegetable Growers' Field Day, Univ. of Conn. Vegetable and Agronomy Experimental Farm, Route 44, North Coventry.
Aug. 21	Station Field Day, Experiment Station Farm, Mount Carmel, Conn., 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. (Note correctinn: This meeting was incorrectly dated in the last issue. The date is Aug. 21.)
Aug. 25-Sept. 2	New York State Fair, 100th Anniversary, Syracuse, N. Y.
Sept. 15-21	Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
Sept. 30-Oct. 6	Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa.
Oct. 12-19	National Dairy Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Dec. 9-12	22nd Annual Convention of American Farm Bureau Federation, Baltimore, Md.

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By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

COWS and "Dairy Month" naturally go together. At the present time, cows for meat purposes are even higher than they have been, with practically nothing except "old rimmers" and common canners selling below five cents. The great bulk of ordinary dairy cows are bringing five to five and a half, and fat cows are up around six and a half. Good milk calves, weighing around 150 or above, are selling between 10½ and 11 cents, consistently. This gives you two opportunities, both profitable, to see that too much milk is not thrown on the market; namely, cull out the old "boarder" cows, and raise more really good veal calves. There is also a third way: be sure your own family is getting plenty of good milk and cream and that no substitutes for dairy products are used in your own home.

* * *

June, and the greatest "livestock" problem of all, is again facing thousands of our American homes. What to do with Betsy or Jimmy, now that they are about to graduate from their local schools? How we hate to cut the ties; yet, if we keep them home, it has been my observation that they are most apt to become glorified hired men and hired girls for Pa and Ma. We must watch that. If they do not go on with their education in the Fall, they usually do not pick it up again. So the vital point is, where and how can they *continue* their education? And that does not necessarily mean more schools. But they must be so placed that they will be *forced* to continue to learn. As for college, it can be done. All it needs is absolute cooperation between *all* members of the family. A great army of boys and girls will be entering college this fall without knowing where their next dollar is coming from, but four years from this June they will be graduates. It's not so simple as that, but cooperation on your part, and determination on theirs, will still do it in America. This is not a guess. I have now had eight years' experience with it.

* * *

A wet season and parasites of all kinds thrive. They are already bad. Your animals will be losing flesh and not doing well, if you ignore them. Spray, a free and frequent scattering of lime around the stables, a little old crank-case oil on wet spots, and a cool, dark place to go in the middle of the day, will help tremendously. Sheep and lambs will have to be drenched at least once a month if this wet weather continues, or else you will surely have cause to wonder why they are not gaining and doing better, and then next fall all markets will be flooded with light, thin lambs, with the accompanying price reaction.

* * *

Horses are really working right now. Watch your collar fit, keep their shoulders and the collar clean, water them often these hot days, feed three times a day, and remember that 90% of all lameness is in the feet. Keep the foot in shape, the heels well cut down, so that the frog will work with the foot, and keep the hoof comparatively soft. If it gets dry and hard, stand in the mud often. If it gets too soft this wet year, don't wait until hoofs get sore before you shoe, although in ordinary years you do not generally need to shoe. Horses are still too cheap, and it is a good time to buy or trade in.

Recently Elected Cattle Club Presidents



J. W. ALSOP.

At the recent annual meeting held at Providence, Rhode Island, the Ayrshire Breeders' Association elected J. W. Alsop of Wood Ford Farm, Avon, Connecticut, as President of the Association.



IRA G. PAYNE.

When the American Jersey Cattle Club met at Louisville, Kentucky, Ira G. Payne of East Schodack, New York, was elected President. For the past eight years Mr. Payne's Jersey herd has averaged better than 400 lbs. of butterfat per cow per year.

Don't Neglect the Flock in Summer

By JOHN P. WILLMAN,
Cornell University.

TOO MANY persons believe that they can forget about their sheep in the spring after they have been shorn and are turned to pasture. It is true that sheep are able to gather all of their own feed if the pastures are good. It is not necessary to milk them daily as in the case of the dairy cow, and in comparatively few locations is it necessary to bring them to the barns in the evening to protect them against the ravages of dogs. Even when this must be done the flock owner usually has no trouble to teach them to come to the barn if he gives them their salt or a reward in the form of a little grain after they have come to the barnyard. Even though sheep require little care in summer, flock owners are well paid for their efforts if they give their flocks the care and attention they need during the summer months.

Experience has shown that it pays to dip the sheep to control ticks or other external parasites. Dipping is not a difficult job nor is it expensive. A flock that is free from external parasites is able to be a more efficient producer of lambs and wool than a flock that is continually annoyed by these pests. In some of the counties of this state the Farm Bureau organizations have built portable dipping outfits which travel from farm to farm to facilitate external parasite control. They may dip several flocks in one day. Some flock owners have a small galvanized dipping tank which they set up and do the jobs themselves.

Probably one of the most common causes of unthriftiness in farm flocks is the stomach worm or other internal parasites. The effects of the parasitic infections may not be noticeable until the late summer. The most successful sheepmen do not wait for these symptoms to develop but try to handle and treat their ewes and lambs in such a manner that they do not become unthrifty. They know that unthrifty sheep or lambs do not return a profit.

Many of the more successful sheep raisers are convinced that it pays to divide pasture areas and to move the flock from one lot to another every two or three weeks throughout the summer. This practice not only enables them properly to graze their pastures but also aids in cutting down losses due to internal parasites. Experience has shown that it pays also to give the ewes and the lambs medicinal treatment during the grazing season. These treatments should be started early in the grazing season. Directions for giving these treatments are found in Cornell Extension Bulletin 407.

It should be the goal of every shepherd to bring his flock through the summer with a minimum of losses. A large percentage of his lamb crop should be fat enough and large enough to be marketed at weaning time. The flock owner who provides plenty of "clean" pasture and protects the flock against the ravages of parasites may expect satisfactory results.



"You shouldn't of used an ax to collect money, Mayor. The approved way is tax."

4-H Holstein Calf Club Champions

Agnes Pendergast of Skaneateles and Joseph Brill of Ellenville are the Holstein 4-H Calf Club champions for the State of New York for 1939. They are now eligible, along with champions in other states, to compete for the title of National Champion.

Miss Pendergast, now a Senior at Cornell, has been in Calf Club work for five years. Among her show winnings is a second prize at the National Dairy Show. Joseph Brill has been in the Calf Club for six years and at the Ulster County Fair has won twenty firsts and eight second prizes. He is now a student at Cornell University.



Horses affected with BOWEL CATARRH, minor KIDNEY or LIVER disturbance require more grain . . can do less work. Dr. Naylor's Tonic For Horses is an effective aid in correcting these conditions.

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48 ACRE VILLAGE-EDGE COMBINATION FARM AND ROADSIDE BUSINESS. Practically all public services. 8-room house, piped water, electricity. 50 ft. barn. $1600. Liberal terms. Investigate.
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Farms, Growing Crops, 1400 Bargains In Free catalog. Write STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

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PIGS --- PIGS --- PIGS
Medium YORKSHIRE and CHESTER WHITE cross, color white. BERKSHIRE and CHESTER WHITE, color black and white.
6 to 8 wks. @ $3.50 each.
8 to 10 wks. @ $4.00 each.
Will ship two or more C.O.D., F.O.B. Woburn, Mass. No charge for crating. Orders requiring inoculation 35c extra, for each pig.
Telephone 0230.
John J. Scannell, Russell St., WOBURN, MASS.

PIGS — 8 TO 9 WEEKS — $3.00. Chester Whites, Yorkshire Chester cross or Berkshire Chester cross. All large type feeders or breeders. Will ship any number C.O.D. These pigs are shipped to please and if in any way they do not, return them at my expense. Send your order, no delay.
Walter Lux, Tel. 0086, Woburn, Mass.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE
Thrifty, rugged stock of exceptional quality.
Berkshire and Chester crossed or Yorkshire and Chester crossed — 7 to 8 weeks old $3.50; 8 to 10 weeks old $4.00
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All orders carefully filled.
A. M. LUX FARM, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.

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LEXINGTON, MASS. — TEL. 1085.
TOP Quality Pigs Chester & Yorkshire—Berkshire & O. I. C.
Crossed. 6-7 wks., $3.50 each. 8-9 wks., $4.00. Ship C.O.D. Our Guarantee: A square deal at all times.

PIGS FOR SALE HUSKY, FAST GROWING STOCK.
6-8 wks. $3.25 each — 8-10 wks., $3.50 each.
YORKSHIRE & CHESTER-BERKSHIRE & CHESTER.
Ship what you need C.O.D. Prompt service.
Bedford Stock Farm, Springs Road, Bedford, Mass.

GOATS

MILK GOATS — Fresh and due — Toggenbergs and Alpines. We ship. PONY FARM, HIMROD, N. Y.

DOGS

COLLIE PUPS. Farm raised. Beautiful, intelligent. Males $10; females $5. P. McCULLOUGH. Mercer, Pa.

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



HERDSMEN FOR "DAIRY WORLD OF TOMORROW."—Front row, left to right: Uriel Simmons, Roy Patten, Eugene Etzel. Back row: Ole Wibholm, Dale Heffington, Chester Steen, Wyatt Finnity. Willard Lashbrook and Wilbur Smith, who are a part of the group that will have charge of the World's Fair herd, are not shown in picture.

These men — part of a group of specialists in the feeding and care of dairy cows, working under the direction of Vere S. Culver, head herdsman — helped make an excellent production record last year at the Dairy World of Tomorrow. Under their care, 137 cows of this prize Borden herd averaged 305 pounds of butterfat for their six months exhibition period at the New York World's Fair — an impressive record in view of the hot weather.

On April 8 and 9, five of these men inspected the Beacon Mill at Cayuga, N. Y. Together with L. S. Riford, president, and Paul E. Newman, dairy specialist of the Beacon Company, they outlined the feeding program for this year's prize herd. And as Beacon Dairy Rations produced such good results last summer, these feeds are being used again this year.

I VISIT PURINA'S EXPERIMENTAL FARM

A few weeks ago I spent a profitable and interesting afternoon on the Purina Experimental Farm about forty miles outside of St. Louis. Here on 530 acres of land, I found 125 steers, 75 brood sows, 170 dairy cows, 4,500 chickens and turkeys, 150 rabbits, 70 dogs, and 150 foxes.

One of the most interesting dogs ever raised on the Purina Farm is Sally who, in a period of eleven years, gave birth to 99 puppies. Her daughter, Sally II, has had five litters of pups, totaling 52, and judging from the signs when I was on the farm, is by this time the owner of litter number six.

The Purina Experimental Farm is in no sense a showplace. Here, under average farm conditions, possible changes in animal rations are studied. As a result, I am told that on the average one improvement a year is made in the Purina rations.

At the laboratory at Purina Mills, I had a new experience — that of seeing some Chinchillas, that small fur animal which at one time was close to extinction. Feeding experiments are being conducted on them, and in time we may have a Chinchilla industry in this country. My personal advice, however, is don't invest.

What would you think of eggs with colored yolks? It is true that black, green, and red yolks do not look so appetizing, but scientists at Purina have found out how to get them, their purpose being to show the public that the quality of eggs is dependent on the kind of feed the hens get. Depending on the feed given the hens, Purina men can tell you what color the yolks will be. What is more, they can break out the egg, pick up the yolk and let the white separate through their fingers; then drop the yolk from one hand to the other without rupturing the membranes that surround it. That is more rough treatment than a lot of eggs will stand.

After visiting the Experimental Farm and Laboratory and meeting many of the men who run Purina Mills, one leaves with the distinct impression that here is a group of men sincerely trying to put out the best rations that science can devise.—*H. L. C.*

* * *

AUTOMATIC COW SPRAYER

In the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in New York City, strangers are amazed when a door, without any apparent reason, opens as they approach it. At the Chicago World's Fair, a drinking fountain, without any visible method of turning on the water, amazed many visitors. When the would-be drinkers stooped to drink, the water just appeared. In each case the person passes through a beam of light which sets an electrical mechanism in motion.

THE SURGE MILKING MACHINE CO., Department A-806, Syracuse, New York has used this principle in developing an automatic fly sprayer. The doorway of the stable is fitted with a yoke of pipes carrying four nozzles. As the cow approaches the door, she intercepts a beam of light which turns on the electric spraying device and the spray hits the cow from all angles. As she passes through, the spray is cut off, to reappear when the next cow starts through.

* * *

A SMALL COMBINE

THE OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois, recently announced the Golden Grain Master Combine, a new machine with a five-foot cut and containing several new features. Not so many years ago few farmers in the Northeast would have admitted that there was any place here for a combine. However, the development of small machines in northeastern sections has resulted in a good many enthusiastic users.

* * *

PAINT PRESERVES AND BEAUTIFIES

"Paint Progress" is a new trade publication of THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, 160 Front Street, New York City. The second issue recently appeared. It contains fundamental rules for choosing colors for exterior painting and gives the results of tests on the covering qualities of pigments.

* * *

CORN FOR LIVESTOCK

It is unnecessary to tell the virtues of corn to any feeder of livestock, but it may well be that you would like to add to your information about corn and its by-products. If so, drop a post card to the CORN PRODUCTS SALES COMPANY, 17 Battery Place, New York City, and ask for a copy of "Good Feeds from Corn." The booklet, which is available without cost, also contains a number of suggested rations for various farm animals.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

The Egg Market

By J. C. HUTTAR

AT A TIME when events in Europe have such a big effect on the value of things in this country it certainly seems ridiculous to try to guess future egg prices. I'm not going to try it. One would not only have to prophesy the outcome of the war, but practically its closing date as well. I don't feel up to that job.

Our egg markets particularly, feel the effects of the war during these months when more eggs are produced than people are in the habit of eating. From the latter part of February until August this surplus is usually put into cold storage. Then from about Labor Day until Christmas most of them are taken out and added to the fresh supply and eaten up.



J. C. Huttar

But someone has to have enough faith in values to finance the holding of these eggs from spring until autumn. In order to break even, they have to figure that the eggs will come out of storage with no more than average loss of quality and then bring about 4 cents a dozen more than the going in price.

Before 1930, losses for the storers were not as common as gains, but since then it has been the other way around. Last year was a bad year and some firms were wiped out. So you couple that with the war news and the folks who have money to invest are pretty cautious. That's one reason why the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has to make such unusually heavy purchases this year to maintain prices even at these low levels.

Government Holdings

I bring this all up because in judging market values we usually look at storage holdings as one thing which will affect fall and winter prices.

This year's total holdings are about the same as a year ago, but of the total the Government owns about a half million cases.

In the past, the F.S.C.C. has always distributed its egg purchases immediately to families on relief rolls. This year, however, the buying rate got so heavy that they had to store some. Probably most of these eggs will not go into commercial competition.

My understanding is that quite a lot of them will go to school children of needy families in what the F.S.C.C. calls its school lunch program.

There is also a big possibility that a good-sized block will be given to the Red Cross to feed Europe's war refugees. So the storage picture is not bad.

Replacement Stock

I just read the preliminary hatchery report for the country, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This shows a further decrease in hatchings of about 12%.

For the entire hatching season there have been about 15% less chicks sold this year than in the first 5 months of last year. But we have to adjust this deficit somewhat, due to the fact that the per cent of pullet chicks sold is heavier than before. Probably the number of pullets which will be available to replace the present layers will be 5 to 10 per cent less than last year. But this is a sizable chunk and would make quite a difference in the egg market next year.

So, if it weren't for the dark war situation the outlook for poultry would not be bad.

Quality

In my work of buying surplus eggs for the government, I get around to inspect eggs from all parts of the country. Just lately I haven't had any Pacific Coast eggs, but I did in the winter.

After I buy the eggs each day, I go to the stores of sellers or the railroad piers on the Hudson River, wherever the lots of eggs are located, and make sample inspections of these eggs. It's my job to see that the eggs are of the quality and grade which I buy. Of course, they have been previously inspected by the hired official inspectors of the N. Y. Mercantile Exchange. But since neither they nor I have time to look at every case in every lot purchased, my inspection is just a double insurance against error or fraud.

I have bought over 400,000 cases for the government so far this year. I spend most of my days inspecting, so you see I've looked at some eggs.

Here are some of the interesting things I've seen:

In the winter, up to about April 1, the quality of eggs from all sections is very good. There is not too much to choose.

Pacific Coast and mid-western eggs are practically all uniformly graded, candled and packed in new cases. Eastern eggs are not.

As soon as the first warm days come, however, the quality of the Midwest eggs shows it. This is particularly true of the eggs which have been assembled by hucksters, grocery stores and large shippers. One can almost tell when the hens go out on grass.

So during the winter months we don't get much extra price for high quality, but from about the middle of May on the fine eggs get scarcer and scarcer. Many so-called Nearbys also show the effects of hot days.

It is particularly from now until next winter that the producer who guards the quality of his market eggs should reap his reward.

Some Egg-Packing Tricks

With practice, one person can grade good-sized eggs about as fast as another can crate them. Or, working alone, one can grade and pack a case in half an hour. If it takes you longer, consider these short-cuts. I did and it paid me.

It seems easier to sit down and weigh cleaned eggs into large pans, then crate them. Although they are handled twice, the economy of motions makes the work quicker and less tiring. Weighing goes much faster, and a pan of eggs goes into a crate swiftly when you put in six at a time, three in each hand. Better yet, a second person can crate them.

Try this trick when you have only mediums and standards. In weighing, you naturally pick up an egg with the left hand and have it ready for the right hand which weighs it. So keep an average-shaped 24-ounce egg in the palm of your left hand, held by the fourth and fifth fingers, against the base of the thumb. This leaves the thumb and first two fingers free. When they pick up each egg, your eye compares the two in your hand, and most eggs will not need to go on the scales at all. You know instantly if the sec-

"Black Leaf 40" KILLS LICE
OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS..
OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

Baby Chicks

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns, New Hampshires, Wyandottes Reds, Rocks, Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks
All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with
NO REACTORS FOUND
Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.
"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1927. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue Free. Over nine million chicks in 1938, and again in 1939. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.
Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Box 59. Wallingford, Conn.
"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

REDBIRD FARM — Largest R.I.Red Breeding Farm in the World
World's Largest R. I. Red Breeding Farm
75,000 State Blood-Tested Breeders.
98% Livability Guaranteed 1st 4 Weeks on Special, Grade-A, Grade-B Chicks and on all breeds.
R. I. REDS, Redbird Strain; ROCK-REDS, Barred Broilers; RED-ROCKS, Sex-Link; BARRED ROCKS, Redbird Strain; WH. LEGHORNS, Big Type; SEXING SERVICE.
Write, Now, for Large Free Catalog and Summer Prices
REDBIRD FARM, Route 11, Wrentham, Mass.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS
We pay postage. Safe delivery guaranteed.

	100	500	1000
Han. or Eng. Large Type Sex. Leg. Plt's (95% guar.)	$11.00	$55.00	$110.00
Han. or Eng. Large Type W. Leg.	5.50	27.50	55.00
Everypay Str. Brown Leghorns	5.50	27.50	55.00
B. & W. Rox, R. I. Reds, N. H. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
W. Wy., Bf. Orps., Rd-Rock Cross	7.00	35.00	70.00
White Jersey Giants	9.00	45.00	90.00
Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	9.00	18.00
Assorted or H. Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.00

From Free Range Flocks. Circular FREE.
J. N. NACE PDULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

KERR CHICKS LIVE
Our 32 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches weekly. Write for prices.
KERR CHICKERIES
21 Railroad Ave.
Frenchtown, N. J.
KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

HILLSIDE CHICKS — WILL SHIP C. O. D.

	100	500	1000
Large Type Sexed Wh. Leg. Pullets, 95% G.	$11.00	$55.00	$110
Sex Hvy. Puls, 95% G.	9.00	45.00	90
Large Type W. Legs.	6.00	30.00	60
B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.00	30.00	60
N. Hamp. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
Heavy Mixed	5.50	27.50	55

Light Mix $5.00; Day Old Leghorn Cockerels $2.50; Heavy Cockerels $5.50. Less than 100 add 1c a chick. Bloodtested Breeders. Shipped Parcel Post P.P.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box A. McAlisterville, Pa.

WENE CHICKS
Hatches Every Week in the year. Write for Catalog and Price List.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. B72, Vineland, N. J.

MAPLE LAWN CHICKS

100% live del. Postpaid	100	500	1000
Eng. W. Leg. Sex. Pullets, 90% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120
New Hamp. Red Pullets, 90% guar.	9.50	47.50	95
B. & W. Rock, R. I. Red Pullets, 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85
Red-Rock Cross Pullets, 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85
White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65
Bar. & Wh. Rocks and R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80

Day Old Leg. Cockerels $3.-100; H. Cockls., $5.50-100; H. Mix, $6.-100; L. Mix, $5.50. Breeders Blood Tested.
Maple Lawn Poultry Farm, Box D, McAllstervillo, Pa.

BABY AND STARTED CHICKS—Blood Tested and U. S. Approved flocks. Hatches each Wednesday throughout year. Leading Commercial Breeds. Registered Cocker Spaniels. Circular and prices.
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CHICKS— Catalog FREE. Write: McAlisterville Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS— CATALOG FREE. Write: NIEMOND'S HATCHERY, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Baby Chicks— Catalog FREE. CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS— Write for Free Catalog. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box A, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Bert L. Bush, R. I, Marion, N. Y.

ond egg is much larger or smaller than the 24-ounce one. You'll do faster work by keeping your eyes on the left hand, not on the egg scales. However, be sure to weigh every egg that is near the size of the model 24, since many will fool you. Round eggs and long ones weigh heavy.

To make speed, don't put your right hand into the pan with every egg you have weighed. Try to place at least two. When you have weighed one that is over 24 ounces, pick up a larger one before reaching to the pan. This saves both weighing and reaching. When you have weighed a medium, pick up a smaller one. It is easy to hand two obviously large or small ones, one at a time, from the left hand to the right. Then put both into the pan at once. Of course, very large eggs can be quickly picked out of the pail by the handful, without thinking of the scales, unless you are grading the Jumbo size.

Remember — keep your eyes off the scales as much as possible. Incidentally, it might pay you to check those scales. A druggist has tiny avoirdupois weights, 1½ and 2 ounces. Put one of these in your scales, instead of an egg, and see if they are accurate. If your scales do not register ounces, then just remember that 18 ounces to the dozen equals 1½ ounces to the single egg; 24 ounces means 2 ounces apiece. If a two-ounce weight does not raise your scales to the 24 mark, then you are giving overweight since you would have to put on a heavier egg to raise it to 24 ounces. Some scales seem to vary with the shape of the egg; some seem to weigh low around the 18 mark and high near the 24. You may have to allow for overweight or underweight.

—*Subscriber.*

Old Orchards Make Poor Range

Is an old orchard a good place for a pullet range?

We don't advise the keeping of pullets in orchards. Pullets need shade, but it has been found that an old orchard is an excellent place for the type of small insect known as slugs. These act as intermediate hosts for certain parasites, and if the chicks pick them up, they become infected with the parasites. Good range shelters on a clover or alfalfa sod make a better place for raising pullets.

Crooked Breast Bones

Are crooked breast bones the result of early roosting, or is there some other cause?

Early roosting may have some effect, but we think it is one of the least important causes. Probably the two most important causes are an inherent tendency to crooked keels and the absence of vitamin D and minerals in the ration.



"Elsie, is Paw goin' huntin', or did he hear about my folks comin' for a visit?"

BABY CHICKS

CLOVERDALE CHICKS — NEW FREE CATALOG
Shipments Monday, 95% true to Sex Guar.

	Unsexed	95% Pullets	Cockerels
Large Type Wh. Leg. $5.50; Brown and Buff Leghorns	$6.00—100	$10.00	$2.00
Barred Rocks, White Rocks and Rhode Island Reds	5.50—100	8.50	5.00
New Hampshire Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Rocks	6.50—100	8.50	5.00
W. Giants, Sil. Laced Wyandottes, Buff Minorcas and Red-Rock Cross	7.00—100	14.00	5.00

Heavy Mixed Chicks $5.00-100. All CLOVERDALE Chicks are from Blood Tested Breeders. 100% live delivery Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Order from this ad or write for Catalog.
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY, Cloyd Neimond, Prop., Dept. B, McAlisterville, Pa.

STRICKLER'S Extra Profit-Bred BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS
OFFICIAL PENNA. STATE BLOOD-TESTED. R.O.P. MALE MATINGS
QUALITY, SATISFACTION, GUARANTEED.

	50	100	500	1000
ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS	$3.50	$6.75	$32.00	$63.00
SEXED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS	7.00	13.50	66.00	130.00
WHITE ROCKS, BARRED ROCKS, NEW HAMPS.	3.75	7.25	36.00	70.00
WHITE GIANTS, MAMMOTH BRAHMAS	4.50	8.75	42.00	83.00

All Shipments Prepaid; Can ship C.O.D. Prices, Catalog Free.
STRICKLER POULTRY FARMS, Box A, SHERIDAN, PA.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
REDUCTION IN PRICE
BABY CHICKS $8. per 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING,
SPECIAL PRICE ON LARGE ORDERS.
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs. Send for FREE Circular.
JOSEPH TOLMAN — I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE. Dept. B. ROCKLAND MASS.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS
Hatched in Elec. incubators. Hatches on Mon. and Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo catalog.

Cash or C.O.D. Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$6.00	$11.00	$2.00
Barred & White Rocks / R. I. Reds, Wyandottes	6.00	9.00	6.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	7.00	10.00	7.00
B. & W. MINORCAS	6.00	11.00	2.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	8.00	11.00	8.00

RED-ROCK CROSS $6.-100; H. MIXED, $5.50-100. HEAVY BROILER CKL'S (our selection) $5.-100. STARTED LEGHORN PULLETS: 3 wks., $20; 4 wks., $23; 5 wks., $26. All breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS
From Blood Tested Breeders. Electric Hatched.

95% PULLETS GUAR. Will Ship Cash or C.O.D.	Unsex. 100	Pul'ts 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type English Leghorns	$5.50	$11.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	9.00	6.00
Red-Rock Cross	6.50	9.00	6.00
Rock-Red Cross	7.00	9.00	7.00
New Hampshire Reds (Special)	8.00	12.00	6.00
Heavy Mixed	5.00	8.00	5.00

100% live del. We pay postage. Order direct from ad or write for Free Circular giving full details of our Breeders and Hatchery.
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ULSH FARMS CHICKS — PAY
All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction & safe arrival guaranteed.
Shipments Mon. & Thurs.—Unsexed Pullets, Cockerels.

Will Ship C.O.D.	per 100	per 100	per 100
White or Brown Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$3.00
Bl. or Buff. Leg., Anconas	6.50	11.00	3.00
Bar. White or Buff Rocks	6.50	9.00	7.00
W. Wy., N. Hamps, R. I. Reds	6.50	9.00	7.00
Red-Rk. or Rk.-Red Crosses	6.50	9.00	7.00
Lt. Brahmas or Wh. Giants	8.00	9.00	9.00
Heavy Assorted Chicks			$4.95—100.

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

CASH OR C.O.D.	Non-Sexed 100	Pullets 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Hanson	$5.50	$11.00	$2.00
S. C. White Leghorns	6.50	10.00	6.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	11.00	7.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	10.00	7.00
Red-Rock, Rock-Red Cross	5.00	8.00	5.00
Heavy Mixed			

All Breeders Blood Tested, Postpaid. Pullets guaranteed 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for FREE catalog.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS FROM BLOOD TESTED BREEDERS
WHITE P. ROCKS
BARRED P. ROCKS
R. I. REDS
ENG. TYPE LEG.
$5.50-100
Leg. Cockerels $1.50-100; Leg. Pullets $10.-100; Mixed Chicks $5.-100. Will ship C.O.D. Ship every Mon. and Thurs. For less than 100 add one cent per chick.
ELSASSER'S HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets 100% live del.	Str. 100	Pult's 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Eng. Leghorns	$5.50	$11.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	10.00	5.50
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	11.00	6.00
Red-Rock Cross	7.00	11.00	7.50
White & Black Minorcas	6.50	12.00	2.50
Heavy Mixed	5.00	8.00	5.00

All Breeders Bloodtested. Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Get our FREE Catalog. 30 yrs. Breeding experience.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

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BIG BREASTED TURKEYS 5,000 WEEKLY
Bronze, Black, White and Red. Special Breeding Stock. Correctly hatched. Guar. Poults. Prompt delivery. New low prices. Write to:
S. W. KLINE Box 6, MIDDLECREEK, PENNA.

10,000 STARTED TURKEY POULTS
Bronze, W Holland, Bourbon Reds, Narragansett and Black Spanish. 3 weeks to 8 weeks old. Past Brooding stage and ready for range. 50c to $1. ea. F.O.B. Farm. Also day old Poults CIRCULAR.
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Ducklings. Pekins $13.00 hundred, runners $12.00. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.



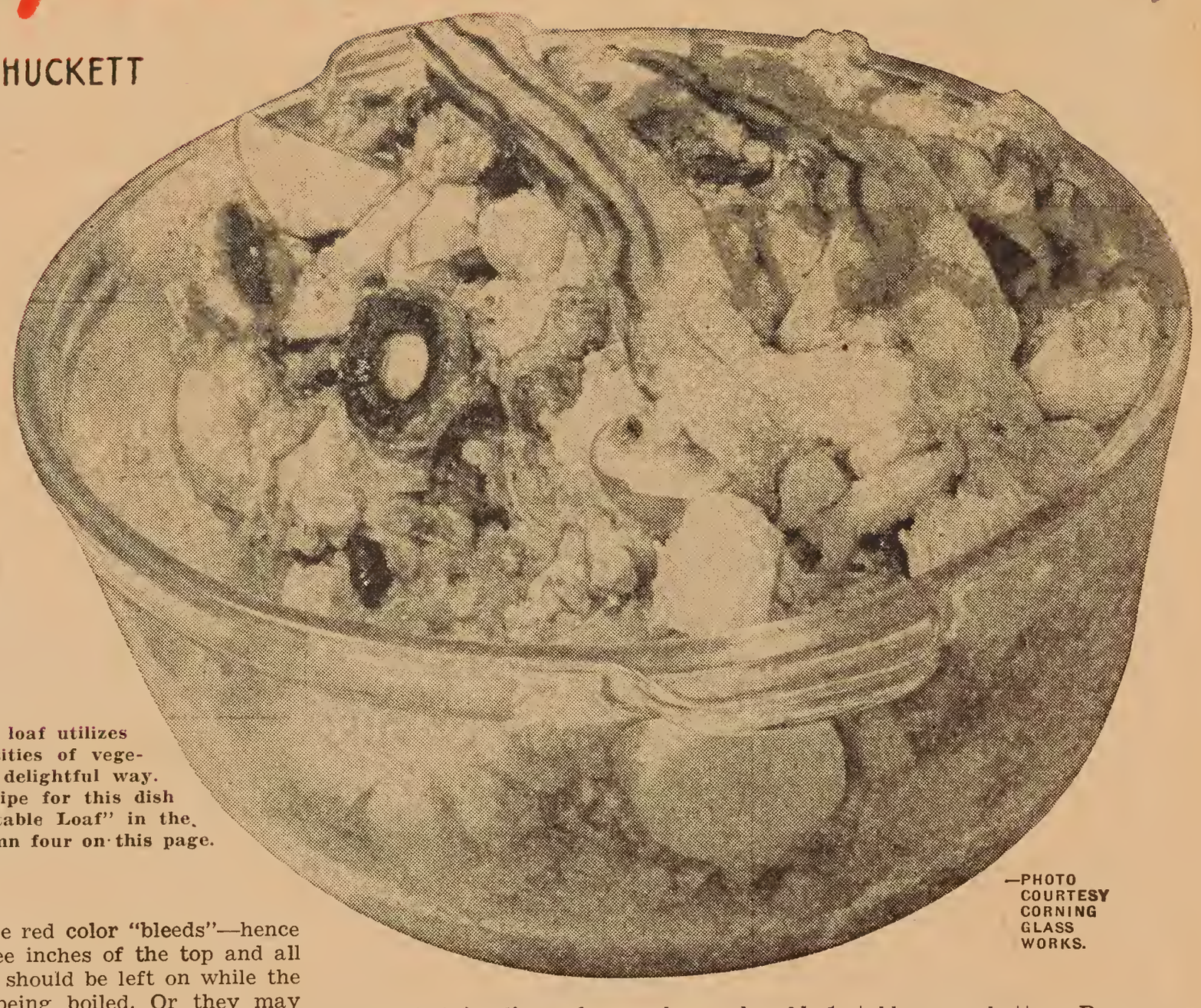
A WATCHDOG Every 40 Rods
That is what our "No Trespassing" signs are. When a fellow sees one of them he knows he's in the wrong if he's caught — so he thinks twice before he barges in.
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Give *Vegetables* A BREAK!

BY MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



—PHOTO COURTESY CORNING GLASS WORKS.

A vegetable loaf utilizes small quantities of vegetables in a delightful way. For the recipe for this dish read "Vegetable Loaf" in the box in column four on this page.

THERE is nothing sadder in the way of food than a poorly prepared vegetable, cooked until it has lost all of its flavor, form and color, not to mention its valuable vitamins and minerals. But just let us take some freshly gathered vegetables from the farm garden, treat them with the respect that they are entitled to in the kitchen, and oh! what a difference in the reception the family gives them at the table.

Vegetables are cooked a far shorter time, and in much less water, than formerly. Garden peas, added to just enough boiling water to cover, will cook in 7 minutes over a good fire, and will keep their flavor and color. Fresh, tender green string beans (which an old cook book recommends cooking for 4 hours!) are at their best when cooked in boiling salted water for not more than 20 minutes.

General rules for cooking all vegetables are:

1. Have water boiling when vegetables are put in.
2. Bring water back to boil as quickly as possible.
3. Stop cooking as soon as tender.
4. Serve as quickly as possible after cooking.
5. Season simply, with butter and salt, and pepper if desired. Other seasonings are spices, curry powder, paprika, bits of bacon or salt pork fried crisp, or sauces.
6. Make use of the liquid in which vegetable is cooked—in sauce, gravy, or save for soup.

Keep Their Color

To keep vegetables GREEN during cooking, remove the cover so that the acid which turns the green coloring brown may escape with the steam. Soda would preserve the green coloring by destroying the acid, but it also destroys vitamins B and C; therefore its addition is not recommended. An easy, tasteful way to cook greens is by panning them. Melt fat in skillet, add chopped greens, cover to keep in steam and cook until tender—15 to 20 min. Remove cover when greens are thoroughly wilted. Sprinkle with flour, mix well, pour in milk or cream, season with salt and pepper. In this way the food value and flavor are kept, while the food value of milk enriches the dish.

Yellow vegetables, an important source of Vitamin A, do not lose color easily in cooking. These are typified by carrots, sweet potatoes, yellow squash, yellow corn and yellow turnips. In cooking yellow vegetables, the general rules applying to all vegetables apply to them.

Red color in vegetables is preserved by addition of acid, vinegar or lemon juice, either during the cooking period or as a sauce afterwards. In the case of beets, the red color "bleeds"—hence two or three inches of the top and all of the skin should be left on while the beets are being boiled. Or they may be diced small and baked in a covered casserole with almost no water to dissolve their pigment. Young, tender beets cook quickly this way.

Vegetables should be used as soon as possible after harvesting, not only so that they can be enjoyed while still crisp and fresh, but also to prevent loss of vitamins and flavor. Such vegetables as asparagus, green peas and corn lose greatly in sweetness if they stand as much as six hours before being used. Standing in water to freshen also dissolves away valuable minerals. It is better to wash vegetables and then let them stand in the hydrator in the refrigerator or in some other cool place to freshen. Green peas, carrots, squash, onions and some other vegetables containing sugar lose their sweetness if allowed to stand in water, because their sugar dissolves in water—both in washing and in cooking. Therefore steaming is better than boiling these particular vegetables.

Vitamins also are lost through cooking vegetables in too much water, or through too long boiling, too much stirring, or sieving them while hot. Cooking young vegetables in their skins helps to prevent loss of flavor. Old ones have to be cut up in order that their woody fibers may be softened by the water or steaming.

One of the best ways to serve vegetables is in the form of salads, for then there is no loss of vitamins or minerals in cooking. The simpler the better for such salads. Take these, for instance: shredded cabbage with grated carrot, thin slices of cucumber and chopped green pepper; grated raw rutabaga and chopped celery; slices of tomatoes and cucumbers on lettuce garnished with onion, radishes, green pepper rings or water cress. The cardinal rule for salad making is: Have the materials and the plate cold; crisp the vegetables; and combine with dressing just before serving.

For your delight during the current season of abundant vegetables, here is a collection of "H.R.'s" favorite vegetable recipes:

Polka Dot Corn Soup

1 pint corn (cooked in water until tender)
1 pint rich milk
1 teaspoon salt
Pepper to taste
2 tablespoons chopped sweet peppers (green and red mixed)

Serve hot with toasted cubes of bread.

Carrots and Corn

6 young carrots
Corn from 6 ears
1 cup thin cream or top milk
1 teaspoon salt
Pepper to taste

Scrub and dice carrots. Cook 20 min. in salted water to barely cover. Add corn, simmer until tender, add cream or top milk and season to taste.

Country Lettuce

½ cup sweet cream
2 tablespoons sugar
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons vinegar
Dash of pepper
Shredded onion

Pour over shredded lettuce and onion just before serving.

Paprika Fritters

2 cups cooked corn
2 beaten eggs
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup cracker crumbs
1 teaspoon paprika

Drop in little balls in deep hot fat and fry 'till brown.

Carrots in Cheese Sauce

10 medium carrots
1 cup medium white sauce
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
½ tsp. salt
Pepper
1 cup grated cheese

Cook carrots in salted water until tender. Drain, add white sauce well seasoned, grated cheese and parsley.

French String Beans

4 tablespoons butter (lightly browned)
1 tablespoon butter
1 pint cooked cut string beans
Egg slices

Brown 4 tablespoons butter lightly, add 1 tablespoon butter. Pour over stringbeans cooked in salted water and drained. Garnish with hard cooked egg slices.

Peppy Beets

12 small new beets

Sauce
½ cup mild vinegar
2 tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon prepared horseradish
1 tablespoon butter

Cook beets until just tender. Skin and heat for 10 minutes in sauce.

Health Salad

On large platter place attractive piles of sliced cucumbers, turnip sticks, carrot rounds, cauliflower flowerets and tomato wedges. Place little cups formed of leaves of lettuce filled with mayonnaise about as a garnish. All ingredients should be young and crisply cold. A crunchy salad for children.

Fried Squash

Slice young patty-pan squash in ¼ inch slices. Season well with salt and pepper, a dash of nutmeg. Fry in hot bacon fat until deep brown.

VEGETABLE LOAF

A vegetable loaf utilizes small quantities of vegetables in a delightful way. Here is a suggested recipe:

3 tbsps. melted butter or other fat
2½ cups soft bread crumbs
1 cup diced cooked carrots
1 cup canned peas or string beans
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup chopped cooked celery
½ cup chopped nuts or
4 tablespoons peanut butter
4 tablespoons liquid from cooked vegetables
2 eggs beaten
Pepper

Mix fat with crumbs; reserve about one-half cup for top of loaf. Mix all ingredients; put into casserole; cover with crumbs; bake in moderate oven 30 minutes. Serve with tomato sauce. May garnish with fried mushrooms and crisp bacon.

CASH CONTEST

SOME cooks have a magic way with vegetables, and like "H. R." (whose interesting vegetable recipes we have been printing for years) are able to combine imagination with proper cooking methods. If you have a favorite vegetable dish recipe of your own, send it to us. We will pay $1.00 each for the best five recipes sent us, 35 cents each for every other recipe that we can use. Address your letter to Home Department, American Agriculturist, Box 367-R, Ithaca, N. Y. Letters must be mailed not later than July 6th.



Milk Desserts and "PICK--UPS"

ROSES, blushing brides, and sweet girl graduates used to be most typical of the month of June, but the dairy cow is now taking the spotlight away from them. June has become Dairy Month, and from coast to coast Americans, young and old, are being urged to use more milk for health's sake.

Whether you're looking for glamour or vitamins, for a better complexion or stronger teeth, for minerals or for just good tasting foods, "milk is your man" say food experts. An adequate amount of it in the diet, declares Dr. H. C. Sherman, professor of Chemistry at Columbia University, "has a striking effect of improving physique and general health, and increasing mental alertness."

To help you use more milk this summer, here are some of Mrs. Huckett's delicious tested recipes for desserts, sauces, and milk shakes:

Vanilla Refrigerator Ice Cream

½ cup sugar
¼ cup white syrup
¼ teaspoon salt
1½ cups milk
2 egg yolks
2 egg whites
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup whipping cream

Set aside two tablespoons of the sugar. Heat the rest of it with salt, syrup and milk to the boiling point and pour gradually over the slightly beaten egg yolks. Cool and freeze to a mush. Beat egg whites until stiff, add the 2 tablespoons of sugar. Beat the cream until just stiff and add it with the vanilla to the beaten whites. Mix both thoroughly with the partly frozen custard; finish freezing. If this recipe is used in a crank freezer, it is not necessary to separate eggs nor to whip the cream in advance, since rapid turning of the dasher beats in air and also tends to smoothen the mixture.

Variations: Chocolate Ice Cream: **2 oz.** (2 squares) chocolate or 6 tablespoons cocoa stirred into hot milk after the mixture is smooth and thick.

Banana Ice Cream: Add ½ cup banana pulp, 2 tablespons sugar, and 2 tablespoons lemon juice to the mixture.

Toppings: A teaspoonful of any good marmalade or jam and a sprinkle of chopped nutmeats if desired.

Peach Sorbet

2 cups water
1 cup sugar
1 cup top milk
8 peaches
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 cup whipped cream

Boil water and sugar 5 min. Peel peaches, slice and run through a sieve. Add to syrup with milk and lemon juice. Freeze to a mush, then fold in the whipped cream. Let stand ½ hour and serve in glasses.

A great field for imagination and ingenuity is the group of beverages using milk as a foundation. Just plain, cold milk is a great refresher; often the addition of material already at hand lifts the drink out of the commonplace. Left over fruit juices or sieved fruit, canned or fresh, maple syrup, a sprinkle of cinnamon or nutmeg, a dash of lemon or orange juice or gingerale or charged water — one can have her own soda fountain at home!

Beverages

Milk Julep: Mix in a beverage shaker ¾ glass milk, 2 tablespoons of fruit or chocolate syrup and one egg.

Honey Blossom: To one glass of milk, add 3 tablespoons extracted honey and a few drops of lemon or orange extract. Shake or mix thoroughly.

Chocolate Pick-Me-Up: Add 2 or 3 tablespoons chocolate syrup or paste to 1 cup of milk, add egg or egg white if desired. Sweeten to taste, stir and serve in tall glasses.

Maple Fizz

¼ cup maple syrup
gingerale
1 quart milk

Add maple syrup to milk and mix well. Pour into tall glasses and fill with gingerale. Serves six.

Raspberry Milk Cocktail

1 pint raspberries or other berries
2 cups water
½ cup sugar

Heat the berries and 1 cup of the water together for about 5 min. and strain. Mix the other cup of water and ½ cup sugar and boil for 10 min. Add the two mixtures, heat thoroughly and bottle to use as a syrup. To each glass of milk, add two or three tablespoons of this syrup.

Caramel Milk Shake

1 teaspoon brown sugar
1 tablespoon caramel syrup
¾ cup milk
⅛ teaspoon vanilla
dash of salt

Mix, shake well and serve cold either plain or with a spoonful of whipped cream on top. To make caramel syrup, melt one cup sugar in a dry pan until brown and smooth; add 1 cup water, stir well and boil 3 minutes. Cool, bottle and use for flavoring milk drinks and dessert.

Chocolate or Cocoa Syrup

½ cup cocoa
½ cup sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
1 cup boiling water

Mix cocoa, sugar and salt in a saucepan. Add boiling water gradually and cook gently 5 min. until a smooth thick paste is formed. Cooking in a double boiler for 20 to 30 min. improves the flavor of the syrup. Put in a covered glass jar and keep in a cold place.

Chocolate Eggnog

1 egg
1 to 2 tbsps. chocolate syrup
¾ cup cold milk
few grains cinnamon

Beat egg slightly, add chocolate syrup, milk and cinnamon. Beat well, strain and serve.

Apricot Eggnog

2 eggs
2½ cups milk
1 No. 2½ can (3½ cups) apricot halves
Few grains salt

Beat egg yolks until thick and stir in milk gradually. Add salt and sieved apricots and juice and fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites and pour into tall glasses. If desired ¼ cup of apricot pulp may be reserved and folded into whipped cream for garnish. Serves six.

SEND FOR THIS BULLETIN

A THREE-CENT stamp will bring you our latest Home Service Bulletin, entitled, "Cooling Drinks", filled with more of Mrs. Huckett's delicious recipes for refreshing summer drinks. Fruit juice drinks as well as more milk shakes and "Nogs" are included in this collection of recipes which make use of materials easily available in any farm home. For a copy, write to Home Department, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose three cents to cover mimeographing and mailing costs.

A Cool Drink for Hot Weather

A good hot weather drink and one which is very colorful is cranberry punch. This is how it is made:

Cranberry Punch

1 can cranberry sauce
2 cups water
1 cup orange juice
½ tablespoon lemon juice
gingerale

Stir cranberry sauce and water together over a low heat until the sauce is dissolved, then remove from heat. Cool and strain. Add the cold fruit juices. Just before serving, add gingerale.

IF YOU LIKE BREAD WITH GLORIOUS OLD-FASHIONED FLAVOR TRY MACA YEAST!



New Fast-Acting Yeast That Keeps Without Refrigeration Gives Bread The Rich, Old-Time Flavor Men Love

IF YOU WANT to learn a priceless secret about baking bread with the kind of old-fashioned flavor men really *"go for"* —try *Maca Yeast* the very next time you bake. Here's a yeast that's winning new friends every day, because it *acts fast and keeps without refrigeration*. But the most *important* reason women use *Maca Yeast* again and again, is that it gives bakings the rich, delicious flavor that brings back old-time memories.

Remember the glorious treat you knew was in store when mother baked bread in the old family kitchen? *Remember* the aroma that told you those nut-brown loaves were soon to be taken out of the oven? *Remember* the *flavor* of those feather-light loaves? Well you can be sure that every red-blooded man has the same fond memories—memories that easily are awakened with bread or rolls you can easily make with *Maca Yeast*.

It's easy to use *Maca Yeast* too—*nothing new to learn!* Just follow your favorite straight dough recipe. But think of the convenience of keeping MACA on the pantry shelf, *with no worries about refrigeration!* And don't forget: MACA is ready to go to work right after you stir it in a cup of lukewarm water!

Until you've used *Maca* it's pretty hard to realize what a remarkable difference this new yeast makes in baking. So try it the *next* time you make bread or rolls. You can get *Maca Yeast* at your grocer's.

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HOW WE SPENT THE FOURTH

By C. A. STEPHENS

IT WAS the morning of the Fourth of July. There was to be a celebration at H———.

The writer — then a lad of twelve — and one of his boy friends, named Ned Wilbur, set off at four o'clock in the morning so as to be at H——— early, for we expected a delightful day and wanted to be in season to enjoy all the sights. The distance was fourteen miles. Neither Ned nor myself had ever been to H———.

We were farm boys, very green and unsophisticated in the ways of the great, naughty world. This little journey was, in fact, one of our first strayings-forth from the home neighborhood. Ned was thirteen years old.

I recollect wearing a jacket of gray-green homespun and pants of the same. But Ned was more stylishly arrayed. Instead of his home-made frock, he had put on his older brother's yellow linen coat, or "duster". It was much too long for him. Despite his straightening up, and the wads of felt that he had put in his boot-heels, the coat came well down to the ground.

Ned had twenty-nine cents to spend, and I had twenty-three. We had each set aside six cents to purchase baker's crackers and smoked herrings for our dinner. The remainder of the money was to go into snap-crackers and patriotism generally.

We did not sleep much the night before, and taking a very early breakfast, set off, as I have said, at four o'clock. As we hurried on, we saw that the country was getting its eyes open. Guns were fired here and there. We heard a cannon booming in the direction of the town. The reports set us half frantic with enthusiasm, and caused us to see visions of the martial splendors of the coming day.

H——— is a village of perhaps eight hundred inhabitants. We reached it between seven and eight in the morning. I recollect that we were half frightened as we entered the main street; but seeing a crowd of boys and men and big dogs in front of one of the shops, we drew near and edged in among them.

The attraction for the moment was a large Newfoundland dog that would hold a snap-cracker on his head, or rather, allow it to be fired lying on his nose. After it had snapped, he would bound and bark and frolic with delight. His master, a boy of about our own age, stood looking on with pride.

But this prodigy was eclipsed by a greater. A thick-set, freckled-faced boy, of thirteen or fourteen, deliberately lighted a cracker, placed it between his teeth as if smoking a cigar, and let it explode. It seemed wonderful to us that he remained unhurt. We eyed that freckled face and stub nose with amazement mixed with awe. I think I should today recognize that hardy youth in any clime or under any flag.

But a still jollier feat attracted our attention. A boy, evidently the owner of a full purse, took a whole bunch of crackers, lighted one end of it, and then turning an old tin pan over it, sat down on the pan. Such a snapping and cracking as followed from under the pan, and such shouts of applause and laughter as greeted this feat, published it the whole length of the street.

Several old farmers in their staunch, thoroughbrace wagons, paused in the road to see the fun. One red-faced man, with a beard like rye stubble in December, laughed loudly from under his vast new palm leaf hat and urged his old horse, which had a little mouse-colored colt hitched to the thill, up into the skirts of the crowd.

But it was a tricksey crowd. While in the midst of his great laugh, "snap" went a cracker under his very boots. Somebody had thrown a handful of lighted crackers under his wagon-seat.

The farmer jumped, the old horse jumped, and the colt jumped. Off went the crackers, "rap, rap, rap." Up blazed the straw in the bottom of the wagon! Stamp, stamp went the man's cowhide boots, treading out the fire!

The crowd roared with laughter. But the old fellow was very angry. Grabbing his white oak whip-stock, he flourished it menacingly; then giving his horse a cut, he drove off without looking back.

This was not a very proper prank; but it set Ned and me laughing to such extent that we bent half double to keep from roaring outright. While we were laughing, "whack" went a cracker under the skirts of Ned's long "duster."

He leaped as if touched with a needle. "Crack, crack," went off two more. Ned whirled to see where they were. "Snap, snap, snap," went a half dozen at once. They were in his coat.

Someone had dropped at least half a bunch in one of the side pockets of the "duster". Ned tore and fought to put them out. Round and round he whirled and jumped.

The crowd, hooting and hawhawing, formed a ring about him. "Whack, whack," spoke the crackers. Fire burst out of the pocket, and the more he whirled, the more it blazed. In short, it burned off the whole side of the thin "duster" before he could put the flame out.

I say before *he* could put it out; for I was so dazed by the calamity and by the outburst of public attention which it drew that I could do nothing but stare at his antics.

As for Ned, he was wild with excitement and anguish of mind at the thought of returning home with the ruined "duster". He charged the trick upon not less than a dozen different boys, each of whom denied it and laughed the louder. To escape the popular admiration which the sight of the burned coat inspired, Ned at length took it off and, rolling it up, carried it under his arm the rest of the day.

Shortly after this, a little urchin secretly pointed out to us a boy in a checked jacket and military cap as the one who had put the crackers in Ned's pocket. We watched that "soldier cap" for the rest of the day.

Just then a voice cried, "The Fantastics had come out!" There was a rush down the street to meet them. We followed the crowd.

A chorus of braying horns and rattling pans announced the appearance of these public humorists. I had never seen a mask till then, nor had Ned.

At the head of the "fantastic" troop, on a lame, rawboned white horse, rode a terrible being, the first sight of whom fairly petrified me with astonishment, not unmixed with terror. Like the great dragon, he was clad in flaming red, and bore a sword fully ten feet long, which he fiercely brandished.

Behind this fearful creature rode other mounted oddities, all grotesquely masked. A rack-cart, containing what purported to be a negro minstrel troupe in full performance, brought up the rear. Drums and horns kept up a tremendous confusion.

It must be remembered that I am describing all this as it looked to a boy's eyes.

Up and down the street rode the "fantastics", greeted everywhere with shouts of laughter. Suddenly, as the procession was passing the spot where a crowd of boys were gaping at the spectacle, the great dragon on the white horse leaped off and rushed at us with a frightful shout. I may safely say that I never was so scared in all my life. I was fairly blind with terror, and ran against everybody. Once the monster got his paw on me; but I sprang frantically away from him. If he had caught me, I think I should have died of fright.

The next thing I knew, I was among a group of young ladies. They wore expansive skirts in those days. Clutching madly at one of these skirts, I ran round and round it, twirling the occupant with me. A parasol was vigorously applied to my head, and the young woman cried, —

"Let go! Let go of me, you little tyke!"

I stared at her with imploring eyes.

"Why, don't be afraid of him, bub," said she, after another look at me. "It's only Tim Jones dressed up."

The dragon had gone.

They were all looking at me and laughing. I slunk away, feeling very sheepish. Ned was waiting for me, grinning, at a little distance.

"Never run headfirst among a mess of girls," said Ned. "But come along; the fellows are all going down to the pond. They are going in swimming."

Down to the pond we all went, and soon the water was full of white and yellow-skinned boys, each of whom had left his clothes on the sand.

We had not, however, lost sight of that "soldier-cap". While the boys were in the water, a short distance from the shore, Ned was guilty of an act, which, as I look back upon it today, I cannot commend.

Coming ashore, he took one of "soldier-cap's" shoes, put a stone in it, and tossed it out into three or four feet of water. It sank.

When the owner came to dress, he naturally missed his shoe, and there was no small stir about it. We left him, with one foot bare, searching for it. Served him right, we thought.

After eating our smoked herrings and dry baker's crackers, moistened by a glass of lemonade, we invested our remaining funds in snap-crackers and torpedoes, and settled down to the enjoyment of popping them, one at a time.

By four o'clock we were to have started for home; but learning that fireworks were to be set off in the evening, our anxiety to see the display overcame our prudence.

It was not, however, without some ugly misgivings that we saw the sun about to set and thought of the long miles between us and home; for much of the way led through woods and half-cleared tracts. A heavy shower, too, had risen in the west and was passing with tremendous thunder peals off to the eastward; and other clouds lay in a dark bank in the southwest.

But our intense curiosity kept us waiting; and, indeed, we had to wait till past eight o'clock. It had grown dark, and the rockets, going up one after the other, did really make a very pretty spectacle. The enjoyment of the sight made us forget both our anxiety and the fatigue of the long day.

To make the most of the fireworks,

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THERE ain't a thing that puts the vim in me like goin' for a swim, I like to go down in the crick behind the willows, growin' thick, and dive into the swimmin' hole, and splash around a while and roll. It cools my head and cools my back, when I git feelin' tired and slack a swim just peps me up again, it's good for any ache or pain. If I were someone else, I'd wish that I could just be born a fish, all thru their life they never sweat, but swim around where it is wet, there ain't no livin' creature that is half as happy where he's at as fishes, they have got us beat, and if they ain't got hands or feet they've got the finest place to live, so both my hands and feet I'd give and never have another wish if I could only be a fish.

The next best thing to soothe my soul is this here ample swimmin' hole, I pity folks in places where there ain't no crick to wet their hair, there ain't no place to dive nor jump, their water all comes out the pump. They crowd into a little tub to take a bath, and tho they scrub, the satisfaction isn't there, they haven't got much room or air. I like to do my bathin' out, where I can dive and splash and shout, or maybe sit awhile and soak and watch the squirrels play in the oak. A feller surely likes a swim to soak the meanness out of him, it mellows up your hide and soul, a-floatin' in the swimmin' hole.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Green Fields

Green fields hold all of life for me,
Green fields where cattle stand
And idly chew their cuds or graze —
Green fields on every hand
And brown fields, too, hold much of life
For those who love the sod,
Who sow the seed and leave it then
To sun and rain and God.

Green fields hold all of life for me,
Green fields I love, and brown;
They hold the peace that cannot dwell
In city or in town.
Oh, acres wide of green and brown
You speak of wind and sun,
Of planting time and harvest time
And work that must be done!

—*Ruth M. Haswell, Delmar, N. Y.*

those in charge set them off very slowly, so that it was near ten o'clock before the last rocket was lighted.

Ned then drew a long breath. "Come on," said he; and we set our faces homeward.

It was so dark that we had almost to grope our way out of the town. Thunders were muttering all around the skies. But we had no acquaintances with whom we could stop in the village. We had not even a copper left. Home was the only haven left us.

For the first mile we went at a dog-trot; but our feet, blistered by walking and standing all day, were so sore that presently we settled into a walk, which ere long changed into a limp. How we kept the road and made the right turns, I cannot now quite explain; for it was so dark we could not even see the bushes alongside the road.

At length, the lightning began to play across the sky, and the thunder to roar heavily. The flashes lit up the country, far and wide, but instantly left us in utter blackness. The claps of thunder made the ground tremble.

Another shower was coming. The day had been very hot and sultry. Presently it began to rain and hail. By a flash of the lightning we caught a glimpse of a building a little way ahead, and ran towards it, struggling with the mighty gusts of wind.

Another flash showed it to be a barn. We ran to it. The great doors were in the end next the road. Ned pulled away the prop which held them together, and we crawled in.

Scarcely were we inside than something seized Ned by the neck and left shoulder with a frightful grip. He jumped and screamed, —

"Help! Murder!"

Scared half out of my senses, I pushed open the door and leaped out into the rain, and after a hard struggle and much kicking, Ned got away and came tumbling against me.

FORGOTTEN

By Gordon Thomas.

Deserted houses in this place
Mask loneliness in quaint disguise,
With window boards across each face
Like fingers held to tired eyes.

Just then we heard a little colt whinny in the barn, and we guessed in a moment that it was a colty's mother that had collared Ned.

Not caring to brave another contest with a mare's teeth in the dark, we ran to the lee of a stack of straw, which had stood exposed through the winter. Digging into the south side of it, we got in a little way under the stack. It rained for more than an hour in torrents; yet we managed to keep most of our bodies dry.

"Might as well stay here till morning," Ned said; and I do not recollect much more that night. We were utterly tired out and demoralized.

The sun was shining when I waked up. We crawled out, feeling stiff and sore enough, and hungry as young tigers. We were covered from head to foot with mud, wheat beards and chaff; but Ned had kept hold of the burnt coat through all the perils of that eventful night. We set off for home again, and had gone about three miles when we saw a horse and wagon coming. It was Ned's father and the writer's grandfather, coming to look us up.

"We shall catch it now!" said Ned.

But they did not say much to us, save to bid us get into the back part of the wagon; and after we had given an account of our adventures, they contented themselves by saying that "they hoped it had learned us something." It had. We felt very wise in the ways of the world for a long time afterwards.

Personal Problems

Love . . . or Loneliness?

Dear Lucile: I am twenty years of age, with more than a high school education. So far in my life I have had very little chance to make acquaintances and cultivate friendships with the opposite sex. My parents are kind and loving, but usually disapprove of boy friends—no matter whom. That is the reason why I wish the unbiased opinion of a stranger. This problem is so vitally important to me.

Two months ago, while working away from home, I met a man a few years older than I. He is a clean, wholesome man, but since childhood has had the use of but one eye. However, his kindness and consideration for me make me overlook that. He is able to earn a living, but so far has stayed at home with his parents, being the last of a large family to marry.

I have enjoyed his friendship and value it highly. A short time ago he told me of his love and his hope of our marriage in the future. I told him I did not care enough for him now to give an answer and that I thought it better to discontinue our friendship. He admits that I am right in not considering marriage at my age, but declares his willingness to wait if only I will allow him to come to see me frequently and will give him some definite promise as to the future.

I want to do what is right and fair to him, for I believe he sincerely cares for me. Sometimes I wonder if I could ever care enough for him, or if it is only this man's friendship which has made my life less lonely. My question is: Is it fair to this man to continue our relationship, knowing that I may never care for him as he wishes? I will have to give him some sort of answer soon. Please suggest the fair and square thing to do.—*Mae.*

In considering your case, I should think you might carry out a part of your friend's request, that of allowing him to call frequently, but I would not feel obligated to give him a *definite* promise as to the future. That would be the same as an engagement between you, and that, as I understand it, you do not want.

Certainly this young man's affliction should not count against him since he has shown his ability to earn a living in spite of it, but since you are young and as you say, have not met many young men, I think you are wise in wanting to wait until you have met a few more before promising this first one with whom you have had your first close friendship.

In the meantime, you could fairly continue your friendship, I should think, making it clear to the man that you are doing so on a 50-50 basis — a chance that you might learn to care for him, but an equal one that you never could.

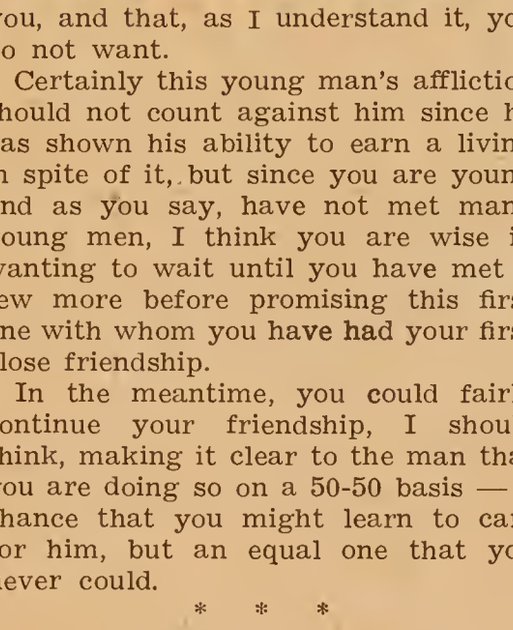
* * *

You Have No Obligation

Dear Lucile: I am a girl of 25 years and for the last five years one of our neighbor boys has hung around me. But he only takes me out eight or nine times in a year and whenever he does take me he always takes his sister along and she always seems kind of jealous of me. When they go to their relations they never take me along, not even when there is a party, but if I go to any party without them they get terribly jealous of me.

Because this neighbor boy always hangs on me my father won't let me go with other fellows and for this reason I feel like leaving home so I can go with other friends. What would you do if you were in my place? I like this neighbor boy but I do not like it that he takes me out so seldom and then when I go anywhere he gets so jealous.—*M. K. H.*

As long as this neighbor boy takes you out so very seldom and since you have reached the age where you can rely on your own judgment as to what you wish to do I can see no reason why you should not go with others when they ask you. Certainly as long as you are not engaged to this boy and owe no obligations to him or his sister I do not think you need worry about how they act when you accept invitations from other folks.



"Oh, nothing much, just sitting here looking at your picture."

Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from Page 7*)

home in New Britain of Albert P. Marsh, long-time worker for the Order and a visitor at some time in nearly every Grange hall in Connecticut. For a considerable period Mr. Marsh served on the legislative committee of the State Grange. He was a vigorous figure at the State Capitol in Hartford and was one of the group of leaders who several years ago successfully conducted the campaign to "Get Connecticut Out of the Mud," which resulted in an annual appropriation of $3,000,000 for improvement of rural highways of the state.

* * *

PONKAPOAG JUVENILE, No. 42, in Massachusetts, is very proud of the fact that twin boys in its membership occupy the respective stations of master and overseer. They are Robert and Roy Gelpke and are so identical in every feature that should they change stations at some meeting probably none of their fellow members would be aware of the shift. Both are promising boys who love their Juvenile and are eager to make it function successfully.

Good Books to Read

I Married Adventure,
Osa (Mrs. Martin) Johnson.

When as a Kansas schoolgirl Osa Leighty thought of the future, she never dreamed that it would include marriage to Martin Johnson and 20 years of life and adventure in dangerous jungles in all corners of the world. On their first expedition to Borneo, armed with old, clumsy photographic equipment, they narrowly escaped being the chief ingredients at a cannibal feast, and between their first and last trips they encircled the globe six times. Their equipment gradually changed to the most up to date types available, and by means of airplanes they were able to picture parts impassable by road. The whole book is a lasting memorial to the world's greatest photographic explorer.—J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Pa. $3.50.

Good Movies to See

EDISON, THE MAN. Spencer Tracy portraying the conquests of genius, the wonder of what one man did to benefit the world.

FLORIAN. Near old Vienna was a farm where the Emperor Francis Joseph's white Lippizan horses had been bred for generations. There a colt is born, with all the perfections for which his ancestors had been famous. The picture is built around the fortunes of this colt. The story of the picture is written by Felix Salten, well known as the author of "Bambi."



Smart and Slimming--

SLIMMING lines, particularly princess effects, usually with flaring skirts, continue to hold first place and are charmingly interpreted in prints. Big dogwood blossoms, colonial bouquets, stripes, scrolls, fleur-de-lis plumes and polka dots in every conceivable size and shape, are some of the very popular prints.

A perky bonnet or bonnet-type hat, mostly flowers, makes a charming part of such a costume. Jackets, whether cut out of the same or matching material, or of contrasting, add another note of femininity. Besides, they are extremely practical.

PRINCESS DRESS BOLERO PATTERN No. 3184 exemplifies extreme good style features. Edge the sweetheart neck and cuffs with crisp lace for added femininity. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material for dress; 1 yard for bolero.

LITTLE GIRL'S FROCK PATTERN No. 3297 also emphasizes the slimming lines. Furthermore it buttons all the way down the front to help the small person who is learning to dress herself. Patterns for the delightful applique and for the panties are included. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4 requires 2¼ yards of 39-inch material for dress and panties.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new summer fashion catalog.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

EXCEPT for "the shootin'" which may begin any day, this country is actually at war. We have already begun the complicated and cumbersome task of mobilizing a democracy. Before we are through with it we will find that this mobilization is a painful and exceedingly uncomfortable process. The experience may toughen us and harden us as a people, but we aren't going to like it.

Extreme Centralization

After the fashion of the day, we shall move rapidly—much too rapidly I am afraid—toward extreme centralization of authority in the hands of a few executives. For one, I shall not object to the loss of the personal liberty such centralization entails, provided (1) that power is centralized in the hands of competent, patriotic men; (2) that it is not used for political purposes; (3) *that when I become a party to any delegation of authority over my individual liberties a method of returning the freedom which I am giving up for the period of the emergency is also worked out in advance and agreed upon.*

Cases in Point

For example, I can see the federal government taking over the control of all radio stations. I shall not object. But I would like to insist that before we permit our government to take such a step we also commit it, and even work out the details, to hand back the stations to their present owners at the earliest possible moment.

Here in the Northeast we have the strongest, most effective system of county farm and home bureaus in the country. *They are strong and effective because they are largely controlled by local committees of farm men and women and largely financed by local funds.*

I can foresee the Secretary of Agriculture demanding the federal direction of farm and home bureaus in order to deal with food problems. County associations, whether they like it or not, may have to stand aside for the federal government. If this issue ever arises, however, I hope that every county farm and home bureau committee in the country will demand an agreement from the federal authorities *to return the bureaus to their present degree of local control at the first opportunity.*

Fighting for Democracy

"Short of shootin'" we are already in the present war because we believe in the maximum of individual freedom and in the ways of a democracy.

One thing we must not do is to give up what we are fighting for in order to make an effective fight.

It is conceivable that we shall most effectively protect democracy if we insist on the maximum of democratic procedure, even when we are fighting.

APOLOGY

I am in receipt of the following letter under date of June 8, 1940, from W. C. Muenscher, Professor of Botany and Weed Specialist in the Experiment Station at Cornell University:

"I have read the *American Agriculturist* for years. Sometime ago I subscribed for it in order to have it to refer to when I receive inquiries or questions raised by your discussions on your page on 'Kernels, Screenings and Chaff.'

"In the June 8, 1940, issue, page 22, under the subject 'Yellow Rocket and Mustard' you make a statement that is rather misleading. Referring to 'whether or not mustard seed which went through a silo would germinate, you state that 'no one at the College of Agriculture could answer this question.' I assume that this reference is to the New York State College of Agriculture.

"Now since I do not know to whom your inquiry was directed, I cannot say where this unfortunate 'slip up' occurred. Had your inquiry come to my attention, I should have informed you that seeds of wild mustard and yellow rocket do not come through a good silo in a viable condition. This is also true for mustard seeds in stacks of pea-vine silage. This information, obtained by experiments in the Botany Department, has been available for fifteen years. A short summary of these results was released in 1935 as a 'Farm Radio Brief' from the Cornell Station. The original experiments were set up in response to requests for information on this point by farm bureau agents and farmers."

I owe Professor Muenscher an apology for not having known more about the good work he had done on weeds and particularly for not having gone directly to him when I tried to find out whether or not the seeds of wild mustard and yellow rocket will grow after being in silage for a period of time.

My apology should be doubly profuse because I made the same mistake sometime ago and was picked up, as I remember it, by one of Professor Muenscher's students.

If Professor Muenscher will accept my apology, perhaps some good can still come out of the whole situation, namely, a lot of you folks will learn for the first time that mustard and yellow rocket seeds are killed in silage and therefore that grass silage is one of a number of practical means of fighting the spread of these two weeds.

FROZEN PIGS

For a number of years we have been taking in around six hundred dollars twice a year from a bunch of pigs we pasture down in the woods where no one ever sees them.

This spring, despite the fact that we topped the market for two-hundred-and-twenty-pound shoats on the day they were sold (at six dollars and thirty cents per hundredweight), our spring pig check was only two-thirds as large as usual.

There were a few smaller shoats that we did not sell. Two of these we killed about the first of June. In a period of three days these pigs, all divided up into cuts ready to roast or fry and properly wrapped, were frozen solid, including the sausage, in our farm quick-freezing and cold storage box.

The boys on the farm think that there is a lot worse food in the world than roast pork and gravy, especially in haying time.

Meanwhile, we have our first strawberries today (June 10) and will begin to freeze up what we can't eat of these so that we can have fresh strawberry shortcake whenever we want it next winter.

A plentiful supply of rhubarb and asparagus has already been frozen this spring, and there are still a dozen turkeys left in the box from the lot we froze last fall, and the last few pieces of half a steer.





Down Mexico Way

By H. E. Babcock, Jr.

(Above) Bonny and Belle have just presented us with the last two of our five mule colts. In addition to planting half of our 235 acres of cotton and 75 acres of wheatland maize, they have worked as part of the three four-horse teams which have cultivated the cotton land twice. By the time the cotton is ready for its third cultivation these two mares will be ready to go back to work.

(Left) Jurl Marshall is our boss teamster, responsible for keeping twelve to eighteen horses in shape to go in the field at any time. He is somewhat handicapped by the occasional birth of a colt, but with three geldings in addition to seventeen mares he has not failed to keep our horses at a par of eighteen ready for work each day.

(Below) Red, first of this year's crop of mule colts, which at the present time numbers five. At pasture we have seven mule colts and a horse colt. The mule colts were weaned during the winter and at local prices, regardless of size or condition, would bring us sixty-five dollars apiece, if we cared to sell them.





Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

She Didn't Bite

On May 14 a man with a new car, license 734-360 (Texas), loaded with fur coats, called at my door and said he would sell me a fur coat dirt cheap as he was on his way to Canada and didn't want to take them over. He didn't sell me a coat because I had read in *American Agriculturist* about a similar case. We wouldn't be without your splendid paper. You can print this letter as it may save someone else from a so-called bargain.—*Mrs. P. L., New York.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: A later letter from this subscriber states that after the above letter had been posted, she decided to telephone the State Police. A Trooper found the fur dealer, inspected the furs, and decided that the coats were made of rabbit skin and that the price at which they were being offered was far in excess of their value. Of course there is no law against charging all you can get for anything you have to sell, and the usual procedure in such cases is to advise such an agent that he would be very wise to leave the neighborhood without attempting to sell any more rabbit skin coats.

* * *

A Dollar a Week

A company in Philadelphia has an unique way of catching suckers. A man calls on you, explaining that you pay one dollar a week for a certain number of weeks and then a drawing takes place. If you are the lucky chap, you get your suit of clothes for half price. If you do not win, then after you have paid in the full amount, they send a man around with samples, he measures you, and your suit is sent on to you.

BUT, here is the joker — after you have paid in a certain amount, they notify you that you MUST go to Philadelphia to get your suit and pay the balance due on it. The man collecting does not come around any more. You are left holding the bag. I am a sucker to the extent of $22.00. There are quite a few others with me.

I am writing this so you can print it if you wish. I feel that, with summer coming on, they will try this game in other places.—*G. R. B., New Jersey.*

* * *

Hay Trouble

"A man representing a dealer in hay bought a car-load from me. He was here three times and looked at the hay in the barn. He was also at the car when the hay was loaded and inspected each bale as it was placed. I was given a draft in payment and I put it in the bank. The next day it was returned as payment had been stopped. Later I received a letter from the dealer finding a lot of fault with the hay and said that he would make some payment on it. The hay was all right when it went into the car and I have sold some from the same mow for $12.00 per ton."

Until we get more evidence, it cannot be said with certainty that this is a deliberate attempt to chisel on an agreed price. We can however, say this, that complaints of this nature occur so frequently and regularly that our suspicions have been aroused. It is a misdemeanor to give a check without money in the bank but it is not a misdemeanor to stop payment, find fault with the quality and finally settle for a price much lower than that agreed upon. Where a buyer's agent has every opportunity to inspect the hay we can see no justification for finding fault with it after it is loaded on the car.

* * *

Found Guilty

We recently told you about the trial at Syracuse, New York, of the officers and salesmen of the Traffic Inspectors Training School, on a charge of using the mail to defraud. Mr. Robert J. Leamy, Assistant U. S. Attorney, writes that this corporation and five of its officers and salesmen were found guilty by the jury. The corporation was fined $2500. The president, Charles Van Buren, was sentenced to serve two years and eight months in the Lewisburg Penitentiary. Other officers and salesmen convicted were given terms ranging from six months to two years and four months.

* * *

"Quack, Quack"

"Recently a man called upon a friend of mine who is ill with Arthritis. He claimed he had a wonderful medicine that would cure anything. He explained that all sickness came from acid in the blood and that his dope would drive it out. He wanted $20.00 for four or five packages of the stuff. I tried to discourage her but she was much impressed by his fine words. Your Service Bureau has saved me from making some foolish mistakes."

You did exactly right. Reputable doctors are not driving the roads drumming up trade. Furthermore his claim that he had a medicine that would "cure anything" is too ridiculous to consider for a minute.

* * *

She Broke the Chain

Some years ago when I was residing in New York City, a friend of mine inveigled me into buying a coupon from her for the price of $1.00. I was then a member of this chain business. It happened to be a turkish bath towel concern, located in Paterson, New Jersey. In order to get these six wonderful large bath towels, I would have to send an additional $3.00 to the company. They would then send me three more coupons to sell to some of my friends. They in turn would have to sell three coupons before I would receive my towels. My friends, however, were not as gullible as I was, and consequently I was left holding the bag, so to speak.

I wrote the company and explained to them that I was unable to dispose of my three coupons, and would they be kind enough to send me a couple of towels at least. I did not ask for my money back. They wrote me that it would be impossible for them to send me any towels as it would break this endless chain, etc. I lost no time in reporting them to the postal authorities in New York, and I am confident that they were put out of business for using the mails to defraud people for I never heard any more about this firm nor any other chain business.

Needless to say, my family ribbed me plenty for being so gullible. This may serve to help some of your readers who might be faced with a similar experience.—*Mrs. A. H., Maine.*

Some Claims Recently Settled By the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
T. C. Vaughan, Greenville (refund on tennis racquet)	$ 7.50
Wm. B. Platt, Jr., Southampton (protested check made good)	250.00
Mrs. Stephen R. Braley, Schroon Lake (refund on a mail order)	2.00
Laverne N. Croft, Strykersville (refund on a mail order)	3.12
John Furnett, Ogdensburg (adjustment on order of livestock)	5.00
Mrs. Grace L. Smith, Roxbury (part settlement on a claim)	15.00
H. F. Hendrickson, Bridgehampton (part payment on claim)	4.34
J. A. Geerken, Newark Valley (returns for eggs sold)	18.16
Mrs. Anna E. Chase, Oaks Corners (protested checks made good)	18.18
Clarence C. Lull, St. Johnsville (refund on livestock)	12.50
NEW JERSEY	
Jacob S. Hursh, Lafayette (adjustment on order baby chicks)	13.65
PENNSYLVANIA	
B. W. Russell, Enon Valley (adjustment on mail order)	.42
James L. Frawley, Towanda (protested check made good)	7.28
MAINE	
Mrs. Arthur Simpson, Newport (part payment on account)	1.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Leon W. Towle, Concord (protested checks made good)	118.50
George F. York, Northumberland (payment received on lumber)	21.00
VERMONT	
Mrs. Arthur Leavitt, Bethel (refund on mail order)	1.00
TOTAL	$480.49

TWO POLICYHOLDERS RAN INTO EACH OTHER



This is one of the wrecked cars.

EACH DRIVER was badly hurt. Fortunately each carried our travel accident insurance policy and each received $130.00 in weekly benefits. You never know when you are going to need the protection of a travel accident insurance policy.

Mr. Hollis McPherson
Holcomb, N. Y.,
writes:

"With appreciation and gratitude we want to thank you and Mr. Reed, your agent, for his kindness and your promptness in paying my claim for $130.00.

"In the accident I received a fractured hip and a dislocated lower jaw, so this payment is very acceptable.

"It helps pay the extra bills. Five members of our family carry this insurance."

Mr. Norman Richardson
Clifton Springs, N. Y.,
writes:

"Have received your check for $130.00 payment on account of the automobile accident which occurred in the town of Canandaigua.

"My injuries were, compound fracture of the left leg and fractured collarbone.

"This payment I appreciate very much and I will always say a good word for this insurance policy which I believe is the best."

Keep Your Policy Renewed

We suggest that you choose the new policy costing $2.00 a year which provides added protection particularly on pedestrian accidents. $1,000.00 is paid for the loss of life or $10.00 a week for as many as thirteen weeks for total disability on the accidents covered by this policy.

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N.A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT
POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

THE G.L.F. PAGE

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



Husky Pullets

The chief benefits pullets get from this kind of range are sunshine, fresh air, and exercise. They are healthy and well grown because they have had plenty of Starting & Growing Mash, plus grain, grit, and water. Pullets need these things on range just as much as they do indoors, although a really green, leafy range will reduce feed consumption somewhat. With egg prices low, it's hard to spend money on rearing pullets. But wherever prices may go, a well-grown pullet will be better property next fall and winter than an undersized, poorly developed bird.



Grass Silage

The fact that not much hay was carried over from last winter makes it doubly important to get full value out of this year's great grass crop. Grass silage will help, particularly when the weather is not right for haying, by enabling you to get the first crop off in time to give the second cutting a good start. Ensiling a weedy crop will prevent the weeds from going to seed, and few weed seeds will survive the process. Silage can be made from any crop that is used for hay by adding Silo-Phos or molasses. G.L.F. Service Agencies will supply either one, and tell you how much to use.

All dairy feed ingredients except corn and molasses have decreased in price in the past ten months. G.L.F. dairy feed formulas—excepting the super feeds—have been adjusted to use more of the lower-priced ingredients and less of the costlier products.

The formula changes, which went into effect June 12, involve increased use of corn distillers' dried grains and linseed meal, reduction of ground soybeans, and putting oat feed (which has dropped $5.00 a ton) back into the 18% and 24% Cow Feeds.

Total digestible nutrients (T.D.N.) remain the same in 20% Exchange Dairy and are slightly higher in 24% Milk Maker, 18% Legume Dairy, and 20% Cow Feed. Feeding value of 18% Cow Feed and 24% Cow Feed is reduced, but these feeds remain comparatively economical on a basis of cost per 100 lbs. T.D.N.

★ ★ ★

To Ithaca this week, as they do each June, came the G.L.F. district men, to get ready for the Patrons' Annual Meetings which will be held in nearly 600 communities this summer. Through these meetings, users of G.L.F. keep control of their cooperative in their own hands by choosing committeemen who represent them in the election of G.L.F. directors. Few evenings this summer will be better spent than the one you spend at your Patrons' Annual Meeting.

★ ★ ★

Each year G.L.F. provides a 20% summer feed for those who prefer to use a feed containing no molasses during the summer. SUMMER DAIRY is now available. The formula:

460	lbs.	Corn Gluten Feed
100	"	41% Soybean Oil Meal
200	"	34% O. P. Linseed Meal
260	"	Wheat Bran
440	"	Hominy Feed & Corn Meal
100	"	Oat Mill Feed
400	"	Corn Distillers' Dried Grains
15	"	Dicalcium Phosphate
5	"	Ground Limestone
20	"	Salt
2000	"	SUMMER DAIRY
1524	"	Total Digestible Nutrients

Protein—minimum—20.00%
Fat—minimum— 4.00%
Fiber—maximum—10.00%
Digestible Protein — 17.90%

★ ★ ★

7,840,618 feed bags were returned in good condition to G.L.F. mills during the 10 months ending May 31. Total payments to senders of used bags: $650,000. Six out of every 10 bags now being used for G.L.F. feeds are bags that have already made one or more trips to the farm.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. . . ITHACA, N.Y.



Cultivating

The home garden needs frequent, shallow cultivating to get the weeds without injuring the roots of the crop. Tools like the Unico cultivator shown here do the job a lot faster than a hoe. Thinning the plants (below) so they have plenty of room to grow is another worthwhile chore.



FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00
THREE YEARS FOR $2.00
PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

JULY 6, 1940

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Cheese for Snowballs on ANDY JACKSON'S LAWN



↑ The great North Country of New York, once famous as one of the largest cheese-producing sections in the world. Don't miss the interesting story on this page about the old cheese-making days.

Photos—Courtesy New York State Fair.



The big cheese which attracts so much attention at the New York State Fair always makes one wonder if northern New York dairymen did not miss a bet when they stopped making cheese to take on all of the troubles of shipping fluid milk. See editorial.

A True Story of the Development of Dairy Produce in New York State

BY ROBERT GARD

COLONEL MEACHAM was a man of imagination. No one who knew him in 1834, when he lived on his farm near Oswego, New York, doubted it. Always his active mind was playing with the idea of an invention or a scheme of promotion. He was a respected citizen; indeed, his neighbors considered him a bit grandiose and regarded him as perhaps the master showman of the countryside.

Colonel Meacham was a firm believer in the value of dairy products, and in accord with his belief he developed a large herd of milk cows. Just what breed these cows were, I do not know, but I do know that there were a hundred and fifty of them and that they were all giving some milk in 1836. This was a considerable herd of milk cows in those days, especially when it wasn't easy to dispose of milk. People made lots of cheese, but New York cheese wasn't especially well known, and the markets were apt to favor New England and Pennsylvania cheese to that manufactured in the upper reaches of New York.

It was a real problem—this business of disposal—and Colonel Meacham decided one day that he was the man to solve it. He let his vivid imagination dwell on the matter, and as a result his neighbors were amazed to see a great cheese-hoop in the process of construction in the Colonel's barn—a hoop fifteen feet in diameter and over seven feet high. Then everybody began saying that the Colonel was crazy and was really getting too grandiose for Oswego, but the Colonel knew what he was about and bore all the jests in silence.

He saved the milk of his hundred and fifty cows for seven days and filled that cheese-hoop to the brim with curds—and the *cheese* was on its famous way.

In the days necessary for the cheese to harden and become a cheese, the Colonel carried about with him a mysterious and irking air which led to all sorts of conjecture in the countryside. Some said that he was making the cheese to tempt the numerous rats so they would let the corn alone. Others hinted that the Colonel had let his imagination run away with him and had become a little queer. Still others said that he was going to exhibit the cheese in the town square at Oswego—but no one *knew* what was really in the Colonel's mind.

When at length that cheese was hard and had become a cheese, the Colonel went about the countryside asking all the people who had grey horses to come and bring them to his house on a certain day in the fall. People were very much perplexed, but they left off their fall plowing and brought their grey horses. They didn't know whether it was to be a horse show or a pulling contest or queer kind of bee, but they came out of natural curiosity. A few hinted that it had some- (*Turn to Page* **9**)

How We Keep Our Poultry Disease-Free, See Page 3.

Your Questions Answered

Herd Classification

What is meant by the term "herd classification"?

HERD CLASSIFICATION is an attempt to group dairy animals by type. It is officially recognized by the Holstein-Friesian Association and the American Jersey Cattle Club when the classification is done by a breed representative; but other breeds are also classified, usually by a committee appointed by the county breed association.

To be classified, the herd must have been enrolled in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association for several years. The classification committee visits the dairy farm and divides the animals into six groups — poor, fair, good, good plus, very good, and excellent.

A "poor" animal is one judged by the committee to be unworthy to represent the breed. When a cow is classified as "fair", the Holstein and Jersey Clubs will not register the bull calves. The "good" group has been called the "great mediocre majority" so far as type is concerned; while the "good plus" group makes up that group which is just above the average.

The group designated as "very good" includes animals that you will find taking prizes at county fairs and frequently bringing top prices at cattle sales. An animal in the "excellent" group will usually land near the top of her class when shown at state fairs. Frequently a high producing herd may be classified with only one animal, and sometimes none, designated as "excellent."

This classification has no relation to production. The best producing cow in the herd may be classified as "good" or "good plus" but when averages on a large number of animals that have been classified are summarized, there is a direct relationship between classification and production. On the average, the animals in the higher classifications have the best production.

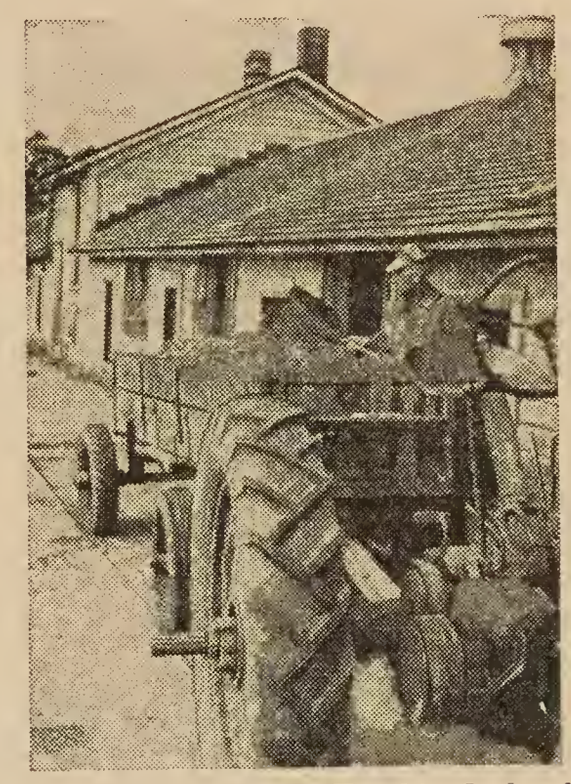
Frequently a cow that produces heavily, but is poor in type, does not have the vigor and stamina for a long productive life. The animal showing good type for the breed is the one that stays in the herd until she is 10 or 11 years old. Remembering this, the herd classification committee are usually rather severe in classifying younger animals and just a bit lenient in classifying older cows. However, younger animals can be reclassified, and if they stand up, they are often moved up into the next class.

A dairyman who has production records on his herd and whose herd has been classified, has the information needed for a breeding program to improve his herd, both as to type and production.

* * *

Raises Grain for Hens

Cleaning a laying house on the farm of Francis Townsend, Cazenovia, N. Y. When fields are available, manure is loaded into a spreader and taken di-



rectly to the fields. For his flock of between 2,000 and 3,000 laying hens, Mr. Townsend grows considerable grain. He says:

"I doubt if it would be profitable to grow grain to sell, but so long as grain prices are pegged by government action, I can grow grain to feed on the farm and make money at it. I have the land and I have the manure. I usually have 20 acres of wheat, 5 acres of spring grain, and 5 acres of husking corn. The corn is fed whole, beginning when the chickens are four weeks old."

Mr. Townsend's program for rearing pullets has an unusual angle. He has four ranges which are used in rotation, but these are never plowed or cultivated. When not used for pullet ranges, they are pastured.

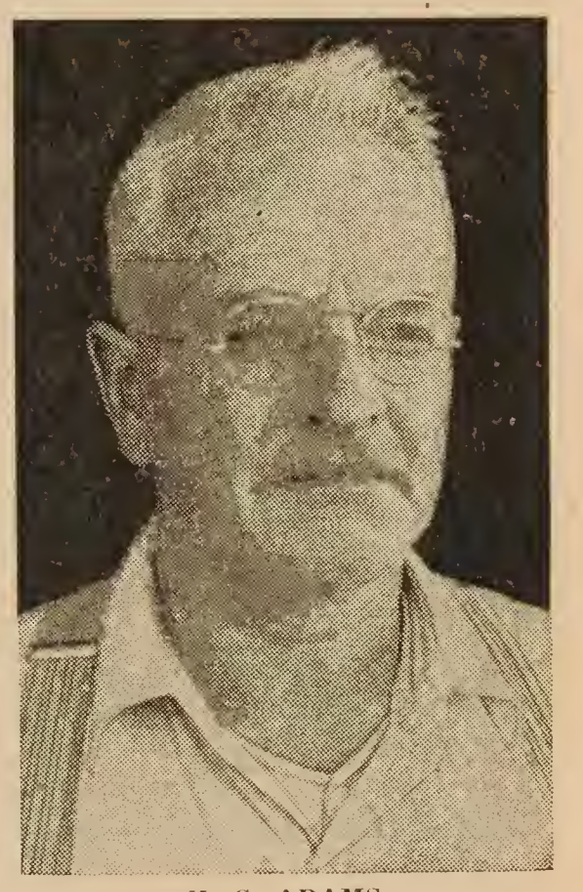
The eggs from this farm are graded closely and shipped to New York City, where they are sold at a premium above the market.

* * *

Good Results from Calf Vaccination

M. G. Adams of Oneida, N. Y., has been vaccinating calves against Bang Abortion for the past 4 years in conjunction with a private blood test. Emphasis should always be given to two facts. First, mature cows should not be vaccinated; and, second, no animals should be vaccinated until a blood test shows just what the situation is.

"I decided to vaccinate," says Mr. Adams, "primarily because I retail milk and, from my herd of 80 Holsteins, it is important to produce a uniform supply of milk the year around."



M. G. ADAMS

Previous to vaccinating, Mr. Adams had had some trouble with abortion, which in one year caused 15 cows to lose their calves. Last year there was one abortion in the herd, and there has been none so far in 1940. Incidentally the one that aborted last year was the first cow to abort on the farm, that was vaccinated as a calf. Another interesting fact is that in private blood tests only one animal that was vaccinated as a calf has failed to clean up and give a negative reaction to the blood test. That, we might add, is a better record than most experiments have shown. It is generally admitted that one out of five heifers vaccinated as calves will not clear up and give a negative test.

Three years ago Mr. Adams had 18 mature cows that had never been vaccinated but which gave a positive reaction to a blood test. Nine of these have been sold, and there are still nine in the herd.



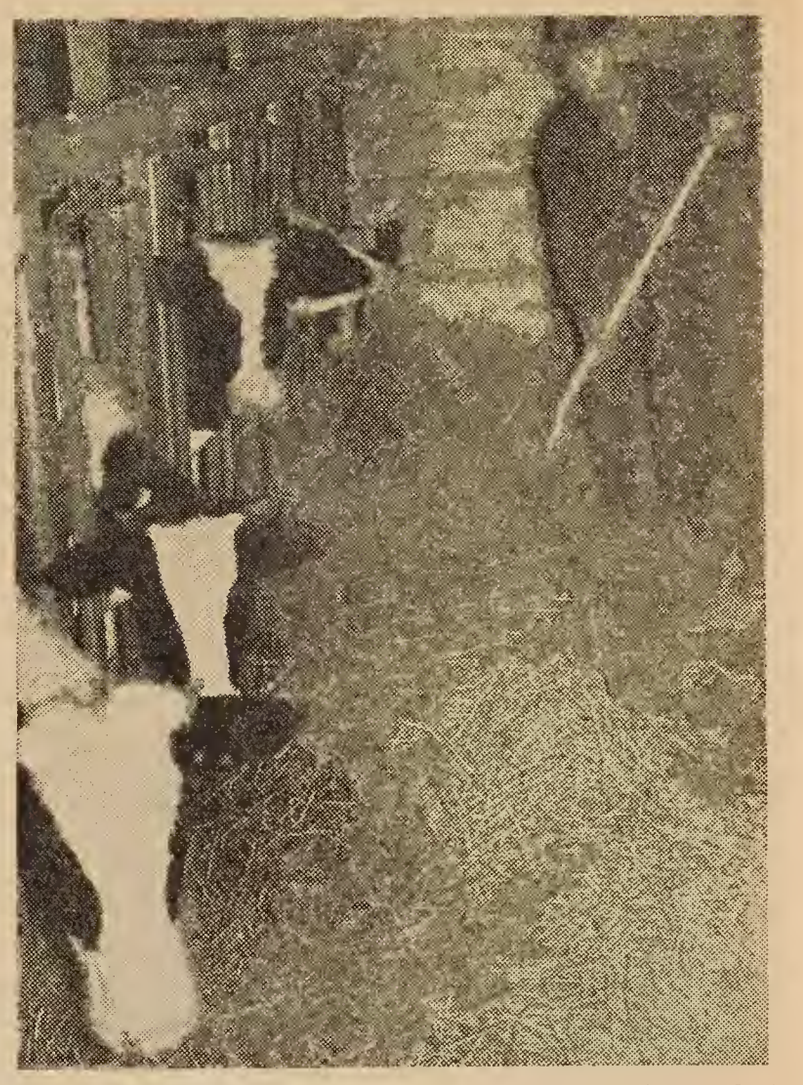
RAISING GOOD CALVES

MAX FREY of Chittenango, N. Y., says that no calf under a year old will do well on pasture. Here is his program:

He gives them milk for six weeks, and is strongly of the opinion that calves should not be fed pasteurized milk.

Then gradually they are changed over to a dry calf starter. They get some starter until they are 7 months old, but gradually they are changed over from the starter to a home-grown grain mixture of oats, corn, and barley, to which soybean meal and steamed bone meal are added.

Just as soon as they will eat it, they are fed all of the good roughage they will consume; and when Mr. Frey says good roughage, he means exactly that. Calves get the best hay on the place.



Calves less than a year old are not confined to the barn. They are let out on pasture, but they are put there for sunlight and exercise and not with the idea that they are going to live off the pasture.

Mr. Frey raises his own replacements for two reasons. First, with a herd average of 472.3 lbs. of butterfat and 13, 670 lbs. of milk he believes that he can raise better replacements than he can buy. In the second place, he has a Bang Abortion free herd. His first certificate goes back to 1932, and his was the 62nd herd in the state to clean up the disease under the Federal-State Plan.

BOMBING WOODCHUCKS

COUNTY Agent Field of Onondaga County, N. Y., demonstrates the use of "bombs" to control woodchucks. Three or four small holes are punched in the top of the bomb. Then the fuse is lighted, the bomb is dropped in the hole, and the opening covered with sod. Dense clouds of poison smoke are given off. If the fumes come out of other nearby holes, those are also plugged.



These bombs are supplied by the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey, and most county agents have had a few this spring. The Bureau is still working to improve their effectiveness.

There are two other methods of killing woodchucks. One is to back up the car or truck, put a hose on the exhaust pipe, and run it down the hole. When the engine is running, carbon monoxide is given off. The second method is to use Cyanogas. This material can be put back in the hole on damp earth, whereupon it gives off poison gas; or it can be blown into the hole by means of a dust gun.

How We Keep Our POULTRY *Disease-Free*

The Rice Boys Tell How They Handle This Important Detail

By H. L. COSLINE

SANITATION is a much overworked word, meaning one thing to one farmer and something totally different to another. To the three Rice brothers —Paul, James, Jr., and John—it means a definite program designed to keep all poultry buildings and surroundings in as nearly a disease-free condition as practical difficulties make possible. Because they operate a big business, some points of their program may not be adaptable to all farms, but from their experience we believe every poultryman can gain some suggestions.

Let's start right at the beginning with the hatching operation. On the 18th day of incubation the incubators on the Rice farm are fumigated with a standard treatment of formaldehyde and potassium permanganate. One pint of formaldehyde and one-half pound of potassium permanganate are used for each 1,000 cubic feet of air space. If you are interested, drop *American Agriculturist* a line, and we will give you complete directions. Then, between hatchings, all incubator trays are thoroughly scrubbed in a 3% solution of a coal tar disinfectant.

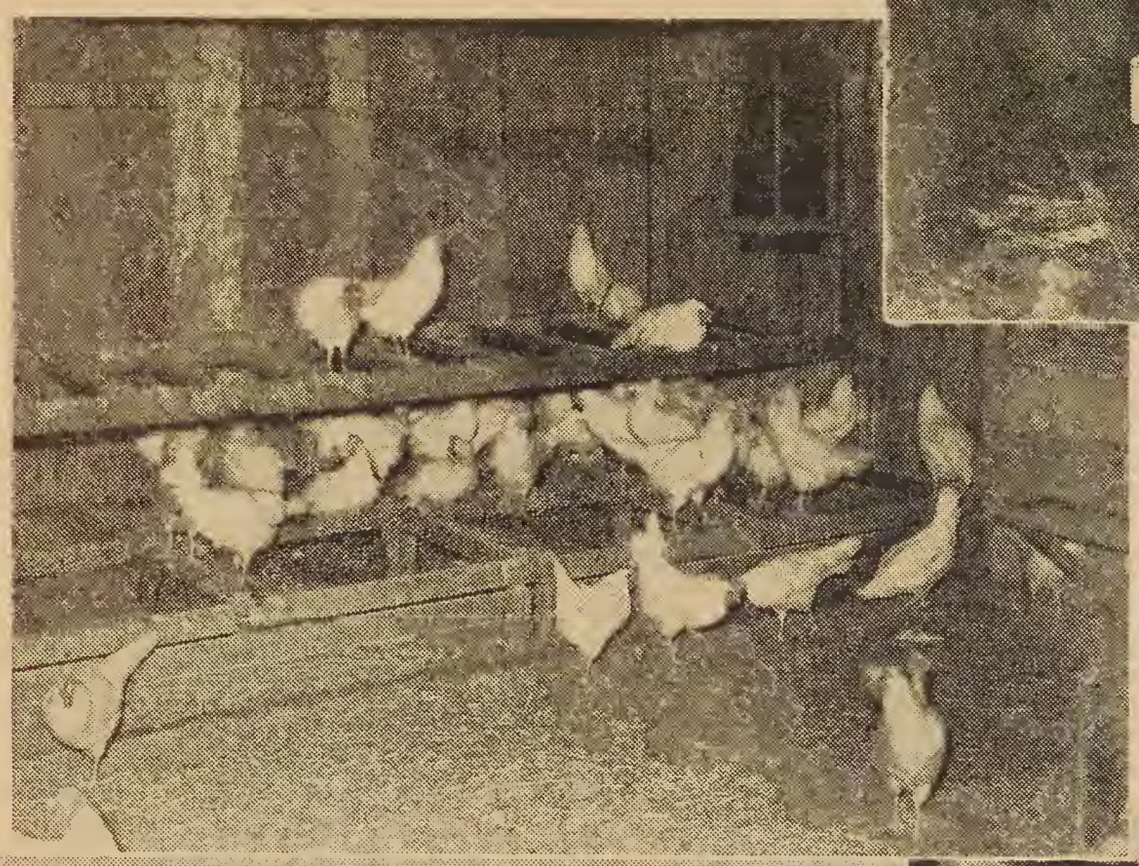
Every brooder house gets a thorough going-over before chicks are put in. The first operation is to scrub with warm water and lye. This lye is not used so much as a disinfectant as it is as an aid in loosening droppings on the floor. Into a 16-quart pail of hot water is poured about 1" of lye from an ordinary one-pound can. Ceilings and sides are brushed with a broom. After the house is clean right down to the wood, it is sprayed with a 3% coal tar disinfectant. Then the floors and walls to the height of about 1 foot are painted with carbolineum which has been thinned with 10% of kerosene. The roosts are also painted, and if there has been any sign of mites, the cracks between the boards in the wall also get a going-over.

Drinking fountains for the chicks are scrubbed in a coal tar disinfectant and then rinsed. After the chicks are put in the house, the fountains are rinsed every day and scrubbed and disinfected once a week. On this farm about four lots of chicks go through each brooder house every year, and every time a bunch of chicks is moved out, the feeders are also taken out and disinfected.



RIGHT: James Rice, Jr., scrubbing the brooder house floor with hot water and lye.

BELOW: Instead of using dropping boards, there is a wire-covered pit under each roost.





ABOVE: Range shelters and brooder houses are moved frequently to avoid the development of bare spots and a concentration of droppings.

RIGHT: An outdoor tank provides a handy place to disinfect drinking fountains.



The brooder houses are cleaned out every seven days as clean as they can be swept. The boys find that the use of carbolineum on the floor makes it easier to sweep and clean. There is a definite reason for this periodical cleaning. The life cycle of the organism which causes chronic coccidiosis is eleven days. If there are any of these organisms present, a cleaning every seven days tends to break up the life cycle and keep the infection at a minimum.

Every brooder house has a wire porch in front which tends to lessen the concentration of droppings in the house. Jimmie says that if he were running a sideline poultry enterprise on a general farm, he would get the chicks out on the ground at the earliest possible moment even if he had to scrape the snow off the ground; but in a specialized business where a lot of chicks are handled, he feels that the wire porch is a definite sanitary measure.

"Also," said Jimmie, "we probably ventilate our brooder houses somewhat more than the average poultryman. It helps to keep the houses dry, and we feel the chickens do a little better. If there is any outbreak of coccidiosis in any of our flocks, we put them on a wire floor while they are getting a milk flush."

The next milestone in the lives of these chicks is when they are moved out on range. On the Rice Egg and Apple Farm four ranges for young stock are maintained in regular rotation, and each range has a three-year crop rotation while the pullets are on other ranges. The drinking fountains are put on wire screens to prevent muddy spots, and the houses are moved each week or two to get away from bare spots of ground and the concentration of droppings which occur in front of each house.

No poultry manure is ever spread on any of these four ranges. Fertility is maintained by the droppings of the young stock and by the fertilizer which is added to the crops grown in rotation. Visitors are allowed to drive over the range, but are requested not to get out of the car and walk on any part of the range.

Before pullets are put in laying houses in the fall, there is a week of housecleaning that would get the approval of the fussiest housewife. The general program is similar to the one already described for cleaning and disinfecting the brooder houses.

"Every pullet," say the Rice boys, "has a right to start housekeeping in clean, sanitary quarters."

With old hens this housecleaning is considered less essential. Besides there are some practical difficulties

(*Continued on Page* 17)

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

If each before his own door sweep
The village would be clean.
—Old Country Saying.

Milk Investigations Reduce Consumption

IN AN effort to reduce retail price of milk to consumers and increase consumption, many different plans are being tried by distributors in various milk markets. Included in these new methods of handling milk are several new kinds of containers such as paper bottles, gallon bottles, 2 quart bottles, etc.

The difficulty, however, is more fundamental than the container. It goes back mostly to the labor situation. The man who delivers the milk usually gets far more pay for his work than the farmer gets for work, capital, and management. In fairness it should be said that it costs a lot to maintain a home and raise a family in the city, so maybe the problem goes back to a larger load handled by each workman, or to cutting all deliveries out and making the consumer go to the store. The trouble with that is that the consumer won't go.

Therefore, if the consumer insists on service, he ought to be willing to pay for it, and he would be if the politicians would leave him alone. I have always said that a too low price to the consumer means a starvation price to the farmer. Even though there may be inefficiencies and too high profits at times in the milk business, milk prices are not high compared to prices of most other foods, the politicians and demagogs to the contrary, and about the worst thing that can happen to both consumers and producers are milk investigations, and yapping by cheap politicians about the high price of milk. Let them yap about something else. The result of most milk investigations, and I have seen plenty of them, is that the consumer gets the impression that he is being robbed when he buys milk, so he gets along with just as little as possible or uses substitutes.

It is interesting, but also disheartening, to note that many of these milk investigations start in election years. Investigations based on a sincere desire to bring out facts and to show up evils are good, but there have been few such investigations in the milk business. Most of them have been started to elevate some demagog to higher office, to hunt for evidence to support conclusions already reached, and to make sensational reading in newspapers.

Too Much Water in Grass?

THE WEATHER is a good subject to stay off from with farmers in most sections of the Northeast this spring. It rains just as much this year as it didn't last. It's provoking and worrying to have a lot of work planned ahead and be unable to do it because of so much rain.

There's an offset, however, and that is the best pasture and hay we have seen in many a year. It is indeed pleasant to ride across our great dairy country and to see cows actually up to their knees in pasture, or more frequently lying down contentedly chewing the cud because they have been able to fill up in a short time.

If the rain doesn't let up soon, however, it is going to be a job to get the good hay into the barn. That's where putting grass in the silo comes in, for you can still make hay where there is no sun.

I have been interested in hearing several of my dairymen friends complain that the quality of grass is poor this year. The cows eat a lot of it and don't produce as they should. I wonder if there is anything in the theory that there is so much water in the grass that it is not up to standard in nutrients? What do you think? What has been your experience?

Why Clover Fails

WHY IS it so difficult to get or maintain a seeding of clover? Nine times out of ten you would tell me that it is because the clover heaves out. That is true in some cases, particularly on heavy, wet land; but H. H. Whetzel, Professor of Plant Pathology at the New York State College of Agriculture, says that blaming all clover and legume failures on heaving is mostly the bunk, that the real trouble, after you have once secured a good stand, is disease and insect pests.

Of course, the first problem is to get a stand by using high quality adapted seed, liming, and doing the other things to put the soil in condition.

I saw proof of the havoc wrought by disease and insect pests the other morning on the U. S. Department of Agriculture grass plot tests near Ithaca, where splendid stands of both red clover and birdsfoot trefoil were failing because of a fungus disease known as sclerotinia crown rot. Time after time we lifted up the matted stems on the red clover plots and in the birdsfoot trefoil plots, only to find a slimy mess underneath where the crown rot was operating on the stems of the legumes.

This disease is worse in wet seasons like this. It is to be found practically everywhere in the Northeast, and it also attacks alfalfa and both red and yellow varieties of sweet clover.

It is too bad that birdsfoot trefoil is also susceptible, because many of us have hopes that this wonderful legume will be grown on most northeastern farms. Fortunately, birdsfoot trefoil tends to reseed itself and is likely to produce seed before the old plant is destroyed by the crown rot.

Another bad enemy of legumes is the clover root borer, the larva of a small beetle that bores into and destroys many of the legumes which have large roots.

The only known remedy for crown rot is to develop varieties that are resistant. Already the research scientists are hard at work on this job. Mr. Thomas Sproston, Professor Whetzel's assistant, has recently completed tests on 10,000 varieties of clover seedlings and found eight that seemed to be resistant to crown rot disease.



This picture of "bending shelves with loaves of cheeses pressed" will recall to many of the older dairymen the days when New York was one of the greatest cheese-producing sections in the world. Mr. Fred J. Hayes of Potsdam, New York, reminds me that cheese is one of the oldest and best liked of human foods. To prove it, Mr. Hayes refers me to Job X:10:

"Hast thou not poured me as milk and curdled me as cheese."

"Carry those 10 cheeses to the captain of their thousands and look how thy brethren fare."

Homer, the great Greek poet, says Mr. Hayes, wrote about cheese as follows 907 years before Christ:

"Around the grot we gaze, and all we view,
In order ranged our admiration drew,
The bended shelves with loaves of cheeses pressed,
The folded flocks, each separate from the rest."

Farmers to Get Long Distance Weather Reports

THE United States Weather Bureau announces that it will soon start to forecast long distance weather conditions for at least a week ahead.

I confess to some prejudice about official weather forecasting, for it often seems that any old-timer who has lived in the same place for years can tell more about the weather for the next day or two than a scientist can, and that he can do this even though he hasn't got the "rheumatiz."

There are certain weather signs that one learns to recognize after living a long time on the same farm that are fairly reliable, although all of them fail when the weather gets to running in streaks, like in a long rainy spell or a long dry one.

However, the scientists can prove that their forecasts are at least 80 per cent right, and that's about as near right as anybody ever comes on anything anyway. So we freely admit that the Weather Bureau is of help to agriculture and to anyone else as dependent upon weather as is the farmer. If the farmer can be reasonably sure of the weather for a week ahead from his Weather Bureau reports, it will mean great savings to agriculture. It will be interesting to watch these long distance reports when they come and to check them with the weather to see how accurate they are.

Eastman's Chestnut

AT THIS time when almost every day brings news or rumors of another nation entering the World War, I am beginning to wonder what it is going to be like when they all get at it. The situation reminds me of the story of an old Kentucky woman who was on the witness stand to tell what she knew about a fight in her house where three or four people had been killed.

"Well, Judge," she said, "The fust I knowed about it was when Bill Sanders called Tom Smith a liar, an' Tom knocked him down with a piece o' stove-wood. One o' Bill's friends then hit Tom with a knife, slicin' a big piece out o' him. Sam Jones who is a friend o' Tom's, then shot the other fellow, an' two other fellows then shot Sam, an' three or four other fellows got cut right smart by somebody. That nat'rally caused excitement, Judge, an' then they commenced a-fightin'."

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Keep Quiet and Saw Wood

WHEN Germany marched into Belgium and the Netherlands, Americans were so sympathetic that sentiment for the moment in this country was very warlike. But as events developed, it became evident to all thinking persons that it was too late for us to be of any real help to the Allies; and there has been a rapid change in sentiment again back to the necessity of staying out of this war. In spite of this determined and emphatic feeling of a majority of thinking American citizens against participation in the war at this time, our government is talking us into it.

What has happened to France and England is one of the most tragic examples in all history of talking too much without having anything to back up the big talk. It ought to be plain by this time that the situation against the Allies has moved too fast for America to be of much practical help to them, even had our people been ready to plunge into the War. Our job is to build our defenses as rapidly as possible, and particularly as efficiently as possible, without wasting money; and above all, to keep our mouths shut. With strong defenses, there probably will be no need of war. Indulging, as our government officials have recently, in so much loud belligerent talk helps nobody, and will plunge us into a war before we are ready and at a time when we are as unprepared as England and France have proved themselves to be.

The Present Crisis and You

"Europe has become a worried and uncomfortable place to live in. Nightfall comes and scarcely a light is visible over entire western Europe. To eat, one must have ration cards and even such staples as coffee, eggs and butter have either disappeared or been curtailed in the average man's diet . . . . Last winter was the hardest and coldest Europe has had in years. Spring planting was unusually late, and what with a large percentage of peasants and farmers fighting in the western front the area was unusually small.

"The U. S. Department of Agriculture predicts that this summer's European harvest will be the lowest in years at a time when the consumption will be the greatest in more than 20 years. The crowded continent, never self-sufficient in food, faces next winter with every prospect of a famine."

—From "PM," a new New York City newspaper.

ON THIS side of the water, surveys show that we have no large surpluses of food on hand. Because of this fact, American farm leaders are giving serious thought to plans for meeting the great emergency. Every farmer will be affected and should also give thought to how his own business may fit into the situation. It is too late to do much about increasing the crop this year. This may be a good thing, considering the ruinous effects upon American agriculture during the past ten years of American farmers' response to the first World War slogan, "Food Will Win the War." They speeded up agricultural production so fast and so much that they could not halt when the demand did, and we were ruined by our own surpluses. Whatever happens, let's not do that again.

Another danger is more regimentation. That will be the first thing the bureaucrats will want. They claim, like the dictators of Europe, that in order to meet emergencies, it is necessary for them to have more and more power. That is not so. Executives of this country have plenty of power now to meet any emergency if they themselves plan and work efficiently and in such a way as to secure the cooperation of American farmers and other citizens. I have heard some of my friends say recently that they are willing to be regimented if we make sure we can get our freedom back after the emergency is over. I for one am not willing to be regimented, nor to see American agriculture regimented, for I know all too well that we seldom ever get any power back from a bureaucrat after he once gets it. Let's not lose our liberty because some government official thinks he has got to have more power in order to save our liberty.

There are some things that every farmer can do to help. He can take better care of the crops which already are in the ground, he can look to his other enterprises like livestock, dairying and poultry to increase production by efficient methods. Above all, every farmer, with every other citizen, can help in the present crisis by not letting somebody stampede him with too much emotion, and by using the good commonsense God gave him and expected him to use.

Another Women's Cooperative

IN THE May 11 issue of *American Agriculturist* we carried a front page article about a group of women in Montgomery County, Maryland, who got together and built a successful cooperative to sell the products of their farms, homes, and gardens. Much of the information for this interesting story came from an excellent article written by Otis T. Weaver, Agricultural Economist, Cooperative Division, Farm Credit Administration.

We suggested at the time that here was something women might possibly do in other communities to add to their income. Well, they are at it already. I don't know whether our article had anything to do with it; that doesn't matter—but I do know that the women of Pleasantville, New Jersey, have organized another women's market to sell strawberries, vegetables, home-baked stuff, etc. Starting on a small scale, the market will be open only one day a week. To finance the market, the women contribute an entrance fee and a small commission is charged on the produce handled.

This idea has possibilities.

A True Story From Life

I HAVE a friend who is the mother of a large family. Interested in music myself, I asked her recently if her sons and daughters were musical.

"My word, yes", said she, "the whole family, including Dad and myself, play in our family orchestra."

Then she told me that the family recently needed three new musical instruments. They were expensive, and the family funds were not too abundant. So father and mother sadly concluded, after a secret conference, that they were unable to purchase the instruments at that time.

But mother got to thinking it over. She had saved a little money for a new coat, so she said to herself:

"Music is more important to the children than the coat is to me."

The next day she purchased the instruments and sent them home. Later she arrived, to be met by an enthusiastic bunch of youngsters who began telling her about the wonderful new musical instruments that Daddy had bought.

"Well", said she, somewhat stunned, "you mean Daddy and I bought them together."

"No", said one of the boys, "Daddy bought them!"

Lo and behold, Daddy had! Both father and mother had had the same self-sacrificing idea.

I think that little story illustrates again why the family and the home are the safeguard and foundation of society. In our willingness to work and to sacrifice for those we love, we help them and ourselves to broaden our lives and our love to include all humanity.

"I Am Not Afraid"

IN LINE with the determination of the American people to give every boy and girl an education, our institutions have just graduated another army of young people who are going forth into the Battle of Life. Never in the history of the world have the times been more fateful or more difficult for young people than they are now, but this grave crisis may spell opportunity for the coming generation. Certainly, no matter how grave the problem, the rapid changes will be interesting.

The most cheerful, hopeful thing that I have heard in a long time was a remark made by a young man to me recently when I said something about the present crisis. He looked me straight in the eye and said: "I am not afraid."

I don't believe his generation is afraid, and I thank God for that, for with the education which they possess and the courage which is every young person's heritage, the young people will solve most of their problems and make a better world in which to live.

Readers Talk Back

VERMONT HAS BACKBONE

"In his write-up of a Vermont Town Meeting in a recent issue, Jared Van Wagenen speaks of the Liberty Hyde Bailey farm. My father, Franklin Palmer. bought this farm and came here to live 25 years ago this May. Mr. Van Wagenen wrote as though Vermont had plenty of good backbone people in it yet. We were much interested in his article, and especially in the mention made of our home, which is very dear to us."—*Mrs. J. K., Vt.*

"Fifth columns" would not last long in Vermont!

* * *

ROCKET A PEST IN MAINE

"Your article on yellow rocket (winter cress) which appeared in the June 22 issue will interest your many readers, particularly those in Aroostook County. This weed has been of great concern to us in Aroostook and the Extension Service has endeavored to drive home the danger of this weed through radio, press and meetings.—*Verne C. Beverly, County Agent.*

* * *

HOW TO STOP DAYLIGHT SAVING

"You say farmers can do something about it if they are mad enough. Well, I am that mad, and I am ready to enlist in any campaign to get rid of this nonsense. Please tell us how."—*M.B.G., N. Y.*

It is too late of course to do anything about Daylight Saving this year, but early in the fall we should start in with every farm meeting, Grange, Farm Bureau, and there might even be some special meetings, have the subject thoroughly discussed, resolutions adopted, a committee appointed to visit local business men and local officials. That committee should tell the people in town courteously but none the less emphatically that farmers are not going to stand for Daylight Saving in the small towns and cities. If enough of you are mad enough really to cooperate, you can stop fool time in and near farm communities. Probably your friends in the nearby town don't even know how emphatically you are opposed to new time.

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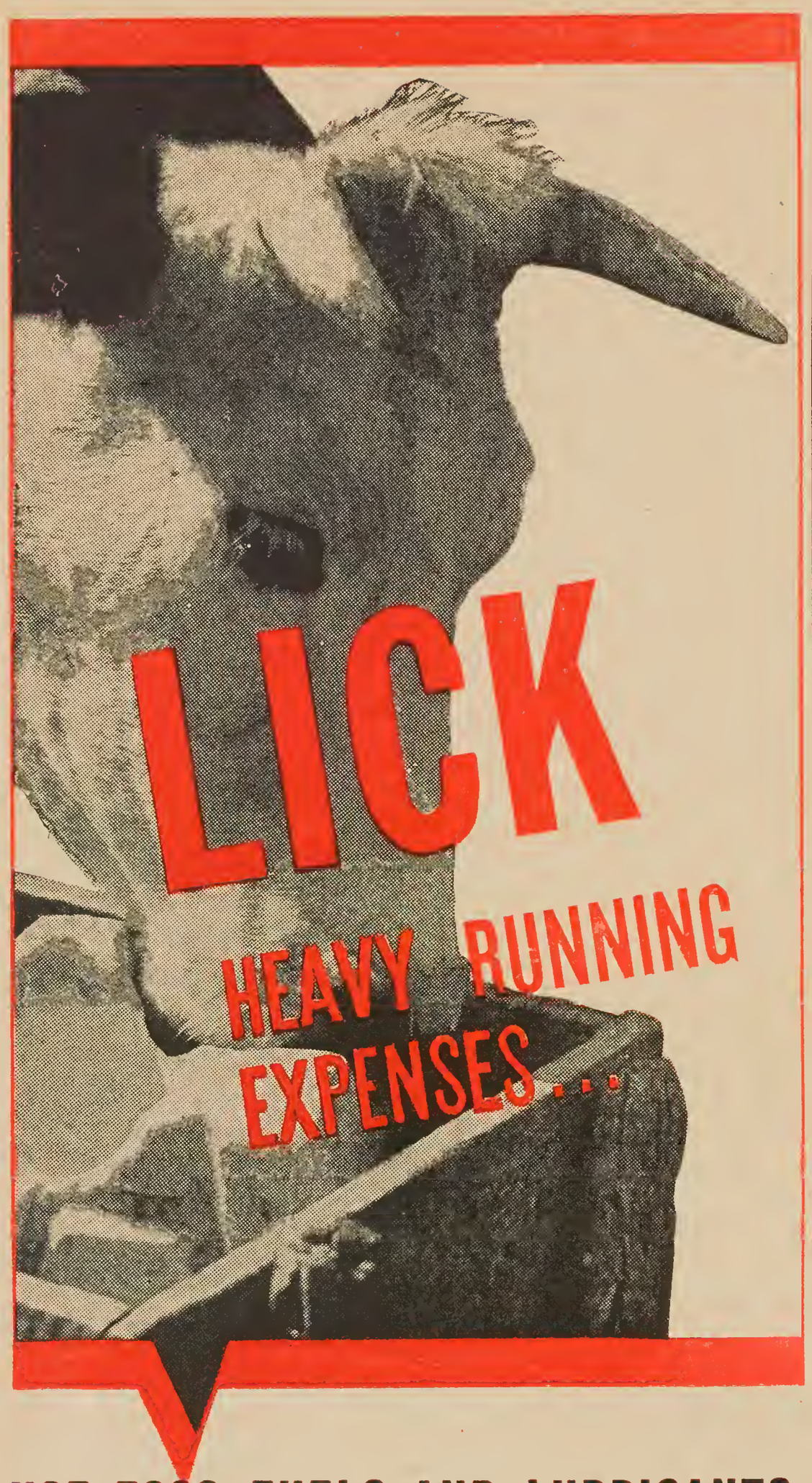
FROM ONE READER TO THE OTHERS

"I would like to say this to your readers: All of us who take *A. A.* like it or we would not subscribe good money to get it. I think most of you agree with me that it serves a purpose few other agricultural periodicals attempt, namely, to promote the interests of agriculture, whether it makes the paper profitable and popular or not.

"With its present policy of sticking to the truth and striving for better things, *A. A.* will never get the following it might if it catered to the malcontents and reactionaries. It must depend on loyal friends who are also striving to make the Northeast a better place to live and farm.

"Periodicals, as we all know, are supported by the advertisers, not the subscribers; and for that reason, every loyal reader of *A. A.* should go to some pains to mention *A. A.* as the source of the 'lead' whenever they are answering an advertisement. It is a little thing for us to do in return for all that *A. A.* does for us."—*E. W. M., N. Y.*

Letters like that, and we get a lot of them, warm the editors' hearts and make us feel like jumping in and working night and day to do a better job for our folks. I'd like to say again that no individual owns a cent of *American Agriculturist*. The publication is owned by a Foundation, which represents its readers. All the profits are used for just two purposes: First, to build a bigger and better paper, and second, to help worthy farm boys and girls complete their college education. Anything you do, therefore, to help *American Agriculturist* is really helping farm folks of the Northeast.



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Garden Gossip

By PAUL WORK

THE NEGLECT of the home garden as a food supply on the farm is a pretty serious matter. In the course of the next five years, it may be far more serious. A good many people, even in the so-called highly civilized portions of the world, are likely to be exceedingly hungry this coming winter. So, it might be a pretty good idea for us to learn to make the most out of our home gardens, and one way to do this is to keep on planting until September 1.

The rows of peas are now cleared up or should be. The early plantings of radish, lettuce, spinach and perhaps early cabbage are gone. This space may well be used for later plantings of a good many things. Sweet corn may be planted in most of the state up to July 1—if an early variety is used. Beets may be sowed and even carrots. Later plantings may be made of spinach and snap bush beans.

It is not necessary to have a supply of all things at all times, but there ought not to be a day from June 15 until October 15 when anyone, except in the very coldest regions of the state, might not have all he can use of vegetables for the home table. Where the season is longer, this period is naturally considerably extended.

* * *

Season Catches Up!

We are all very free and glib about saying how late the season is or how early, how much rain we have had or how little. It is rather amazing, however, how frequently we get set back on our haunches. Then, when we analyze the situation a bit, we can usually understand some things.

Certainly, the season of 1940 started off exceedingly slowly, but in our student gardens at East Ithaca, we had 2 inch beets ready for market at the same time as during the previous three years. We ordinarily figure on getting 50 or 60 cents per dozen bunches (4 each) of these transplanted beets. This year, the price was way higher than that, but I would not want to count on it regularly.

For another illustration, a planting of peas came through just three days later than a year ago. Cabbage was cut in the student gardens the 15th of June—just eight weeks after it was set.

Now, what happened? Certainly April and the first week of May were pretty cool, and these student gardens looked exceedingly backward at the middle of May; but during the rest of May and the first week of June, the weather was warm—perhaps a little unusually so—and there was plenty of moisture in the ground. Result, a tremendous catching-up.

* * *

More About Hoes

In the old days, we used to hear a good deal about the "hang" of a scythe. I wonder how many of our readers have ever bent the shank of a hoe to give it a more suitable angle for the work in hand? I have a very interesting letter from a reader, Mr. L. C. Williams of Rushville, who says, "I hate a weed." But he rather takes for granted that the hoe is not a very important implement any more. It is true that much of our work can be done much more cheaply by machinery than by hoe. On the other hand, if the general policy of a farm keeps weeds down to a minimum, a very rapid trip through with a hoe will often dispose of weeds which would otherwise go to seed and so make a whole flock of enemies for next year. Then, when it comes to the home garden, quick clipping, both in the row and between rows, may dispose of the weeds with considerably less labor than an actual job of wheel-hoeing or horse cultivating.

So, we are not yet done with the proverbial and plebian hoe; and, as long as we need it, we should select carefully the one that we buy, keep it in good order, and perhaps most important of all, learn how to use it.

* * *

Meetings

The Vegetable Growers Association of America is to hold its meeting at Philadelphia the week of August 26. This will be a great opportunity for New York growers to see something of the vegetable business as carried on in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. These two states are very different from each other. Pennsylvania is growing vegetables more than ever before. The canning industry has jumped forward and a number of specialty crops and specialty farms have been developing. Tours will be a special feature of the meeting to such places as the King, Starkey and Becker farms near Trenton; the Seabrook Farms where freezing of vegetables is going forward on a large scale in South Jersey; and to Philadelphia markets.

Other forthcoming events are the Annual Field Day of the Empire State Potato Club at Gilbert Prole's farm, Batavia, New York, on August 8, and the summer meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association to be held at the Experiment Station at Geneva on August 14.

* * *

Frosts

At Ithaca, the minimum temperature at the weather station was down to 39° on June 19. Reports of frost a little further from the lake have been coming in almost every day; also from territory east of Ithaca.

A curious feature of this frost situation is that it is a bit difficult to get much information about what has happened. It seems odd that the Weather Bureau does not have a system for prompt and adequate reporting from any except its major stations. Weekly postcards do come in from volunteer observers. Perhaps agriculture would do well to seek fuller service now that the Bureau is in the Department of Commerce.



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PART III
Home Coming

OUR DAYS IN HAWAII passed too swiftly. We said our goodbyes. A million ribbons of serpentine streamed from the sides of our ship as it moved slowly away from the crowded dock. Our hearts were in our throats; tears filled our eyes. We had been told that when we sailed away from Hawaii we would be stirred emotionally. We thought our parting would be just an ordinary farewell. Coming over the Purser said he had sailed from these Paradise Islands a hundred times and each time the singing of the Aloha to the soft music of the Hawaiian Band made him shed tears. I thought he was just soft. Now I know differently. For when we left, our eyes were dim with tears and we didn't care who saw them—were not the eyes of all about us equally moist? But how could we feel otherwise when a dozen, yes twenty, leis were put over our heads by loving friends and with each lei an Aloha—a fond farewell.

Crowds and crowds came down to see each boat off, following a beautiful Hawaiian custom which we hope will never die out. We saw dimly through our tears as we heard the last of Queen Liliuokalani's "Aloha Oe" followed by "God Bless America" which bound our hearts together. We sailed on past Diamond Head, and wreaths from around our necks were thrown into the sea to drift to shore as a symbol that we would come back again.

■ ■ ■

IF you like to go back to the beginning of things as I do, then read a bit of my Volcanologist friend's, Dr. T. A. Jaggar's, story of the long ago:

"Thousands, hundreds of thousands, of years ago there was nothing but endless blue sea and sky where the Islands now stand. Then there were no Hawaiian Islands. At least you couldn't see them. But deep in the sea, in the ooze and darkness, great forces were stirring. Slowly, as ages passed, countless volcanic eruptions under the seas built up mass after mass of lava layers until at last fiery cinder cones projected above the waves."

Now when you and I follow Dr. Jaggar's thoughts, we begin to understand how wind and waves could gradually wear down these surface rocks, forming soil. Birds and ocean currents brought seeds, which took root. Through the ages land was formed, trees grew, man came, and today we have these beautiful volcanic Islands of the Pacific, our lovely Hawaii.

■ ■ ■

WITH the arrival of trading ships came rats, which multiplied to such an extent that the mongoose was brought in from India to kill the rats. Now the mongoose have multiplied, gotten lazy, and are a nuisance. An old guide told us that a mongoose was eating a stalk of sugar cane when an old rat came up and asked him for a piece. "All right," said the mongoose, "I'll give you some of my sugar cane if you will play for me on your ukelele." So the mongoose and the rat became friends. One furnishes the sugar cane and the other the music and both live happily together.

POI comes from the roots of the taro plant. These roots are baked in an oven, then beaten with a stone and water added to make a thick paste. Poi is eaten with your fingers—one finger poi, very thick, two finger poi, medium, and three finger poi, thin. A LUAU is a native Hawaiian feast similar to our barbecues. With food and drink and music, it's a whole night affair, and such a gastronomic dissipation that we have postponed our LUAU until our next visit.

■ ■ ■

WITH our Stars and Stripes over every school, with "God Bless America" sung lustily and loyally by all, I came away from Hawaii with feelings of joy and pride over our new-found friends who are a part of this America which we so fondly cherish in our hearts. I close with a song of old Hawaii:

"There's the perfume of a million flowers
Clinging to the heart of old Hawaii
There's a rainbow following the showers
Bringing me a part of old Hawaii.
There's a silver moon,
A symphony of stars,
There's a hula tune,
And the hum of soft guitars,
There's the trade wind sighing in the heavens,
Singing me a song of old Hawaii."

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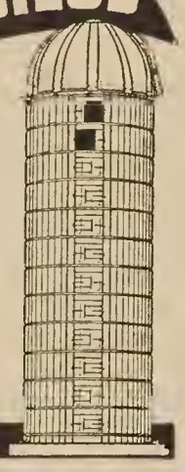
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FREE FOLDER

"League Members Will Fight for the American Way," Says Sexauer

THE fact that milk prices for several months have been much above a year ago lent an air of optimism to the 21st Annual Meeting of the Dairymen's League at Utica June 19 and 20. In his annual report, President Fred Sexauer told delegates that, during the past fiscal year, the League marketed milk for 30,877 members and did a total business of $56,253,587.51, an increase of $3,000,000 over the previous fiscal year. In spite of an increase of over 20,000,000 in milk handled and in the face of increased wage rates, the total cost of doing business during the past fiscal year was lowered by over $400,000. Considering the year as a whole, returns to members were 16c a hundred higher than during the previous year, resulting in an average increased income of $167 per member.

"In March alone," said the President, "League members received $1,891,155.15 more than they received in March a year ago after the Marketing Agreement had been suspended as a result of court decisions."

In his report, Mr. Sexauer stressed two points—support of the Federal-State Orders and support of American democracy. He charged that the real object of the strike last summer was to destroy the Marketing Order.

"Some dealers", he said, "did not like the solidarity that had grown up among farmers as a result of the Order. Other dealers wished to see it broken because they thrive on a demoralized market. The Communist Party would like to see the Order broken because it thrives on desperation and suffering of human beings."

The American Way

In speaking of the American way, Mr. Sexauer said:

"The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association stands for the American way. The American way has a rather broad meaning to most people. To me the American way is the way of liberty but NOT LICENSE. It is free speech but NOT SLANDER OR LIES. It is the right to decide when and where to go but NOT THE RIGHT TO DICTATE where and when others may go. It is rule by majority, not by noisy, violent, unlawful minorities.

"It is the golden rule, not the iron rule. It is the settlement of disputes by legal means, not by brickbats, clubs or guns. It is the right to deliver milk or any other product to market or keep it at home as the owner may decide, not the right to prevent delivery by blockade of roads, threats or intimidation. It is the heritage fought for by our fathers and handed down from generation to generation and not philosophy of Communism, Nazism or Fascism from Russia, Germany or Italy.

"Yes, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association stands for the American way. Not only does it stand for it, but its members have proven that they will fight to preserve the American way."

A New Administrator

Many of the delegates at the meeting had their first opportunity to meet N. J. Cladakis, the new Milk Market Administrator. He emphasized that market stability is the goal of regulation. Said he:

"Only a sound program can be a lasting one. The soundness of the Federal-State Orders in the New York milk market must be jealously guarded by every producer in the milk shed. The federal and state governments are determined to keep that program sound, and it can be done with the help of all who are interested in the welfare of this great dairy industry."



FRED H. SEXAUER
President of the Dairymen's League

Commissioner of Agriculture Noyes stressed the danger of continued increases in milk production. The Commissioner pointed out that last November 87.06 per cent of the milk shipped into the metropolitan market was used in the higher classes, while in April only 55 per cent was used in the higher classes.

"I am not one of those", said the Commissioner, "who hold the law of supply and demand to be sacred. Because of the very unusual conditions surrounding the production and marketing of milk, I certainly do not think it can be left to the unregulated operation of this law."

The Commissioner pointed out that in many dairies at least ten or fifteen per cent of the cows are poor producers and would not be profitable no matter what the price of milk might be.

"If all of the unprofitable cows were sent to the slaughter house," he said, "it would materially reduce surplus milk and improve prices."

Commissioner Noyes further said:

"Nothing has pleased me more than to note in the last year, particularly, the growing willingness of our dairy groups to know each other by meeting together, discussing dairy questions together, and finally, and most important of all, being satisfied and willing to abide by the will of the majority once the discussion was ended and a vote taken.

"There had to be general agreement upon the need of price regulation before we could get the Order. There will have to be the same understanding before we can make any progress in production regulation. But once that need is recognized, and if our farmers then will show the same cooperative willingness they have shown in other ways during the past year, I am confident we shall see the issue settled promptly and satisfactorily."

League Women Have Program

One of the speakers mentioned that in the first few annual meetings of the Dairymen's League, women were noticeable principally because of their absence. Doubtless one reason for the considerable number of ladies in the audience on Thursday was the program especially designed for them on the previous day. Around 1200 women delegates attended that meeting and heard talks by Miss Lena Phillips, President of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, and Miss Vera McCrea, Director of the League's Home Department.

Miss Phillips said that farmers, industrialists, and laborers in this country must work for one another's good if the United States is to escape totalitarianism. She stated that if everyone ate what the Home Economics Bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture calls a "liberal diet", we should have to grow crops on 40,000,000 more acres.

At the Wednesday evening program talks were given by three young people. Miss Anna Fusek of Waterville talked on "Those Czechs of the Hill." Clayton Young of Randolph, President of the New York State branch of the Future Farmers of America, spoke on "Youth and Agricultural Cooperation." Phillip Dewey of Tioga County, Pennsylvania, upheld the advantages which a country boy has compared to those of his city cousin.

Resolutions

Because the Resolutions Committee had been in session in Utica for two days previous to the meeting, resolutions were in printed form to be handed to each delegate. The following resolutions received favorable action by the delegates:

1. Extending the thanks of the Dairymen's League to the member cooperatives of the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency, farm organizations of New York State, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of New York, and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for constructive efforts in behalf of dairymen.
2. Encouraging Dairymen's League officers to cooperate with reliable organizations in securing marketing orders in upstate cities.
3. Urging amendments to the Marketing Order to provide for advance reports and payments by handlers to the Administrator.
4. Recommending continuation of a program for free testing of all TB accredited herds.
5. Recommending that federal and state governments make adequate appropriations to recompense dairymen for cows condemned because of mastitis.
6. Favoring continued and increased expenditures to eradicate Bang abortion.
7. Recommending that farm boys and girls be considered in working out a membership program for the cooperative movement.
8. Requesting that the management of the Farm Credit Administration be vested in a Board of Governors responsible over the Congress.
9. Commending the Federal Trade Commission for their order forbidding manufacturers of oleo to use misleading statements in their advertising.
10. Reaffirming resolutions passed in 1936, 1938 and 1939 favoring a currency of stable buying power.
11. Urging that the State Conference Board of Farm Organizations present to the state legislature a measure providing that Standard Time be the sole official time in the state.
12. Commending the directors, executive committee, and officers of the League for their work during the past year.

* * *

Directors Organize

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors for the new year, held the day following the meeting, all officers were reelected as follows: President, Fred H. Sexauer, Auburn, N. Y.; First Vice-President, H. H. Rathbun, New Hartford, N. Y.; Second Vice-President, L. M. Hardin, Sussex, N. J.; Treasurer, J. A. Coulter, Watertown, N. Y.; Secretary, L. A. Chapin, North Bangor, N. Y.; Executive Assistant, George R. Fitts, Cortland, N. Y. Members of the Executive Committee will be: Fred H. Sexauer, J. A. Coulter, L. A. Chapin, H. H. Rathbun, and E. C. Strobeck.

CHEESE for SNOWBALLS *on Andy Jackson's Lawn*

(*Continued from Page* 1)

thing to do with the big cheese which had become a local wonder of the world.

When they got to the Colonel's place, he had the big cheese out in the barnyard on a fancy wagon with painted sides and big letters which read, "New York Cheese Is The Best In The World: Eat More Of It!" and other things like that. And the Colonel took all the grey horses and hitched them up to that wagon, and the parade started down across the country roads toward Lake Ontario. The parade gathered many people as it went along; so that when the cheese finally got to the lake where a boat was waiting, the parade was about half a mile long and getting bigger every minute.

The Colonel was a proud man that day as he rode along at the head of the procession on his big grey horse; for he knew that he was doing a notable thing for all the folks in York State. And when he himself got off his horse and addressed that cheese direct to Andy Jackson, The White House, Washington, D. C., people went crazy because the Colonel's wild idea began to take on some meaning.

"Sure", they were saying, "if Andy eats that cheese and likes it, then York State cheese will take a boom and all we upstate farmers will get rich."

And so they cheered the Colonel and that cheese while it was being loaded on the boat and while it was started on its way to the White House and Andy Jackson. Then they went back to their plowing to wait developments.

Now Andy Jackson was an easy-going fellow in lots of ways, but he had a temper and he could cuss. So when one day a mailman, or a truckman or whoever it was in those days who did the big package business, came up on the White House steps and announced that he had a cheese for Andy Jackson— a cheese weighing 1500 pounds and seven feet high—Andy began to cuss so that lots of people stopped by to see what was the matter.

But when Andy saw that the label read, "To Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, from the people of the State of New York," well, Andy scratched his head and said:

"Boys, that cheese is political dynamite, so we'll have to put it somewhere, but *where* I don't know."

You see, the cheese hadn't really cured very well, and was considerably strong; and Andy didn't really want it around the house for fear it might offend the foreign ambassadors when they came to call. Finally he had the cheese put in an outhouse, where it stayed for two or three months while Andy was deciding what he'd better do with it.

Now, when the Colonel didn't hear anything from Andy about the cheese, he wrote Andy a letter, asking him if he didn't like the cheese and if he didn't think it was the best in the world. Andy wrote back, saying that he hadn't decided what public use to make of the cheese yet, but that he had tasted it himself and found it delicious. And he sent the Colonel a present of Spanish wine. When the folks in Oswego County saw that wine, they knew that Andy was behind 'em.

Now the time soon came when Andy's helpers began to need that outhouse space for something else than the biggest cheese in the world, and they began to ask Andy if they couldn't dispose of it; but Andy had another idea.

One day in spring when the cherry blossoms and the apple blossoms were in bloom, Andy sent out an invitation to the House of Representatives and the Senate and the Supreme Court and the Cabinet, and the whole city of Washington, D. C., to come to the White House to a great cheese party. Daniel Webster and all the rest of the great men of the time came as well as the entire city of Washington to gather around that big York State cheese which was carried out on the White House lawn . . . And as there weren't enough forks to go around, the guests just reached into the cheese with their bare hands and drew out handsful of cheese which they ate, or pretended to eat, because Andy Jackson was watching them with the eye of a hawk.

And after they had eaten all they could hold of the cheese, some of the senators began to get playful and began pelting each other with balls of cheese. When the senators did that, all the rest of the people did too; and there took place on the White House lawn a great cheeseball fight which lasted nearly all afternoon. The whole city, they say, stank of York State cheese, and no one was prouder than Andy Jackson. He wrote to Colonel Meacham that the cheese had been a great success and that everyone was saying how fine it was and where could they get some cheese just like it.

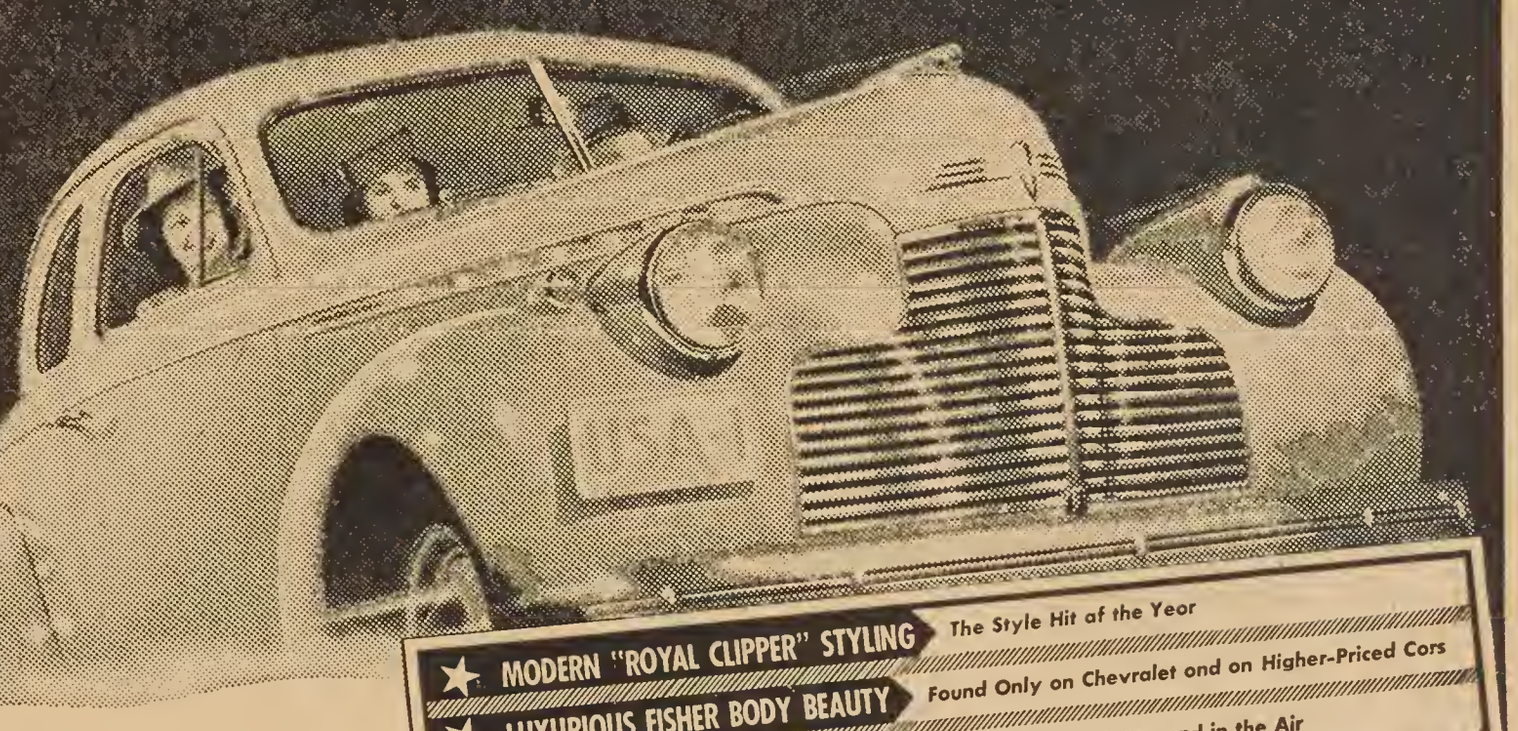
When the people in Oswego heard that, they went crazy, and doubtless elected the Colonel to some high office, although I don't know just how that turned out. I do know that the Colonel became more grandiose than ever, built the biggest barn in the world straight off, and advertised it as such. The Mayor of Rochester, who heard about the biggest cheese in the world, sent the Colonel a personal present of the biggest barrel of flour in the world (to help advertise the Rochester mills), and the Colonel took the head of that barrel and set it in the gable of his big barn like a rising sun in remembrance of all big things. . . .

It would be a fine thing if ALL the economic problems of York State in the present day could be as easily solved. Perhaps WE don't use enough imagination.

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"CHEVROLET'S FIRST AGAIN!"

Balancing Supply and Demand

By LELAND SPENCER

THE GREATEST change in the fluid milk industry during the past 25 to 50 years has been the shift from competitive prices, or supply and demand prices, to price fixing by public authorities. Now, in the days of supply and demand prices, a sort of automatic adjustment was maintained between the supply of milk in any market and the fluid sales. Of course, there was some surplus milk, especially in the flush season, but as a rule the supply in the short season was barely adequate to fill the daily orders for fluid milk and cream.



Leland Spencer

With the development and general acceptance of such slogans as "a living price for milk," new methods of keeping the milk supply in proper balance with fluid sales had to be devised. In the New York milk shed, six important steps have been taken in the last 20 years, or are being considered at the present time, for the main purpose of balancing the supply and demand for milk in such a way that the price could be maintained at a higher level than would be dictated by free competition. The six steps are:

1. *Classified price plan* (1921). Object is to permit pricing milk for fluid uses separately from that used for manufacture. Makes it easier for a dealer to utilize inspected milk for manufacture.

2. *Pooling or equalization* (partial, 1921; complete, 1938). Object is to insure all approved producers of an equitable share in fluid markets and to remove pressure upon producers and dealers to cut prices in order to hold or to increase their fluid outlets.

3. *Price fixing by public authorities* (state, 1933; state and federal, 1938). Object is to use police power of the state to enforce specified prices for the several classes of milk. Supplies not sold at these prices have to be diverted into manufactured products or shipped out of the milk shed.

4. *Market service payments* (1938). Object is to compensate dealers and cooperatives for diverting milk to other than fluid uses. Under present state and federal orders for the New York market, dealers or cooperatives are allowed 23 cents per cwt. for plant handling and up to 13 cents per cwt. for hauling milk that is diverted from fluid plants to manufacturing plants.

5. *Subsidized distribution of milk to low-income families and needy school children in the cities.* Object is to make milk available to needy families at prices they can afford to pay, while holding regular fluid price at higher level. By this means, it is hoped to increase the consumption of fluid milk and also to check consumer opposition to the price fixing program.

6. *Production control.* Object is to regulate the quantities of milk sent to market by producers, so that prices will not be depressed unduly by large surpluses.

The first four of these steps or procedures are already in full effect. A plan for subsidized distribution of milk to needy families in New York City is now being worked out by federal and city officials. It is expected that substantial quantities of milk will be made available at retail cost of as low as 5 cents a quart. The difference between this price and the regular charge will be made up in three ways; namely, by a reduction of 57 cents per cwt. in the Class 1 price to producers, a reduced charge by distributors for distribution services, and subsidy payments by the federal government.

So far, direct production control of milk has not been attempted in New York, but the matter is being discussed, and committees have been set up by the producer bargaining agencies to study the possibilities. It would seem that production control in some form is a logical and necessary step to be taken if the idea of supply and demand prices is to be abandoned permanently.

Bargaining Agency Asks for Milk Price Increase

The Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency has filed a petition with federal and state governments for a price amendment to the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order for New York City. The price schedule asked for would fix a minimum price for Class I price at $2.35 for April, May, June and July, and $2.82 for the balance of the year. These minimum prices would be increased if butter prices go up.

The price for winter months is the same as the Class I price last winter which was established by an amendment to the Order secured because production costs were increased by last summer's drought.

The proposed new prices will average about 16c a hundred more than the present schedule. The reason given for the proposed increase is the extra cost to dairymen of meeting new New York City Board of Health regulations which will go into effect September 1. On that date dairymen shipping to the metropolitan area must produce milk under conditions practically equal to former Grade A requirements. Also, new rules and regulations will increase hauling costs from farms to plants.

Inasmuch as the new minimum price for winter months is the same as that prevailing last winter, it is felt that it will be unnecessary to increase retail prices above those charged last winter.

The Bargaining Agency has requested a speedy consideration of their request in order that the new price might go into effect on August 1.

Dealer Fined for Low Milk Tests

Recently the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission started legal action against the M. H. Renken Dairy Company of Westfield, Pa., charging manipulating of butterfat tests of milk as delivered by their patrons. On June 6 Justice of the Peace C. E. Irons of Elkland found the company guilty and fined them $200 and costs.

Evidence was submitted that butterfat readings were under-read as much as two points. Two former Renken employees testified that while they were employed by the company they had been directed to "read down the butterfat tests."

The defense claimed that tests vary upwards as well as downwards.

It is estimated that the plant handled approximately 500,000 lbs. of milk during the two weeks period covered by the investigator's check-up, and that in that period it was probable that dairymen delivering to the plant had been underpaid by about $250.

Cooperatives Discuss Credit Problems

MOST interesting was the meeting of some 300 cooperative leaders interested in farm credit, who met on June 24 at Springfield at the annual Stockholders Meeting of the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives, jointly with the conference of New England Institute of Cooperation.

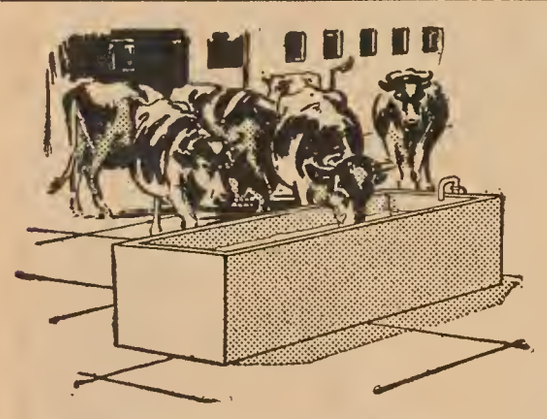
Heading the list of interesting speakers during the two days meeting was Albert G. Black, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, who said that farmers' cooperatives will play a more important part in agriculture, due to new problems in marketing and production, and agriculture itself will play a more important part in the nation and its national defense.

George W. Lamb, President of the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives, J. Robert Doe, Treasurer, and Albert B. Loring, Secretary, made their annual reports to the Bank's stockholders. Pointing out that the Bank itself is a cooperative institution, Mr. Lamb said the Bank was providing about $4,000,000 of credit to 72 farmers' cooperatives in the Northeast. Cooperatives in New England, New York, and New Jersey, numbering about 700, are in the best position they have been at any time since 1934. Many are completely out of debt, many others are on their way out.

Dr. F. B. Bomberger, President of the Baltimore Bank for Cooperatives, said that farmers' cooperatives now have a membership of some 2,000,000 farmers or one-third of all of them. There are in the United States 10,900 cooperatives, doing an annual business of $2,500,000,000.

Mr. Marcus L. Urann, one of the Farm Credit Directors for the Northeast, and the head of the great Cranberry Canners cooperative, said that cooperation is essential in a democracy if the democracy is to follow a course of procedure as efficient as dictatorship.

Among the other speakers were William H. Martin, Dean and Director of the New Jersey College of Agriculture; J. D. Lawrence, Deputy cooperative bank commissioner; Romeyn Berry, farmer, writer, and lecturer; Ken E. Geyer, Manager of Connecticut Milk Producers Association; Earl W. Benjamin, General Manager Pacific Egg Producers Cooperative; Professor M. P. Rasmussen of Cornell University; and Quentin Reynolds, Manager of the Eastern States Farmers Exchange.



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GLICK'S PLANT FARMS, SMOKETOWN, PENNA.

NEW YORK MILK PRICES WITH COMPARISONS

MILK, Grade B, 3.7% 201-210 mile zone:	May 1940	May 1939	May 1910-14	May 1940
Dairymen's League, per cwt.*	$1.61	$1.00	$1.19	$1.84
Sheffield Farms, per cwt.	1.65	1.18	1.21	1.88
Average, per cwt.	1.63	1.09	1.20	1.86
Index, 1910-14=100†	116	78	100	127
40 basic commodities Index, 1910-14=100	115.2‡	107.2	100.0	115.8‡
BUTTER:				
New York, 92 score	28c	24c	27c	28c
Index, 1910-14=100	104	89	100	97
DAIRY RATION AT UTICA:				
Wholesale price per ton	$31.46	$28.46	$28.65	$31.99
Index, 1910-14=100	110	99	100	111
Pounds feed equal in price to 100 lbs. milk	104	77	84	116

* Net pool return without special location or upstate city differentials.
† Adjusted for change in seasonal variation of price.
‡ Preliminary.

—LELAND SPENCER,
Department of Agricultural Economy,
N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

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THE LEAGUE STANDS FOR THE *AMERICAN WAY*



. . . FROM THE FAREWELL SPEECH OF PRESIDENT JOHN QUINCY ADAMS TO *Marquis de La Fayette*

LOVE of liberty is the greatest love with many men. Countless thousands have risked their lives and fortunes in defense of it.

One of these was the Marquis de La Fayette of France. Only 20 years of age when the American Revolution broke out, he left a young wife and a new-born babe to fight for America. He even bought his own ship to carry himself and his companions across the ocean — and from Brandywine to Yorktown was one of Washington's most trusted Major Generals. Other Frenchmen followed him . . . until at last one-third of all men killed in the American Revolution were French citizens.

★ ★ ★

Generations of peace and freedom have lulled some people into a sense of false security . . . have dulled in their hearts the swift instinct to fight jealously against the slightest invasion of their liberty.

That's how farmers once lost the right to control their own industry. That's why it took almost 50 years to arouse the great body of farmers to realization that valuable rights had been quietly stolen away from them . . . to realize that the only way they could win back their independence and rights was to unite and fight for them.

The Dairymen's League was the first successful rallying point for these farmers. It gave them the strength of organization . . . the counsel of many minds . . . the unity of elected leadership. It gave them a powerful voice that thundered to be heard in the courts, in legislative halls and from public forums all over the milkshed. And it attracted to their banner many liberal-minded men—lawmakers, editors, economists—men who like La Fayette, heard the call of liberty, and abandoned their own private interests to enlist in the fight.

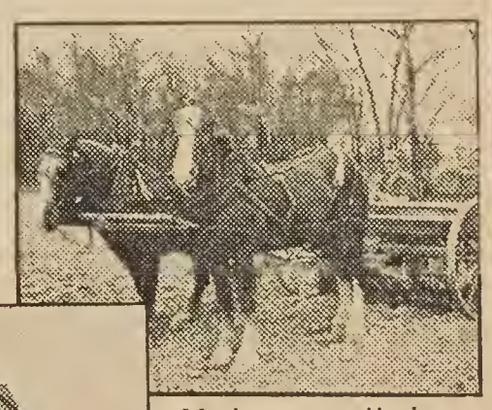
Only an organization such as the Dairymen's League—founded on the very principles of American freedom and government—could have attempted so much and accomplished so much for farmers.

"Freedom and Opportunity *make America the Best Place to Live"* says **JOHN GERNATT**



"America is the best place in the world to live," says John Gernatt of Collins, N. Y. Thirty-six years ago he came to America with $40 in his pocket. Today he owns 350 acres of rich farm land. He is a citizen of 22 years standing, and he has belonged to the Dairymen's League since it started. "Farm organizations have been a great help in making our farming a success," he says—"every farmer should join one."

Three of his sons run nearby farms. One is in college. All enjoy freedom and privileges that were denied in the Old World. "In the Old Country we had five-acre patches which we called our farms," he says. "There was a great deal of hand work; even the women and children worked in the fields. Oats, wheat and other grains were cut with a hand scythe. In this country, we have tractors and other farm machinery. We have fine horses instead of oxen, and we all own automobiles. The difference between oxen and a tractor is the difference between the Old World and our new home."





Modern, well-kept buildings, fine livestock and improved farm machinery all play a part in John Gernatt's successful dairying operations.

Published by

THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE



From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

BY L. B. SKEFFINGTON

AGRICULTURE is willing to do its part in a national emergency program, but it believes that agriculture's own representatives are qualified to develop practical, workable plans.

This was the view expressed in a resolution adopted at the meeting of the New York State Agricultural Land Use Committee at Cornell University. It was not merely a case of "resolving," but action was taken after serious discussion of the subject.

The Land Use Committee met for two days, with the afternoon of the second day reserved for reports of subcommittees. Mrs. Henry M. Wagenblass of Warsaw, reporting for the subcommittee on rural social resources, brought in the resolution on this subject. Chairman L. R. Simons told the gathering that the whole emergency situation was one of greatest importance, and he suggested there be frank discussion.

The subcommittee report pointed out that millions of persons are being made homeless by war, and that heavy supplies will be required to feed, clothe and shelter them.

"In view of the acute and growing problems (the resolution read) it is suggested that the New York State Land Use Committee urge the National Defense Council, through its agricultural representative, Mr. Chester C. Davis, to consider thoroughly the vital importance of agriculture and food supply in the national defense program and to devise ways and means of feeding the hungry refugees.

"And it is further suggested that we urge that in any agricultural program undertaken in connection with the present world emergency that farmers, through their own organizations, their extension service and Land Grant college institutions, be given every opportunity in helping to develop workable plans."

Would Inventory Good Land

Seasonal inventory of supplies of good seed crops and survey of good, unused farm land also were urged by the committee. Resolutions on these topics were introduced by H. J. Evans of Georgetown as chairman of the subcommittee on land conservancy problems.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: *American Agriculturist* believes, as does every farmer, in preparedness, and it is true that there is likely to be a shortage of food in Europe during the coming winter. This does not mean, however, that we should plunge into the production of food as we did in the last war, until there is real evidence that increased production is needed.

We are not yet out of the hard times in agriculture caused by overproduction during the first World War. The suggestions made by the New York State Land Use Committee reported here are not intended to influence you to increase production, but are intended instead to do everything possible to put your farming on a business-like and safe basis so that you better can meet any emergency, whatever it may be.

The opinion of the editorial staff of *American Agriculturist* is that the best way to prepare for whatever may come is to have more than one source of income and to use more of the products of your own farm.)

Tax Revision Urged

One of the longest and most detailed reports was that of the subcommittee on taxation headed by Harold M. Stanley. This committee had given serious consideration to land values, land income and the tax load. It suggested that real estate be assessed at full value, as nothing was gained by any other method. But it also suggested that study be given to some form of state-collected tax that would replace the real estate tax on farms.

It urged that towns, districts and counties adopt budget systems; that permissive legislation be enacted which would enable groups of towns, after referendums, to consolidate or share their government and expense; that educational work be undertaken to show the advantages of zoning for counties and towns.

Use of tax maps, establishment of local boards of assessment review, transferring of public utility assessing from local officials to state experts, state purchase of highway rights of way, and payment of state highway aid on present mileage were urged. Stanley said that in some cases town roads that are not needed might be abandoned, except that towns fear reduction of their state highway aid funds.

Study of the problems created by the state's 600 one-teacher schools was urged, but at the same time it was advised that more study be given to laying out central school districts. Every town, district and county was urged to give taxpayers a simplified annual report which they could readily understand. The State College of Agriculture, the Association of Towns and other groups were urged to join in educating the public on problems of government and taxation.

* * *

Fruit Research Reviewed

Highlights of research work in growing and marketing fruit were summarized at the Geneva Experiment Station for Eastern and Western joint fruit committees of the State Horticultural Society and the State Farm Bureau Federation.

These committees have been in the process of organizing in recent months and already have made a start toward analyzing problems of the fruit industry. Earl D. Merrill of Webster is chairman of the western group and Walter Clarke of Milton heads the eastern committee. As it is expected that in due course the committees may make recommendations regarding research, marketing and other problems, a review of the research program now in effect was considered fundamental.

Ladd Gives Keynote

The Geneva gathering was keynoted by Dr. Carl E. Ladd, state college dean and director of experiment stations. He referred to the job that had been done by the old Western New York joint committee 12 or 15 years ago. He said this committee took two or three years to make a thorough study of problems affecting the industry, and that as a result the course of the industry has been changed.

Because problems and conditions have changed so much in recent years Dr. Ladd said growers had recognized the need for further study. As showing how conditions change, he referred to pomology as "a new science" compared to matters discussed at fruit growers' meetings of 25 years ago.

The work of the economist in a fruit program was explained by Dr. F. A. Harper "to diagnose ills, or reasons for degree of success or failure. Sometimes this diagnosis discloses conditions that must be solved in other fields. Farm management studies on some farms over a period of years show why some growers are more successful than others. Studies eliminate guess work and provide factual material. It is important to isolate ills before remedial measures can be prescribed."

Harper said marketing, disposition of crop and cost of distribution are being studied. He said it was important to find out what consumers are willing to pay, and suggested the retail part of the distribution system offers some hope of economy.

New Trends Discussed

An important hope of growers is for a non-poisonous spray and Dr. Charles Palm reported on work in this field. He said some vegetables oils have shown a tendency to hold nicotine for longer protection of fruit. A 50 per cent loss of strawberries was reduced to two per cent, he said, by using a mixture of lead arsenate and sand at time of setting the plants. He mentioned instances of this sort as showing how the station tries to meet pressing problems as they are brought to it by growers.

"The more we know about the fundamental nature and functions of plants we deal with, the more likely we are to avoid unnecessary expensive practices and to do the things which promote production and longevity of the orchard," said Dr. A. J. Heinicke. He mentioned changes in pruning practices. "We now know annual pruning seldom gives better results than pruning every two or three years," he said.

Ideals and progress of work at Geneva was summed up by Director P. J. Parrott and members of his staff.

Willkie Wins

Six months ago Wendell L. Willkie of Indiana was comparatively unknown. Then somebody suggested that he would make a good President of the United States. The idea took hold like wildfire, ending with Willkie's nomination by the Republican Party at its Convention in Philadelphia on June 27 after one of the most enthusiastic and interesting Conventions the Party ever had.

The nomination of Willkie was a good example of what can be done by people in a democracy. Politicians would have none of Willkie, but the people wanted him and expressed their desire emphatically to the Republican delegates. Starting in third place at the first ballot at the Convention, Willkie steadily gained over his chief rivals, Taft and Dewey, until he was nominated on the sixth ballot. Probably no one was more surprised than Mr. Willkie himself.

Now it remains to see who the Democrats will nominate, and then will follow one of the greatest political battles in the nation's history. Whoever is chosen by the people to lead this nation will face crisis after crisis, and will be a large factor in determining the fate of our democracy and all its citizens.

The Republican National Platform

ON JUNE 26 the Republican Convention at Philadelphia adopted a platform. For your information, here are some of the high lights of it.

NATIONAL DEFENSE—Build up the national defense to protect the United States and its possessions and to uphold the Monroe Doctrine.

"The Republican Party is firmly opposed to involving this nation in a foreign war."

Extend to peoples fighting for liberty such aid as is consistent with international law and not inconsistent with the requirements of our own defense.

AGRICULTURE—The platform promises "such governmental policies, temporary and permanent, that will establish and maintain an equitable balance between labor, industry and agriculture . . . thereby creating increased consumer buying power for agricultural products."

The plank on agriculture proposes benefit payments based on a soil conservation program free from government-designated production control, and administered, as far as practicable, by farmers themselves; to restrict major benefits of these payments to operators of family type farms.

The platform demands an end of one-man tariff making, and efforts to protect farm products by tariff and regain export markets.

"We shall promote a cooperative system of adequate farm credit . . . supervised by an independent governmental agency, with ultimate farmer ownership and control."

The platform favors quarantines against livestock from countries where health standard requirements are not equal to our own.

MONEY — The platform states that Congress should reclaim its constitutional power over money and withdraw the President's authority to manipulate the currency.

"We shall repeal the Thomas Inflation Amendment of 1933 and the Foreign Silver Purchase Act of 1934."

GOVERNMENT SPENDING — "We solemnly pledge that public expenditures, other than those required for full national defense and relief, shall be cut to levels necessary for the essential services of government."

"Our American system of private enterprise, if permitted to go to work, can rapidly increase the wealth, income and standard of living of all the people."

"We shall revise the tax system and remove those practices which impede recovery, and shall apply policies which stimulate enterprise."

LABOR RELATIONS — The platform promises maintenance of labor's right to free organizations and collective bargaining, but calls for amending the National Labor Relations Act in fairness to employers and all groups of employees.

GOVERNMENT COMPETITION — "We promise to reduce to the minimum, federal competition with business."

"We promise to encourage the small business man by removing unnecessary bureaucratic regulation and interference."

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION —The Republican platform proposes to reestablish the Federal Civil Service on a real merit system; also maintenance of the American system of checks and balances, declaring that "the constitutional distribution of legislative, executive and judicial functions is essential to the preservation of this system."

RELIEF — "We shall remove waste, discrimination and politics from relief . . . . thus giving the men and women on relief a larger share of funds appropriated."

OTHER PLANKS — The platform maintains in vigorous language that the record of the present administration is a record of failure. The platform proposes an amendment prohibiting a third term for a president; the giving of stock and commodity exchanges the fullest measure of control consistent with the prevention of abuse; condemns the New Deal for encouraging "various groups that seek to change the American form of government by means outside the Constitution"; favors strict enforcement of all laws controlling the entry of aliens; promises enforcement of anti-trust legislation without prejudice or discrimination, and favors the administration of Social Security by the states with a minimum of federal control.

Following the Democratic Convention, we plan to summarize the Democratic platform as adopted.

Benefits Recently Paid

Charles S. Woeller, S. Byron, N. Y. Struck by auto—sprained knee, cont. leg	$ 15.00
Fred E. Kerry, Bangor, N. Y. Truck accident—frac. patella, inj. arm and chest	30.00
Joseph Wanat, Calverton, L. I. Auto accident—frac. bones of foot, inj. face & wrist	78.57
LeRoy D. Jones, 79 Post St., Boonville, N.Y. Struck by auto—frac. skull	30.00
William J. Davis, Adams Center, N. Y. Auto overturned—frac. scapula	*65.00
Clarence Buckman, Est., R. 2, Corfu, N.Y. Struck by truck—mortuary	500.00
William F. Short, R. 1, Madrid, N. Y. Sled accident—bruised leg	30.00
Norbert Klein, No. Boston, N. Y. Auto collision—cut scalp, cont. ear	17.14
Burton B. Smith, Star Route, Phoenix, N.Y. Auto collision—frac. rib, cont. chest	80.00
Bradford Shaver, Clay, N. Y. Struck by auto—cont. & sprained sacro-iliac region	4.28
Mrs. Adelaide Spiers, R. 2, Batavia, N.Y. Auto accident—sprained neck	10.00
Harry Prole, Batavia, N. Y. Struck by auto—cuts, frac. nose & rib	*15.00
Mrs. Lydia Tash, 78 Lake St., Bergen, N.Y. Auto collision—injuries	120.00
Ernest C. Beane, R. 1, Sanborn, N. Y. Struck by auto—inj. leg	30.00
Felix H. Green, R. 2, Woleott, N. Y. Auto off road—dislocated vertebrae	130.00
Melvin Norton, Est., 7 Bridge St., Sidney, N. Y. Auto struck by train—mortuary	*500.00
Mrs. Anna Graff, R. 1, Naples, N. Y. Auto collision—cont. arm, leg & back	57.14
Libbie Goodemote, Sardinia, N. Y. Struck by auto—inj. hip	*2.50
Mrs. Carrie Wolfanger, Springwater, N.Y. Auto accident—sprained wrist	10.00
Joseph R. Didas, R. 1, Wayland, N. Y. Auto hit tree—cut & frac. nose, & inj. muscles	130.00
Bessie Pagett, R. 1, So. Dayton, N. Y. Auto overturned—bruised thigh	130.00
Charles J. Victor, Est., Strykersville, N. Y. Head on collision—mortuary	1000.00
Mrs. Sarah Remington, Sandy Creek, N.Y. Auto collision—bruised knees, inj. arm	30.00
Elmer Sprague, Rossie, N. Y. Struck by auto—frac. vertebrae	130.00
Robert D. Cook, Hermon, N. Y. Wagon accident—dislocated shoulder	25.00
Ervin A. Sowle, R. 1, Galway, N. Y. Truck accident—inj. neck & arm	28.57
Parker Shaw, Delhi, N. Y. Auto accident—cut hand, strained shoulder	48.57
Mrs. Marie Doody, R. 2, Tully, N. Y. Auto collision—cut scalp & cont. knee	17.14
Pearl E. Grinnell, R. 3, Homer, N. Y. Auto collision—frac. clavicle	90.00
Martin Kalafut, Railroad Ave., Ogdensburg, N. J. Truck skidded—frac. tibia, ribs, ulna, cuts	130.00
Mrs. Alice D. Johnson, R.D. 1, Woodstown, N. J. Auto collision—bruises, sprained wrist, and shock	20.00
Michael S. Hoaern, Robbinsville, N. J. Auto accident—cut chin, hand, knee	20.00
William A. Cressy, Hopkinton, N. H. Wagon overturned—inj. wrist vertebrae	10.00
Lester Merrill, Lebanon, N. H. Sled accident—inj. spine	30.00
Mable Burton, R. 1, Pelham, N. H. Auto collision—injuries	100.00
Harry A. Walker, R. 3, Dover, N. H. Truck accident—frac. tibia & sprained knee	*15.00
Henry G. Brown, Franklin, N. H. Struck by truck—inj. foot	15.00
Kate M. Davis, Windsor, Vt. Car struck tree—sprained ankle & frac. ribs	42.86
Helen B. Robinson, Milton, Vt. Auto accident—strained ankle & bruises	*10.71
Mrs. Mary Mazur, R. 2, Poultney, Vt. Struck by auto—cont. palm, knee & thigh	20.00
Peter O'Neil, R. 1, Waterbury, Vt. Sleigh accident—injuries	90.00
Joseph Martin, R. 1, Middlebury, Vt. Wagon accident—frac. rib	15.00
Mrs. Lena Bassett, No. Bennington, Vt. Auto accident—sacro-iliac injury	*12.50
Mildred C. Hastings, R. 2, Windsor, Vt. Auto collision—frac. foot	71.43
Margaret A. Beaupre, No. Adams, Mass. Auto accident—back strain	20.00
Frank Oja, Gardner, Mass. Auto collision—cont. chest	42.86
William H. Thurber, Williamstown, Mass. Auto accident—strained back & inj. head	70.00
Mrs. Virginia Gilman, E. Sebago, Me. Auto accident—sprained wrist & bruised thigh	30.00
Walter Davis, R. 2, Bucksport, Me. Auto struck pole—cut eye & cheek	30.00
Amos P. Pinette, Portage, Me. Wagon accident—frac. bone of hand	40.00
Dr. Fred E. Wilson, Overlea, Md. Auto accident- frac. radius	44.28

* Over-age.

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WARREN, VERMONT BALL TEAM

BACK ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: Lyle Ford; Miles Greenslit; Francis Whitworth; Ransom Tucker; Riordan Drew.

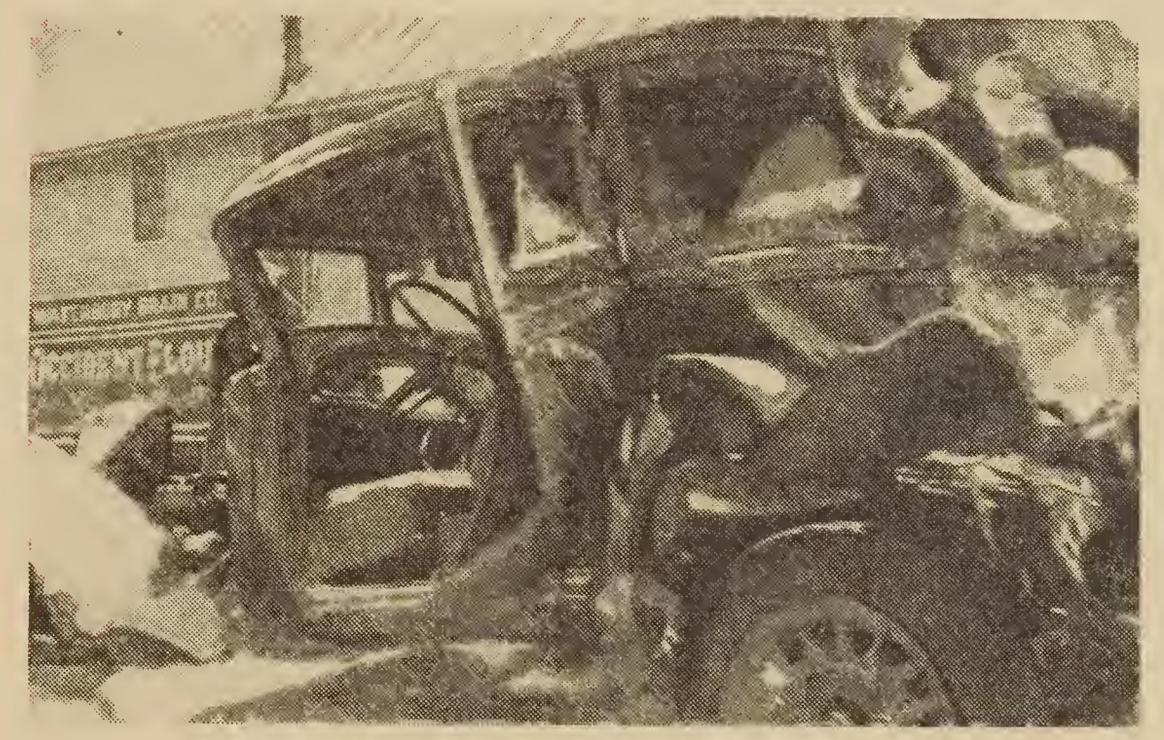
FRONT ROW: Lorne Whitworth; Robert Gove; Gilbert Pieree; Fred Buzzell.

Two Ball Players Struck Out in Auto Crash

One Carried Our Policy

TWO of the town's finest young men, Francis Whitworth and Gilbert Pierce were riding in an automobile which was struck by a train. Both were killed.

Francis Whitworth's parents received a check for $1,000.00 as Francis carried a North American Travel Accident Policy. Our agent told Gilbert Pierce about this low cost protection, too, but Gilbert put off taking it until "later."



The wrecked automobile in which Francis Whitworth and Gilbert Pierce were killed.

Keep Your Policy Renewed

North American Accident Ins. Co.

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

10 No. Cherry Street Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Accidents Which the Policy Covers

1. By the wrecking or disablement of a pleasure type automobile, an automobile truck, a horse drawn wagon, cart, sleigh, or sled, in which the insured is riding or driving.

2. By the wrecking or disablement of a public conveyance provided by common carrier for passenger service only (aeroplanes excluded) within which the Insured is riding as a fare-paying passenger in the place regularly provided for passenger service.

3. By being struck, knocked down, or run over while walking or standing on a public street, public sidewalk or public highway by a moving vehicle.

Cash Benefits Paid as Follows

1. $1,000.00 for loss of Life, or the loss of the sight of both Eyes; or the loss of any two members, such as a Hand or Foot.

2. $500.00 for loss of the sight of Eye, or Hand, or Foot—Loss of Life or Member must occur within 30 days from the date of accident, otherwise weekly benefits are paid.

3. $10.00 a week for as many as thirteen weeks while totally disabled unable to do any work whatsoever — benefits beginning immediately following the accident. No benefits are payable for partial disability.

This protection applies on accidents happening anywhere within the United States or Canada. Death benefits are payable to the insured's estate, all other benefits payable to the insured.

These benefits are paid where the insured is between the ages of 15-59 years. One-half benefits are paid ages 10-15 and ages 60-74.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

DAIRY CATTLE

"Invincible"
Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires.
Orchard Hill Stock Farm, M. R. Klock, Fort Plain, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS — Foundation cows and heifers. Best of breeding. CALVES SIRED BY CLOVER HEIGHTS'S MAN-O-WAR TRITOMIA. ACCREDITED AND NEGATIVE. PRICES REASONABLE.
B. C. Newton, Salamanca, N. Y.

CANADIAN PURE BRED HOLSTEIN, AYRSHIRE and JERSEY first calf heifers and young cows. New milchers, springers and Fall Freshening cattle for sale at all times. Over four hundred accredited and Bangs approved herds to select from. Farmers' prices. Delivered anywhere. Write or call, A. R. WILSON, MORRISBURG, ONTARIO, CANADA.

TEN CANADIAN REGISTERED HOLSTEIN FIRST CALF HEIFERS. Freshening August, September, October. Real good type, size, breeding. Accredited, Bangs certified. $110.00 a head, delivered within five hundred miles. Your opportunity to start a good herd for less money. A. R. WILSON, MORRISBURG, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Ready for Service — Young Bulls
from our outstanding Champion Show Bulls. They are bred for type as well as production. Prices reasonable.
J. REYNOLDS WAIT, The Wait Farms, Auburn, New York.

Holsteins—T.B. Accredited; 250 Head.
Offering surplus breeding stock of all ages; a few bulls of serviceable age backed by several generations of good C.T.A. records. Inspection invited.
E. P. SMITH, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

TARBELL FARMS Guernseys Accredited Negative 350 HEAD
YOUNG BULLS OUT OF HIGH RECORD A.R. DAMS AND SIRED BY
MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON 130308
98 A.R. Daughters.
FOREMOST PEACEMAKER 214202
15 A. R. Daughters
ALSO A FEW A.R. COWS AND HEIFERS.
Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS
COWS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. DELIVERED ANYWHERE.
NOW HAVE TWO TRUCK LOADS OF REG. JERSEYS
RALPH MAXHAM, Quechee, Vermont.

YEARLING GUERNSEY BULLS
Grandsons of Royal Supreme 137088 from dams with herd improvement records. Herd average 9602 M., 486.0 F. Prices reasonable considering quality. Accredited — Negative.
WYCHMERE FARMS, ONTARIO, N. Y.

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. Tested Holstein and Guernseys in Carload Lots. Ninety Day Retest Guaranteed.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

Altamont Jersey Farms
ALTAMONT, ALBANY CO., N. Y.
Established by Mr. Perley A. Dutton, importer and constructive Jersey breeder for more than 25 years.
Imported and high grade Commercial cattle, T.B. and Bangs tested at prices commensurate with quality. Visitors always welcome at
ALTAMONT JERSEY FARMS,
15 miles from Albany, 10 miles from Schenectady on Route 146. Phone 2301.

PUREBRED AND GRADE JERSEYS
WITH ANY REQUIRED TEST.
PARTIAL CREDIT GIVEN.
J. K. Keith, Phone 722F3, Oneonta, N.Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Sales Service



Livestock breeders who are subscribers of A.A. have a special and distinctive sales service at their command, NORTHEAST MARKETS FOR NORTHEAST PRODUCERS. It is made available to readers of A.A. in an effort to open markets for surplus that otherwise may have to be sacrificed. For details and rates, write the Advertising Dept. of American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

25 REGISTERED ANGUS FEMALES
This herd offered at an exceptionally attractive price because of change in farm management.
Several with calves at side, balance to freshen soon.
1 open cow with November heifer calf.
5 open yearling heifers.
N. Y. Bangs & T.B. Accredited—None over 5 years old. I hope to dispose of this herd intact to a buyer interested in establishing or enlarging a registered herd.
Harris Seward, Slate Hill, Orange County, New York.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS
REGISTERED
40 YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE.
SEVERAL YOUNG BULLS. COME AND SEE THEM
W. A. Hawley & Son, Warsaw, N. Y. Wyoming Co.

FOR SALE: ANGUS CATTLE
BULLS, COWS WITH CALVES; ALSO YEARLING HEIFERS.
W. R. VAN SICKLE, Broadview Farm, CAYUGA, N. Y.

MISC. LIVESTOCK

Horses and Jersey Cattle For Sale.
Registered Belgian stallion, grand champion, New York State Fair, color chestnut, weight 2100 pounds. One registered three year old mare due to foal. Two saddle horses, one is five gaited.
Seventy-five Jersey cattle, Sybil and imported bred, from calves to milking cows with milk and butter fat records. Certified free from Bang's disease and T.B., eligible for shipment to any state.
SPOT FARMS
John C. Reagan, *Owner,* Tully, N. Y.

Choice Dairy Cattle - Fancy Horses
CARLOAD LOTS OR RETAIL. PRICED TO SELL. FREE DELIVERY ANY PLACE.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, Inc., HOBART, N.Y. Established 1845

FOR SALE —
CHOICE O.I.C. SWINE, BRED SOWS, SHOATS, PIGS.
ALSO FEEDING SHOATS AND PIGS.
YEARLING SERVICE BULLS. HOLSTEINS, GUERNSEYS AND AYRSHIRES.
Sayre Dairy Cattle Co., Sayre, Pa.

HELP WANTED

Herdsman, Farmhand. Single. State age, religion, experience, names of last two employers and length of service. Wages $50 per month. Separate room with shower. Good table. Permanent.
Miskell, P. O. Box 1041, Trenton, N. J.

SWINE

SIZE — BREEDING — TYPE
SPOTTED POLAND CHINA
If you want size combined with feeding quality, I have it for sale. Spring Pigs, Bred Gilts.
M. G. ADAMS, Kenwood, Oneida, N. Y.

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES. WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

POULTRY

HARTWICK QUALITY **Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns**
B.W.D. TESTED PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK.
Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.
Hartwick Hatchery, Inc., Hartwick, N.Y.

ENGLISH BLACK LEGHORNS —
Big, hardy, vigorous, low mortality, great layers of big white eggs, as broilers dress yellow. Eggs reasonable. Circular free.
THE KEYSTONE FARMS, R.F.D. No. 2, Richfield, Pa.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
YOUNG BREEDING MALES AND READY TO LAY PULLETS.
James E. Rice & Sons, Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

Babcock's Healthy Layers
W. LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES. BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS.
100% Pullorum Clean — 100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for attractive catalog.
BABCOCK'S HATCHERY,
501 Trumansburg Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

DeRoy Taylor HI-EGG-ABILITY PEDIGREED R.O.P. WHITE LEGHORNS
PROGENY TESTED
30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. Our New York State Official Laying Test records show a seven years livability average of 93%, and egg production average of 64½%. Ask for circular and prices.
DEROY TAYLOR, Newark, Wayne County, N. Y.

Mapes Poultry Farm
Certified R.O.P. Pedigreed Breeders
WHITE LEGHORNS, NEW HAMPSHIRES
BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSSES.
Mapes stock is famous for fast growth and high production. All breeders bloodtested. Send for Folder and Prices.
WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, Middletown, N. Y.

RICH POULTRY FARM 29TH YEAR
LEGHORNS — REDS
TRAPNESTED AND PROGENY TESTED.
EXCELLENT PRODUCERS OF PREMIUM EGGS.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS
Ask any of our customers about OUR LARGE BIRDS AND LARGE, PURE WHITE EGGS.
WALTER S. RICH, Box H, Hobart, N.Y.

BODINE'S *Pedigreed LEGHORNS*
The largest official trapnest flock in the United States — offering 1000 U. S. R.O.P. Pedigreed pullets from 250-300 egg U. S. R.O.P. Dams. Also— 1000 U. S. R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels from 250-317 egg U. S. R.O.P. Dams. All sired by 300 egg males.
ELI H. BODINE, CHEMUNG, N. Y.

ZIMMER'S PRODUCTION BRED, PULLORUM FREE WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS, BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSS.
100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
REASONABLY PRICED. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
Zimmer Poultry Farm, Box C, GALLUPVILLE, N. Y.

KITTENS

PERSIAN KITTENS
8 WEEKS — $5.00 EACH. COCKER SPANIELS, AKC REDS — 7 MONTHS. FAWNS — 8 WEEKS.
SPECIAL PRICES DURING JULY.
Mrs. Edna Gladstone, Andes, N. Y.

HONEY

HONEY LOOK, LOWER PRICES. 60 lbs. best clover, $4.50, 28 lbs., $2.25; 60 lbs Buckwheat, $3.30; 60 lbs. Mixed, $3.90. Not prepaid 10 lbs. Clover, postpaid, $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Honey for Health.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y

George W. Hall, R. 3, Littleton, New Hampshire.

SHEEP

For Sale: BIG, HUSKY, REGISTERED DORSET RAM LAMBS, BORN LAST FALL. ALSO BRED EWES AND EWES WITH LAMBS BY SIDE. SOME OF THESE SHEEP ARE EXCELLENT SHOW STOCK. $15. AND UP.
GEO. D. BRICE, Skaneateles, New York

HORSES

P-O-N-I-E-S
ALL SIZES OF CHILDREN'S PONIES.
REASONABLY PRICED — FULLY GUARANTEED.
Torreya Pony Farm, Clinton Corners, New York.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Aug. 24	Jersey Sale, Estate of John C. Reed, Hockessin, Delaware.
Sept. 11	Vermont State Guernsey Sale, White Heather Farm, Arlington.
Sept. 20	Lancaster County Holstein Breeders Sale, Lampeter, Pa.
Sept. 27	Dutchess County, N. Y., Annual Guernsey Sale, Salt Point, N. Y.
Sept. 28	Cayuga County, N. Y., Guernsey Sale.
Oct. 4	Pennsylvania State Holstein Sale, Lancaster, Pa.
Oct. 5	Thatch Meadow Farm Guernsey Dispersal, St. James, Long Island, N. Y.
Oct. 7	New England Guernsey Sale at Hilltop Farm, Suffield, Conn.
Oct. 11	Pennsylvania State & Eastern Guernsey Sale combined, Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 12	New Jersey State Guernsey Sale, Trenton.
Oct. 14	Langwater Guernsey Sale, North Easton, Mass.
Oct. 15	Northeastern Guernsey Consignment Sale, Topsfield, Mass.
Oct. 22	Penn State Holstein Sale, Mt. Vernon, Pa.
Oct. 23	Ohio Breeders' Fall Holstein Sale, Wooster, Ohio.
Nov. 11-13	U. S. National Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale, Waukesha, Wis.

Coming Events

July 8	New England Brown Swiss Ass'n. Meeting, farm of Alfred Kelton, Athens, Vt.
July 22-26	Farm & Home Week, Storrs, Conn.
July 26-27	Central New York Dairy Field Day, State Fairgrounds, Syracuse.
July 27	Western New York Dairy Field Day, Angelica Fairgrounds.
July 27	Sheep Dog Trials & New England Sheep & Wool Growers' Ass'n. Field Day, Upwey Farms, Woodstock, Vt.
July 27	Vermont Jersey Cattle Club Field Day, Westleigh Farm, Windsor, Vt.
July 31	Annual Picnic and Black & White Show, New Hampshire Holstein Club, St. Paul School.
Aug. 2-3	17th Annual Livestock Judging Tour for Vocational Ag. Students in N. Y., Sponsored by State School of Ag. at Delhi.
Aug. 3	Vegetable Growers' Field Day, Univ. of Conn. Vegetable and Agronomy Experimental Farm, Route 44, North Coventry.
Aug. 3	Maine D.H.I.A. Show, Highmoor Farm, Monmouth, Maine.
Aug. 7	Vermont Holstein Summer Picnic & Field Day, Mallary Farm, Bradford, Vt.
Aug. 10	New England States Holstein-Friesian Field Day, farm of A. L. Miller, Vernon, Vt.
Aug. 15	Vermont Guernsey Field Day, R. H. Whitcomb Farm, Springfield, Vt.
Aug. 21	Station Field Day, Experiment Station Farm, Mount Carmel, Conn., 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Aug. 25-Sept. 2	New York State Fair, 100th Anniversary, Syracuse, N. Y.
Aug. 27	New Hampshire Guernsey Field Day, Kadockadee Farm, Concord, N. H.
Aug. 29	Connecticut Guernsey Field Day, Holly Farm, Simsbury, Conn.
Sept. 15-21	Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
Sept. 30-Oct. 6	Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa.
Oct. 12-19	National Dairy Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Oct. 23	Annual Meeting Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, Lancaster, Pa.
Dec. 9-12	22nd Annual Convention of American Farm Bureau Federation, Baltimore, Md.



"I see Joe Smith is running another livestock ad in American Agriculturist."

Farmers and Livestock Breeders Who Advertise on These Pages Reach More Than 190,000 Subscribers

Write your advertisement below and mail to American Agriculturist, Advertising Department, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

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Signed ..... Address .....

Advertising Rates in "Northeast Markets" Pages
Half-inch space — 3 month period (7 issues) — $14.00
One inch space — 3 month period (7 issues) — $28.00



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

"RIGHT is still right, in spite of might."

"Civilization is not dead or dying; you can no more kill civilization than you can education."

I heard these two things said at the graduation exercises of my youngest son at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia last week. They have raised my spirits so much that I just want to pass them on to you. This was the bi-centennial graduation of this University, and it was pointed out there that in the past two hundred years Europe had been in practically total warfare three different times, and yet we had been able to maintain education and to hold graduation exercises each year. Are we any weaker than our forefathers who carried on under such conditions? I hope not.

* * *

Wool has advanced again and the government has announced large orders for woolen goods, which will include nearly 50% fine wools. Those who have not sold their wool can anticipate better than 30c for it, although I am not looking for a runaway wool market.

* * *

I have been asked a good many times why cows are selling so high when pork and even good steer beef are selling so comparatively cheap. Again the reason is the unprecedented demand for prepared meats of all kinds, and also it is becoming quite common practice to bone out the better cuts of these old cows and sell them in the poorer class of butcher shops for all sorts of purposes. It is lean meat, carrying practically no fat, and the average housewife cannot buy really good meat of any class unless it does carry considerable fat. In this way, she can protect herself from this more or less unsatisfactory cow meat, particularly when she is buying steaks or roasts.

* * *

In spite of the fact that beef cattle for breeding purposes are in greater demand than we have almost ever seen them, and are really selling high, breeding ewes have not materially advanced, and it does not look as if they would in spite of a very satisfactory lamb market all season and a wool market which has been more or less satisfactory, particularly lately. It appears to me that this would be a good summer and fall to buy yearling ewes and to cull your ewe flocks deeply. A great many sections of our Northeast are more adapted to sheep husbandry than they are to cattle raising. It is interesting to note that the great demand for all of this breeding stock is coming from states east of Chicago, mainly Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. Their grass situation is no better than ours, and their corn situation has proved to be a whole lot worse. This movement toward the East is economically sound. We can produce stock cattle and feeding lambs cheaper now than they can on the western ranges.

* * *

On my trip to Philadelphia, I do not believe I ever saw hay any more dense or any greater growth at this time of the year. Some of the New Jersey men were haying and I hope the entire Northeast will take real advantage of our hay crop this year.

Brown Swiss Breeders Elect Officers

Edmund Schillawiski of Auburn is the new president of the New York State Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association. Officers were elected at the annual picnic at Hill Crest Farm in Jefferson County owned by John B. Harris. Other officers elected were: Mr. Harris, Vice-President; Charles Goodwin, Guilford, Secretary-Treasurer. Directors elected for two years were: H. B. Blonge, Youngstown; John Harris, Watertown; Robert Cullings, Scottsville. Directors elected for three years were: D. N. Boice, Churchville; Harold Magnussen, Rexford; Charles Goodwin, Guilford.



Some of the officers of the Onondaga County Artificial Breeding Association. From left to right: Mr. Johnson, who is Manager of the Central N. Y. Artificial Breeding Association bull barn located near Syracuse; Harold Meaker, Memphis, Vice-President; Robert Church, Baldwinsville, Director; Dr. N. A. Lasher, veterinary; LeRoy Munro, Elbridge, President; J. Sears, Baldwinsville, Secretary-Treasurer; and Floyd Somes, Jack's Reefs, Director.

The two Directors not present were Hoyt Ackles and Gordon Eibert.

High Producers for May

Among New York State herds enrolled in Dairy Herd Improvement Associations, 25 herds averaged better than 50 lbs. of butterfat to the cow, and 3 herds exceeded a 60-lb. average for the month of May. These 3 high herds are owned by Louie Austin of Onondaga County, George Swartout of Jefferson County, and Abraham Eller of Ulster County.

The state now has 129 Dairy Herd Improvement Associations. Delaware County leads with 11, and Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties are tied for second with 8 each.

Atwood Herd Makes Fine Record

The Ayrshire herd of J. Leon Atwood of Plattsburg, New York, has recently completed another outstanding record. With sixteen cows, one-half made up of two- and three-year old heifers, the average milk production for the year ending March 31 was 11,060 lbs. of milk and 459.68 lbs. of fat.

Best record for the year went to Cleopatra Lass No. 161427, who produced 16,704 lbs. of milk and 716.57 lbs. of fat in 366 days. The test year did not coincide with her lactation period. She has an advanced registry record of 20,083 lbs. of milk and 838 lbs. of fat.

The second high cow was Bridget of Atwood Orchard No. 152392, with 14,653 lbs. of milk and 595 lbs. of fat in 352 days.

Another outstanding member of the herd is Red Bess of Atwood Orchard. She is ten years old, and in her life has produced better than 100,000 lbs. of milk. Last year she produced 12,223 lbs. of milk and 468 lbs. of fat.

Mr. Atwood was named a New York State Master Farmer in 1932.

Wire Floors for Calves

The New Jersey College of Agriculture recommends the raising of calves on wire screens. Their experience shows that this reduces labor costs, bedding costs, and protects the calves against cold, damp beds.

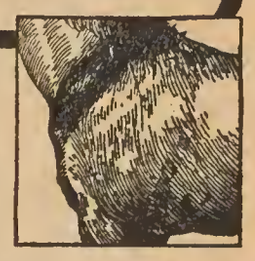
They use a ¾" mesh wire cloth made from No. 11 wire galvanized after weaving. They construct frames of four-by-fours, 4 ft. wide and approximately 5 ft. long so they can be moved easily. Each frame is put on four legs 6" high and the wire screen stapled to the top of the frame after No. 9 wire has been stretched over the frame. This No. 9 wire strengthens the floor and helps carry the load. It is suggested that heavy woven wire fence, 4 ft. in height, could be used. Calves weighing as much as 300 lbs. do not sag the wire seriously.

Long straw, 4" deep, is used for bedding since finer material would fall through. It is found that it is necessary to change bedding only once every 7 to 14 days, and that calves lie on this floor about twice as much as they do on well-bedded concrete floors.



"Can't be very exciting living way out in the country like this, can it?"

WATCH OUT for PUFFS and STRAINS when teams are soft—they may mean COSTLY LAY-UPS—



Shoulders sore, hocks puffed. Just the luck when there's work to do. But wise farmers use Absorbine at first sign of swelling.

Absorbine's action tends to speed up local circulation. This helps to wash out "muscle acid" that causes soreness and swelling. Congestion is reduced often within a few hours.

It is also used to relieve windgall, collar gall, fresh bog spavin and similar troubles. It will not blister or remove hair. $2.50 a long-lasting bottle at all druggists, or postpaid. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

DEAD FLIES DON'T BITE COWS!



The Surge Automatic System of Fly Control works! Send for our booklet, "Dead Flies." FREE! Surge Milking Machine Co., 566 Spencer St., Dept. B-306, Syracuse, N. Y.

KILL ALL FLIES



Placed anywhere. Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills flies. Guaranteed, effective. Neat, convenient — Cannot spill — Will not soil or injure anything. Lasts all season. 20c at all dealers. Harold Somers, Inc., 150 De Kalb Ave., B'klyn, N.Y.

DAISY FLY KILLER

WOOL WANTED. Montgomery Worsted Mills, Inc., Montgomery, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

110-Acre Cayuga Co. Dairy & Crop Farm

Brook and pond-watered pasture. Concrete highway. 3 miles from Lake Ontario, 1 mile from village. Grade B milk market. 8-room house painted white. Electricity, 58 ft. barn, concrete stable, 14 tie-ups, drinking cups, 30 ft. storage barn, poultry and tool house. $2500. Free illustrated description and information on long-term purchase plan.
FEDERAL LAND BANK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

FARMS, SUMMER HOMES. Big catalog free. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

SWINE

PIGS --- PIGS --- PIGS

Medium YORKSHIRE and CHESTER WHITE cross, color white. BERKSHIRE and CHESTER WHITE, color black and white.
6 to 8 wks. @ $3.00 each.
8 to 10 wks. @ $3.50 each.
Will ship two or more C.O.D., F.O.B. Woburn, Mass. No charge for crating. Orders requiring inoculation 35c extra, for each pig.
Telephone 0230.
John J. Scannell, Russell St., WOBURN, MASS.

PIGS — 8 TO 9 WEEKS — $3.00. Chester Whites, Yorkshire Chester cross or Berkshire Chester cross. All large type feeders or breeders. Will ship any number C.O.D. These pigs are shipped to please and if in any way they do not, return them at my expense. Send your order, no delay.
Walter Lux, Tel. 0086, Woburn, Mass.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE

Thrifty, rugged stock of exceptional quality.
Berkshire and Chester crossed or Yorkshire and Chester crossed } 7 to 8 weeks old $3.50; 8 to 10 weeks old $4.00
Chester Whites ---------- 7 to 8 weeks old $4.25
All orders carefully filled.
A. M. LUX FARM, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.

DAILEY STOCK FARM

LEXINGTON, MASS. — TEL. 1085.
TOP Quality Pigs Chester & Yorkshire—Berkshire & O. I. C. Crossed. 6-7 wks., $3.50 each. 8-9 wks., $4.00. Ship C.O.D. Our Guarantee: A square deal at all times.

PIGS FOR SALE HUSKY, FAST GROWING STOCK.
6-8 wks. $3.25 each — 8-10 wks., $3.50 each.
YORKSHIRE & CHESTER-BERKSHIRE & CHESTER.
Ship what you need C.O.D. Prompt service.
Bedford Stock Farm, Springs Road, Bedford, Mass.

200 Rugged Pigs— For Immediate Delivery. Chester-Berkshire, Chester-Yorkshire, Duroc crosses and Chester Whites. 6-8 weeks $3.00, 8-10 weeks $3.50. 12 weeks shoates $4.50. Boars, Barrows, Sows. No charge crating. Ship 1 or more C. O. D. CARL ANDERSON, VIRGINIA ROAD, CONCORD, MASS.

GOATS

MILK GOATS — Fresh and due — Toggenbergs and Alpines. We ship. PONY FARM, HIMROD, N. Y.

DOGS

COLLIE PUPPIES, unexcelled. Also Spaniels. Reasonable. PAINE'S KENNELS, South Royalton, Vt.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



Scene in Firestone's typical jungle in the New York World's Fair. Live, wild animals, many of which were captured by the Smithsonian-Firestone Expedition to Liberia, West Africa, are seen in this jungle. Among other features of the Firestone Exhibit is a tire factory and a typical American farmyard. A practical American farmer lives on this World's Fair farm and takes care of the stock.

RESEARCH FINDS NEW PRODUCTS

"Du Pont's Partnership with the Farmer" is the title of a new booklet just published by the E. I. Du PONT DE NEMOURS COMPANY, Wilmington, Delaware. It tells a fascinating story of new products which research has made available for the farm as well as the use of farm products in manufacturing many new products. Send your request to the Educational Agricultural News Letter, E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Company, Wilmington, Delaware.

* * *

ELECTROCUTES FLIES

At a cost of 10c a month for electric current, the Durobar Electric Fly Screen will finish off innumerable flies during the coming summer. These screens are installed in doors and windows of dairy barns or other farm buildings. As flies try to pass through the bars of the screen, which are spaced 9/32" apart, they cause a short circuit which electrocutes them. If you are interested in getting more information about these, write the DETJEN CORPORATION, 303 West 42nd St., New York City.

* * *

THE IMPORTANCE OF GRASS

"A Permanent Agriculture Built on Grass" is the title of a new bulletin published by the EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH BUREAU FOR BY-PRODUCT AMMONIA, 50 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio. For too many years we took grass for granted, and it is only recently that we have begun to realize its importance and to figure out what can be done to make grass lands more productive.

* * *

ADVERTISING LOWERS COSTS

Occasionally a man argues that advertising adds to the cost of the things he buys. Nothing is further from the truth. Volume production depends absolutely on advertising, and without volume production costs would be far higher on most of the things you buy. To build a few tractors, automobiles, refrigerators or radios would add greatly to the manufacturing cost of each unit. Advertising is the backbone of the American way of doing business, and it has been an enormous factor in creating a standard of living higher than in any other country in the world.

* * *

DR. SCHOLES JOINS BEACON STAFF

On July 1, John Scholes joined the staff of BEACON MILLING COMPANY, Cayuga, New York, as a poultry specialist. He will do extension and research work under the direction of C. E. Lee, Vice-President of the company. Dr. Scholes graduated from the University of Manitoba, Canada, in 1928; spent six years there as a poultry specialist; and entered the New York State College of Agriculture as a graduate student in 1935. He has taken out his first citizenship papers to become an American citizen.

* * *

"WHITE GOLD"

A ration, perfect in every respect except lacking in salt, would be disastrous. We speak of it sometimes as "common salt," but in their new booklet "White Gold for the Farmer's Profit," the INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, Scranton, Pa., state that its proper use for livestock has an important place in any profit-making livestock enterprise. If you want the latest information, send for this bulletin.

* * *

NEW BOOK ON ENDING DUST AND WEEDS

A new booklet entitled "End Dust and Weeds", which should be of particular interest to those annoyed by dust rising from a tennis court, driveway, walk or similar unpaved area, has just been issued by the SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION.

This book explains what calcium chloride is — how it works — how it is used. It includes information on quantities to use per square yard of surface treated, and describes the advantages of the calcium chloride treatment for large as well as small areas. Full-page photographs illustrate the places where calcium chloride can be used. These range from paths to playgrounds, from parking spaces to roads.

Copies of this interesting book may be secured without charge or obligation by writing to Solvay Sales Corporation, 40 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.

* * *

PAINT FOR PROTECTION

We predict that more paint will be spread on farm buildings this summer than in any recent year. "What to Expect from White Lead Paint" is the title of a booklet published by the LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, 420 Lexington Ave., New York City. Read this book before you paint, and get a better job for your money.

* * *

SUFFOLK STALLION

W. E. REASONER & SONS of Watertown, N. Y., are the owners of a fine Suffolk Stallion, Sabarama Hawthorn No. 1734. This stallion twice won the championship at the New York State Fair, and his sire was Grand Champion at the Chicago Horse Show.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Barred Rocks on Vermont Hills

By H. L. BAILEY

IF ALL the bars on a Barred Plymouth Rock were put end to end and then multiplied by 100,000 — Well, it might be an interesting idea but very impractical, as Jimminy Cricket would put it. So without trying to divide the total mileage of black bands on blue feathers, let us say that Chamberlin Farms at West Brattleboro hatched approximately 127,000 Barred Rock chicks last year, wintered about 5,000 of breeding stock and are going along on the same, or a little larger, basis this year. They have hatches coming off every month. It is often dangerous to use the superlatives biggest or largest in connection with any particular line of endeavor, but if these two farms, which operate as a unit, do not constitute Vermont's largest poultry business they certainly rank in the highest brackets and they are unqualifiedly at the top in official directory of Vermont-U. S. Pullorum Clean flocks.

The Sunset Lake road leads off the Molly Stark Trail, Vermont's southernmost cross state route, just out of West Brattleboro. On it one may go, as he has a right to assume, to Sunset Lake and if he picks the right time of year he may continue through to Williamsville, a village in Windham County's shire town, Newfane. But if he is a poultryman at heart he may reach his goal of interest in very short order at any season, for there, secluded from the main line of travel but within easy distance, are the two Chamberlin farms. Pulling up the drive between big sugar maples one comes to the first of these, a typical old style New England hill-top farm — typical in general appearance, at least, with widespread mowings surrounding the set of buildings. It is not so typical when the buildings are inspected and one enters what may have been a carriage house in the old days to find a 20,000 capacity incubator at work. In other ways the buildings have been converted from general use to poultry raising.

Out back, where it gets full light from the southern exposure, is a poultry house over 100 feet long built in three sections, each at a different level, to conform to the sloping ground. Originally it was of one story, but just completed is a superimposed second story, one form of overhead which the owners believe will pay good dividends.



The upper story has just been added to this hundred-foot house. House is built in sections to conform to sloping ground.

Wood Burning Brooders

Flanking the main buildings are the brooder houses of conventional type, but, and here is where the maple and beech woods in the background come in, the brooders are heated entirely by wood. "How often do they need firing up?" I asked. "Only once a day, except in coldest weather," was the reply, and if they have gotten through this last winter thus cheerfully it seems to speak well for wood. Only 250 chicks are allotted to a stove and the Chamberlins are convinced that the greater amount of room thus allowed each chick is well worth while. At 4 weeks of age the sexes are separated, using the wing color for determination.

Paradoxically enough, though you go up hill to get to the other farm, the plant there seems to be lower. This is because it sits below the road level in a small basin — scoop might be the better word in comparing the topography to kitchen ware — for with land rising sharply on all sides but one, it drops off with equal sharpness in that one direction. It is the real start off of one branch of the Whetstone Brook Valley.

Brook Put to Use

What has all this scenery to do with the raising of 127,000 chicks? Well, if



Water for all. Piped into these troughs from a brook at the head of the range, an ever-running supply is furnished the range.

you ever stopped to think of it — and you surely have if you are in the business — the amount of water which goes down the necks of such a number of birds on a warm summer day would make a pretty fair sized brook and its supply is frequently quite a problem for much smaller flocks, especially in flat country. But right here, tumbling down over a fall that would gladden the heart of a hydraulic engineer, comes the brook with enough water to supply the gurglings of a million birds and more. Not only is it there but the contour of the land is such that with only the simplest of engineering it may be carried down from the head-wall, so to speak, to supply the whole range. From iron pipes it is run into V shaped wooden troughs, old fashioned gutters, made by nailing two boards together, and thus there is fresh cool water galore for all birds to drink.

On this farm are a four-decker house and another of two stories, each approximately 50 by 20 feet. When I was there, the last week in April, they had begun putting the birds out on the range, but with still a little chill in the air and the remains of snow banks in shady places, very few had ventured away from the shelters. I should like to see that range, though, after a few warm days have started them in action.

The Chamberlins: M. E., the father, and T. D., H. G. and M. W., the sons, started breeding quality poultry in 1924 and since 1930 have devoted their attention entirely to Barred Plymouth Rocks. "Of course, you think they are the best breed, or you wouldn't stick to them exclusively," I remarked, and the answer was decidedly in the affirmative. They feel that Barred Rocks are the primary money making breed under average farm conditions, and it is to customers under such conditions that they especially cater. They sell largely in New England and nearby northeastern states.

Starting with all Record of Performance stock, they have endeavored not only to maintain but to improve quality. One practice strictly adhered to is to see that every breeding male is from an egg of 26 ounces to the dozen weight and from a hen with an R.O.P. record of 200 eggs or better. Another is that they will not use outside eggs for hatching.

How We Keep Our Poultry Disease-Free

(*Continued from Page* 3)

that enter in. It takes several days to do the job thoroughly and allow the house to dry out, and in most cases it is impossible to shift the old hens around in order to make this possible.

The standard rule for cleaning laying houses on the Rice farm is to forget that chore just so long as the litter can be kept dry. Dropping boards are not used under the roosts. Instead there is a pit, screened by wire, into which the droppings fall, thus preventing the birds from coming in contact with them.

Very seldom is any stock purchased on the Egg and Apple Farm, but when and if purchases are made, they are kept isolated for about a month. A few hens from the farm are put in the house with this stock. Again there is a definite reason for this. There is always a possibility that the purchased fowls are carriers of some disease which they do not show. If they are, it will show up in the stock from the farm that is put in with them. A special pair of rubbers is kept handy for the caretaker so that there is no possibility of picking up infection from this house and carrying it to the rest of the birds.

Spread of disease between members of the home flock is cut to a minimum by keeping close watch on all birds. Culling is a year-around proposition, and the boys feel definitely that sickness is avoided by picking out individuals whose vitality is not quite up to standard, while they are still healthy. If any birds do show signs of illness, they are killed and either burned or buried.

The sanitation program on the Egg and Apple Farm is not spectacular, but it is thorough. Its effectiveness is shown by the general good health of all of the birds on the place.

More Names of the First Class in Poultry Husbandry

On page 10 of the June 22 issue, we gave you the picture of the first short course in agriculture at Cornell, with the names of a few of the men in the picture. So far only a few additional names have come in, and many of them are only the last names.

Number 30 has been identified as Mr. Hall; 40, Mr. Scheuster; 18, Mr. Richardson of Fredericksburg, Virginia; and 35, Mr. Shepherd of Cicero, New York. A letter indicates that the name of 22 is either Mr. Hutton or Mr. Pettey. Another letter indicates that George Watson, identified in the last issue as 8, is now living at Clyde, New York.

If any reader should know the first names of these men, or the names of any others in the picture, we ask you to write us. We are anxious to identify as many as possible of those who appeared.

Feed Consumption

What is the average amount of feed eaten by a producing hen in a year?

Obviously, the more eggs a hen lays, the more feed she needs to eat. High-producing birds will eat right around a hundred pounds of feed a year. Do not conclude, however, that inducing a poor hen to eat more feed will make her lay more eggs. Proper feed management of a flock of hens will enable them to lay all of the eggs that their inheritance allows them to produce; but the ability to produce a lot of eggs is an inherited characteristic.



"I just painted faces on the eggs with illuminating paint."

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Heavy Mixed Chicks $5.00-100. All CLOVERDALE Chicks are from Blood Tested Breeders. 100% live delivery Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Order from this ad or write for Catalog.
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SEXED WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS	7.00	13.50	66.00	130.00
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WHITE GIANTS, MAMMOTH BRAHMAS	4.50	8.75	42.00	83.00

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Order from ad or write for actual photo catalog.

Cash or C.O.D. Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$6.00	$11.00	$2.00
Barred & White Rocks	6.00	9.00	6.00
R. I. Reds, Wyandottes			
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	7.00	10.00	7.00
B. & W. MINORCAS	6.00	11.00	2.00
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RED-ROCK CROSS $6.-100; H. MIXED, $5.50-100.
HEAVY BROILER CKL'S (our selection) $5.-100.
STARTED LEGHORN PULLETS: 3 wks., $20; 4 wks., $23; 5 wks., $26. All breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate.
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CASH OR C.O.D	Non-Sexed	Pullets	Ckls.
Large Type Hanson	100	100	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$5.50	$11.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	10.00	6.00
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Red-Rock, Rock-Red Cross	7.00	10.00	7.00
Heavy Mixed	5.00	8.00	5.00

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95% PULLETS GUAR. Will Ship Cash or C.O.D.	Unsex. 100	Pul'ts 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type English Leghorns	$5.50	$11.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	9.00	6.00
Red-Rock Cross	6.50	9.00	6.00
Rock-Red Cross	7.00	9.00	7.00
New Hampshire Reds (Special)	8.00	12.00	6.00
Heavy Mixed	5.00	8.00	5.00

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MAPLE LAWN CHICKS

100% live del. Postpaid	100	500	1000
Eng. W. Leg. Sex. Pullets, 90% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120
New Hamp. Red Pullets, 90% guar.	9.50	47.50	95
B. & W. Rock, R. I. Red Pullets, 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85
Red-Rock Cross Pullets, 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85
White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65
Bar. & Wh. Rocks and R. I. Reds	7.00	35 00	70
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80

Day Old Leg. Cockerels $3.-100; Heavy Mixed Cockerels $6.50-100; H. Mix, $6.-100; L. Mix, $5.50.
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Shipments Mon. & Thurs.—Unsexed Pullets, Cockerels.

Will Ship C.O.D.	per 100	per 100	per 100
White or Brown Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$3.00
Bl. or Buff. Leg., Anconas	6.50	11.00	3.00
Bar. White or Buff Rocks	6.50	9.00	7.00
W. Wy., N. Hamps, R. I. Reds	6.50	9.00	7.00
Red-Rk. or Rk.-Red Crosses	6.50	9.00	7.00
Lt. Brahmas or Wh. Giants	8.00	9.00	9.00
Heavy Assorted Chicks			$4.95—100.

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CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

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Large Type Eng. Leghorns	$5.50	$11.00	$2.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	10.00	5.50
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	11.00	6.00
Red-Rock Cross	7.00	11.00	7.50
White & Black Minorcas	6.50	12.00	2.50
Heavy Mixed	5.00	8.00	5.00

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	100	500	1000
Large Type Sexed Wh. Leg. Pullets, 95% G.	$11.00	$55.00	$110
Sex Hvy. Puls, 95% G.	9.00	45.00	90
Large Type W. Legs.	6.00	30.00	60
B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.00	30.00	60
N. Hamp. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
Heavy Mixed	5.50	27.50	55

Light Mix $5.00; Day Old Leghorn Cockerels $2.50; Heavy Cockerels $5.50. Less than 100 add 1c a chick. Bloodtested Breeders. Shipped Parcel Post P.P.
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Vacations at HOME

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

WITH a little forethought and organization of space, materials and ideas, home can be one of the best places in the world to take a vacation — and not just a brief vacation, with a beginning and an end, but a long one with possibilities of moments or hours of enjoyment each day of the summer. Vacations are really a matter of spirit—not necessarily of place—and it is surprising to find how much fun and relaxation can be found right under one's nose, when you start to look for it and to plan for it.

One of the biggest home vacation helps is a living-room porch. In some old farmhouses where the family is not as large as it used to be, unused rooms have been converted into sunrooms or porches by adding more windows and screens. This provides a convenient, pleasant place for the tired man of the house to drop down at noon into a comfortable chair to read his paper or to get the latest market report over the radio. It also makes a grand "kitchen annex" when fitted up with a table or hinged shelf which can be used for meal-preparing jobs, such as hulling strawberries and shelling peas. Even darning socks can be a relaxation when seated in a comfortable chair on a screened porch, with a garden for a view and the birds for company.

If you already have such a porch, now is a good time to check it over and see if your family is using it to the fullest possible extent—and if not, why not. How about using it as an outdoor dining-room, particularly if your family is small? Perhaps your porch needs a few things added to make it comfortable: an easy chair, a couch or settee with rainproof cushions, adequate lighting so that it can be used on warm evenings. Perhaps it just needs screening, and this would be an investment in both health and pleasure.

If your porch lacks sun protection at the time of day when the family would be free to use it the most, get an inexpensive porch screen or awning. I know one family who made their porch doubly useful by improvising a canvas screen with a light pole at the bottom and a pulley at the side for raising and lowering it. This kept out both sun and rain, and cost very little. Later they added cupboards for storing games, and used the tops as shelves for pot plants.

Furniture for the porch does not need to be fancy. Often, old furniture brought down from the attic, and painted and doctored up to make it comfortable and attractive, will prove to be just the thing needed.

Another big home vacation help is the outdoor fireplace. These are becoming more and more a part of the home landscape and a home vacation center. They need not be expensive, though of course they range from a single grill balanced on stones to the most elaborate of chimneys and fireplaces. If there is a sturdy table with benches and some shade in the grouping, a fireplace will be used far more than if everything has to be lugged outdoors each time a picnic is planned. Warm weather makes us lazy, so picnic accessories should be kept packed in a basket or box, making it a simple matter to transfer a meal or its makings to an outdoor fireplace or picnic grounds, or the beach, at a moment's notice.

Eating outdoors in summer is really a habit worth cultivating. When properly organized, it saves work for mother, and is a relaxing and refreshing event for all, not to mention the effect that it has in sharpening appetites! The best way to picnic is to take what you have and go to some choice spot to eat it. From my own experience, I know how pleasant it is when a friend phones and says, "Let's eat outdoors. Bring what you have for supper and we'll take what we have."

Folding card tables and inexpensive deckchairs are almost indispensable to home vacationers. The card tables are so easily transported to a shady spot when you want to enjoy a meal in comfort outdoors; and gay deckchairs, if only to use in the shade alongside the house on a warm summer afternoon, invite one to take a few moments of relaxation. Incidentally, it's hard to beat the old-fashioned idea of summer comfort—a spreading shade tree on the lawn, with children's swings, a hammock, some comfortable chairs, and a supply of books and cooling drinks.



This homemade outdoor fireplace is on the spacious lawn surrounding the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Young, near Riverhead, New York. A privet hedge screens it from the road nearby, while shrubs and climbing roses add their beauty to the scene. A sturdy table and benches form part of the permanent equipment. It is easy to picnic here — or just sit!

Games for the Family

Plans for vacationing at home should include some active sports if there are young people to be considered. A tennis court, croquet grounds, or the more active badminton, appeal to the young and vigorous. The boys, and possibly dad himself, will find any available spot good for ball playing. However, it is a good idea to reserve a special place for this sport, if you want to raise grass and flowers as well as boys.

It is easy to build up a collection of games, and it is a good trick to save some of the quiet ones for rainy days. Here are several improvised games making use of commonplace household materials:

Ring the Nail: Drive large nails into one side of a vertical board, marking a different number in chalk under each nail. The game is to toss rubber jar rings over these nails. The player that rings the most points in a given number of throws wins.

Bottle Croquet: Set up pairs of bottles instead of croquet arches. Use stones or potatoes for balls and the foot for a mallet. The game is played like croquet but if a bottle is knocked down the player must go back to the beginning and start over again.

I See What I See: Lie down on the ground and start looking at various objects. One player describes what he sees while the other guesses what it is.

Ring the Bell: Hang an old auto tire from a tree and suspend a bell from the top of it so it swings almost in the center of the tire. Every player takes five stones and gets five chances to ring the bell. Every time the bell rings, it scores five points.

Indoor Horseshoes: Punch a clothespin through the top of each of two pasteboard boxes. Use jar rubbers for quoits—play as horseshoes.

Calendar Toss: Spread a large calendar with numbers at least 1½" high on the table or floor; toss milk bottle tops to land on the calendar. The number on which the top lands adds to the score of the player.

Judge the Bounce: Set a box or open umbrella at one side of a room and bounce rubber balls of different sizes and weights into it. The smaller the box the more skill it requires.

Gem Pan Polo: Cut cubes of wood at least an inch high and number the faces 0, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 respectively. Allow each player 6 blocks. The game is to toss them into gem pans set at a convenient distance from the players. The sides of the blocks landing uppermost make the score. In a large party, it is fun to divide the group into two teams and add the complete scores of all players on each side.

Roll 'em Home: Cut a slit in a pasteboard box. The slit should be about 1 inch wide and high enough for a round asbestos pad (the kind bound with tin) to roll through. Place the box on the floor, with slit in position so that players can try to roll the pads through it. If any player gets too good, move him further from the box.

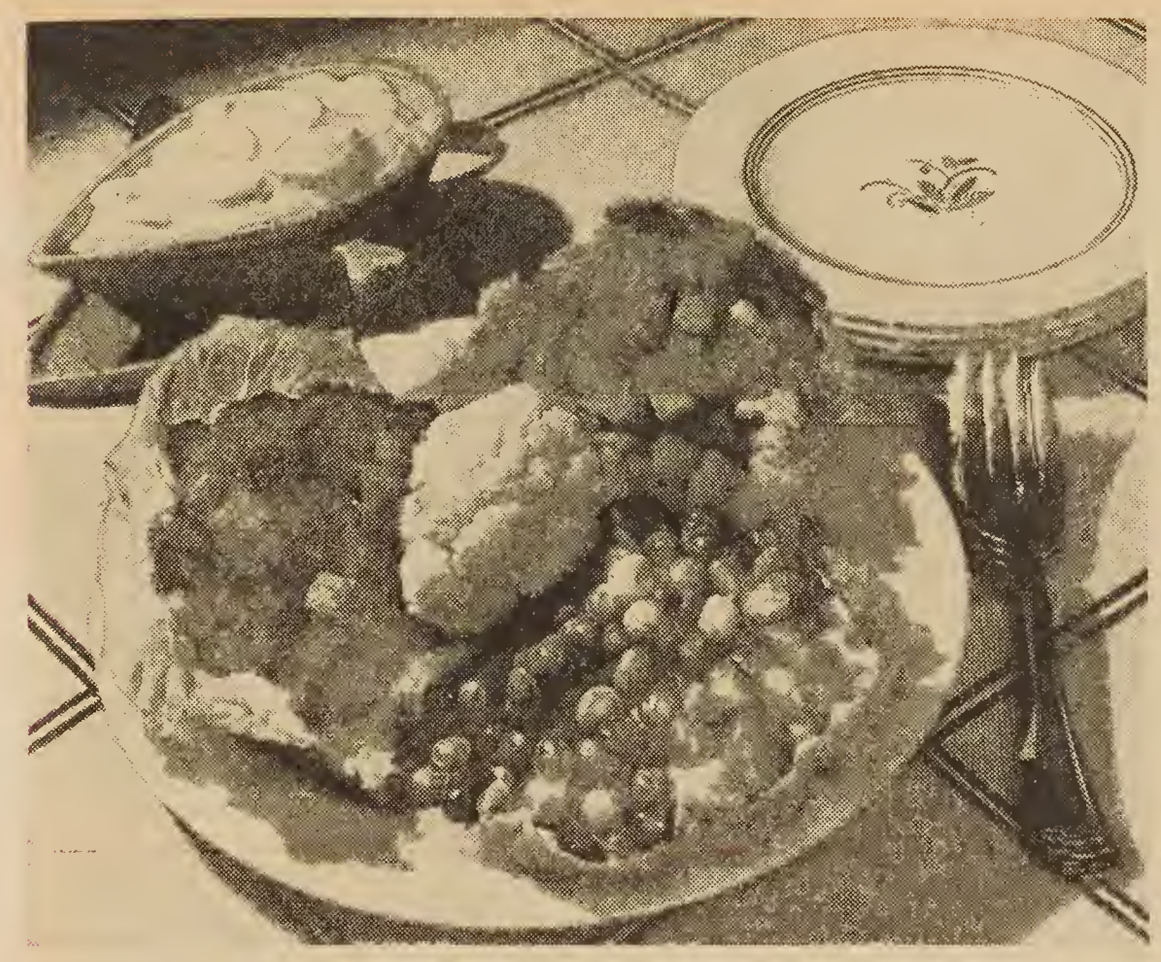
Join the children in these games. You'll find they are fun and will add zest to the "home vacation." And join the children too when they go to the old swimming hole. There is something about even just wading in cool water on hot summer days that refreshes mind and body. At any rate, make up your mind to get as much fun as possible out of the home surroundings this summer.

A DOOR

By M. Lucille Ford

A door has such a luring way
Of coaxing you to go
Out in the happy, open ways
To wander to and fro.

And then it has a simple grace
When you would cease to roam
Of bidding you find rest and peace
Within the walls of home.



A colorful, yet economical, cooked vegetable salad may be made up in individual or family service, using green peas, diced carrots, beets or turnip and cauliflower flowerets grouped on cupped lettuce leaves. Vegetables are improved in flavor if allowed to stand at least 1 hr. in French dressing before using.

VEGETABLES *for* Vitamins

By AUNT JANET

SOMETIMES it is a problem to get children to eat all the raw carrots they need in order to get their full quota of vitamins, "A" especially. Here is a painless, even attractive way to manage it:

Raw Carrot Salad

1 package lemon-flavored gelatin
1 cup uncooked carrots, grated
1 cup apple, grated or 1 cup grated pineapple, drained
Lettuce, watercress or finely shredded cabbage
Salad dressing

Prepare gelatine according to directions on package; if grated pineapple is used substitute the drained juice for an equal amount of the water required in the recipe. Chill until mixture begins to thicken. Add grated carrot and fruit, mix well and mold. Unmold and serve with mayonnaise or cooked salad dressing on greens.

When you have left-over vegetables, or just want to give the family a change, try some of these delicious vegetable casseroles:

Carrot Loaf

6 average carrots
1 onion
1 cup milk
2 eggs
1 cup cracker crumbs
3 tablespoons melted butter
salt and pepper

Scrape carrots, peel onion and put through food chopper, using medium knife. Beat egg yolks, add milk, crumbs and vegetables, then melted butter, seasoning and lastly fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Put into greased baking dish and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for 45 minutes. Serve with cream sauce.

Spinach Loaf

1 cup cooked rice
1 cup chopped celery and leaves
½ lb. pork sausage
1 teaspoon salt
Pepper
2 cups cooked spinach
1 medium onion, cut fine
1 egg
grated cheese

Mix in order given, place in casserole and cover with grated cheese. Bake in moderate oven (400° F.) for 30 minutes.

Scalloped Corn

1 cup corn
1 egg yolk
1 small green pepper
½ onion, finely chopped
¾ cup milk
2 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon salt
pepper
paprika
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup buttered bread or cracker crumbs

Chop pepper finely after seeds are removed, cook with onion and butter for 5 min., stirring constantly. Blend in flour, salt, paprika and pepper and pour milk in gradually. Bring to boil, add corn, egg yolk and part of the buttered crumbs. Save the rest of the crumbs for topping. Turn mixture into buttered baking dish, top with remaining crumbs. Bake until crumbs are brown.

Scalloped Corn and Tomatoes

2 cups cooked tomatoes
2 cups corn
1 green pepper diced
1 small onion sliced thin
¼ cup grated cheese
2 teaspoons salt
pepper
2 cups bread or cracker crumbs
3 tablespoons butter or meat drippings

Simmer tomatoes in frying pan to reduce the juice. Add corn, green pepper, onion, salt and pepper. Simmer for another 15 min. Then arrange in alternate layers with the crumbs in a buttered casserole. Use ⅓ butter to dot each layer of crumbs. Sprinkle the top with the grated cheese. Bake in moderately hot oven 375° F. for 30 minutes.

Cauliflower Loaf

(4 servings)

1 lb. cooked cauliflower
3 tablespoons fat
3 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
4 or 5 eggs, beaten
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
paprika, celery salt
1 teaspoon minced onion or ½ tsp. onion juice

Cut cauliflower before or after cooking into flowerets or 2 or 3 in. pieces. Spread over bottom of greased casserole. Make a sauce of the fat, flour and milk. Cool. Then add eggs and seasonings and mix thoroughly. Pour over cauliflower. Set in pan of hot water and bake until custard is set in center, in oven 350° F. for about 1 hour.

Celery, broccoli, asparagus, peas or onion may be used instead of cauliflower.

Cold Luncheon Plate

For a colorful cold luncheon plate which may be prepared in advance, allow for each person two small slices of cold ham, ½ green pepper filled with potato salad, and a slice of canned jellied cranberry sauce in a lettuce cup. Top the cranberry sauce with a spoonful of cottage cheese and a dab of mayonnaise. Garnish with olive, pickles and radishes.

Jelly Champion tells why she insists on Certo



The "Tried and True" Pectin that takes the Guesswork out of Jelly-Making!

Mrs. Lucy Thomson, of Peoria, Illinois, who won 6 prizes at the Illinois State Fair for the jellies and jams she made with Certo. And here's how Mrs. Thomson made those prize-winning jams and jellies!

1

"I depend on Certo for perfect results," says Mrs. Thomson, "and Certo never lets me down. With Certo, even tricky fruits like strawberries and pineapple jell perfectly every time. In fact, my pineapple jelly, made with Certo, was a prize-winner for me at the Fair.



3

"It's always a satisfaction to me to see how much more jelly I get with Certo. Due to that short boil, no juice has a chance to boil away, so I average 11 glasses instead of 7 from only 4 cups of juice! That's half again more jelly—so you see Certo is a real money-saver!



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2

"Some women still think making jelly means hours of slaving over a hot stove—but they're wrong! Why, I boil my fruit mixture only ½ minute for jelly—only a minute or so for jam. And in less than 15 minutes after my fruit is prepared, I'm all through!



4

"It stands to reason that jams and jellies made with Certo taste better—they're bound to! For that short boil doesn't let the flavor go off in steam . . . so jams and jellies have more of the real fresh fruit flavor. There's no 'boiled-down' taste, when you use Certo!"

Look for the tested recipes under the label of every bottle of Certo —a product of General Foods.

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We Farm by Ear

By Romeyn Berry

I GUESS we started farming too late in life ever to become scientific farmers. There are just too many kinds of bugs and too many different forms of poison to put on them; too many things that bees, or a south wind, can do to corn during the mating season to make it turn out funny; too many new machines coming on the market every week to make it possible for us at our time of life ever to scale the heights of scientific agriculture. We respect and envy scientific farmers, but realize that their ways can never be our ways.

We started too late. Ours must ever be a lowlier ambition and a humbler method. We must plod along in the middle of the marked road, and when we come to a blind turn, ask the way without shame.

But just because I'm talking in this bashful way, don't get the silly idea that our strawberries weren't something to brag about this year, or that we don't raise as much winter wheat to the acre as other folks up our road, or that we're taking any back talk from anybody about potatoes! It's methods I'm talking about—not results. The results are pretty good some years, in spite of the fact that we were never taught to read agricultural music, are too old to learn, and are therefore obliged to farm by ear.

The main difficulty with farming by ear and asking the way is that one gets so many conflicting and confusing directions. In self-defense we've pretty well settled down to three sources of information and advice: (1) the latest bulletin from the State College of Agriculture; (2) Liberty Hyde Bailey's "Cyclopedia of American Agriculture"; and (3) Elmer, who works for us and who, man and boy, has been farming hereabouts for upwards of 50 years. When all three authorities agree, we feel safe in going ahead on the basis of the joint suggestion. When they are at variance, we add up the conflicting advice, divide by three, and then fall back upon the *American Agriculturist,* as we do in every quandary, to tell us what to do with the quotient.

The latest bulletin from the college speaks to us, of course, with all the authority of a voice from the burning bush; but not infrequently the bulletin assumes a larger farming operation than ours is, and the possession of machinery we haven't got.

The Bailey volumes were published in 1909, before the days of tractors, vitamins and Bang's disease. That makes them peculiarly applicable to our situation because we farm with hands and horses, as most folks did in 1909, and do not have any such modern blessings as tractors, vitamins and Bang's disease.

The third authority, Elmer, nicely combines a respectful attitude toward modern agricultural science with the possession of all the old-time rural skills and the reliable superstitions of old days. He takes a conservative middle ground half-way between College Bulletin 236 and the weather prophecies of Dr. Miles' Almanac and Hand Book. As a result, we're pretty apt to select only the best seed potatoes, treat them with every prophylactic recommended by the potato professor, fit and fertilize the soil with loving care, and then plant only in the dark of the moon.

That moon business may be nothing more than irritating superstition to the potato professor, but what's the sense of taking unnecessary chances? In this respect, we see eye to eye with the old Norse Vikings who, having been converted to Christianity and having enthusiastically accepted the doctrines of the new faith, nevertheless continued to slip around back of the barn now and then and sacrifice to Thor and Woden, just to be polite to everybody and play safe.

Take condition powders! We give them to the horses in the late winter and with happy results. The gray team seem to thrive on them, take up the spring tasks with gusto, and carry them on with astonishing endurance. Nevertheless, the College of Agriculture publishes no bulletin on condition powders, and they look at you askance if you ask for one.

Condition powders seem to go with sacrificing to Thor and with planting potatoes in the dark of the moon. Bailey refers to them, but doesn't commit himself. Elmer swears by them. I don't know what to think about condition powders for horses; but on the basis of what I've seen, I know darn well I'm going to take condition powders myself next winter in the hope they'll give me enough more speed and dash to keep me level with the gray team when the work starts.

Bugs and sprays constitute another field in which, with the best intentions, we can't quite keep up with science. We study and study, but we became completely discouraged when the wife of the apple professor told us the other day that she'd been living with that man twenty years now, come October, and about all she'd been able to pick up was that there were 236 kinds of apple ailments and 342 different sprays for them, and most of the sprays weren't any good unless you used them on the right days — Tuesday, perhaps, or the second Friday after the petals drop. It is our conclusion from this testimony (after talking it over with Elmer) that in the case of people like us, who are farming by ear, there is no sense in using a rifle when you can't see what you are shooting at and don't know the name of what you are hunting. So we have abandoned the rifle in favor of the blunderbuss method.

I mean we put a little of this and that and everything into the sprayer and duster, and blaze away regardless at apples, beans and potatoes every day or two. I'm not sure if it's the blunderbuss method that does the business or the grim look of determination on my wife's face when she strides forth to do battle with the cabbage worms that frightens them to death; but between the two our plants and trees manage to survive the aphids, the codling moth and the seven year itch and to produce good fruit at the proper time.

If we were specialists — truck gardeners, orchardists or dairy men — I suppose we could buckle to and learn our branch of the business scientifically and in its entirety. But being subsistence farmers, pledged to buying nothing whatever and raising a little of everything, the task seems hopelessly beyond us. Under such circumstances we're wise, perhaps, just to do the best we can and farm by ear. After all is said and done, the biggest factor in the success or failure of any given crop is the weather, and as a prognosticator of tempests or blue skies, we'll back the pains in Elmer's leg any day against either the U. S. Government or Dr. Miles' Almanac and Hand Book.

Anyway, we're doing the best we can in the farming business under conditions as we find them up our road; and all authorities agree—the College of Agriculture, Liberty Hyde Bailey and Elmer—that when a farmer is doing the best he can, angels can do no more.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY works away and tries to keep ahead of them there flies, she swats and swats both night and morn, but flies just keep on bein' born so fast they keep ahead of her. I sit and hear her swatter whir, a-knowin' that a dozen flies will take the place of one who dies, no matter how hard she may try, they hatch out faster than they die. Mankind is ruler of the earth, or thinks he is, and from his birth he tries to rule o'er all the land; the creatures move at his command, they fit themselves into his ways, he's lord of all that he surveys, he's master of all forms of life and boss of all except his wife.

That is, of all except the bugs, they bite his head and chew his rugs, them bugs make miser'ble his days in spite of swatters and of sprays. He thinks he's got a mighty brain, he thinks he's smarter twice again than all them bugs and yet the vim, at sight of them goes out of him. He's studied 'em and knows their ways and yet they put him in a daze, he knows the poison that will kill each bug as dead as can be, still the more he kills the more there are, them bugs are winnin' this here war with people and for all our fuss they'll rule the world instead of us, and beat us, with our flags all furled, while bugs are Fuhrers of the world; them bugs ain't as smart as you or I but they know how to multiply.

Improvements at the State Fair

WHEN you attend the State Fair in Syracuse between August 25 and September 2, you will find a number of changes. In the Horticultural Building, the long rows of tables will be eliminated, and there will be approximately forty display booths, each devoted to a single mass group exhibit. Farm Bureaus, for example, will not attempt to display all of the fruits and products in the county but will concentrate on one product.

Niagara County will feature peaches; Ulster County, apples; Chemung County, poultry; St. Lawrence County, maple products; and Orleans County, plums and pears. Schuyler County will concentrate on small fruits, especially grapes; Lewis County, dairy and farm products; Wayne County, small fruits; Onondaga County, vegetables; Cayuga County, apples; Albany County, vegetables; and the Oswego County exhibit will consist of small fruits.

Also in the Horticultural Building there will be a model farm garden.

A year ago the State Conservation Department exhibit was so popular that it will be expanded, and will present wild life scenes in winter dress.

Dr. Erl Bates of Cornell has been named by Director Paul Smith to the position of Museum Curator, and already a number of special exhibits are being prepared for the State Agricultural Museum.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P.O Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Blue

Scarlet is a trumpet call
Summoning to strife;
It's flame and passion, battle — **all**
The stormy pride of life.
Green is quietness and peace
And joy of growing things,
Fidelity that shall not cease,
The calm of folded wings.

But blue, blue is the color for me!
The color of the mountain range, of rivers and the sea;
The color of the summer sky that arches fair and free,
The color of the sapphire, and of chicory.
Blue has all the magic of horizons far,
The untried road across the hills, the deeps beyond the bar.
Blue holds the mystery of the remotest star,
And the harp-built cities where the angels are.

—*Dorothy A. Hurlbutt, Hanover, N. H.*

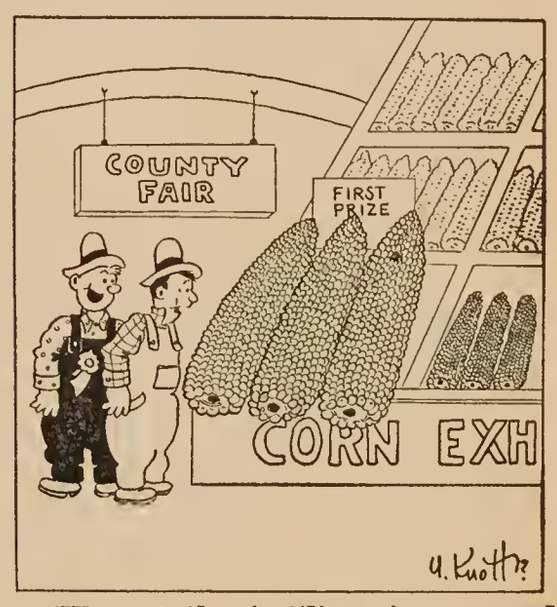
Good Books to Read

WOLVES AGAINST THE MOON,
Julia Cooley Altrocchi.

The story starts on New Year's Eve, 1794, at a ball given for the aristocrats of gay Quebec. But the heir to the house, young Joseph Bailley, is longing to go adventuring in the wild Canadian "upcountry". Along the trail of his change from gilded young aristocrat to hard-headed fur trader moves history itself, to the struggle for independence and democracy throughout the era of 1812.—The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.75.

Good Movies to See

LILLIAN RUSSELL. A handsomely costumed biography of Lillian Russell, who flashed across the entertainment world in the Gay Nineties. Old songs and revues enliven a rather slow-moving story, which, however, offers pleasing entertainment.



"We got the fertilizer from an ad in American Agriculturist."



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FROCK PATTERN No. 3198 combines elegant simplicity with ease of construction. Make it from one of the real summer fabrics, figured or in plain black, the latter very smart with a pastel hat. Sizes 16 to 50. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yards of 39-inch material for short-sleeved dress.

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TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new summer fashion catalog.

Picnic Sandwiches

1 — Lettuce, ham and cranberry sauce.

2 — Two parts peanut butter, blended with one part cranberry sauce.

3 — Sliced chicken or chicken salad with a thin slice of cranberry sauce.

4 — Tuna fish blended with mayonnaise and topped with a slice of cranberry sauce.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Daylilies Justify Themselves

I DO NOT like my readers to think I am "hipped" on the subject of daylilies, but last year's dry summer and the extreme cold of the past winter have reinforced my belief that they are among the very best possible choices for the home garden. They seem well able to take care of themselves in adverse conditions, are not fussy about soil, are not subject to diseases or pests, and can stand up for their own rights where weather is concerned.

Therefore this summer I expect to enjoy more than ever the succession of bloom which I worked out when I chose the varieties planted in our garden. Incidentally, these varieties include the old favorite lemon lily as a beginner; then follow in succession the newer hybrids up to the middle of August. Perhaps I shall eventually have a fall blooming one also. I even grew some daylilies from seed and I am expecting to get a thrill when they bloom for the first time this year.

The arborvitae which suffered so deeply from the winter will now be pruned, since the dead needles are ready to drop off and the new growth will hide the bare spots. In cases where leaders have become awkward looking, they will have to be cut back; otherwise a pinch-off job at the ends of branches will be their chief treatment. This helps to thicken the foliage at those points.

Speaking of pinching — hardy chrysanthemums and seedlings of annuals may well be pinched back to make them more branching. July 15th is about as late as this should be undertaken, since buds begin to set very soon after that on the chrysanthemums. Usually I pinch them back two or three times during the season when the plants are 5 or 6 inches high.

Petunias and snapdragons are the two annuals which I pinch back, although there are many others which could be done with safety.

It is about time for me to grow some more new delphiniums, since most of my plants are now three years old. We are told by experts that four years is about as long as we should expect them to produce good clumps and spikes. As you doubtless know, delphinium seed should be planted as soon as they mature. They lose vitality upon standing.

It is also a good time to fertilize peonies; next year's bloom depends much upon the sort of treatment which they receive now.

It is sad but true that there are no satisfactory insecticides for rose bugs. The old method of drowning them in kerosene is as good as any.

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

SOMETIMES we like to make our strawberries go further and yet not spoil their fresh deliciousness by so doing. Here is a simple recipe which answers that purpose nicely:

STRAWBERRY FLUFF

1 cup sugar
1 quart fresh strawberries hulled
3 tablespoons tapioca
⅛ teaspoon salt
2 egg whites, stiffly beaten

Add ¾ cup sugar to ½ quart berries and let stand for 15 min. Then crush the berries. Measure the mixture into upper part of double boiler with enough water to make 2½ cups liquid; then add tapioca and salt. Cook until tapioca is clear, about 15 min., stirring frequently; then cool. Save enough choice berries for garnishing. Cut the remainder in halves and sprinkle with the remaining ¼ cup sugar. When tapioca mixture is cool, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and the halved berries. Garnish with whipped cream and whole berries. The proportions given serve six.

her permission to bring out a girl the following week. When she came, she was eight years old and I never shall forget her as she stood in the corner of the kitchen after the superintendent left, alone among strangers, a little bundle of clothes in her hand and 42 cents in her pocket. Our hearts went out to her in pity and love, and all thoughts of a boy were banished.

"We loved her dearly and she returned our affection. We sent her through high school; she later married a splendid young fellow that we think of as our son and everything has turned out happily, as I hope it shall do for 'Aching Heart.'"

* * *

We Took Two

An enthusiastic woman says to tell "Aching Heart" how she and her husband adopted two tiny babies. She says:

"Our boy is six and our girl will soon be five. While not related, they get along together beautifully.

"How we enjoy them! Our own lives have been so much happier since we took them into our home. I hate to admit it, but I am afraid we may have spoiled them. But they are good children."

* * *

A Temporary Arrangement

A woman, who hasn't adopted a child yet, has had the experience of having other people's children in her home. She feels that both she and her husband have benefitted much from the association. She says:

"About a year ago, a mother who was on relief asked me to keep her children for a short time. So we had a boy of five and two girls of six and seven, for four months. This proved to be a very delightful and satisfying experience. Just having the youngsters about added tremendously to our happiness. We do not have much in a material way, but we do have lots of nourishing food.

"These children were so eager to learn and there was so much that they needed to know, that the time was altogether too short. The taking of a child or children into the home temporarily is a good plan. I would suggest it for 'Aching Heart.' It might be the very step which would help her to win her husband over to her way of thinking, and also it might prove to be the way to find the very child which she would want to raise as her own."

Personal Problems

Readers Advise "Aching Heart"

EDITOR'S NOTE: In a recent issue, a letter was printed from "Aching Heart," a woman who wants to adopt a baby, but whose husband has lost enthusiasm for the idea. She wanted to know if she should break up her home, or if there might be some way to win him over. She invited the experiences of others. Here are a few of the fine responses which came in from "adopted mothers":

* * *

From Experience

"Dear Lucile: I feel qualified to answer "Aching Heart" because at one time I was in the same situation. My husband and I were the same age as this couple —32 and 37—when I broached the subject of adopting a baby.

"He made me no answer of any kind, but I took for granted that if he were opposed to it, he would have definitely said so. So I cautiously began making plans towards the first steps of adopting a baby, and although he wasn't much help to me, he didn't actively oppose.

"I finally got a baby girl, and what a lovely girl she has turned out to be. My State is very strict about adopting, and particularly about placing with you the baby that will best fit into your home.

"Our daughter is a Freshman in high school this year and has won scholastic honors, of which we are both very proud. From the very beginning, my husband was very good to the baby. You can't help but love them, once they're in your home."—*Contented.*

* * *

We Gave Him a Chance

"A word to 'Aching Heart' who wants to adopt a baby. Don't wait until you are older. Adopt a baby now when you want him most and are able to keep up with the work he will create.

"We debated the question for three years. Then at the first opportunity we took a brand new baby of whose history we knew nothing except by interview with the mother, noting her home surroundings and the doctor's certificate of health.

"My husband was not as enthused as I was over adopting a baby but he said, 'I'm agreeable as long as it makes you happy.' But he took a keen interest in the little fellow at once, helping me bathe and feed him and enjoy his day-by-day development.

"Our boy is now 11 years old and in Class A in school. We have told him he is adopted and he thinks nothing of it. We plan high and trade school training for him and we know he has the qualifications to become a good, honest, dependable citizen."—*Mrs. J. B.*

* * *

Adopted at Eight

"My husband and I passed through the same experience you are having, therefore I know how you feel. Perhaps there are many things your husband is considering; there are many to consider.

"Seventeen years ago we applied to an orphan's home for a boy. The superintendent happened to call while I was away from home and my husband gave

IT IS EASIER to discuss a personal problem with an absolute stranger than with a friend, unless that friend be unusually intimate and understanding. If you have a problem, write to Lucile, Personal Problems Editor, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Be sure to sign your name and give your address, as unsigned letters will not be answered. Names of all persons writing Lucile are kept entirely confidential, and if your letter is printed in these columns, your identity will be carefully disguised. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope if you wish a reply by mail.



"Would you like two together, or are you married?"

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

I AM WRITING this on Sunday evening, June 23, in a hot stuffy hotel room in Denver, Colorado.

I don't feel a bit sorry for myself, however, for I have spent the day in an automobile along the Continental Divide, amid tremendous mountains, rocks and forests, lakes and glaciers. Some of the roads I have driven on have been open to traffic for only a week and are still lined by car-high banks of snow.

Tomorrow I fly up to Cheyenne, Wyoming, to look at a lot of Hereford cattle. By the middle of the week I hope to join Howard, Jr., in New Mexico. I haven't seen the place he is on since February. His "Down Mexico Way" reports have kept us all advised of his activities, but it is going to be much more interesting to see them on the ground than just to read about them.

I came out here to present my point of view on government subsidies to agriculture to a distinguished company in attendance at a Citizens' Conference on Government sponsored by the University of Denver.

Claude Wickard, Under Secretary of Agriculture, presented the Roosevelt Administration's case. We didn't agree very well but we had a good argument, got well acquainted, and spent a very pleasant day together. This is the way public policies should be determined in a democracy.

Farm Notes

By July first we shall be through filling silos. By that time we shall have four fourteen-foot tubs packed with grass silage.

The first grass we cut for silage, though very heavy, was quite immature. This silo has leaked considerably. We are going to be very much interested in seeing how good this early cut silage will be. One thing is certain, there will be a second cutting on our early cut fields ready to harvest almost before we are through with our first cutting hay.

* * *

Along with filling silos we have built up ever-normal haymows, mainly out of pasture clippings, in three outlying barns. We call these mows "ever-normal" because we do not plan on feeding them this winter but on carrying them over as reserves.

* * *

Our darkened basements for our Hereford heifers are working out fine now that flies are here. It did not take the heifers long to find this protection.

Incidentally, we keep plenty of loose salt in troughs in these basements and from the amount fifty heifers (which is about the number we run in a bunch) will eat, I really wonder if most pastured stock in the Northeast gets enough salt during hot weather.

* * *

This spring our surplus horses did not sell. We felt rather disappointed but now that haying is in full swing, we have them all busy except two or three young ones which we would just as soon let grow out as work this summer.

* * *

Our February pullets are laying and will have to go into the laying pens soon. Because we lost money on the broilers and had to buy so much oil to keep them warm, they are pretty expensive birds. However, there are only six hundred of them. The bulk of the pullets we shall raise this year will be June and July hatched cross-breds. We chose late hatching and heavies so we can get out of chickens on the Thanksgiving to Christmas market if we don't like egg and feed prices then. We aren't sorry we cleaned out most of our layers early this spring.

* * *

Our winter barley is maturing fast. It is not a good crop. For one thing, it hardly started last fall; for another, the land on which it is growing is poor.

* * *

This August we shall seed quite a lot of rye for fall pasture and to act as a nurse crop next spring for seedings of permanent pasture mixtures.

* * *

Has any reader of these notes ever disced in winter grain in the fall on a poor hay seeding? From some of the crops of volunteer grain which are springing up after combines, the idea seems to me to be worth considering as one way to insure a hay crop.

Down Mexico Way

By H. E. Babcock, Jr.

June 21, 1940.

ALL OF our second cutting alfalfa has been watered the second and last time before cutting, with the exception of the wheatland maize just planted. Our maize is all watered, and our cotton is now being watered.

Since a week ago Monday we have had ten cotton choppers working in our cotton and maize fields getting the weeds that the cultivators missed, and thinning the cotton to eight inches apart. The work really progresses quite rapidly. The choppers are furnished with eight-inch hoes which take most of the thinking out of the job. The choppers strike once on either side of a plant and an eight-inch stand is left. The job naturally does not turn out as perfectly as this suggests, for the instructions are to leave two to three plants in a hill. On rich ground, a single plant, ten-inch stand would be ideal. On poorer ground, two plants to the hill will produce more cotton than a single plant.

Our geese have done a wonderful job cleaning up the Johnson grass in the cotton. At the present time, however, both the Johnson and the geese are a little discouraged, and it is open to question which will revive their interest first. The Johnson shoots which now try to grow are yellow and evidently lacking in nutrition and palatability. The geese, having lost interest in this kind of food, are staging a sit-down strike for some good wheatland maize. It seems a little cruel not to feed them, but the Johnson grass will get us in the end if we do not starve the geese to it.

We finished combining the first of our oats yesterday. These oats were sown originally for pasture and during the month of April they were grazed off practically bare to the ground. The little eight-acre piece yielded two hundred and eighty bushels of good heavy oats, and baled out three tons of straw. The 100-acre oat field will be started next week, as soon as we cut the first of our second-cutting alfalfa.

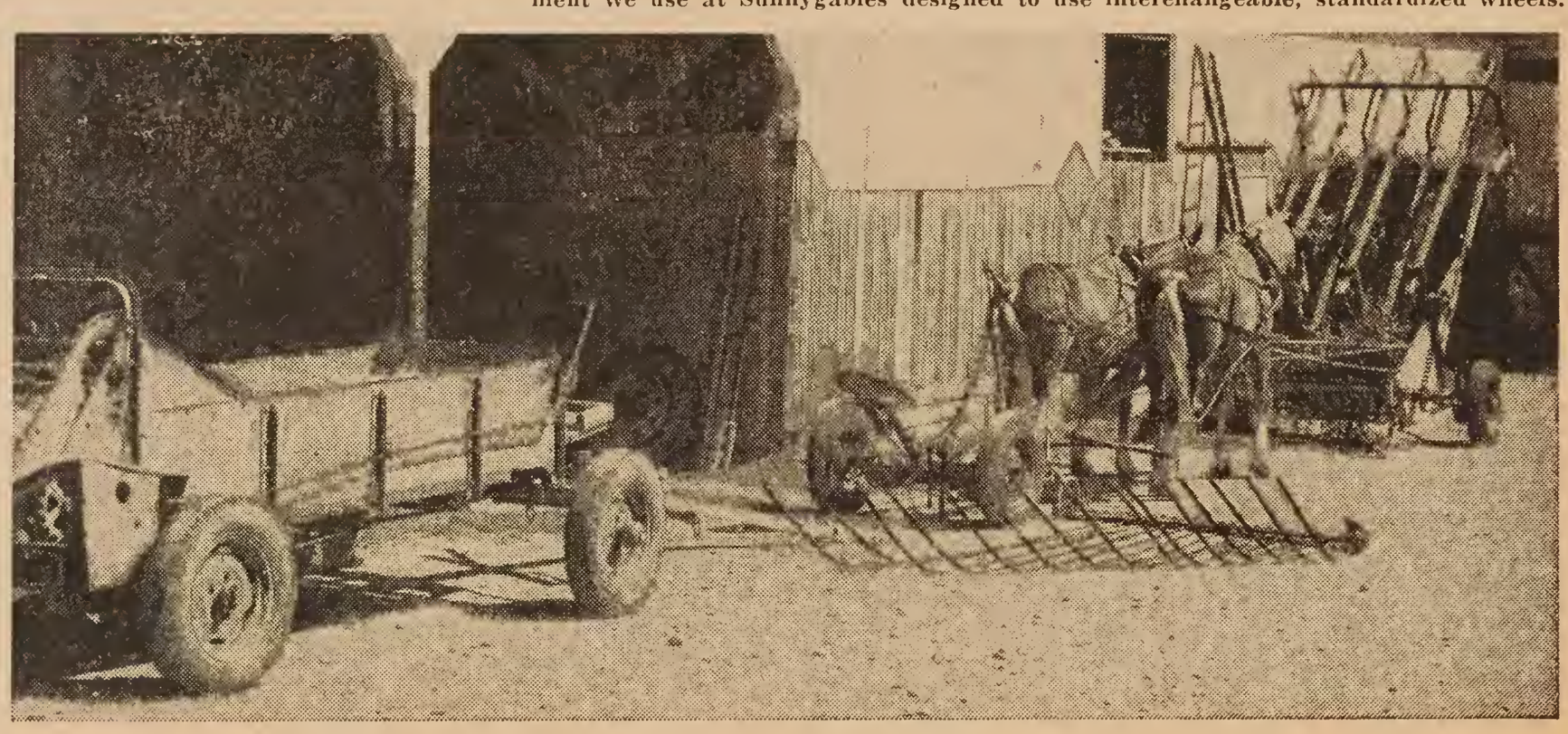
Alfalfa cuttings are figured to come every forty to forty-five days, although on some larger farms where time is a factor, the alfalfa is cut every thirty-five days. This hay is generally watered twice between cuttings. In our own practice we put the last water on as near cutting time as possible. This leaves enough moisture to start the next growth which gets up enough to shade the ground and prevent evaporation of the first water after cutting. Where it is necessary to water immediately after the hay is cut, the ground drys out faster because of its lack of protection. Because of the low humidity and hot sun, we start our rakes less than half a day after the mowers. Large windrows are thrown up both to save the leaves and to save travel with the pick-up baler. With the horse-drawn baler with its own mounted power we can move at any speed. At no time are we dependent upon the speed of a tractor power take-off in picking up our hay. As a result, our baler travels less than half as far as the average power take-off powered pick-up baler.

Folks down here are naturally quite concerned about the European situation. However, they view with no more alarm a possible Atlantic Coast invasion than Northeasterners would a Mexican invasion. They are, however, quite concerned with reports of fifth column activities in Mexico. Outside of the national economic position, it is towards Mexico that we cast an apprehensive eye.



↑ This year we are repeating our experiment of making grass silage by mixing green winter grain in the dough stage with green clover and alfalfa mixed hay. On the ground by the chopper is a load of green wheat; on the truck ready to be dumped is a load of mixed hay. One man feeds wheat into the chopper, one hay. According to our experience last year the mixture makes perfect silage.

Normally, the three pieces of farm equipment shown in the picture below would be mounted on four pairs of wheels, each pair of a DIFFERENT SIZE. Here they are shown, however, all three mounted on interchangeable wheels, each wheel equipped with a second-hand 6.00 x 16 tire. In time we hope to have all the farm equipment we use at Sunnygables designed to use interchangeable, standardized wheels.





Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Why Pay First?

"About March first an ad appeared in a Syracuse paper which read something like this:

WANTED TO BUY: Farms between Binghamton and Syracuse. Rich Polish people wish to purchase farms, etc. Signed, Polish Editor, Scranton, Pa.

"We replied, describing our farm as best we could, but heard nothing until a week or ten days ago when we were surprised at milking time. A very large man with a small black moustache, and another one, smooth-shaven and speaking broken English, drove into our yard. They had a beautiful car but we failed to get the license number. This was their scheme: We could sell our farm at once if we would advance $20. to have an ad translated to the Polish language, and when this was done we must advance $10. more to pay for the ad which would be printed in the Polish paper. We thought it best not to do this, and they became very indignant and went away."

We never recommend dealing with a real estate agency from out of town, where an advance fee is required. There are any number of local real estate agents who expect their pay after the property is sold and not before. There is no guarantee that an advertisement like the one above will result in a sale.

* * *

Cows Across the Highway

"We live on a state road, and our cows must be driven across the state highway from pasture to barn. What precautions must we take to prevent having cows hit by motorists, and what does the law state concerning a cow's being hit?"

Cows or other livestock have no right on the highway without an attendant. On the other hand, they have a perfect right there when someone is looking after them. The New York State law does not require the putting up of signs to indicate that there is a cattle crossing, but a good many dairymen do so. It is a good idea.

The principal provision of the law relative to cattle crossing the road is that motorists are required to slow down or stop on a signal from the man in attendance, and must exercise proper caution. When, under these conditions, a cow is hit and injured, the motorist is responsible for damage if he was traveling above the legal speed limit or if he did not obey signals or was negligent.

Under these conditions an insurance company will usually settle without question; but if the driver of the car is not insured, it is a question of collecting from him personally which, if he refuses to pay, means a civil suit for damages. The outcome of the suit depends on the circumstances of the case; namely, as to whether or not the owner of the cows observed proper precautions. Also, some form of negligence on the part of the driver of the car must be shown.

Practically, the turning of cattle across the road with the least possible risk means that two attendants are necessary, with special precautions in case the view of the crossing is obstructed so an approaching motorist cannot see the cows until he is very close to them. If unattended livestock are on the highway and are hit by a car, there is very little chance of collecting damages. In fact, there is a possibility, if the car is damaged or the driver injured, that the owner of the stock may face a suit for damages.

* * *

"Just One More"

"The printed receipt only called for a .50 deposit, but I paid him in full in order to get my magazine immediately. I was to receive the January issue."

This comment from a subscriber refers to a receipt for a magazine. Where such a receipt definitely calls for a PART PAYMENT never pay the agent the full amount. The part pay is the agent's commission and if you pay him in full and he neglects to turn in the money, naturally you will not get your magazine.

In this case our subscriber states that the agent said he was trying to get a college scholarship. This story is being told by hundreds of agents, and in most cases just isn't true. It is an appeal to the sympathies of the prospect and such an appeal in our opinion is poor salesmanship and poor sportsmanship.

We have heard of many cases where bus-loads of such agents have descended on a community and all of them regardless of age or previous training are working for college scholarships. Most of them need "just one more to win."

* * *

Expensive Autograph

A man came to the door of an acquaintance of mine last summer. He said he would like information for a book he was soon to publish about her family tree, and that he would greatly appreciate having her photograph and autograph.

She became interested immediately, and he gave her a blank paper which she autographed for him. In a few days she received a bill for a set of books for $200. Of course she refused to accept the books and make the payment, and finally had to take it to court.—*Mrs. C. R. S., Massachusetts.*

"I am a widow and wish to find some lady about middle age who is unable to maintain a home without help. I will give her the opportunity to share my home in exchange for paying half the expenses. My home has all modern conveniences and is located in a small village."—*Mrs. G. A. H., American Agriculturist* Service Bureau, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Let Us Help You

THE following Home Service bulletins have been prepared by *American Agriculturist's* Home Editor, Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, and are available to any reader without cost other than 3c *each* to cover mailing and mimeographing costs:

- ☐ No. 1 — OUTDOOR FIREPLACES. How to build them.
- ☐ No. 2 — BLANKETS. Selecting, washing, and moth protection.
- ☐ No. 3 — APPLE RECIPES. Your family will like these.
- ☐ No. 4 — PROTECTIVE FOODS. Good health for the family.
- ☐ No. 6 — HOME CANNING AND CURING OF MEATS. Directions are easy to follow.
- ☐ No. 7 — CHOPPED MEAT RECIPES. Tasty, economical meat dishes.
- ☐ No. 8 — BUYING A WASHING MACHINE.
- ☐ No. 9 — TEMPTING WAYS TO SERVE EGGS. Excellent recipes for serving eggs as the "main dish" at any meal; also, egg salads and desserts.
- ☐ No. 10 — HOMEMADE JAMS AND JELLIES. This bulletin will help you to have success with jams and jellies. Directions are easy to follow, and a number of Mrs. Huckett's famous recipes are given.
- ☐ No. 11 — COOLING DRINKS. Recipes for delicious summer drinks.

How to order these bulletins: Check those you want, include 3c for each one desired, and return this coupon to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-H, Ithaca, N. Y.



To SAVE valuable hours in the busy season, use the telephone. To find the high dollar for what you have for sale, use the telephone. Keep your telephone on the job all the time—it's always ready to run an errand, exchange a bit of news.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

From Possibility to Certainty

There's always a chance your earnings will be cut off. Will your family suffer? Have you provided for their future? Adequate protection is the surest way to safeguard their future. Your local Farmers and Traders representative will be glad to help you decide on a plan best suited to your needs. See him—or write us for booklet outlining our many policies.

FARMERS & TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.
DEPT. A-7.
STATE TOWER BLDG. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Coming to PHILADELPHIA?
Rooms with Bath for $2.50
HOTEL PHILADELPHIAN
39TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MAKE YOUR SAVINGS EARN MORE
Interest compounded quarterly. Send post card for FREE booklet on safe, profitable Banking by Mail plan.
CITY & COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Dept. C ALBANY, N. Y.

TIME WELL SPENT

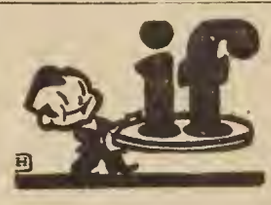
Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad", be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

IF YOU HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED THAT YOUR POLICY IS TO RUN OUT SOON, RENEW IT RIGHT AWAY WITH OUR AGENT OR DIRECT TO THE OFFICE
North American Accident Ins. Co.
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPT.
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Ernest O. Allen, Jamaica, Vt.



if you're moving

you will want the address on your paper changed. On a postal card or by letter write us your *old* and your new address.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE G.L.F. PATRON

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



Going Places

There is no magic that will make a 200-egg pullet out of a chick from 100-egg stock. The lively, sturdy pullets in the picture are well on their way to becoming profitable layers, because they started life as healthy chicks from high-producing parents, and their inherited ability is being brought out by proper care and feeding. It takes a lot more than a few batches of ingredients mixed together to make feed that will grow birds like these. It is the job of G.L.F. to develop the right kind of formula, based on public research and practical results, and to control the building of feeds so that they are uniform and do the feeding job intended . . . and do it at the lowest possible cost.

* * *

Flies in the House



After you've complied with all the good advice of the experts about removing manure piles and putting up screens, there are still flies hanging around the back door and sneaking in everytime anybody goes in or out. G.L.F. has spent a lot of time and research developing a Killing Fly Spray that really kills the flies. It doesn't smell bad, and as you see in the picture, the lady is able to use it around light-colored wood-work without staining.



The Dairy in Summer

July is a tough month for cows. Pastures are getting dry and flies are biting. Two things that help keep cows comfortable are illustrated by this picture—shade and water. A third thing that cows need, especially in summer, is salt. Everybody knows that, but often we just don't get around to providing for salt in the pasture. A salt block is the simplest way to provide salt in the pasture. It is well to offer the cows additional salt in the barn in case the cows don't get enough from the blocks.

* * *

Four-inch Lawn Mowers. A grazing cow takes a bite about four inches wide—which is like clipping grass with a four-inch lawn mower. And she has to handle about 100 pounds of grass a day if she is going to keep her weight up and produce milk besides. That's too much to expect of any cow. During the early part of the season, home-grown grains will furnish the additional nutrients required; later on a mixed feed should be used to supply enough protein. If home-grown grain is not available, feed G.L.F. 18% or 20% feed to milkers giving over 20# daily at the rate of 1# of grain to 4# or 5# of milk.

* * *

Your Best Grain Market. There's no better place to sell home-grown grains than to put them through your own dry stock. Fall cows that are now dry or soon will be dry, will pay many times over for the grain they eat this summer.

* * *

Electric Fencing. In July, soil temperatures sometimes get so high that grass will not grow even when rainfall has been plentiful. This is where temporary pastures help to maintain milk flow. Sudan grass, oats, and peas, or early cut meadows may be cheaply and quickly fenced with one strand of barbed wire connected to a G.L.F. Electric Fence Controller. Be sure to use insulators on every post, stretch the wire tight between well-braced corner posts, and keep the wire about two-thirds as high as the stock to be enclosed. Line posts may be 50 feet apart. Fence lines should be kept clear of brush and grass to avoid grounding the fence in wet weather.

G.L.F. Electric Fence Controllers are safe to use and economical to operate. Both battery and combination types are available. Barbed wire is scarce and getting scarcer, so now is a good time to get acquainted with the electric fence.

* * *

We all enjoy a good horse race, but we won't pay much to see cows run. When the flies are biting on these hot days, G.L.F. Stock Spray will repel flies and keep cows quietly grazing and making milk. Regular use of G.L.F. Stock Spray will add to the comfort of both cows and milkers. Spraying in the morning keeps the flies away from the cows a good part of the day.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N.Y.

A Simple Dusting Guide for the Home Garden*

All dusts except nicotine should be applied when plants are wet with dew or rain.

BEANS		
Mexican Bean Beetle and Flea Beetle	¾% Rotenone	Weekly as soon as young beetle appears. Cover underside of leaves.
CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, KALE, BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS		
Cabbage Worms	¾% Rotenone or Pyrocide Dust 5	As soon as young worms appear. Repeat weekly as needed.
Cabbage Looper	Pyrocide Dust 5	Weekly as soon as young worms appear
Cabbage Aphis	4% Nicotine	Apply when temperature is above 70°.
CORN		
European Corn Borer	Dual Fixed Nicotine or 1% Rotenone Dust	First apply as eggs begin to hatch. Make three additional applications at 5-day intervals.
CUCUMBERS, MELONS, PUMPKINS, SQUASH		
Scab, Anthracnose, Bacterial Wilt, Leaf Spot, Macrosporium Leaf Blight, Striped and Twelve-spotted Cucumber Beetle	6-10—Cucumber-Melon Dust	First apply soon after plants emerge. Repeat weekly, when leaves are wet with dew or rain.
Squash Bug	Pyrocide Dust 5	Thoroughly cover colonies of young bugs whenever present.
POTATOES and EGG PLANT		
Blight (early and late) Flea Beetle and Colorado Potato Beetle	60-20-20 Lime-Copper-Cal. Arsenate	When plants are 4-5 inches high. Repeat weekly for 7 to 10 weeks.
Leaf Hoppers and Flea Beetles	3-Way Dust	Hit under and over leaves as soon as insects appear. Repeat as necessary.
TOMATOES		
Colorado Potato Beetle and Flea Beetle	¾% Rotenone	Dust at weekly intervals as soon as plants are established.
Blights and Leaf Diseases and Potato and Flea Beetle	Tomato-Potato Dust CGA6-CA20	Same as above.
Tomato Worm	¾% Rotenone Dust	As soon as worms appear.
Aphis	4% Nicotine	Apply as soon as aphis are present and repeat as necessary. Apply when temperature is 70° or above.

*For more complete information, see the G.L.F. Home Garden Guide.



FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00

THREE YEARS FOR $2.00

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

JULY 20, 1940

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Shall I Go to . . . COLLEGE?

By H. H. Whetzel

Professor of Plant Pathology at the New York State College of Agriculture.

SHALL I go to college? That is a question which presents itself to every highschool student sometime during those four years of happy irresponsibility. Far, far too often the answer to this all important question is put aside for future consideration or left to Dad or Mother to decide. Fortunate the boy or girl who long before commencement day has himself definitely settled that question.

Shall I go to college? is a question which every young person, boy or girl, can and should answer for himself. Advice? Yes, from teachers, parents, older friends, but the decision should be yours. Advice is like medicine, good for what ails you, but often hard to take. And just in passing, let me point out that the advice of your schoolmates on this, as on most other matters of vital importance, isn't worth much. They are just as ignorant as you are.

Shall I go to college? Here I am a senior in highschool and I haven't decided. How can I know whether I should or should not go to college? Well, the answer is comparatively simple *if you can be honest with yourself*. If you're one of those many people who just can't face the facts, that eliminates you from further consideration. You are not worth wasting time on. You'd probably "bust" out anyway if you did go.

I'm talking now to the boys and girls who at your age can look themselves squarely in the face, examine themselves critically and give an honest verdict. Notice I didn't say a correct verdict. You may not know yourself very well, but unless you are crazy or a little bit "off" no other person is likely to know you better. Assuming that you are of sound mind, your honest judgment of yourself will be as nearly correct as is necessary in answering the question, "Shall I go to college?"

Come now, let's have your answers to the following questions. You are on the stand. Answer honestly and without reservations:

Do I *want* to go to college. If the answer is No, the decision on the main question is in. Pack your "traps" in the old suit case. Bid the folks goodbye. Grab the first job you meet and go after life and a living. You can always change your mind in favor of a college education later. A year or two working for a living won't do you any harm and besides it will be good for you.

If the answer is Yes, I *do* want to go to college, then answer this one.

Should I go to college? Well, that depends. Let's look at your highschool record. Where do you rate in this class of yours? Near the top, around the bottom, or about the middle? If you are near the top the evidence favors an affirmative answer, but it isn't conclusive. If you are near the bottom, if you just got by, the answer is plain. It's *No*. Don't trot out your "alibis". They are not worth consideration. Go to work and see if you can earn a living. If you can't earn a living with what you have now, it would be a waste of time and money for you to try to get through college. You may be a "dumb-bell", but don't be a fool.

If you are along in the middle of the class, just average you know, maybe you should or maybe you shouldn't go to college. Let's see.

Now you at the top and you at the middle, ask yourself, "What do I *want* to go to college for?" Come now, be honest about it!

To have a good time. Forget it. You can have just as good a time for a lot less money. If you're still a child and have to play, stay home and play in the nursery.

Because all the other kids are going. Well, in the first place they are not all really going to college. That's just talk. And what a reason! Everybody's doing it, so must I. Stay home a while and grow up. You'll get run over if you get out on the road now.

Because I want to be known as a college graduate. Huh! What an ambition! It's no great shucks being a college graduate anyway. They're two for a nickel at any employment office in the country today. Don't be silly.

Because I want to make a good living? That sounds better but it's a (*Turn to Page* 6)



—Photo by Fenner.

Part of the Campus at Cornell University. Every one of the army of young men and women just graduated from high school should have the splendid advice about going to college given by Professor Whetzel in the article on this page. Read it and pass it on.

Let's Talk Shop — Page 5; Pickles and Preserves — Page 18.



A MAN'S SIZE SILO— This silo, on the farm of W. D. Robens & Son of Poland, Herkimer County, New York, is 50 ft. high and 18 ft. in diameter, and will hold better than 300 tons of silage.

As you will sec, the cutter is put into a depression and there is a platform so the grass doesn't have to be pitched up. Mr. Robens uses an ingenious device to dump the grass. Two ropes are laid on the bottom of the truck and hooked over the stakes in the front end. When the load arrives at the cutter, these ropes are hooked to a fence post handy by; and as the truck pulls away, the hay is dumped in a heap beside the cutter. At the lcft you will see a barrel. This contains phosphoric acid which is used as a preservative. This is the fourth year that grass silage has been put up on this farm.

Cauliflower Seed Imports Doubtful

How will the occupation of Denmark and Holland by Germany affect the supply of cauliflower seed for the 1941 crop? —*F. W. D., New York.*

ANY ANSWER to this question involves a lot of guessing and speculation. The United States has been growing in the neighborhood of 28,000 acres of cauliflower a year, much of it in the Northeast, and it is usually figured that it takes ¼ lb. of seed per acre. Therefore, the annual requirements of the country are about 7,000 lbs. of cauliflower seed.

Men in the seed business are guessing that there is approximately enough seed in the country to plant the 1941 crop, but there is no certainty that we will be able to import cauliflower seed from Denmark either for next year's crop or for succeeding years. We are told, however, that Long Island cauliflower growers already have sufficient seed for next year.

So far as we know, 100 per cent of the cauliflower seed has been imported in past years (it usually begins coming into this country about the first of December), but already there is a move under way by seed growers to grow seed in the southwestern part of the country. Cauliflower, of course, is a biennial. Therefore, growers who start producing seed this year will not have any for sale for next year's crop.

Cauliflower is not the only seed we have imported. It is estimated that about ½ our cabbage seed has been imported, and we know that a considerable amount of spinach seed has been shipped to this country from Holland. However, there is no doubt that we can grow all of the cabbage and spinach seed we need; and while the outlook for growing cauliflower seed in this country is not so certain, we anticipate that sufficient seed will be produced to maintain our acreage. It is probable, however, that cauliflower seed is going to cost you somewhat more money.

We said at the beginning that any answer to the question involved a lot of speculation. It is possible, of course, that Europe's war will be over and that things will be more normal by a year from this time.

Cold Water Paint

A long time ago I read directions for making cold water paint. Now I can't find them. Could you give me this information?

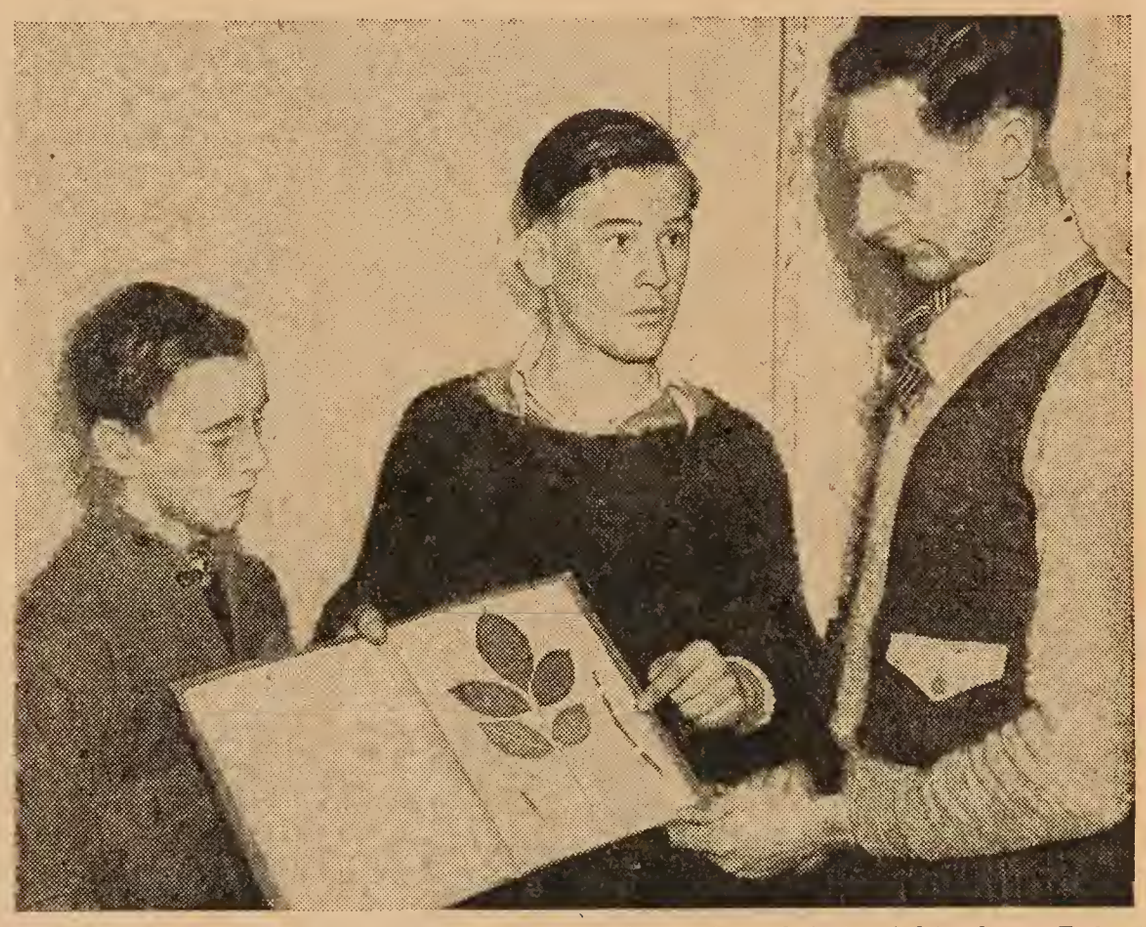
YOU CAN BUY cold water paint in the form of a powder. All that is necessary is to mix it with water according to the directions. The basis of cold water paint is usually lime, with some material in it to make it stick and in some cases to give some gloss.

The National Lime Association publishes a bulletin called "Whitewash and Cold Water Paints." You can get a copy of this by writing to the Association at Washington, D. C.

Following is one good formula contained in this bulletin:

Soak 5 pounds of casein in about 2 gallons of water (preferably hot) until thoroughly softened (about 2 hours). Dissolve 3 pounds of trisodium phosphate in about 1 gallon of water and add this solution to the casein. Allow this mixture to dissolve. Prepare a thick cream by mixing 50 pounds (1 sack) of hydrated lime in about 7 gallons of water, stirring vigorously. Dissolve 3 pints of formaldehyde in about 3 gallons of water.

When the lime paste and the casein solution are both thoroughly cool, slowly add the casein solution to the lime, stirring constantly. Just before using, slowly add the formaldehyde to the batch, stirring constantly and vigorously. Care must be taken not to add the formaldehyde too rapidly, as this may cause the casein to jell, thus spoiling the batch. The cold lime paste produced by carefully slaking and screening 38 pounds (½ bushel) of quicklime may be substituted for the hydrated lime if desired. Do not make up more of this formula than can be used in one day.



4-H FORESTRY CLUB— The picture above, from left to right, shows Robert Fullager, President of the Yates County 4-H Forestry Club; Harry Crans, Secretary, and County Club Agent Ernest J. Cole. Harry is showing Mr. Cole his scrap book on the trees he has been able to identify. Harry is starting his fourth year of forestry work which will include log scaling and timber estimating.

The Club was organized two years ago, and now has fifty members who are planting trees and caring for them. Meetings are held quarterly, and the program is always of interest to boys who have forestry projects.

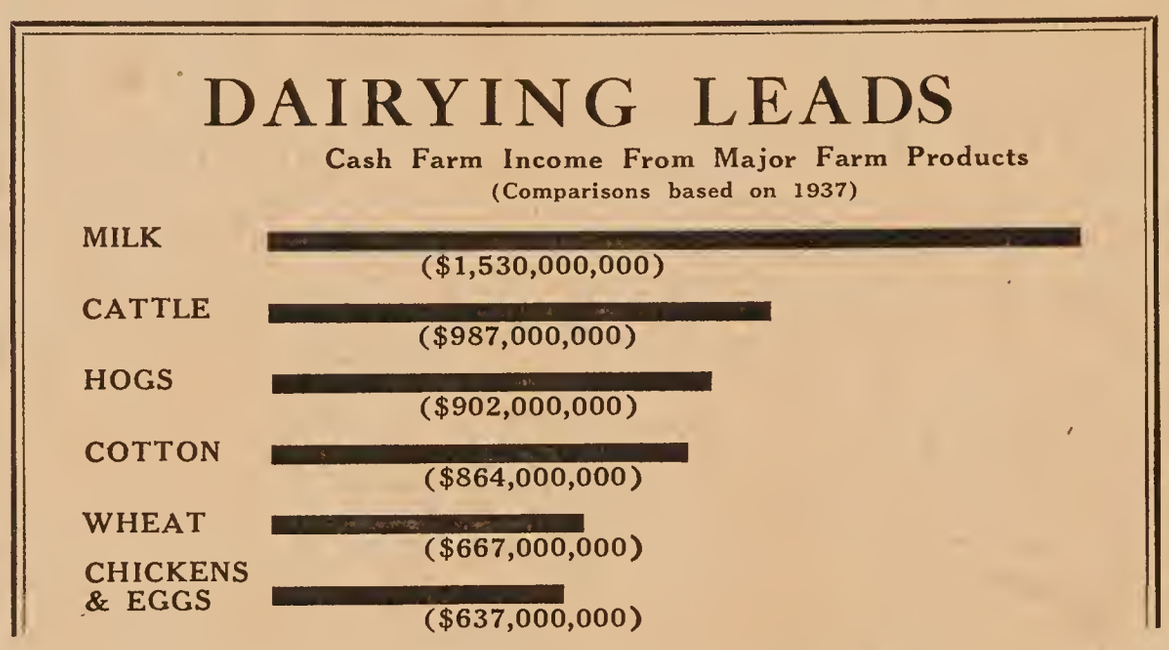
A year ago Robert Fullager was selected as the boy who had the best forestry plantation in Yates County.



APPLE JUICE while you wait. This machine takes halved or quartered apples and turns them into apple juice right before your eyes. It is designed for installation at soda fountains, and is based on an idea that an advertising campaign can creatc a demand for fresh apple juice.

Early models of the machine revealed the need of some minor improvements. However, when it was demonstrated last spring at the meeting of the National Apple Institute, held in Rochester, it created much interest among apple growers. In this machine the apple pulp is expelled in the form of a thin ribbon.

Those who attended the meeting sampled the apple juice and found it very much to their liking. It was the general opinion that the development of this machine offers great possibilities as a means of increasing consumption of apples.



THE above graph, published by courtesy of the Pacific Rural Press, emphasizes a point that I have been trying to make for years, which is that while we hear the most about wheat, it is one of the least important of our American farm enterprises. The value of milk and its products produced in America, for example, is pretty nearly 2½ times the value of wheat. Cotton also is in the headlines constantly, because it receives so much attention from Department of Agriculture officials. Yet the value of milk is nearly twice that of cotton, and both cattle and hogs lead cotton.

Dairying is America's greatest farm business, and it represents more than one-half of the income of northeastern farmers. If you add together the value of milk, poultry products, fruit and vegetables—all major farm enterprises of the Northeast—you will see why New York, New England and New Jersey taken together comprise one of the greatest farm sections in the world.—*E. R. E.*



TWO KIDS— Myron Green of Eagleville, Connecticut, has quite a flock of goats. This is his son Newton Stedman Green. Judging from the pleased expression on Newton's face, this young goat has an interesting tale to unfold.

Your Questions Answered

How much corn silage will a silo hold that is 14 ft. in diameter and 32 ft. high?

A SILO with those dimensions will hold right around 100 tons of silage. It is relatively simple to figure the approximate capacity of any silo with the following rough rule:

Square the radius (that is, multiply it by itself); multiply the result by 3; multiply that result by the height of the silo. The resulting figure will be the approximate cubic feet in the silo. Multiply that figure by 40 lbs. (usually given as the average weight of a cubic foot of silage) to get the pounds of silage, and divide by 2,000 to get the tons. The answer won't be exactly accurate because the weight of a cubic foot of silage depends to some extent on the height of the silo.

Here, for example, is how it works out, using the figures you give. The radius is 7; squaring that will give 49; multiplying by 3 gives 147, the approximate area in square feet of the bottom of the silo; multiplying that by 32 gives 4,704 cu. ft.; multiplying that by 40 gives 188,160 lbs.; dividing that by 2,000 gives 94 tons, which, as you will see, is a little under the estimated capacity of 100 tons.

* * *

Controlling Thistles

Can you give me any suggestions on how to control Canadian thistles?

The Canadian thistle has been declarclared a noxious weed by the seed laws of 37 states. What makes it particularly "noxious" to most farmers is that it spreads both by seed and by running root stocks. It is classed as a biennial —that is, an individual plant does not live indefinitely as a perennial does. Therefore, it can be controlled by keeping the top cut or cultivated so that it does not form seeds. On large areas it appears that that is the most logical means of control.

Where there are small patches, it can be smothered out by covering the patches with heavy mulch paper, or it can be killed by the use of a weed killer. Sodium chlorate is recognized as one of the best weed killers because it does not permanently damage the soil, although it is probable that the area you treat will not grow a good crop for one year.

A good way to use sodium chlorate is to spread it on the land before the ground freezes in the fall at the rate of 200 to 300 lbs. to the acre. Sodium chlorate can be used as a spray, the principal objection being that when it dries it is very inflammable. In fact, if a person gets his clothing wet with it, a spark or a bit of fire is likely to set his clothing afire after it gets dry.

* * *

Castrating a Colt

Is it against the law in New York State to have a neighbor castrate a colt or other farm animals?

The law definitely states that no person who is not a licensed veterinarian can charge a fee for such an operation; but where the job is done for a neighbor as an accommodation, it is not illegal.

* * *

Ants in Raspberries

A year ago we found that our raspberries had been badly damaged by ants. Have you any suggestions that would help us to prevent the same trouble this summer? We enjoy *American Agriculturist* very much.

Professor Hartzell of the Geneva Experiment Station answered this question for our reader. He reports that ants ordinarily are not destructive to raspberry canes; but where they make ant hills in the rows, the hill dries out, robs the plant of moisture, and in that way causes injury. He suggests the use of tobacco dust or ground derris root in the hill, distributing it by stirring the soil to a depth of several inches.

To destroy ant hills in lawns or any place where valuable plants would not be injured, carbon bisulphide can be used. First use a stick to make a hole from 3″ to 6″ deep in the center of each ant hill, pour a teaspoonful of carbon bisulphide in each hole, and then close it by covering it with dirt and pressing it down with your foot. If the ant hill is unusually large, you may need a tablespoonful. Carbon bisulphide is inflammable and explosive when mixed with air, so keep lights and fires away from it.

* * *

Care of Metal Roofing

I bought some galvanized metal roofing. Some of it has been piled in the barn, and there are spots of a grayish material on the surface. Will this do any damage?

It certainly will. Galvanized roofing should be stored on end, preferably with something between each sheet separating them slightly, and should be inspected frequently. Where it lies flat, the metal collects moisture and electrolysis starts up, which results in a chemical change which destroys the zinc coating.



Cultivating potatoes on the farm of Alvin Rynders near Cohocton, Steuben County, New York. The potatoes are just showing through, and the weeder teeth between the cultivator shovels take out the small weeds in the row. Mr. Rynders says he leaves it on until the potatoes get from 4″ to 6″ high. Later in the season the weeder is taken off and shovels put on to throw dirt up around the plants and cover weeds.

Baby Beef on a Dairy Farm

AVERY CASLER of Little Falls, Herkimer County, N. Y., who has a dairy herd of 47 head, of which 39 are milking cows, says he has more pasture than they need. To use this pasture in a way that would not add much to the labor needed, he purchased an Aberdeen Angus herd sire two years ago to cross with the cows of his Holstein herd from which he does not wish to save calves.

Out at pasture are ten yearling crossbred Angus-Holstein yearlings which he intends to sell this fall. He estimates that they weigh 500 lbs. each now, that they will put on 200 lbs. more on pasture, and an additional 200 lbs. on grain in the fall. He plans to have them slaughtered in Utica and put in cold storage, and will sell them to local meat markets during the winter. Says he:

"I am pretty sure this will work out satisfactorily, although it might not be profitable to raise them this way if I were going to sell them wholesale. Anyway, I am planning to continue to raise about ten beef animals every year."



Alice, a six-year-old Holstein cow in the herd of Frank Davy, St. Johnsville, Herkimer County, New York. She freshened March 30, and on three-times-a-day milking, averaged 80.6 lbs. of milk in June and 78.8 lbs. in May. Mr. Davy's herd of about 35 milkers averaged between 12,000 and 13,000 lbs. of milk last year. For a number of years Mr. Davy has milked part of the herd three times a day.

A Healthy Herd

THE HOLSTEIN herd of Angus Calman, Mohawk, Herkimer County, New York, has an unusual health record. About 1930 the herd was TB tested without a single reactor; in 1933 they were blood tested for abortion without a single reactor; and there have never been any reactors on any test.



Angus Calman

This is a herd of about 85 head, with some 45 to 50 milking cows. The reason for this unusual record, in Mr. Calman's opinion, is that there have been practically no purchases of cows for the past 30 years.

The one disease that has caused some trouble is mastitis, and Mr. Calman has been cooperating with the State College of Veterinary Medicine to control this difficulty. Once a year a man from the college examines all cows. This includes an examination of the udder and a brom thymol blue test of the milk of each quarter. Then the cows most seriously affected are sold, and those which show any mastitis are moved to one end of the milking line and always milked last. After each milking, the teats of all cows are dipped in a solution of chlorin disinfectant. This program has greatly lessened the trouble from mastitis.



"— And even if he wasn't out, you can bet he is now."

"Set Your Sights High"

THE CHIEF reason why Frank Totman of Cazenovia, N. Y., became a member of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association was to improve the average butterfat test of his Holstein herd. He has done that, and has also increased the production of his herd. For the first year, the fat test was considerably under 400 lbs. per cow. For the past year it was considerably better than 400 lbs., and Mr. Totman is now aiming at an average butterfat production of 500 lbs. per cow.

There are 170 acres on the Totman farm, with about 35 head of stock, 23 of which are milkers.

"When I joined the Dairy Herd Improvement Association," said Mr. Totman, "I was strongly of the opinion that a cow was at her best from 5 to 7 years old and that after that she was ready for the discard. I have changed my ideas entirely on that score. I now have one cow that is 11 years old, and she is making one of the best records she ever made.



Mr. Totman holding his herd record books.

"I also found that I could feed more efficiently. We are now weighing the milk and feed and giving a 20 per cent protein ration to our cows at the rate of 1 lb. to 3½ lbs. of milk. For roughage they get alfalfa, mixed hay, and corn silage.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York

"When the grass is dry at morning light
Look for rain before the night,
When the dew is on the grass
Rain will never come to pass."
—Old Country Saying.

Department of Agriculture Refuses Milk Price Hearing

ON JUNE 19, the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency of Syracuse filed a petition with the Federal Department of Agriculture in Washington to amend the present Federal milk marketing agreement to provide a minimum price of $2.35 for Class I milk during the months of April, May, June, and July, and $2.82 for the other eight months of the year.

In cooperation with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, which was sympathetic, a committee representing the Bargaining Agency went to Washington to urge that the Department grant this Hearing, on the ground that milk production costs are increasing not only because of war times but because New York City Board of Health has increased costs by more regulations. Now comes word that Secretary Wallace has refused to grant the petition to call a Hearing on increased prices, stating that it is not necessary.

Even though Secretary Wallace and his associates in the Department of Agriculture may be convinced that price increases are not justified, it would have been fairer and more democratic had he granted the Hearing and allowed dairymen to present the facts on their side of the case. As a matter of fact, increased prices for next winter and spring *are* justified, and organized dairymen will have to take steps to see that they are increased in one way or another. I wonder how much the fine hand of Mayor LaGuardia of New York City was back of this failure of the Federal government to cooperate with dairymen?

This question illustrates again what I have said many times, that the safety of dairy farmers lies in their own strong organizations all working together. The Federal agreements are but a crutch which may be removed at any time, or which may become so bureaucratic and unfair in their administration that the dairymen themselves will have to kick them out.

We Can't Stand Both

ON THE FIRST day of July, many new Federal taxes were added to the already top-heavy burden of American taxpayers. These new taxes are necessary for national defense. More are to come. No one will object to paying them if they are spent wisely, but other government spending by local, State and National governments must be radically reduced. We, the people, must be aware of our own responsibility not to continue to ask the government for more and more service. Even our good public enterprises like education and roads must coast for a while and reduce expenses. It is no exaggeration to say that if we put the cost of defense on top of other present high government spending, there is nothing but ruin ahead for all.

Calfhood Vaccination is Effective

EVERY week brings more proof of the efficiency of calfhood vaccination in controlling Bang's Disease. If you have been baffled by this problem for years and have suffered great financial loss from it, as have thousands of other dairymen, I suggest that you at least discuss calfhood vaccination with your county agricultural agent and a good veterinarian.

Bad for Bugs, Harmless to Humans

ONE OF the most interesting of recent discoveries is rotenone, a product from the roots of South American plants. Strange to say, rotenone, while it is poisonous to many lower forms of life, including insects and fish, is harmless to humans; therefore it is possible to prepare dust from roots containing rotenone, mix it with a carrier, and apply it to vegetables and fruits to kill bugs without any danger to the human who eats those products afterwards.

Here is another achievement of research scientists, without whom agriculture would soon be overrun with the bugs and diseases which multiply as farming grows older.

"I Want to Be Faithful"

"Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere;
Heaven did a recompense as largely send:
He gave to misery all he had, a tear;
He gained from Heaven ('twas all he wished) a friend." **—Thomas Gray's Elegy.**

YESTERDAY I attended the last rites for Mrs. Eastman's Uncle, Allen Rockefeller, who came the nearest to living a perfect life of anyone I have ever known. He was 84, the last of his family of seven, and of a generation which stood for something which seems to be rapidly passing from the world.

Outside of his little village, Uncle Allen was unknown. He sought not public office nor acclaim. As farmer and workman he earned his daily bread; his pride, his beloved wife and partner for more than fifty years, work well done, a garden that fruited before that of his neighbors, flowers to give away. His was a simple life, but great in all that matters, and greater than many of those who sit in high places, great because it had a theme, a keynote as deep and fundamental as life itself. That theme was Faith, so strong that nothing mattered, so unshakeable that even if it could not move mountains it could change all the mountainous problems and sorrows of life to molehills.

Never in history has man had so many material things for which to be thankful as he has now. As Tennyson said, we are "heirs of all the ages, standing in the files of time." Yet in spite of this splendid inheritance, made possible for us by the sacrifice of our fathers, the world today faces chaos. We are unrestful, dissatisfied, destructive, unhappy. Why? Because we have lost what Uncle Allen had, Faith. We have lost faith first of all in our brother man, so that we no longer trust nor love him. We have lost faith in our own once-beloved America. Worst of all, we have lost faith in God and in His ultimate far-reaching Goodness.

But Uncle Allen had the faith of our fathers. Well do I remember him saying, in his quiet way: "I want to be faithful!" He was! When we are, the old world will be a different and better place in which to live.



For over 56 years Mrs. Jane Onderdonk has taken care of this peony bed on her farm near Stanley, New York. She says the peonies are over 66 years old, and still going strong.
If you can beat that record for any perennial, tell me about it.

Test Your Americanisms

THE AMERICAN pioneer added many new words and different meanings of old English words to our vocabulary. Because he was close to elemental nature, many of these Americanisms put new emphasis and meaning into the language. Following are 20 Americanisms, some of which are slangy but nevertheless salty and effective. See how many of them you can define in two or three words, then turn to Page 21 for the correct definitions. Allow yourself 5 points for every correct answer and check up on your knowledge of early American English. You ought to get a passing mark of at least 75%.

1. Chuckleheaded
2. Chuck
3. Crump
4. Cubbyhole
5. Dawdy
6. Gab
7. Groundsill
8. Gumption
9. Jabber
10. Jiffy
11. Out of kilter
12. Mealy mouthed
13. Mare's Nest
14. Middling
15. Palaver
16. Crosspatch
17. Rile
18. Rumpus
19. Scattergood
20. Shilly-shally

Eastman's Chestnut

PROBABLY few persons outside of Vermont know that Vermont was once an independent Republic. Back in those bad days near the close of the Revolution, and later under the Articles of Confederation, both New Hampshire and New York tried to claim territory that is now Vermont. But Vermonters, led by tough but brave old Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys, thought otherwise and refused to be gobbled up either by New Hampshire or New York. When Congress refused to admit her to the Union, Vermont set up as a Republic and did a pretty good job of going it alone, until the Federal government thought better of it and admitted her as the 14th State in 1791.

Legion are the stories told of Ethan Allen, the man who took Fort Ticonderoga in the name of "The Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." One time Ethan and a friend were fishing in Lake Champlain when the friend lost his powder horn overboard. "Oh, what shall I do?" he wailed. But Ethan, man of action, immediately plunged overboard after the powder horn. After several minutes, the friend became curious as to what had happened to Ethan and also dove overboard. When he got to the bottom he found Ethan down there trying to transfer the powder to his own horn! (Incidentally, if you like both history and good reading, get a copy of "Ethan Allen" by Stewart Holbrook, published by McMillan).

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Let's Talk Shop

By E. R. Eastman

President of American Agriculturist.

IN 1922, eighteen years ago this summer, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., bought *American Agriculturist.* Shortly afterwards, Henry asked me to join him in the enterprise as the Editor. Fred W. Ohm, now Production Manager and superintendent of our printing plant, was already on the staff. We were soon joined by E. C. Weatherby as our new Circulation Manager; H. L. Cosline, Associate Editor; Mrs. Grace Huckett, Home Editor; and by Irving W. Ingalls, Advertising Manager. It speaks well both for these people and for this great publication that they are still on the job, with the exception of Mr. Morgenthau who reluctantly had to sell the paper when he became Secretary of the United States Treasury.



E. R. Eastman.

When we took over the operation of *American Agriculturist* eighteen years ago, the paper had lost through mismanagement much of its former prestige. Its circulation had shrunk to 60,000 loyal old-guard subscribers, and the advertising revenue was discouragingly small. But *American Agriculturist* did have a record of honorable service to agriculture since 1842. It is the oldest farm paper in the United States still operating under the same name, serving its folks for 98 years. On that foundation we have rebuilt one of the most remarkable institutions serving farmers in the United States, and, what is also unique in the publishing business, we have succeeded in turning the actual ownership of this publication entirely over to its readers. Every dollar's worth of stock is owned and controlled by *American Agriculturist* Foundation, which in turn represents you, the subscribers to *American Agriculturist.* No individual and no corporation owns a cent of this publication, nor can anyone because of financial control dictate its policies.

Circulation—In these eighteen years, first under the ownership of Mr. Morgenthau and later under that of the Foundation, we have built this institution of yours into a very valuable property; and what is more important, we have built behind it influence and prestige that make it one of the most effective weapons the farmers of the Northeast have ever had for fighting their battles. Under the leadership and by the hard work of E. C. Weatherby and his associates in the Circulation Department, circulation of *American Agriculturist* has increased from 60,000 subscribers in 1922 to 190,000 net paid subscribers today, enthusiastic boosters of their own publication. Our press run is well over 200,000, going into every farm neighborhood and to nearly all of the farm homes of the entire Northeast. I never feel very far from home anywhere in the Northeast when I see those little yellow *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau signs, posted sometimes on every farm throughout an entire neighborhood.

Advertising—In advertising we have made equally great strides, to the point where in every recent year we have carried and are carrying more lineage than our chief competitors.

At Poughkeepsie, New York, we own and have mostly paid for the building and costly equipment necessary to print *American Agriculturist* whose circulation is so large that it takes a carload of full mail sacks to move one issue.

I mention this progress briefly to give you some idea of the valuable property which you as a subscriber of *American Agriculturist* own, just as you own shares in any great cooperative organization of which you are a member.

But a machine, an organization, or an institution is of little value unless it gets results. So may I take you for a moment back across the last eighteen years to look at a few of the things that *American Agriculturist* has been able to do for you as a farm family in the Northeast:

Since 1922 we have worked on the editorial principle of being *FOR* good things instead of being "aginners."

Schools—As a farm boy, a long ways from a village, neighboring boys and girls and myself had great difficulty in getting a high school education, if we got one at all. So later when I had a chance, I used the power and prestige of *American Agriculturist* to get a Central School Act in New York State which would give country children equal educational opportunities with village and city kids. I take considerable pride in the fact that *American Agriculturist* had some part in making possible the central schools, of which there are now more than 250 in New York State.

Through our columns and personal work in the State capital, we helped to enlarge the State Aid for central and district schools and for roads, thus lightening the local taxes and making the cities pay, as they should, a larger share than formerly of the maintenance of schools and roads. We have constantly worked for lower taxes in New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Country Roads—For long years *American Agriculturist* has striven to get farmers out of the mud by working for inexpensive but hard roads to every good farm. Progress has been made. Larger State Aid, which we worked to secure, has helped.

Cooperative Movement—The historian will look upon the past twenty-five years as marking the rapid growth of cooperation among farmers. *American Agriculturist* has had a large part in this. We support the cooperative movement when it is sound at every opportunity. We believe there is an opportunity for both the cooperative and corporate forms of business, and we believe that either is preferable to so much government in business.

Milk Prices—Since I was a boy on a dairy farm, I have been tremendously concerned with the problem of getting better milk prices for farmers. *American Agriculturist* has supported every constructive effort and fight for such prices in both the New York and New England Milk Sheds. Some of you thought we were wrong when we urged the passage of the Rogers-Allen Law, the federation of more than half a hundred milk marketing cooperatives into the Bargaining Agency, and when we helped to get federal marketing orders into the New York Milk Shed and to get better support for the ones in New England. Better milk prices is the answer to anyone who criticizes *American Agriculturist* for its milk marketing work. Even if the marketing agreements stopped tomorrow, they have been worthwhile for the good they have already done.

TB Campaign—Many of you will remember the great fight against cleaning up TB in dairy cattle. I personally went to Albany in the early 20's and worked with my legislative friends to get increased State appropriations for indemnities to dairymen, so that a farmer could get rid of his diseased cattle without losing his shirt in doing it.

Service Bureau—Those are just a few of the special fights *American Agriculturist* has been carrying on for you in recent years. But what of our regular work, the regular publication of a paper devoted entirely to your interests? What, for example, of our Service Bureau? It has collected thousands of dollars for farmers who otherwise would have been gypped out of it, a Service Bureau which puts crooks out of business, and puts the fear of God into the hearts of would-be crooks, with the result that there is not half the chicanery among those who deal with farmers that there was even a few years ago.

Crooks In Jail—What about our cash awards for crime detection? That Service Bureau sign which you post *MEANS* something. The crooked salesman, the man who would "put something over", has a healthy respect for the *American Agriculturist* Protective Service Bureau sign because he knows that back of it is an institution which will put him in jail if he doesn't watch his step.

Farm Tool—What about the regular editorial columns of *American Agriculturist,* with the latest and best in farm information boiled down, and made practical and interesting so that you can read and profit by it even when you are tired out. Time after time I have had farmers tell me that a single article in *American Agriculturist* had saved him the price of several years' subscription to the paper. Farm women repeatedly tell us that the *American Agriculturist* Home Department is the most interesting and practical in any publication.

How To Live—Perhaps best of all is the fact that *American Agriculturist* not only helps those who read it to make a living, but helps them to live. It gives those who follow it regularly a little lift of the spirit, and the Good Lord knows how we all need that in these bad days.

Your Friend—So we can say with pride, that *American Agriculturist* is not just a newspaper or a magazine; not even just another farm paper. It is all of these and more, much more. It is a living, breathing, personal force. It is your friend, backed by strong personalities, trained, experienced and determined to fight your battles to the finish. Its real power, however, comes from your support.

The American farmer, the American citizen, all of us, in fact, cannot have too many friends in these days, these days when we all face the gravest crisis in history. Lincoln said at Gettysburg: "Now we are engaged in a great civil war to see whether this nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure."

Think Straight—Today the crisis is much greater than it was when Lincoln gave his Gettysburg Address, for now nations are engaged in a great World War to see whether the principles of democracy for which the Anglo-Saxon has been fighting and sacrificing for a thousand years can long endure. These, then, are times when we need to keep our thinking straight. *American Agriculturist* does not want to dictate your thinking. We couldn't if we wanted to. But you need this institution as never before to put the unprejudiced, unvarnished facts before you so you can think for yourself. We of the staff pledge to do that.

In the crisis to come, food will be a determining factor. Much of the world will face starvation within a year. The production of food is your responsibility. Within a short time it will be evident that all of us will have to revise our scale of living to conform to conditions the like of which we have never seen. When the crisis comes, you will need *American Agriculturist* to help you as never before to produce food at lowest cost and make the needed changes and the hard adjustments that lie ahead for all of us.

Enemies—Most important of all is the fact that the principles of democracy which have made America great are challenged not only by enemies outside but the more dangerous ones within our own borders. Not all of these are confined to cities. They are to be found even in country neighborhoods, trying to influence farm organizations. They may be found within our own government institutions. Those who preach too much centralization and regimentation are enemies of true democracy. If they once get the power, you, the citizen, will never get it back. For nearly a hundred years *American Agriculturist,* in addition to its technical information about the farm and the home, has stood four-square to the world on the principles of true Americanism. We pledge you to continue to stand and to speak out without fear or favor against those, no matter who they are, who would restrict the opportunity and the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution.

Your Part—You can help your own publication, too. When in the market for anything needed for the farm or home, look through the advertising columns of your publication for suggestions. When you talk with your local farm dealer about purchasing something, tell him that you saw his company's advertisement in *American Agriculturist.* When you write for catalogs or information to one of our advertisers, always mention *American Agriculturist.* When your subscription expires, renew it. If your neighbor does not take it, suggest to him that he should.

I feel perfectly free in making these suggestions, because they are for the benefit of you and your fellow farmers throughout the Northeast. Every cent of profit from this publication beyond that needed for making a bigger and better *American Agriculturist* goes to the *American Agriculturist* Foundation, to be loaned to farm boys and girls of the Northeast to help them complete their education.

In conclusion, may I remind you again that this institution which we call *American Agriculturist* is yours. So far as we, your editorial staff, can find out what your wishes are, they will be carried out. In return, you are invited, urged, to write us your criticisms or opinions or suggestions. They will help us do a better job.

Help your work horses to help *you*



SALT IS ESSENTIAL to the diet of farm stock all year 'round, but it is especially necessary for work animals. From the first spring plowing to the last harvest, it is important that you provide your work animals with all of the good, pure, International salt they need. Their increased energy and power will more than repay you.

When horses work and sweat, you know they need water to replace moisture the system has lost. They need more salt, too, for sweat is full of salt exhausted from the system. Give working animals free access to International salt. They'll work harder and be healthier.

This is one of many ways International salt can earn more money at less cost than almost anything else bought for profit on the farm. If you want to know more about the profit in farm salt, write for International's book, "White Gold for the Farmer's Profit." It is full of advice backed by approval of the International Salt Research Department. Ask for International brands by name.

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INCORPORATED
Scranton, Pennsylvania



At left are two correct grades of International salt for live stock feed.



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Ed. W. Mitchell

"Put Them On Ice"

By ED W. MITCHELL

THE banks have had to take over a good many large orchards because the carrying and maintainance charges of a big fruit farm are more than the average individual can stand when we get a succession of bad years.

What to do with them is just as much a problem for the bank as it is for the individual; in fact, more of a problem because one crop farming is always a gamble, and fruit farming is an expensive form of gambling. Banks are less given to speculation than individuals, and they are not set up to operate a farm economically.

One banker used the expression, "put them on ice", meaning, I suppose, to lay them away in moth balls till conditions get better or a buyer comes along. That can be done to a certain extent by doing without fertilizer, mowing instead of cultivating, discontinuing the expense of mulching and by cutting pruning and spraying down to the lowest point.

What will happen when someone wants to get these trees back into heavy production again is another matter. Insect population builds up and disease infections get worse. Trees that are hard to keep clean, are almost impossible to clean up once they get thoroughly infested and infected. Trees that are in a nice balance of growth and production, are hard to regulate once growth is checked and then overstimulated. Any orchard that has been "kept on ice" any length of time, is apt to become a frozen asset, one out of which it will be hard to thaw any profit.

The interest, taxes and other fixed charges of carrying a fruit farm are such a large part of the costs of production that one might better go ahead and put a little more with it in the way of spray, fertilizer and general care in the hope, or on the chance of getting a crop, rather than to forfeit any chance of profit by just keeping the trees alive. The banks might better add their bit to whatever the growers can scrape together and cooperate to keep these fruit farms up in condition and production than to try and lay them by waiting for better times.

One partial solution of the problem for either individuals or banks, is to cut out unprofitable trees and concentrate on those of an age and variety that offer some promise of profit and are growing more valuable instead of less valuable. This is a program that has been talked about for a great many years, but has not progressed very far in accomplishment.

It is not very hard to look over the books and tell what certain trees have cost and what their apples have returned. Most growers know the answer without even looking at the books. What we need is a little more prodding to get our courage to the sticking point and really cut down some of these unprofitable trees. Maybe these hard times will do it.

One other practical help is to thin off poor apples early in the season. It is less painful to throw them away now than when they get as far as the packing table, and certainly, they no longer have a place on the fresh fruit market.

I hope the use of apples for silage, and the use of apple pomace for cow feed will be developed and promoted more rapidly. It is one way to use up large quantities at low handling cost and price, two features that are basic to handling a large volume of any by-product. We are undoubtedly going to see a battle to get profits out of apple orchards, and we might as well start preparing now, or the apple growers "will be on ice" instead of the orchards.

Shall I Go to College ?

(*Continued from Page* 1)

delusion. You can make just as good a living without a college education. What do you suppose the income of the average college graduate is? Just about enough to get him in on the income tax. You don't have to go to college to get into that class.

I want to prepare myself for a profession. That's different. If you wish to be a lawyer, doctor, teacher, preacher, engineer, etc., a college education is in these days practically a prerequisite to these professions. Then there are a number of semi-professional callings for which a college education, while not required, is decidedly advantageous. Business, especially business executives; farming, especially for those who aspire to farm leadership; in art, literature, music and many other lines of work one's chances for success are greatly enhanced by an effective four years in college. In short, if you are determined to go into any field of endeavor where a college education is necessary or will greatly favor your chances for success, you need of course to go.

But don't deceive yourself with the idea that you will go to college just to get an education and then after you get it decide what you are going to do with it. You'll probably largely waste four good years of your life. Make up your mind what you want to be *before* you enter college. You can change your mind anytime while you are in college of course. But be heading for some goal before you start. The saddest spectacle to me is an able college student who doesn't know where he is going; doesn't know what it's all about; isn't interested in anything in particular, just drifting. He wastes the precious hours in trivialities and is likely to find himself a "total loss" the morning after commencement. There are far too many young folks today who blithely subscribe to the slogan "I don't know where I'm going but I'm on my way." Keep out of that procession.

But how am I to decide *what I shall do or be?* Nothing simpler — *That which you now most desire to do or be.* Let no other consideration influence you, not even Dad or Mother. One can make a living and be reasonably successful at anything he really wants to do. If there is now nothing you would really like to do or be, don't go to college. Go to work at the first job you can find. There are plenty of things to do if you look for them. Don't ask Dad or the government to support you any longer. A year's experience in self-support will probably help you to make up your mind on the question of what you want to do or be. You'll still be plenty young enough to go to college.

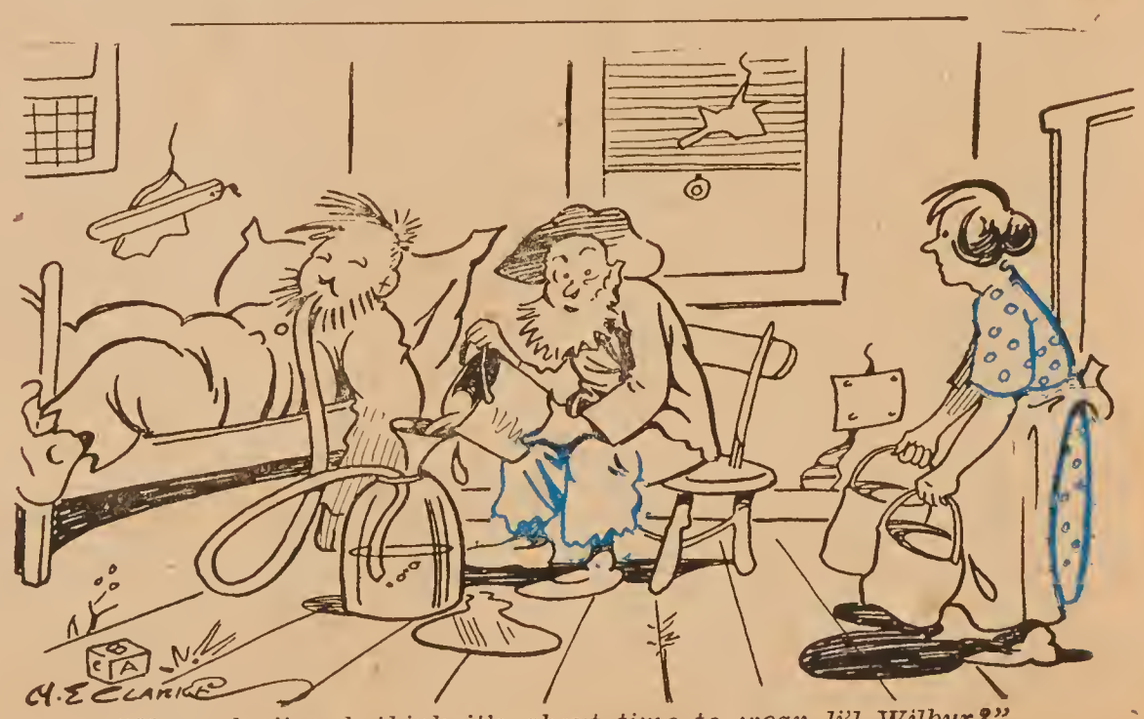
Well, having decided for sound reasons that you *should* go to college, there still remain certain questions to be answered before the final decision is made.

Do I like to study? If the answer is No, don't go to college. If Yes, how well do you like to study? A wise old Frenchman once said "All wish to know, but few the price will pay."

Can you and will you put study first in your daily routine. Will you study first and play afterwards? Will you devote your chief energies and most of your waking hours to learning? Will you work for yourself or are you one of that great majority of college students who "work for the professor." In short, are you prepared to pay the price of devotion to a real college education? If you can honestly answer these questions in the affirmative, I think you may safely embark upon the tide that carries thousands of high-school seniors to colleges and universities each autumn.

But hold, you say, *How am I to go to college?* I have no money and my parents can't afford to send me. How fortunate! Now you are the young person who will really get a college education. If you want it badly enough to work for it, the solution of your problem is simple. Any boy or girl of more than average ability can work his way through college without sacrificing anything worthwhile. I know, because I did it and because I've been seeing boys and girls do it regularly for more than thirty years.

If you really want to go to college, and if you are sure you are one of those who should go, don't let the lack of ready cash deter you. Pick your college, pack your grip and go.



"Maw, don't yuh think it's about time to wean li'l Wilbur?"

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

HOW FREQUENTLY leaders in the Grange are called to important civic tasks is a striking commentary on the prestige of the fraternity, as well as the degree of public confidence felt in the men who head up the organization. Two recent illustrations prove this point:

One comes from Maine, where State Master F. Ardine Richardson has now been named by Governor Lewis O. Barrows as a member of the joint commission appointed to probe all the departments at the State House, this task having been made necessary by recent financial disclosures in Maine administration which are most disconcerting. It will be a full summer's job, with close attention to its confusing details, and State Master Richardson is going to be hard pressed to "divide himself" among his multiple duties. Previously Mr. Richardson had been named by Chief Justice Barnes of the State Supreme Court as chairman of a nine-member wage board, which has had many knotty problems to solve.

In New Hampshire State Master William J. Neal was selected to head up the New Hampshire Electric Cooperative, Inc., which has had in charge the extension of rural electrification in the Granite State, and a tremendous task has already been accomplished under State Master Neal's leadership. New Hampshire Grange members by the hundreds have signed up in local cooperatives and have lent every possible assistance to REA projects. In many instances local Grange leaders have given freely of time and cars to canvass the vicinity and in conscquence have been able to obtain sufficient signers to insure many projects that would otherwise have been impossible. All this work comes under the REA, and in no state has there been a heartier response to its possibilities than in New Hampshire.

* * *

AT THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY of Webster Grange in New York State, just celebrated, a remarkable fact was the presence of one of the charter members, Mary Spencer, while another original signer, E. C. Warner, is still living but was unable to come. Webster is not only among the veteran Granges of the Empire State, but it has the largest membership of any subordinate in the United States, the present roll including more than 1,000 Patrons, augmented by the recent initiation of a good-sized class. The Juvenile branch of Webster Grange, meeting in a hall of its own recently provided, is also a very active group.

* * *

ORANGE COUNTY POMONA, No. 10, in Vermont, is conducting a series of one-act plays, with the eight subordinate Granges in the district competing. The entire proceeds are to be used for sending to the New England Lecturers' Conference at Burlington in August all the subordinate lecturers within this Pomona jurisdiction. The financial results of the contests have been very satisfactory, and when the roll is called at Burlington, every lecturer in the district will happily respond.

* * *

AT THE MOTHER'S DAY celebration of Hillstown Grange in Connecticut all were happy to greet the oldest mother of that subordinate, Mrs. Laura Brewer, 88 years old, to whom was presented a beautiful gift of flowers. Mrs. Brewer was the first woman to occupy the master's chair in Hillstown Grange, and her husband was its first master.

* * *

INDIAN RIVER GRANGE, No. 73, at Milford, Connecticut, varied its usual Children's Night program by inviting as special guests all the babies of Grange families, and the little tots were induced to do many stunts on the program — also doing some NOT on the program! Three of the little folks were eight months old, eight were two years old and one had actually reached the ripe old age of three! Many more babies would have been present had not a heavy thundershower just at meeting time interfered with their coming. There was a large attendance of Grange members that night and the evening's events were of decidedly novel character.

* * *

ANDOVER GRANGE in Connecticut enjoys, so far as known, a distinction possessed by no other in the United States: In having the only Home Economics committee composed exclusively of Grange brothers. Four of the latter comprise that committee this year and have set out to "show 'em" what can be done in practical service lines in that community. These committee members all wear appropriate badges at the meetings and between times are laying their plans for 1940 activities.

* * *

IT IS WORTHY of note that five states in the Northeastern area are now presided over by Grange Governors — Lewis O. Barrows in Maine, George D. Aiken in Vermont, Leverett Saltonstall in Massachusetts, Raymond E. Baldwin in Connecticut and A. Harry Moore in New Jersey.

* * *

ONE OF THE youngest Grange lecturers in the state of New York is the proud possession of Springville Grange, No. 1136, in Erie county, where Miss Lulu Bobseine, who has just passed her 18th birthday, is proving one of the most efficient program leaders among the subordinates of the Empire State. She was graduated last year from the Springville High School and has exhibited energetic leadership among the young people of the community, especially enlisting their endeavors in Grange activities, which they are finding splendid training for the development of their best selves.

* * *

THIS YEAR'S youngest Grange officer in New Hampshire, so far as "discovered," is the Worthy Ceres of Olive Branch Grange at Hebron, Miss Hazel Adams. She joined the Grange in March last year, just as soon as she was 14 years old, and in January of this year, before she reached her 15th birthday, she was elected and installed to the station of Ceres.

* * *

STATE MASTER W. J. Rich of New York announces that a goal of 6,000 candidates has been set for the series of a dozen or more special sessions of

(*Continued on Page* 13)

Profitable PARTNERS in Your CORN HARVEST



Above: McCormick-Deering 2-Row Power-Drive Corn Binder. Built for heavy work and fast cutting at tractor speeds. One-row models also available in regular and short corn types. Capacities: 8 to 10 and 20 to 25 acres a day.

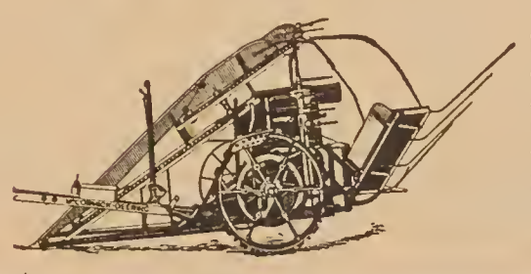
Left: You have a choice of two McCormick-Deering Enclosed-Gear Ensilage Cutters—No. 10-E, with capacity of 8 to 10 tons an hour, and the larger No. 12-E, with capacity of 10 to 16 tons an hour. The No. 12-H Hay Chopper, in addition to making grass silage, can handle corn efficiently.

McCORMICK-DEERING Corn Binders and Ensilage Cutters are designed and built to reduce your corn harvest costs. They will save time when a delay of a day or two may mean lower feeding value. They will do excellent work for you because Harvester workmanship is built into every part and feature.

McCormick-Deering Husker-Shredders and Ensilage Harvesters round out a complete line of corn machines. The husker-shredder is a modern all-steel machine with a capacity of 400 to 700 bushels a day, depending upon conditions, and can be operated by any two-plow tractor. The ensilage harvester is a time and labor-saver, making ensilage in the field in one operation.

Stop in and see the International Harvester dealer now. Place your order well ahead of the rush season. Choose McCormick-Deering and count on smooth sailing during corn harvest.

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Long life, dependable service, and easy operation make the 1-row McCormick-Deering Ground-Drive Corn Binder a favorite among horse farmers. The vertical-type shown at left is a popular model. A short-type binder for short varieties of corn is also available.

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Corn Binders · Ensilage Cutters

DEMOCRACY at Work

By ARTHUR DEERING,

Dean, Maine State College of Agriculture.

TALK about Democracy at Work! Well, Dean Ladd of Cornell and I actually saw this miracle recently. You can't guess where; it was the last place in the world most people would expect to find this phenomenon. It was at a convention of lenders and borrowers. No, not exactly bankers yet they were carrying on the functions of a bank—loaning and collecting money. There were the President, the Vice President, the Directors and Stockholders. Yet no spats, no white pants and golf clubs, all were dressed as regular guys with a job to do and ready to do it.

Enough riddle guessing. What I want to describe is a district conference of Production Credit officials and P. C. A. directors meeting for two days at Lakewood, Maine. This one agency of the Farm Credit Administration is loaning more than $11,000,000 annually for production purposes to the farmers of the eight northeastern states.

This conference was attended by the Corporation officers in Springfield and by the directors of six of the seven credit associations in Maine—similar, I expect, to other conferences held throughout the Northeast.

Now the thing that impressed one was the procedure followed at the conference. In the first place, there were no lazy seats, big, fat overstuffed chairs. The group was arranged around tables. Every man was in his chair at the proper time or the Sergeant-at-arms collected a ten-cent fine from him, were he late. No one made a speech, one rule only was followed, namely, one question at a time and discussion by all.

The next thing that impressed one was the manner in which the program was organized, in part at least. The 30 farmer-directors, each a borrower, held an executive session at the suggestion of the Corporation officials.

At this session they decided upon the questions they wanted to discuss with the officers and elected their own chairman and secretary to preside at the conference.

At the joint session following, the questions agreed upon were presented and those directors interested discussed the merits of each pro and con. Often they would come to an agreement without the Corporation officials taking part in the proceedings. Occasionally "Hi" Munger, President of the Corporation, would enter the discussion to clear up a point here and there.

At one place he picked up the ball about like this, "Now let's see men, I wonder if there's any difference after all between your views and our views. You say you want to make more unsecured loans to good borrowers who have plenty of security. Well, why don't you? We Corporation officials want more of that kind of business."

It was in just such manner as this that problems were settled. One might think "Hi" Munger was the granddaddy of the F. C. A. instead of one of the four members of the family. Let some one bring up a question involving the Federal Land Bank or one of the other three units, and you'd see "Hi" present the case of the absent member so fairly that a common agreement as to policy would be reached and the best of good will toward the other unit maintained.

Such men are rare and priceless.

Not once during these two days did I hear an official make that trite and thread-bare remark — "I agree, but 'Washington' won't allow us to do it!"

A real test of this policy and spirit of working together came up when the five associations in Aroostook County discussed this question, "Shall these associations develop their own loaning policies or shall they agree upon common policies for the County."

If you stop to consider the various factors involved you'll catch the interest aroused by the discussion and the importance of the decision reached.

Here are five associations in one county; all started the same year, all needing an increased volume of good loans, each with definite possibilities of success once prejudice can be overcome. However, when one considers the different conditions found in northern, central, and southern Aroostook, added emphasis is given to the argument that there should be different loaning policies for each area. On the other hand, the three associations forming a triangle in the center of the County, each only twelve miles from the other two, present the need for uniform policies, here at least.

But to get back to the spirit of this conference. Who decided the questions? Was it referred to Washington? Did the Corporation officials pound the table and proclaim the procedure that must be followed? No—the 25 directors of these five associations agreed that their loaning policies should all be the same and they expect the Corporation will see to it that such is carried out.

No wonder then, is it, that when such a spirit of cooperation and fair play exists that directors and farmers are heard talking about "our" association, "our" credit agency, "our" loaning policies, for these men have got more than a few dollars tied up in Class B stock—their interests, their decision, their loyalties are all interwoven in "their" credit agency.

Seneca County, N. Y., Grape Growers Run Their Own Marketing Deal

By W. E. WASHBON

FOR NEARLY 10 years Concord grape growers in the Seneca Lake area have suffered from a slowly contracting fresh fruit market. In some years the price received was $10 to $15 per ton less than in the Chautauqua-Erie grape belt. There were no processing plants in the area for turning the crop into grape juice and the only market other than this slowly dwindling fresh fruit market was at Hammondsport and Naples from 30 to 100 miles from the grower. They usually purchased only when production in the Keuka and Canandaigua Lake areas was insufficient to meet their needs. Yes, the prospects for grape growers was at low ebb with an average price of $18 per ton in 1937 and $25 in 1938 when accurate accounts show that a profit cannot be expected for grapes selling for less than $40 per ton.

The county agents, Richard Pringle of Seneca County, William Allen of Yates County, and W. E. Washbon of Schuyler County, realizing that the situation was serious and that the growers were at a point where they would work together and sacrifice to create a market, called together a group of leading growers and put the proposition up to them. They decided that a cooperative grape juice plant was needed to take care of at least 1000 tons of grapes that were each year depressing the market.

A grape juice processor was hired to survey the cost of a plant which would handle that many grapes. His report said $54,000. You're right, $54,000 is a lot of money, but the growers decided they might as well die owing a little more money as to starve slowly into a certain death.

If any of you think it is easy to raise $20,000 among 60 growers that haven't any money, if you think it is easy to set up an organization that looks as if it couldn't fail, and convince growers, bankers, and local business men of this, you should try it sometime.

For weeks an organization committee made up of Don Wickham, Ely Wickham, C. H. Beattie, and George Tichenor of Schuyler County, Ed Beers of Yates County, and Byram Leonard, Jack Mulford and Gordon Lambert of Seneca County, traveled from grower to grower talking about this way to create a market where none existed before. They had to convince growers it was good business to borrow or invest $20 for each ton of grapes they wished to put through the plant annually. In some years that was more than the market price. However, the Finger Lakes Fruit Products Cooperative, Inc., of Watkins Glen, became a reality on June 19, 1939.

On July 1, 1939, the boards were taken from the windows of the old Brobar plant in Watkins Glen, a 3 story steel framed brick building which was built for a grape juice plant but had not been used in 18 years. The last of the pressing equipment was installed on September 28 and the first ton was pressed on October 2, 1939.

A loan for about one-half of the $60,000 necessary to put the plant in operation and process the juice was obtained from the Bank of Cooperatives of Springfield, Massachusetts. The Farm Bureaus of the three counties involved financed the early organization costs and helped the organization committee throughout the period of organization besides contacting many interested growers.

The juice is being sold through the sales organization of the Westfield Planters Cooperative at Westfield, New York, the second largest processors of grape juice in the world. The quality is very good and apparently attracts the market.

Practically all of the juice from last fall's crop has been sold, some of it under the grower's own "Watkins Glen" Brand, but not all of it has been delivered. The juice was pressed out last fall and stored in barrels at a very low temperature. This allowed the solids to settle out, and just before it is delivered it is pasteurized and bottled.

The growers have already received $20.00 per ton in cash plus a $5.00 per ton note representing cash used to purchase bottling equipment. It is expected that the final returns to growers will be between $25.00 and $30.00 per ton. Because the equipment is being used just about to capacity the Association is not seeking new members at the present time.

The Board of Directors performed an excellent job in getting the plant set up in four months with a very mini-

(*Continued on Page* 11)

Caught by a CAMERA

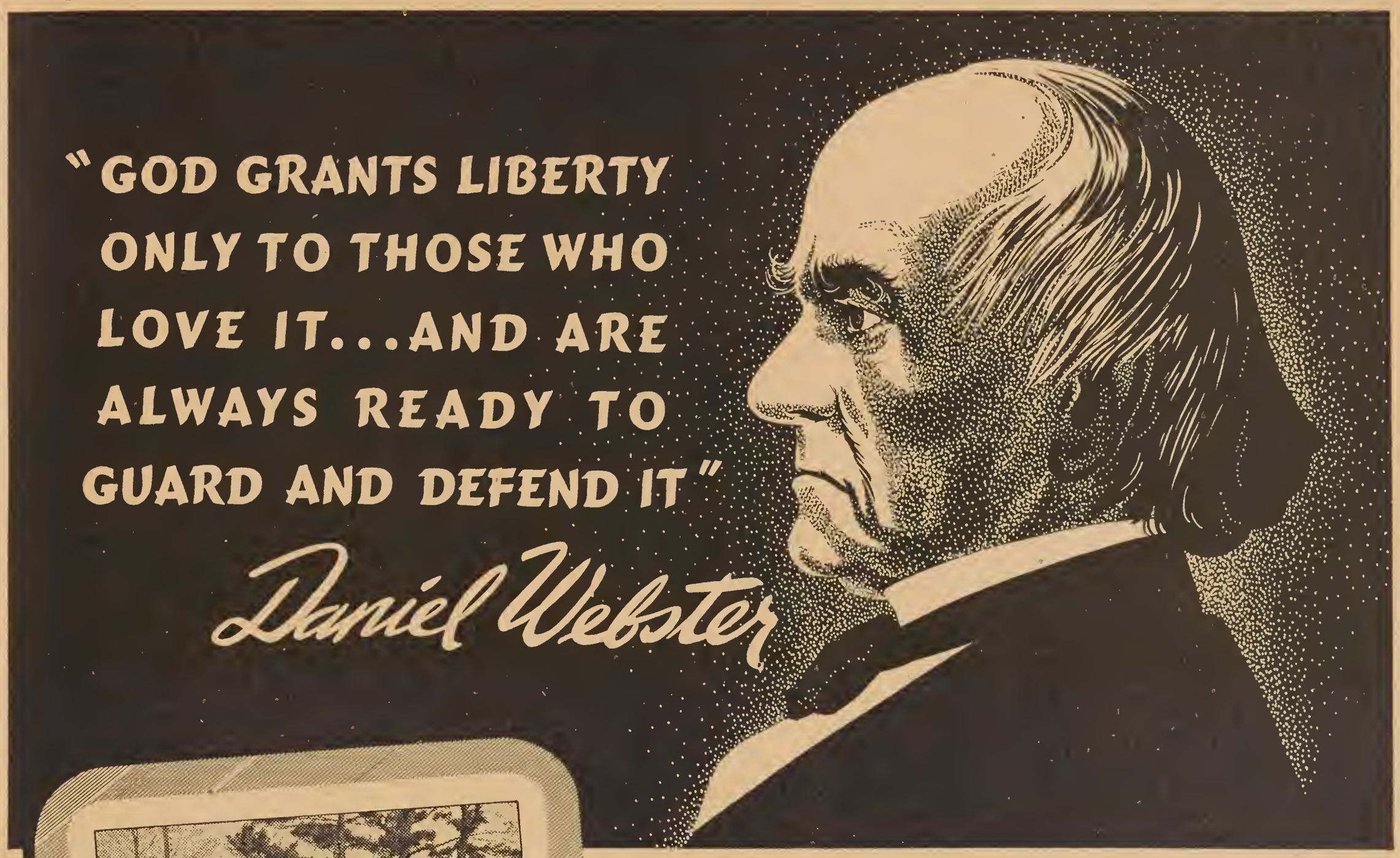


Twenty-one and the berries! That's Rachel E. Hatfield of South Quaker Road, Gowanda, N. Y., who on her 21st birthday recently feasted on a quart jar of Columbian raspberries her mother canned the year Rachel was born. They were the "berries" according to auburn-haired Rachel. In fact, they tasted just as good as though they had been put up only last fall. Canning is one way to "stretch" the garden season and to get more of the living from the farm. Try it.



Young George LaMont adopted this lamb, but on occasion he needs a little help from Tom. During the winter Tom is a member of the staff of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at Cornell, and spends his summers working on the home farm at Albion, New York.

THE LEAGUE STANDS FOR THE *AMERICAN WAY*





FOUR GENERATIONS *have tilled this farm for* 100 YEARS

"My family has lived on the same Allegany County farm for the last 100 years," says Charles Guilford of Friendship, N. Y. "There have been four generations of us since we came to America from England at the time of the Revolutionary War. I suppose we were seeking opportunity and greater religious and political freedom. At any rate, we settled first in Brookfield, Madison County, and then later moved on to Friendship.

"My wife and I were married here 50 years ago. We celebrated our Golden Wedding Anniversary last February.

"Our three daughters were all born on the farm, and all of them have been graduated from University of Michigan. Mina, who has a Bachelor of Arts degree from Michigan, always was interested in the Dairymen's League. I joined the League almost at the start, and when I gave up the job of secretary of the Friendship Local after many years of service, she took it over."



Mina Guilford, secretary of the Friendship Local, Dairymen's League; and her father, Charles Guilford.

DANIEL WEBSTER was a farm boy whose love of liberty led him to a position of respect and leadership both in the United States Senate and throughout the nation. His rugged faith in the benefits of united effort won for him the title of "Defender of the Union." Famous for his stirring oratory, his greatest burst of eloquence was heard when he argued for Union above all considerations of policy or profit . . . for the Nation above the State . . . and for unity of purpose above the squabblings of local pride. The words with which he ended this powerful and convincing speech still ring with music of lofty dignity and beauty: *"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."*

★ ★ ★

Farmers everywhere love liberty as much as Daniel Webster ever did —liberty of thought and freedom of action unshadowed by fear of financial reprisal or boycott. Yet these fundamental rights were all but denied them during the unhappy years of dealer manipulation of milk markets. Throughout the long fierce struggle for a LIVING PRICE FOR MILK, many farmers—notably those of the Dairymen's League—were steadied by the wisdom in Daniel Webster's immortal words. They realized all too well that without unified purpose and cooperative action they could have no liberty.

But it wasn't until the great majority of farmers came to accept the basic wisdom behind Webster's words that the picture was changed. Then in quick succession came the Farmer Co-operatives . . . the Bargaining Agencies . . . the Federal and State Orders . . . all directly working toward A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK . . . all assuring farmers that their fundamental right to economic freedom and liberty of thought, speech and action was preserved.

Today, farmers of all shades of opinion are living in harmony in their Co-operatives and working in harmony with other farmers in other Co-operatives — much in the same way that the States of the United States live and work together. For that is the American Way — the way that guarantees the greatest prosperity and happiness for all. And these cooperating farmers knowing that unity safeguards their freedom, can repeat with Webster: "I live an American; I shall die an American; and I intend to perform the duties incumbent upon me in that character to the end of my career."

Published by

THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Modernize for *keeps* with CONCRETE



FREE booklet shows how to design and build concrete floors, foundations, driveways, milk houses, steps, well curbs, etc.

DO your repairing and modernizing this year with concrete—and know that it's done for good. Cheap, temporary repairs are costly in the end. Concrete costs so little, is firesafe, and endures with little if any maintenance expense. Fine looking, too. A million farmers have been helped by the booklet, *"Permanent Farm Repairs."* Write for your free copy of the latest edition today.

You can do your own concrete work. Or ask your cement dealer for name of a concrete contractor.

(Paste on penny postal and mail.)

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Dept. K7c-1, 347 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Please send free booklet, "Permanent Farm Repairs."

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Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

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For a vacation trip — or enroute to Canada — plan to spend a few days in the wonderland of America.

Your stay will be made more pleasant by the splendid appointments of Hotel Niagara, a community owned and operated hotel located right in the heart of everything.

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HOTEL NIAGARA

Langford H. Vanderslice, *Mgr.*
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

Maine Boy Wins Camp Miniwanca Trip

ARNOLD DAVIS of East Corinth, Maine, is the winner of the *American Agriculturist* two-week scholarship to Camp Miniwanca, Shelby, Michigan. This scholarship was announced by us on page 12 of the May 11 issue. The young men who made applications as a result of the announcement showed unusual achievements. In fact, any one of them, we feel sure, would have represented *American Agriculturist* at the Camp with credit. However, there was only one scholarship, and after a good deal of study, Arnold Davis was chosen.

To an unusual degree Arnold Davis has had to make his own way, and this in some part makes plain why he has been so ready to accept responsibility. As a student in the East Corinth Academy, he played baseball, basketball, and was Captain of the cross-country team. As a student of Vocational Agriculture, he won the district and state Future Farmer Speaking Contest, was a member of livestock judging teams, and attended the F.F.A. National Convention in Kansas City in 1939. He was President of his high school senior class, a member of the Student Council, and took part in a number of school plays.

The *American Agriculturist* scholarship to Camp Miniwanca is not given as a prize for any achievement. Rather is it given as an opportunity for some young man to secure training in leadership which can be put into practice right back in his own community. Every day at Camp Miniwanca is full of activity, designed to build young men physically, morally and spiritually. Athletics and fun occupy a prominent part, but equally important is instruction in leadership given by some of the best qualified men in the country.

In addition to the leadership evidenced in school, Arnold Davis has been President of his Sunday School Class and is a member of his local Grange. Leadership always involves planning, and, subject to change, Arnold has pretty definite plans as to what he wants to do. Next year he plans to take a post graduate course at East Corinth Academy, and then to go to the Maine College of Agriculture at Orono, where he will specialize in dairy cattle.



ARNOLD DAVIS

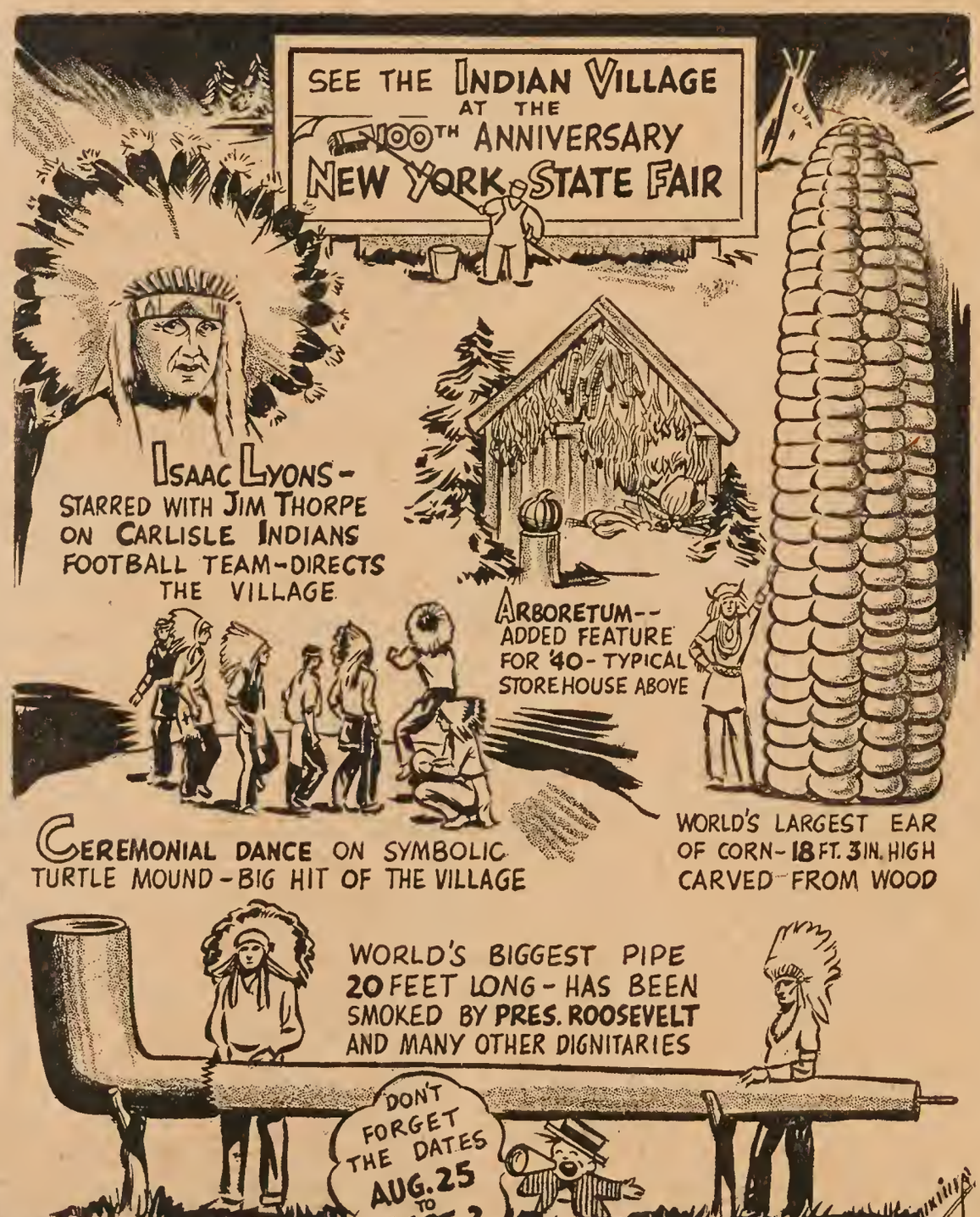
"After graduation," he says, "I plan to teach or manage a dairy herd until I have enough capital to acquire a farm of my own."

Arnold will be at Camp Miniwanca, which is operated by the American Youth Foundation, from August 12 to August 25. On his return we hope to have for you a brief account of his experiences there.

Also attending Camp Miniwanca from New York State are four Future Farmers, two 4-H Club members, and one boy selected by G.L.F. The Future Farmers are: Clayton Young of Randolph, Norman Drummond of Rossie, Howard Brace of Randolph, and Thomas McMullen of South Worcester. Glen Underwood of Randolph will accompany them as an advisor.

The 4-H Club members attending, one boy and one girl, are: Francis Warner of East Berne, Albany County, and Marian Silsby of Gasport, Niagara County. Miss Silsby will attend the Girls' Camp from July 29 to August 11.

The boy who is being sent to the Camp by G. L. F. has not yet been selected.



What Do You Think?

IN RECENT visits to northeastern farms the opinion has been frequently expressed that Europe's war is in some way responsible for this season's unusual weather. Many Civil War veterans were definitely of the opinion that every battle was followed by rainy weather. Was it coincidence or was there a definite connection? What do you think?

Below you will find the comments of a number of readers on this subject. We plan from time to time to give similar comments on other questions which are puzzling readers. For the next issue the question is: "Is killing weeds the only benefit secured from cultivating crops?" Send your comments to: "What Do You Think?", *American Agriculturist,* P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, New York.

* * *

To use a bit of slang, I think that any idea that there is a connection between Europe's war and the weather is a lot of "hooey." So far as I have been able to find, no scientist has ever been able to establish any connection.—*Earl Beckwith, Ludlowville, N. Y.*

* * *

We have lots of hay, but it is another question as to whether or not we will be able to cure it. I think that the European War is affecting our weather.—*Francisus P. vanden Bosch, Route 2, Lockport, New York.*

* * *

A number of people who have called at our roadside stand have suggested that the European War might be responsible for unusual weather. Personally, I doubt if there is any connection. We have had plenty of unusual seasons in the past, both dry and wet, in years when there hasn't been a war.—*Bruce Millard, Ithaca, N. Y.*

* * *

The use of so many explosives in Europe might have something to do with rainy weather here, although I am a little skeptical about there being any connection. — *Charles Naylor, Jordan, N. Y.*

* * *

I have heard some comparisons of this year's weather with that of 1917, but in my opinion neither the present war nor the first World War were responsible.—*Arthur Packard, Jericho, Vt.*

* * *

Definitely yes. Our local weather forecaster says no, but I think the terrific explosions in Europe—five times those of the World War—have something to do with it. We had the same condition during the World War.—*Seth J. Bush, Morton, N. Y.*

* * *

I think Europe is too far away for any condition there to have any effect on our weather.—*Harry Shriver, Baldwinsville, N. Y.*

Some Observations on Grade A Milk

By LELAND SPENCER

NOW THAT the heated controversy over Grade A milk has died down somewhat, it may be that some unbiased observations will help to clarify the issue and to bring about a sound solution of the problem. The authorities of New York City have made it clear that they intend to go through with their proposal to recognize only one grade of milk (in addition to Certified milk) after September first, and recently the Advisory Committee on Milk to the State Public Health Council recommended similar action by the state.



Leland Spencer

The health authorities insist that their job is to see to it that all milk sold in the city is safe. They say that Grade B milk is now safe and that there is no significant difference, from a health standpoint, between Grade A and Grade B. Thus there is no justification, say the health people, for enforcing separate standards for the two grades. Moreover, it is claimed that the recognition of two grades by the Health Department gives many consumers a false impression—makes them suspicious that Grade B milk is not entirely safe or wholesome for their children.

There may be some merit in these arguments, although it is doubtful whether many consumers are holding down their milk purchases because they lack confidence in the wholesomeness of Grade B.

Anyway, the health authorities have made their decision—they will not be responsible for grading milk after September first. What will be the situation then? Will there be any premium-priced milk sold, and if so, how will it be distinguished from ordinary milk?

After September first, each of the large distributors will probably have a special brand of milk for sale at a premium price. In fact, certain brands that have become well known in recent years in connection with Grade A milk will no doubt be used on this premium milk. The Health Department has ruled that brand names may not be placed on the bottle cap, but they will appear in bright letters and designs on the side of the bottle. Distributors will be permitted to guarantee the fat content of their premium milk on the cap as 4.2 per cent or higher.

So far the New York City administration has indicated its intention to discourage the advertising of superior sanitary qualities with respect to any brand of milk. It is to be hoped that no arbitrary rule of this sort will be enforced. Milk is handled with much greater care on some farms and in certain plants than in others. It should be possible to identify such milk by brand names if not by official grades, so that an extra charge can be made for it. Many consumers are willing to pay an extra price for milk produced and handled under especially sanitary conditions, as well as for milk containing more than the usual percentage of butterfat.

Obviously the distributors will have to practice a good deal of restraint if they are to avoid repeated conflicts with the city officials on this matter. This is where an association of producers and distributors of premium milk, comparable to the associations of growers of certified seed, could be very useful. In the absence of grading by the health authorities, such an organization might well take over the responsibility of setting up standards for premium-priced milk and a code for advertising and sales promotion.

There is much speculation as to the quantity of milk that will be sold at the premium price after September first. This will depend upon the attitude of the city administration and also upon the price that is charged. If other conditions are not too unfavorable, and if the price charged for special brands of milk is not more than 2 cents a quart above the regular price for doorstep delivery, I should think the sales might be as large as Grade A sales have been in recent months—that is, about 10 per cent of the total milk sales in the market.

It is certain that fewer producers will share in the premium for special-quality milk, but those who are best able to meet the new requirements may receive nearly as much as heretofore.

Dairy Field Day for Western New York

Saturday, July 27, is the date of the Western New York Dairy Field Day to be held at Angelica, Allegany County. The principal speaker of the afternoon will be Lloyd Burlingham, Secretary of the National Dairy Association. This will be followed by a talk and demonstration, by Stanley Brownell of the College of Agriculture, who will show some proved sires, a proved cow family, and will talk about the selection of a young sire.

On exhibit there will be a proved Jersey bull with some of his daughters and their dams, 3 bulls from the first Allegany Holstein bull association, and a proved Holstein cow family owned by Arling Cobb of Whitesville.

To many dairymen the chief reason to attend will be the opportunity to look over a number of good young bulls and to buy a young herd sire. These bulls are not sold at auction but by private deals between buyer and seller.

Milk Dealers Bonded

New York State milk dealers to the number of 624 have filed bonds totaling over $2,700,000 to guarantee payments to dairymen for the period of April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941. The amount of the bond filed by any particular dealer depends on the amount of milk he handles.

Commissioner Noyes describes the situation as satisfactory, stating that the Department now has actions pending against only two dealers for failure to satisfy the bonding requirement.

Seneca County, N. Y., Grape Growers Run Own Deal

(*Continued from Page 8*)

mum of cost. The board is headed by Ed Beers of Glenora as president, Stanley Wagner of Lodi as Vice-President, Charles Donahue of Watkins Glen as Secretary-Treasurer. Other directors are Don Wickham and C. H. Beattie of Hector, Gordon Lambert of Fayette, and Byram Leonard of Romulus. Glen Mickel of Hector was engaged as manager.

In these days when nearly everyone runs to the government for a cure for their ills, it seems refreshing to find a group of farmers that had courage enough to look their own problem in the face and *then do something about it*. This spirit is just where we might expect, right among farm people, where independence and self sufficiency still reign.

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Marietta's Super-Construction Concrete Silo—Fire and Storm Proof — Lock-Joint Concrete Staves. Air-tight Sealed Inside. Redwood Doors. Built for Hay—Also Most Perfect Silo for Corn.

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Fine, clear, well-cured Oregon fir or Pine staves . . . laminated non-warp doors, hard-ware, roofs and hoops . . . ready to ship! Any handy man and helper can quickly erect a Unadilla!

Write, phone or wire for our catalog and prices. Unadilla Silo Company, Box B, Unadilla, N.Y.

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Post Your Farm
with our *"NO TRESPASSING"* signs

and keep off the undesirables who make a nuisance of themselves. Our signs are printed on a heavy, durable fabric that withstands wind and weather, are easy to see and read and meet all legal requirements.

Price WITHOUT Name and Address
$1.00 per doz.; $3.50 per 50; $6.50 per 100
Price WITH Name and Address
$3.00 per doz.; $5.50 per 50; $8.50 per 100

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Please send me information and details on the NEW Grange Silo.
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The Market Barometer

Hog Population Down

For the entire country our hog population is declining, following a peak in 1939. This year's spring pig crop is estimated at 8 per cent below last year, and the number of sows to farrow next fall is about 12 per cent less than last year. Therefore, the total pig crop for 1940 will be down about 10 per cent. The pig crop this year will be about 7 per cent larger than the 1929-38 average, but about 3 per cent below the average for 1924-33.

In New York State 191,000 pigs were born between December 1 and June 1, which is a drop of 14 per cent below last year's figures but is considerably above the ten-year average from 1929 to 1938 when the figure was 143,000.

Notes on The Up-State New York Potato Crop

The New York State potato crop is coming along nicely where planted early. The growers on the muck where more flooding occurred report good vine growth and a good set. Many muck acres will produce record crops this year. On the other hand many pieces of potatoes on muck which were not properly drained have been drowned out and replanted in some cases. The same applies to many up-land fields which were planted in a normal season. Many fields show spots completely drowned out with vigorously growing plants on the well drained parts.

Due to the excessive rain many late potatoes were still being planted the week of July 8. This is at least three weeks later than usual but is in keeping with the delayed season all along the Atlantic Seaboard. Many growers think they are taking a chance on their crop but prefer to gamble with potatoes rather than the stock market.

Hasty inspection in central New York markets indicates plenty of new potatoes arriving from Eastern Shore of Virginia as well as the Carolinas. For the most part these potatoes are in good demand and moving freely at around $1.75 wholesale, on the Regional Markets.

Much interest is being displayed by potato growers as well as machinery manufacturers in the coming Empire State Potato Club Summer Field Day which will be held at the farm of Gilbert Prole, Stafford, New York. Already there are more spaces reserved for exhibits than usual and all the committees are working very hard to make their individual part in the program be an outstanding event. Local committee is making arrangements to take care of feeding the multitude and everyone in attendance will be well cared for.—*H. J. Evans.*

Canning Crops

New York is the third state in the Union in acreage of snap beans for canning. This year the acreage of wax beans and green beans totals 7,300, which is 500 acres more than a year ago. For the entire country acreage of beans for canning is 57,590, compared to 54,860 a year ago and 76,010 two years ago.

A year ago dry weather cut yields of canning peas. This year New York is growing 38,900 acres of peas for canning and freezing. The crop is estimated at 31,120 tons, which is 50 per cent higher than the crop last year. For the United States, the canning pea crop is estimated at 293,160 tons, compared to 198,110 a year ago and a ten-year average of 204,140.

Onions

This year New York has 15,930 acres of onions—more than any other state. Michigan comes second with 11,100. In 17 late onion states the acreage this year is reported as 56,370, compared with last year's acreage of 58,750.

More Eggs in Storage

For the entire country the number of hens in farm flocks for the first five months of the year was about 4 per cent higher than last year, but egg production per hen was about 4 per cent smaller, so the total egg production was about the same.

On June 1 cold storage holdings of frozen and shell eggs were equivalent to 9,506,000 cases, 3 per cent higher than a year ago. Sixty-three per cent of the holdings were shell eggs and the remainder frozen.

On the same date there was 15 per cent more poultry meat in storage than a year ago. Stores of turkeys were particularly heavy, being 131 per cent above a year ago.

U. S. Department of Agriculture reports for the month of May showed 13 per cent fewer chicks hatched than a year ago, and for the first five months of the year hatchings were about 14 per cent below a year ago. On the other hand, chicks booked for delivery after June 1 were 14 per cent above last year.

More Time to Pay Land Bank Commissioner Loans

Reduced mortgage payments for some 5700 Northeastern farmers have gone into effect in the past six months by changing their land bank commissioner loans from a ten-year to a twenty-year repayment basis, according to a report by the Springfield (Mass.) land bank.

Until recently commissioner loans were granted in nearly every instance on a 10-year repayment basis, due to Federal regulations. This requirement has been changed so that new loans are given longer repayment periods, and those previously granted may now be rewritten. "Many farmers apparently prefer to leave their loans as originally contracted, and to pay them off as fast as possible," the report observes.

Commissioner loans, secured mostly by second mortgages, are handled like first-mortgage land bank loans through the 135 National farm loan associations in the Northeast. The land bank loans, however, provide for repayments over 20 or 33 years if only the required amounts are paid each season. The local associations, each a unit of the land bank system, endorse and become liable for the first-mortgage land bank loans, but they have no liability on the commissioner loans.

Court Gives "O.K." to Rochester Order

On June 28 a court decision at Rochester upheld the Rochester Milk Marketing Order. The decision was unanimous, the opinion being written by Judge Francis McCurn on action brought by the New York State Guernsey Breeders' Cooperative.

Filled Milk Laws Upheld

The Supreme Court for the State of Kansas recently decided that Kansas' law prohibiting filled milk was constitutional. In Georgia a lower court dismissed a petition against the State Secretary of Agriculture for an injunction to prohibit the enforcing of the Georgia filled milk statute. The Georgia case will probably be appealed.

Prices Up in Europe

The Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at Cornell reports that prices in western European countries are about 35 per cent higher than they were in August, 1939. Prices in non-European countries, such as Mexico, Argentine and New Zealand, have risen from 10 to 20 per cent.

During the last three good crop years, more food was imported into the United States than was exported. In order for exports of food to equal imports, it would be necessary to increase production 3 per cent over the average for 1937-39, and to export the amount of food shipped abroad during 1916-18 would require an increased production of 7 per cent.

These figures are of interest as bearing on the possible food requirements of Europe. It is generally agreed that a continuance of the war will see much of Europe's population faced with shortage of rations if not actual starvation.

State Fair Ready for Record Crowd

Record entries loom in virtually every department for the 100th anniversary New York State Fair, Syracuse, Aug. 25th-Sept. 2nd, according to State Fair Director Paul Smith. The sum of $150,000 in prizes and premiums, the largest amount ever offered for a nine-day, nine-night exposition, coupled with the reduction in the running time of the fair from two weeks is responsible for heavy early entries upon which Smith bases his estimates.

Sweeping changes are being made in the Fairgrounds and in the many buildings on the 257-acre, $5,500,000 plant. An extensive beautification campaign, calling for the planting of 285,000 bulbs and plants, is nearing completion.

The Horticultural Building is being completely revamped. Modernized throughout, the huge structure will be lined with modernistic booths, attractively set off with indirect lighting and enhanced by striking mural backdrops. All the exhibits in this building, including those of Granges, Farm Bureaus and other organizations, will present a marked change over previous years.

Preparations for the "Paths of Freedom," a gigantic spectacle, which will span the history of New York State, are already well under way. A cast of 1900 will participate in the huge pageant, which is to be held on a 600-foot stage.

Work is being pushed to complete the Indian arboretum in time for the fair. Vast changes are being made in the State Agricultural Museum, making it fittingly commemorative of the 100th anniversary of the Fair.

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413 Savings Bank Building,
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The FARM NEWS

A.A.-Grange Cookie Contest to Date

POMONA GRANGE cookie contest prizes, which are being donated by *American Agriculturist* advertisers, will be shipped soon to chairmen of Pomona Grange Service and Hospitality committees. A complete list of these prizes was published in our June 22 issue, on page 12.

From many Granges we are getting enthusiastic reports of the excellence of the rolled sugar cookies being baked for the contests. Mrs. Charles Hasbrouck, chairman of Stone Ridge Grange, Ulster County, writes:

"Our judges had agreed to hold an informal discussion for the benefit of the patrons on 'Baking Secrets', but after judging the cooky entries they felt there were no secrets which the Grange sisters did not already know!"

Here is another long list of winners:



Miss Louise Plimpton, of Lima, N. Y., winner of cookie contest held by Lima Grange, Livingston County. Nine contestants took part.

Subordinate Grange Winners.

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Albany	Bethlehem	Elizabeth E. Blankenhorn
Allegany	Cuba	Lyman McMindes
Broome	North Fenton	Mrs. Emery Stephens
	Sanitaria Spgs.	Mrs. Dorothy Brotzman
Cattaraugus	Franklinville	Mrs. Walter Harsen
	Hinsdale	Mrs. Marjorie Scott
	Little Valley	Mrs. Hannah Watkins
Cayuga	Five Corner	Mrs. Mabel Corey
Chautauqua	Cherry Creek	Mrs. Mable Boutwell
	Findley Lake	Mrs. Lottie Haslett
	Portland	Mrs. Hazel Cranston
	Stockton	Mrs. Ruby Piersons
	Villenova	Mrs. Alta R. Dye
Chemung	Horseheads	Mrs. Harry J. McCann
Chenango	Coventry	Mrs. Nellie Johnson
Clinton	Beekman	Mrs. Milo F. Randall
	Chazy	Bertha Lavigne
Columbia	Copake	Mrs. Herbert P. Wilsey
	Lindenwald	Mrs. Edith Verity
	New Lebanon	Mrs. Helen M. Smith
	Taghkanic	Mrs. Anna K. Young
Cortland	East Freetown	Mrs. C. W. Tarbell
Delaware	Delhi	Mrs. Mable Cameron
	East Branch	Clara H. Williams
	Franklin	Mrs. Frank C. McNutt
	Masonville	Mrs. William Butts
Dutchess	Chapel Corner	Mrs. Walter D. Tallman
	Millerton	Mrs. Harry Lawrence
	Rock City	Mrs. Charles Ostrom
	Upton Lake	Adelaide Byrne
Franklin	Bangor	Mrs. E. A. Tarbell
Genesee	Darien	Mrs. Carl F. Meyers
	Tonawanda Valley	Mrs. Howard Geer
Greene	Climax	Mrs. Clinton Kellam
	Jewett	Mrs. Raymond Towner
	Loonenburg	Mrs. Bruno Jarzenbecki
Herkimer	Fort Dayton	Mrs. Bert Cook
	Harmony	Mrs. William Brown
	Norway	Mrs. Ethel Farrell
	Nowadaga	Mrs. Fred Travers
	Paines Hollow	Mrs. Willard Edick
Jefferson	Carthage	Mrs. Gladys Swan
	Indian River	Mrs. G. Zahler
	Pamelia	Sarah E. Cooke
	Philadelphia	Mrs. Ray Haggerty
Lewis	Gardners Crns.	Mrs. Edith Allen
Livingston	Caledonia	Mrs. Mary McQuillan
	Lima	Louise Plimpton
	Linwood	Mrs. Ruth S. Lawson
	Livonia	Margaret H. Wood
Monroe	Pittsford	Ruth D. Musfelt
Montgomery	Florida	Mrs. J. I. McClumphia
	St. Johnsville	Mrs. Dora Saltsman
Oneida	Clinton	Mrs. Charles H. Garlick
	Rome	Mrs. Charles Rogers
	Verona	Mrs. Leroy Pittock
Onondaga	Camillus	Florence C. Dixon
	North Manlius	Mrs. Flora Lade, Mrs. Geo. Porter) tie
	Tully Valley	Mrs. Stanley Burt
Ontario	Hopewell	Mrs. Gertrude Wilkinson
	Seneca	Mrs. Martha Phalen
	Victor	Mrs. Fred Kaiser
Orange	Otisville	Mrs. Rose Pashadel
	Wawayanda	Madge Lynch
Orleans	Clarendon	Mrs. Mable Lilly
Oswego	Lower Oswego Falls	Mrs. C. A. Hansen
	Palermo	Susie Grant
Otsego	Hinman Hollow	Mrs. James Maxwell
	Pierstown	Mrs. Agnes Huff
Putnam	Brewster	Mrs. Celia Dill
	Mahopac	Mrs. Minna Hartwig
Rensselaer	Taconic Valley	Beulah L. White
Saratoga	Stillwater	Laura B. Putnam
Schenectady	Gifford	Mrs. William Furbeck
	Niskayuna	Mrs. Alice Van Zandt
Schuyler	Beaver Dams	Mrs. Nora Kriner
	Burdett	Mrs. Frank W. Coats
	Reading	Mrs. Welles Webster
	Searsburg	Mrs. Fred Foster
Seneca	Junius	Mrs. Lena Marshall
	Magee	Mrs. Lilla Paine
Steuben	Bath	Mrs. Fannie Cochran
	Canisteo	Mrs. Albert Johnson
	Pleasant Valley	Mrs. Clifton Bronson
St. Lawrence	Massena	Mrs. Irvin Elger
Suffolk	Southold	Clara E. Tuthill
Sullivan	Hortonville	Mrs. Margaret Sommer
Tioga	Campville	Mrs. Clarence Cole
	Halsey Valley	Mrs. L. P. Bender
	Spencer	Irma Valentine
Tompkins	Etna	Mrs. Della Snyder
	Lansingville	Lena L. Hamilton
	McLean	Mrs. Myrtis Mineah
	North Lansing	Mrs. Carrie Howland
	West Danby	Mrs. Lena Button
Ulster	Patroon	Mrs. Ethel DePuy
	Stone Ridge	Emma Scarpati
Yates	Guyanoga Valley	Mrs. Charles Dinehart
Wayne	Newark	Mrs. Irving Heidenreich
	Wolcott	Mrs. Minnie B. Wadsworth
Wyoming	Bliss	Mrs. Alta Nelson
	Curriers	Mrs. Linnie M. Nichols

The Steuben Co. Farmers Tour

As has been the custom for the past five years, Steuben County farmers celebrated the planting of the spring crop and the beginning of the summer work with a tour to the metropolis of western New York on June 28.

More than three hundred fifty farmers attended the Sixth Annual Tour organized by the farm bureau so that farmers may observe the methods by which industry operates and enjoy a day of recreation.

Main objective was the plant of the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Corporation, where for two hours the party trudged through the twenty-two connecting buildings, to see the gum rubber, fresh from the tropical plantations, combined with chemicals, then impregnated into the cotton fiber, and finally made into automobile tires of such strength as to endure tens of thousands of miles of travel at high speed.

Dinner was served aboard The City of Buffalo, flagship of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company, and in early afternoon the party boarded the Canadiana for a cruise to Crystal Beach, Canada.

Originally organized for the purpose of studying livestock marketing, the first Buffalo Tour visited the stock yards and packing plant, but in subsequent years the program has been enlarged to include such industries as Bethlehem Steel, Bemis Bag, Michigan Limestone, Buffalo Evening News, an automobile assembly plant, feed and flour mills, municipal airport, radio station, museum, and many other Buffalo industries.

Attendance at the six tours has totaled fifteen hundred seventy-five.

Juniors Have Part in Potato Field Day

Events of interest to junior potato growers will occupy a prominent place in the Empire State Potato Club Field Day at Stafford on August 8. In charge of junior contests are Melvin J. Merten, County 4-H Club Agent for Genesee County; Arthur J. Pratt, Cornell; Joseph Dermody, Oakfield; and Louise Mullen, Stafford.

Contests open to 4-H Club members and students in Vocational Agriculture will include variety identification, disease identification, and potato grading.

Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from Page 7*)

the New York State Grange, which will be held in various counties for conferring the sixth degree of the Order in anticipation of the great Seventh Degree event at Syracuse in November. State Master Rich announces that such a sixth degree occasion will be held in any county where assurance is given of 300 or more candidates for the degree.

State Master Rich recently dedicated his first Grange hall, the new home of Bath Grange, No. 294, in Steuben County. The ceremony was very impressive, was largely attended, and the hall, beautifully decorated for the occasion, is fully appreciated by the hard-working Bath Patrons.

You SAVE!

25¢

HERE'S HOW:

Take the coupon below to the nearest State Fair redemption office (see your local newspaper for address) and buy your State Fair tickets at half price. This coupon entitles bearer to as many as four advance sale tickets at only twenty-five cents each; a saving of twenty-five cents for each ticket.

Buy in advance and see the greatest State Fair ever . . . 1001 features in celebration of the 100th Anniversary. Nine days and nights of gala entertainment . . . educational . . . enlightening . . . thrilling . . . spectacular.

$20,000 SPECTACLE . . . "Paths of Freedom", gigantic historical pageant with a cast of 1900 . . . 600 foot stage . . . thousands of colorful costumes and incidents . . . five nights, August 25 through August 29.

25¢ EXCHANGE COUPON 25¢

This coupon and twenty-five cents entitles bearer to as many as four full price fifty-cent admission tickets to the 100th Anniversary New York State Fair at the advance sale price of twenty-five cents each when presented at redemption station.

This offer closes Saturday, August 24

AUGUST 25 — 9 days, 9 nights — SEPT. 2

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MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON 130308
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Sold, A Team

A short time ago we were calling on a man down in Pennsylvania. We explained to him the set-up of the livestock pages and the results that we were getting.

"I know all about your livestock pages," he said. "The fact of the matter is, I bought a team of horses from one of your livestock advertisers up in Central New York State. Incidentally, it is the best team that I have ever owned."

We run into many cases like this throughout the territory. It demonstrates the wide readership of *American Agriculturist* livestock pages and sales of livestock. More and more livestock buyers are constantly looking to these pages to supply their wants.

If you have livestock to sell and want to use this page, write your name and address below, attach your advertising copy and mail to *American Agriculturist* Livestock Department, Ithaca, New York.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

A ROAD
That Goes Two Ways

This page in American Agriculturist carries messages two ways, two directions.

THE FIRST WAY

It brings to you a big field, not of hay or grain, or corn, or beans, or cabbage or what have you, — but a big field of FOLKS, — Folks who are in the market to buy a cow or a horse, or pigs, or sheep, or chickens, or something YOU may have to sell.

THE SECOND WAY

It is a direct road. This message carrier travels to over 190,000 readers with your message. It goes to a select group, — people who are in the same business you are in, use the same equipment, and may want to buy whatever you have for sale. Advertise in this page and know you are reaching a select group, what is called in advertising lingo "Complete Coverage". For details about it write

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Advertising Dept.,
Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

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REGISTERED
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SEVERAL YOUNG BULLS. COME AND SEE THEM.
W. A. Hawley & Son, Warsaw, N. Y. Wyoming Co.

FOR SALE: ANGUS CATTLE
BULLS, COWS WITH CALVES;
ALSO YEARLING HEIFERS.
W. R. VAN SICKLE, Broadview Farm, CAYUGA, N. Y.

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Choice Dairy Cattle - Fancy Horses
CARLOAD LOTS OR RETAIL. PRICED TO SELL.
FREE DELIVERY ANY PLACE.
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FOR SALE —
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ALSO FEEDING SHOATS AND PIGS.
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SADDLE HORSES. DRAFT MARES AND COLTS.
L. A. FISHER, SPENCER, N. Y.



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PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE RAMS, GOOD QUALITY.
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SPOTTED POLAND CHINA
If you want size combined with feeding quality, I have it for sale. Spring Pigs, Bred Gilts.
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Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
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BERKSHIRE HOGS
Males, 11 months old, well grown, nice breeding stock, vaccinated for hog cholera and hemorrhagic septicemia. $20.00 with papers. WRITE —
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B.W.D. TESTED PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK.
Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.
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ENGLISH BLACK LEGHORNS —
Big, hardy, vigorous, low mortality, great layers of big white eggs, as broilers dress yellow. Eggs reasonable. Circular free.
THE KEYSTONE FARMS, R.F.D. No. 2. Richfield, Pa.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
YOUNG BREEDING MALES
AND READY TO LAY PULLETS.
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W. LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES. BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSS. RED-ROCK CROSS.
100% Pullorum Clean — 100% Satisfaction Guaranteed
Write for attractive catalog.
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30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. Our New York State Official Laying Test records show a seven years livability average of 93%, and egg production average of 64½%. Ask for circular and prices.
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BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSSES.
Mapes stock is famous for fast growth and high production. All breeders bloodtested. Send for Folder and Prices.
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LEGHORNS — REDS
TRAPNESTED AND PROGENY TESTED.
EXCELLENT PRODUCERS OF PREMIUM EGGS.
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Ask any of our customers about OUR LARGE BIRDS AND LARGE, PURE WHITE EGGS.
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BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS
The largest official trapnest flock in the United States — offering 1000 U. S. R.O.P. Pedigreed pullets from 250-300 egg U. S. R.O.P. Dams. Also— 1000 U. S. R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels from 250-317 egg U. S. R.O.P. Dams. All sired by 300 egg males.
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ZIMMER'S PRODUCTION BRED, PULLORUM FREE WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS, BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSS.
100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
REASONABLY PRICED. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
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Certified Yorkwin Wheat
A NEW VARIETY AND THE HEAVIEST YIELDING WHITE WINTER WHEAT FOR EASTERN CONDITIONS. SEND FOR PRICES.
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PERSIAN KITTENS
8 WEEKS — $5.00 EACH. COCKER SPANIELS, AKC REDS — 7 MONTHS. FAWNS — 8 WEEKS. SPECIAL PRICES DURING JULY.
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F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

July 25	Lippitt Farm Ayrshire Dispersal, Hope, R. I.
Aug. 14	120th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Aug. 24	Jersey Sale, Estate of John C. Reed, Hockessin, Delaware.
Sept. 11	Vermont State Guernsey Sale, White Heather Farm, Arlington.
Sept. 20	Lancaster County Holstein Breeders Sale, Lampeter, Pa.
Sept. 27	Dutchess County, N. Y., Annual Guernsey Sale, Salt Point, N. Y.
Sept. 28	Cayuga County, N. Y., Guernsey Sale.
Oct. 4	Pennsylvania State Holstein Sale, Lancaster, Pa.
Oct. 5	Thatch Meadow Farm Guernsey Dispersal, St. James, Long Island, N. Y.
Oct. 7	New England Guernsey Sale at Hilltop Farm, Suffield, Conn.
Oct. 11	Pennsylvania State & Eastern Guernsey Sale combined, Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 12	New Jersey State Guernsey Sale, Trenton.
Oct. 14	Langwater Guernsey Sale, North Easton, Mass.
Oct. 15	Northeastern Guernsey Consignment Sale, Topsfield, Mass.
Oct. 22	Penn State Holstein Sale, Mt. Vernon, Pa.
Oct. 23	Ohio Breeders' Fall Holstein Sale, Wooster, Ohio.
Nov. 11-13	U. S. National Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale, Waukesha, Wis.

Coming Events

July 22-26	Farm & Home Week, Storrs, Conn.
July 22-27	Annual Old Week Fair, Hiram, Maine.
July 26-27	Central New York Dairy Field Day, State Fairgrounds, Syracuse.
July 27	Western New York Dairy Field Day, Angelica Fairgrounds.
July 27	Sheep Dog Trials & New England Sheep & Wool Growers' Ass'n. Field Day, Upwey Farms, Woodstock, Vt.
July 27	Vermont Jersey Cattle Club Field Day, Westleigh Farm, Windsor, Vt.
July 31	Annual Picnic and Black & White Show, New Hampshire Holstein Club, St. Paul School.
Aug. 1	Vermont 4-H Club Field Day, Burlington.
Aug. 2-3	17th Annual Livestock Judging Tour for Vocational Ag. Students in N. Y., Sponsored by State School of Ag. at Delhi.
Aug. 3	Vegetable Growers' Field Day, Univ. of Conn. Vegetable and Agronomy Experimental Farm, Route 44, North Coventry.
Aug. 3	Maine D.H.I.A. Show, Highmoor Farm, Monmouth, Maine.
Aug. 7	Vermont Holstein Summer Picnic & Field Day, Mallary Farm, Bradford, Vt.
Aug. 10	New England States Holstein-Friesian Field Day, farm of A. L. Miller, Vernon, Vt.
Aug. 15	Vermont Guernsey Field Day, R. H. Whitcomb Farm, Springfield, Vt.
Aug. 21	Station Field Day, Experiment Station Farm, Mount Carmel, Conn., 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Aug. 25-Sept. 2	New York State Fair, 100th Anniversary, Syracuse, N. Y.
Aug. 27	New Hampshire Guernsey Field Day, Kadockadee Farm, Concord, N. H.
Aug. 29	Connecticut Guernsey Field Day, Holly Farm, Simsbury, Conn.
Sept. 15-21	Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
Sept. 30-Oct. 6	Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa.
Oct. 12-19	National Dairy Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Oct. 23	Annual Meeting Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, Lancaster, Pa.
Dec. 9-12	22nd Annual Convention of American Farm Bureau Federation, Baltimore, Md.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

FUTURE conditions and future prices are probably more uncertain than any of us have ever seen them before, and that is doubtless why more people are talking with me about what to expect than at any time since I have been in the business.

Naturally, I do not know the answer. On the other hand, that is not a satisfactory reply. So I am at least going to give you my opinion.

I am an optimist on future farm prices. I do not believe it is going to be possible to have a long drawn-out or definite break in any farm commodity. As we know, nothing can stand still, and therefore there is only one way for it to go — higher. This does not mean anything along inflationary lines, nor does it mean that farm prices are going to make anyone rich; but I do believe we're going to have a steady and continuously better situation for all farm products.

This is not just an idle thought. Hogs have advanced almost $1 a hundred from their recent low. Grains of all kinds are showing strength. Cattle, lamb and calf prices show a strong consumer demand. The growing season throughout the country is more or less spotty. Too much rainfall and the cold spring have hurt Ohio, parts of Michigan, and all of our Northeast. Indiana, Illinois and the Northwestern states are having a wonderful growing season, with an abundance of rough feed and, in most cases, weather where it can be harvested. Colorado is very dry, and most of the other Middlewestern and Western states have had spots of too much water and too much cold, so when we add it all up there will not be as much stuff produced in the U. S. this year as there was a year ago.

Our industrial situation has very much improved, due to a large extent to war orders and greatly increased activity along these lines for our own use. This, of course, is temporary, but it will stimulate consumer buying power.

We hear a good deal about economic reprisals that Germany will inflict upon us, should she win the war; but that sort of thing carries very little weight with me because I have never seen it work out that way, although I have heard it talked a great many times. People always have, and will continue to, buy where they can buy to their own best advantage. Or to paraphrase a little, if we can make a better mousetrap and sell it for less, the world, including Germany, will come here to buy it.

So again, I can see nothing in the picture that is going to make it possible or probable that we will have lower prices on any farm products, at least between now and next spring.

Cheap Pork

By JOHN P. WILLMAN,
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

IN TIMES like these when market pigs are selling for such low prices one is apt to lose sight of the fact that the hog is a benefactor to man. He still excels all other farm animals in the economy with which he converts feed into edible flesh. He still is able to convert wastes into profit. Unfortunately some pork producers give their hogs too little cooperation in their job of producing human food.

Avoid Wormy Pigs

The wormy or runty pig will not be very successful in rooting the mortgage off of the farm. If the farmer wants to raise a group of healthy worm-free pigs he can do so by following a simple system of swine sanitation. The McLean County system of swine sanitation developed in McLean County, Illinois, aids farmers in preventing their pigs from becoming infected with worms. It consists of four simple steps.

1. All dust, dirt and litter should be removed from the farrowing pens. The floors and the walls for two feet or so up from the floors should be washed thoroughly with boiling water to which lye has been added. After the pen has been washed it should be sprayed with a solution of some reliable disinfectant.
2. The dirt on the sides of the sow should be brushed off with a stiff brush and the underline, udder, feet and legs should be washed with lukewarm water and soap before she is placed into this clean farrowing pen. This washing of the pen and of the sow removes dirt which may contain worms or disease germs.
3. The sow and pigs should be hauled (not driven) to a "clean" pasture as soon as weather permits. A "clean" pasture is one on which no pigs have been kept for at least one year and has been plowed since last used by hogs.
4. Keep the pigs on this pasture until they are at least four months old.

This method of raising pigs will cut down the number of runts and will make pork production more profitable.

Prevent Anemia in Suckling Pigs

The suckling pigs may become anemic if they are kept indoors in these clean quarters for some time. Experiments have shown that anemia may be prevented in suckling pigs by swabbing the udder of the sow once daily with an iron solution. This solution may be prepared by dissolving about one pound of dried ferrous sulfate, or else an ordinary grade of copperas, in about one quart or slightly more of water. Treatment should be started when the pigs are only one or two days old. This treatment is not necessary after the sow and nursing pigs are turned out to pasture.

Pasture for Pigs

Pastures are the foundation of profitable pork production. A summary of numerous experiments shows that an acre of clover, alfalfa or rape pastured by growing and fattening pigs is equivalent in feeding value to more than 1100 pounds of corn and nearly 450 pounds of tankage. The total value of these amounts of feeds is greater than the crops produced by many acres of similar land in this state. An acre of such pasture should provide an abundance of forage for 20 full fed growing pigs from weaning time in the spring until the pigs reach market weight. Pork producers, especially those who plan to feed several pigs or older hogs this summer should seriously consider the possibility of cutting down feed costs by the use of good pastures.



"Look there, Maw — what yeah reckon that critter's got?"

New York Jerseys

New York State ranks third among states in the business of breeding Jersey cattle. During the past five years New York State Jersey breeders have registered 13,312 animals.

Lewis Morley, Executive Secretary of the American Jersey Cattle Club, at the annual meeting recently stated that during the past year New York State breeders registered 2,678 purebred Jerseys, 219 more than the previous year. The leadership of Delaware County as a Jersey center is being challenged. For some years there were more transfers of Jersey cattle in that area than in any county in the nation. This year Delaware County was 7th in number of transfers and 9th in the nation in the number of registrations. St. Lawrence County ranked 6th of all counties of the nation in the number of registrations.

For the past year a herd of 25 Jerseys, belonging to Ira G. Payne of East Schodack, led the Jerseys in the state with an average of 492.04 lbs. of butterfat and 9,870 lbs. of milk per cow. Mr. Payne's herd has averaged over 400 lbs. of butterfat for the past eight years.

Individual Jersey state championship for butterfat in 305 days went to Fon Sayda of the E. J. Cornish herd at Cold Spring with 850.56 lbs. of butterfat and 13,020 lbs. of milk. Leading Jerseys in butterfat production for 365 days was Imp. Cancalaise from the herd of Carl Tucker at Mount Kisco with 1072.37 lbs. of butterfat and 18,822 lbs. of milk.

The history of Jersey cows in New York State dates back to 1855 when "Flora," the state's first registered Jersey cow, came to the Samuel Thorne farm at Thorndale.

Music for Bossy

"During the past winter we bought a new radio and moved the old 'residenter' into the cow stable, after doctoring it up a bit with some donated second-hand tools. Well, say, I've sure enjoyed that cow-stable radio the past winter, Editor Ed. You know, I spend nearly 75 per cent of my time out there milking and chambermaiding for the bossies. I really thought the cows did give more milk, because I know they enjoyed the radio entertainment. One of the two cows never would stand good while I milked, always fidgeting around and stepping a little farther away from my milk pail, but with radio to help, Presto, they were calm, complacent and so meek, why it was a pleasure, they almost said, to yield me their milk."—*C. B. D., N. Y.*

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Well, I have always taken this idea of music for cows with a grain of salt, but maybe there is something to it. What do you think?)

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Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.



As Little As $19.50 Complete

Over 200,000 Have Been Used!
Put up all the ensilage you need. Build and fill in one day — any size — wherever it's handy. Use over and over again.



INSTRUCTIONS *FREE!*
Find out about it now! Ask your lumber dealer for this folder, or write to
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KILL ALL FLIES



Placed anywhere. Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills flies. Guaranteed, effective. Neat, convenient — Cannot spill — Will not soil or injure anything. Lasts all season. 20c at all dealers. Harold Somers, Inc., 150 De Kalb Ave., B'klyn, N.Y.

DAISY FLY KILLER

WANTED.—Old blown glass, colored paperweights, flowers or figures inside. BOX 215, Gowanda, N. Y.

SWINE

PIGS --- PIGS --- PIGS
Medium YORKSHIRE and CHESTER WHITE cross, color white. BERKSHIRE and CHESTER WHITE, color black and white.
6 to 8 wks. @ $3.00 each.
8 to 10 wks. @ $3.50 each.
Will ship two or more C.O.D., F.O.B. Woburn, Mass. No charge for crating. Orders requiring inoculation 35c extra, for each pig.
Telephone 0230.
John J. Scannell, Russell St., WOBURN, MASS.

PIGS — 8 TO 9 WEEKS — $3.00. Chester Whites, Yorkshire Chester cross or Berkshire Chester cross. All large type feeders or breeders. Will ship any number C.O.D. These pigs are shipped to please and if in any way they do not, return them at my expense. Send your order, no delay.
Walter Lux, Tel. 0086, Woburn, Mass.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE
Thrifty, rugged stock of exceptional quality.
Berkshire and Chester crossed or Yorkshire and Chester crossed — 7 to 8 weeks old $3.50; 8 to 10 weeks old $4.00
Chester Whites — 7 to 8 weeks old $4.25
All orders carefully filled.
A. M. LUX FARM, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.

DAILEY STOCK FARM
LEXINGTON, MASS. — TEL. 1085.
Top Quality Pigs -- New England's Best
6-8 weeks old, $3.00 each; 8-10 weeks old, $3.50.
BERKSHIRE & O.I.C. — CHESTER & YORKSHIRE.
Ship any number C.O.D.

PIGS FOR SALE HUSKY, FAST GROWING STOCK.
6-8 wks, $3.25 each — 8-10 wks., $3.50 each.
YORKSHIRE & CHESTER-BERKSHIRE & CHESTER.
Ship what you need C.O.D. Prompt service.
Bedford Stock Farm, Springs Road, Bedford, Mass.

GOATS

MILK GOATS — Fresh and due — Toggenbergs and Alpines. We ship. PONY FARM, HIMROO, N. Y.

DOGS

COLLIE PUPPIES, unexcelled. Also Spaniels. Reasonable. PAINE'S KENNELS, South Royalton, Vt.

ENGLISH BULL PUPS, sour mugs. Litter registered. $25. EOGEWOOO FARMS, TROY, PENNSYLVANIA.



"Nothing in Sight"

so he barges along not knowing (or caring) whose land he is on. The only way to tell him he's not wanted is to

Post Your Farm
With Our "NO TRESPASSING" Signs

Real sportsmen will ask permission to hunt on your land and you will like to hunt with them. But the "barger" must be told. Our signs do it for you. They are easily seen, readable, durable and meet the law. Write us for prices in large or small quantities.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

SYNTHETIC RUBBER

THE FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY of Akron, Ohio, recently made an agreement with the Standard Oil Development Company of New Jersey to manufacture Buna, a material that looks and acts like rubber. In fact, for some purposes it is better than rubber. The fly in the ointment at this time is that it is considerably more costly; but it is comforting to know that, if we should be cut off from world rubber markets, it would not be necessary to drive automobiles with steel wheels. Eighty per cent of the materials from which Buna is manufactured comes from a relatively new process of making aviation gasoline. Other cold tar products are added to make an artificial latex which looks like milk and so closely resembles natural rubber latex that an expert cannot distinguish it except by a chemical test.

* * *

DAIRY WORLD OF TOMORROW

Attracting much attention at the World's Fair last summer was The Dairy World of Tomorrow, when an average of 141 purebred cows were milked daily on the Walker-Gordon Rotolactor. These cows produced an average of 42 lbs. of milk a day and, during the 181 days of the exhibit, a total average of 304.5 lbs. of butterfat per cow. Cows from all of the dairy breeds came to the exhibit from 32 states and 3 Canadian Provinces.



Vista Grande King, an Ayrshire bull owned by C. M. Rodriguez, Cropseyville, Rensselaer County, New York. This is one of the purebred sires exhibited last summer at the Dairy World of Tomorrow.

The Dairy World of Tomorrow, an exhibit of the BORDEN COMPANY, will again be featured at the World's Fair at New York during the coming summer.

* * *

FOR BETTER JELLY

GENERAL FOODS, Battle Creek, Michigan, are offering to *American Agriculturist* readers the Certo Jelly-Making Kit, which usually sells for $2.00, for $1.00 and a label from a bottle of Certo. This offer is good only in the United States, and expires December 31. You will find a full explanation of what the kit contains on page 19 of the July 6 issue.

* * *

GUERNSEYS

THE GUERNSEY BREEDERS JOURNAL published a supplement to their May 1 issue. They called it the "Guernsey Travel Log," and it lists outstanding Guernsey herds in all states. It will be of interest and value to any Guernsey breeder who plans a trip this summer and will enable him to locate and visit farms, in any state, on which Guernseys are kept.

* * *

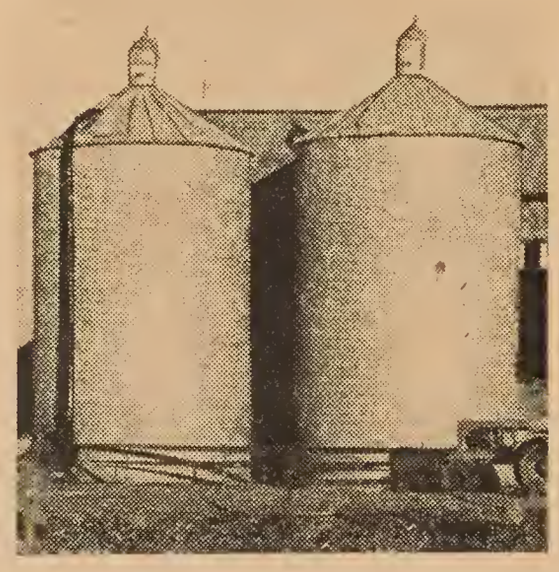
LESS PITCHING

The ALLIS CHALMERS COMPANY are testing out a new forage harvester especially adapted to putting up grass silage. Operating from the power take-off of a small tractor, the grass is cut, chopped, and delivered to a wagon right in the field. This is tending to make the pitch-fork obsolete. The machines can also chop dry straw or hay in the field.

* * *

HAY-MAKING WRINKLES

THE FOX RIVER TRACTOR COMPANY, Appleton, Wisconsin, is featuring a pick-up hay cutter which takes the hay from the windrow, chops it, and delivers it into a truck. It can be used to make grass silage, corn silage, or to chop dry hay. In fact, it can be set up at a silo filler and be used there.



Another relatively new method of storing roughage is called a Hay Maker. This is a round structure, somewhat resembling a silo but usually larger in diameter, with the outside walls perforated to allow air circulation. In the center there is also a ventilating shaft which can serve as a place to throw down hay. Such a hay keeper is manufactured by the MARTIN STEEL PRODUCTS CORPORATION, Mansfield, Ohio.

* * *

NEW DISCOVERY IMPROVES LARD

SWIFT AND COMPANY of Chicago, Illinois, make an announcement of importance to hog growers. Research has discovered that the addition of small quantities of a vegetable substance keeps lard fresh and maintains its food value when it is exposed to air without refrigeration.

The material is known as gum guaiac, and comes from the sap of a tree which grows in the West Indies and Central America. Swift and Company have applied to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for permission to manufacture lard containing gum guaiac under federal inspection, and permission has been granted. An experimental promotional campaign has been started in test areas.



America's "outstanding homemaker of the future," Jane Crampton, 17, of Meridian, Miss., national winner in a country-wide Foods Contest, sponsored by Servel, Inc., holds the southern cornbread she has just baked in a demonstration given in the All-Gas Living Kitchen of the "America at Home" Building, at the New York World's Fair. Miss Jane Tiffany Wagner, Director of Servel's Home Economics Department, and one of the contest judges, prepares to sample it. More than 8,000 high school students in 40 states took part in the contest. The New York trip was part of Miss Crampton's national award.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Too Much Water

By J. C. HUTTAR

ABOUT this time last year we began to realize that we were experiencing a real drouth in the Northeast, and before the snow flew many parts of this section had established some new records for no water. And look at it now! As I sit and write this I can look out of the window at a piece of hay that my brother-in-law, Wilbur Briggs, had cut early in June, and there it is yet.



J. C. Huttar

So while we have certainly balanced last year's dry spell with some to spare, I'm thinking of too much water in another connection.

I guess it has only been for five or six years that we've appreciated the value of water in helping to keep up egg quality. I've been one of the strongest boosters for it. But you can have too much water.

Some of you folks may remember the experience I had in selling a batch of eggs which had been dipped in the milk cooling tank on a Pennsylvania farm. When we got them in New York they looked just about perfect before the candling light. Customers fought for them. It was the month of July. Three days to a week after they took them from us, every one of these customers came back with a woeful tale that the eggs were turning rotten either on their hands or in retail stores. I kept the next batch received from this poultryman under observation for a week. It was hot. They started off looking beautiful. In a week about two-thirds of them were black rots. Some never did rot.

A Utah cooperative association tried water cooling their eggs several years ago and had exactly the same experience. In these cases, of course, germs were spread in the water which later caused the rotting.

Just lately I've seen quite a few shipments which showed the effects of too much water in another way. Either these folks have gone too far in supplying moisture to their egg holding rooms, or the long rainy spell has gotten the best of their cellars. The way it has showed up lately is through mustiness and mold on the eggs and in the cases. Mustiness sure ruins the market value of an egg.

Air Must Move

I think it would be too bad to lose the progress we have made in keeping eggs from drying out as they cool, but we must use the water the right way. As long as the air in the egg room keeps circulating, either by fan or natural draft, there isn't much danger of harm.

From all I've seen on farms and then examining the eggs in New York I'd say that eggs should be treated about like this between the time they're laid and shipped:

Gather them at least three times a day in wire or wicker baskets. Take them straight to the egg room where the temperature should be held under 60° F. if at all possible. Have enough moisture in this room so that the relative humidity keeps between 70% and 80% and see to it that the air moves steadily but not fast. If the room ever smells musty, air it well before you put eggs back into it.

There are several ways to supply this water. A shallow bed of sand that is always kept moist over which the eggs are cooled overnight, either in wire or wicker baskets or on screens, is good. Water pans standing around the floor or a stream running through the cellar work fine on several farms I know. A fine spray of water up against the cellar wall is good too.

The egg cases should be kept in the egg room from 2 to 3 days before they are filled. Not longer.

Remember that eggs should not be allowed to dry out as they are cooling. But don't drown them or keep them in a moist room where the air is dead.

* * *

Eat More Eggs

On July 22 at St. Louis, Missouri, the National Egg and Poultry Board will be set up. These are the fruits of the work done by the Poultry Industries Planning Committee which was set up at the World's Poultry Congress.

The Board will have about 50 members, one from each important poultrymen's association in the country and representatives of egg dealers, feed manufacturers and others who make their living off the hen.

The purpose of the Board is to set up a permanent organization to promote consumer education on poultry and eggs. In other words the poultry industry is going to boost eggs and poultry as food. Fruit men, creamery men, livestock producers, milk producers and many other farmers have been plugging their products to the tune of millions of dollars each year. It looks like a case of "get in the swim or give up the ghost."

One way we can get folks eating a lot of eggs and poultry is practically to give them away. The other way is to advertise.

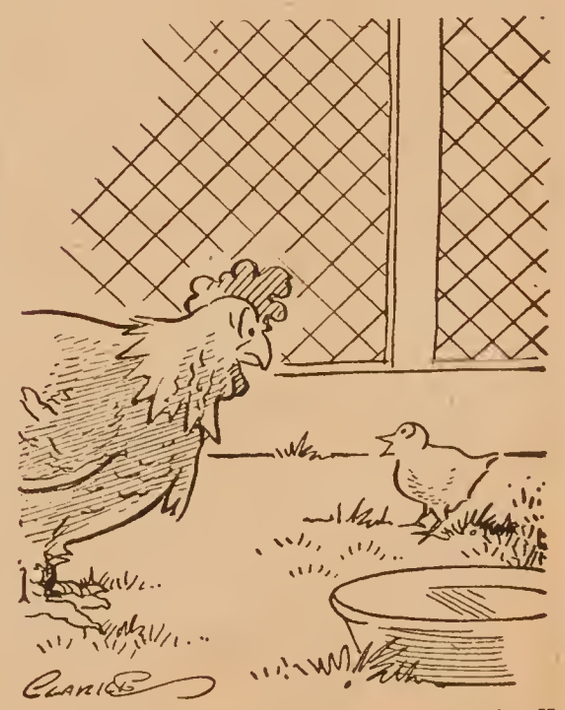
Jefferson County, N. Y., Turkey Growers Report New Disease

Turkeys in Jefferson County, New York, have been dying from a new disease called hexamitus. One grower, it is reported, lost 1,000 turkeys in a week. The disease is highly infectious, and turkey growers are urged to keep away from other turkey farms because of the danger of carrying it on their feet.

It is recommended that turkeys be moved frequently to a new range, and that the following treatment be given:

Add 1 cup of vinegar to a gallon of water. Then dissolve 1 pound of copper sulphate in it. Put a tablespoonful of this mixture in each gallon of drinking water which the turkeys get.

As yet we have had no reports of this disease from other areas in the Northeast.



"Today in school we learned all about the care of the teeth, Mama."

Baby Chicks

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BABY CHICKS $8. per 100
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CASH OR C.O.D.	Non-Sexed	Pullets	Ckls.
Large Type Hanson	100	100	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$5.50	$11.00	$3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	10.00	6.00
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MAPLE LAWN CHICKS

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Eng. W. Leg. Sex. Pullets, 90% guar.	$12.00	$60.00	$120
New Hamp. Red Pullets, 90% guar.	9.50	47.50	95
B. & W. Rock, R. I. Red Pullets, 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85
Red-Rock Cross Pullets, 90% guar.	8.50	42.50	85
White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65
Bar. & Wh. Rocks and R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80

Day Old Leg. Cockerels $3.-100; Heavy Mixed Cockerels $6.50-100; H. Mix. $6.-100; L. Mix. $5.50.
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A general view of the laying houses on the farm of Arthur Guzman.

EFFICIENCY *on a* Connecticut Poultry Farm

By CLIFFORD KNIGHT

EFFICIENCY is ever the objective of Arthur J. Guzman, owner of Oakhurst Poultry Farm, located on Bolton Road in the Town of Vernon in Connecticut. Started in 1908, Mr. Guzman's vast plant is one of the state's largest producers of market eggs.

Entire buildings have been remodeled when some different system or arrangement would make for higher production, better sanitation, or easier operation. For instance, there is Mr. Guzman's water system. High up on a hill he dug and cemented a huge storage tank which insures a reserve of water ample for any emergency. A steady stream flows by gravity to long troughs in each of the pens — fast enough to prevent freezing and to remain always pure.

Three-Year Rotation

There are over 100 broad, rolling acres in the Guzman farm. About 60 acres are cleared for ranges, used in a three-year rotation without cultivation. Here again, efficiency is the watchword, even to towing a grain drill behind an automobile to scatter scratch feed.

Visitors are always impressed with the neat straight rows of colony houses. When the disastrous hurricane struck Connecticut, most of these were destroyed; but they were soon replaced by range shelters. Mr. Guzman, a man with a firm jaw and a forceful manner, is not easily discouraged. If he had been, during the early days of his poultry work, he would have quit altogether, for he had enough setbacks to balk a less determined character.

The Guzman family seems to be excellently coordinated to work in complete harmony and unity of purpose.

"There's just my wife, my sister, and myself, unless you include my son who is an honor student at the University of Connecticut. We use extra help only to clean up buildings or to move colony houses. Or," he added with a grim smile, "to repair buildings after a hurricane."

Buys Sex-linked Pullets

About two years ago, after careful study and thought, he tried sex-linked pullets. He was so pleased with them that he stocked them again this spring. As early as last August he foresightedly ordered his 1940 sex-linked pullets —but 9,000 this time instead of 6,500 since he finds he can tend still more than in previous seasons.

He says that they are more sturdy than anything he had previously tried and are better able to take care of themselves in large flocks. The mortality in the brooder house was a mere three per cent, and the range losses were almost negligible. Mr. Guzman dresses and sells at retail what few adult birds (about 10 to 20 a week) go out of condition. He says they made clean, plump, blocky carcasses, too. Raising only pullets, he has about eliminated the cockerel problem. He is able to give the pullets more room, does not have to employ extra labor, and is able to devote his full time to the job of producing eggs.

Mr. Guzman, with his sex-linked pullets, gets a 180-egg average production. Over 75 per cent of his eggs grade 26 ounces and better per dozen and are among the finest received at the East Hartford auctions.

A trip through the laying houses reveals not a partition anywhere; the birds run in one group. To control ventilation, all windows may be raised or lowered with a turn of one crank in each house. Behind the four single-deck laying houses is a double-deck brooder house, with a centrally heated hot water brooding system and with a feed or litter carrier. Here all his chicks are started and carried to 12 weeks of age. He has 31 colony houses on his pullet range.

Mr. Guzman firmly believes that the success of a poultry farm depends in part upon the interest and aid the farm wife gives to the business. He is thinking of his wife whom he considers one of the most expert poultry cullers in the world. He challenges any poultryman to try to beat her!

Mr. Guzman, in addition to his very successful poultry farm, finds time to devote to church and town affairs. He has been honored with election as a Selectman of the Town of Vernon, and is an officer in the Town of Vernon Taxpayers Association. He is President of the Central Connecticut Cooperative Farmers Association, which has central offices at East Hartford. He is also a member of the Connecticut Farmers Cooperative Auction Association, which also has its offices in East Hartford.

Shade for Pullets

Do chicks need shade and is an orchard a good place to keep them?

Chicks do need shade, but the best way to provide it is by the use of range shelters. In areas heavily shaded, as they will be in an orchard, chicks are almost certain to pick up slugs which act as intermediary hosts for worms. A good grass range will provide green feed and range shelters will provide shade. It is important to avoid wet spots on the range. Therefore, it is becoming common practice to have wire floors in range shelters and to have a raised platform covered with wire around the water fountains.

Avoid Bare Ranges

Where pullets are out on range, how many is it safe to allow per acre?

Four hundred growing pullets per acre is about the most you should have. If the soil is gravelly or sandy, a few more may do no harm. It is equally important to have the birds well spread out over the entire area. Naturally, they congregate around the houses or range shelters, and before long the ground around the houses is bare. That is one reason for moving the houses frequently.

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All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with
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Cash or C.O.D. Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$6.00	$11.00	$2.00
Barred & White Rocks R. I. Reds, Wyandottes	6.00	9.00	6.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	7.00	10.00	7.00
B. & W. MINORCAS	6.00	11.00	2.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	8.00	11.00	8.00

RED-ROCK CROSS $6.-100; H. MIXED, $5.50-100. HEAVY BROILER CKL'S (our selection) $5.-100. STARTED LEGHORN PULLETS: 3 wks., $20; 4 wks., $23; 5 wks., $26. All breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate.
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	100	500	1000
Large Type Sexed Wh. Leg. Pullets, 95% G.	$11.00	$55.00	$110
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B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.00	30.00	60
N. Hamp. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
Heavy Mixed	5.50	27.50	55

Light Mix $5.00; Day Old Leghorn Cockerels $2.50; Heavy Cockerels $5.50. Less than 100 add 1c a chick. Bloodtested Breeders. Shipped Parcel Post P.P.
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All Breeders carefully culled and Bloodtested. Order direct. Satisfaction and safe arrival Guar. Cat. Free.

Shipments Monday & Thursday—Unsexed P'l'ts C'k'ls Will Ship C.O.D.	100	100	100
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Heavy Assorted Chicks			$4.95-100

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Shipments Monday, 95% true to Sex Guar.	Unsexed	95% Pullets	Cockerels
Large Type Wh. Leg $5.50; Brown and Buff Leghorns	$6.00—100	$10.00	$2.00
Barred Rocks, White Rocks and Rhode Island Reds	5.50—100	8.50	5.00
New Hampshire Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Rocks	6.50—100	8.50	5.00
W. Giants, Sil. Laced Wyandottes, Buff Minorcas and Red-Rock Cross	7.00—100	14.00	5.00

Heavy Mixed Chicks $5.00-100. All CLOVERDALE Chicks are from Blood Tested Breeders. 100% live delivery Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Order from this ad or write for Catalog.
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY, Cloyd Nelmond, Prop., Dept. B. McAlisterville, Pa.



Vegetables, berries and other fruits, given the proper treatment with the right seasonings, fill your cellar shelves with zestful pickles and sweet spreads against next winter's needs. Don't fail to make some of "H. R.'s" favorite pickles and choice preserves, recipes for which are given on this page.

It's Time to Talk of Pickles *and* Preserves

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

PICKLING is preserving fruit or vegetables with salt water or vinegar. They may be whole or in pieces, sweet, sour or spiced in any variety of combinations.

Vegetables are scrubbed and if too large are chopped or cut into smaller pieces. Vegetables usually are soaked in salt water, which draws water from the tissues and makes the vegetable more crisp and firm, after which it is better prepared to absorb the pickle solution. Fruits do not require this preliminary soaking in salt. The standard method of curing cucumbers in a salt solution for several weeks and then heating it in the vinegar pickle gives the finest texture and flavor. Dill pickles, also a cured product, have a unique flavor because of the process and the dill which is added for flavoring. Both processes of curing require some weeks, and since I have described them in detail many times on these pages, I am giving you here recipes which belong in the quick method group.

In making any pickle it is well to bear in mind these few facts: (1) use porcelain-lined granite-wear or aluminum kettles for cooking pickles, and a granite or wooden spoon for stirring or lifting them; (2) too much salt toughens and shrivels the vegetable; (3) too strong vinegar may bleach or cause the vegetable to soften after it is pickled; (4) best results are obtained if pickles are sealed in glass or stone jars.

"H. R.'s." FAVORITE PICKLES

Tomato Barbecue Sauce

1 quart sliced onions
6 red peppers
6 green peppers
3 quarts tomatoes
1 tablespoon salt
½ teaspoon pepper

Strain seeds from tomatoes, add all ingredients; cook over low heat until thick. Seal. This is fine with meats or to pep up bland dishes.

Green Tomato Pickles

1 peck green tomatoes (sliced)
5 green peppers (sliced)
5 large onions (chopped)
1 tablespoon allspice and cloves
1 teaspoon white pepper
1 cup salt
2 red peppers (sliced)
3 cups brown sugar

Soak tomatoes in 2 quarts water with the cup of salt. Drain, add vinegar to barely cover, then rest of ingredients. Cook until just tender. Seal hot.

Grandmother's Pickled String Beans

Cook string beans until tender in boiling, salted water. Pack in jars, add 1 bay leaf and a teaspoon celery seed to each quart jar. Fill jar with a mixture made by heating equal parts strong vinegar and water.

Lazy Day Pickles

Fill sterilized jar with sliced, medium cucumbers. In top put 1 teaspoon whole mixed spices, a tiny onion and 3 tablespoons sugar. Pour over boiling vinegar to cover. Seal. Good in 2 weeks and *so* easy.

Baked Sweet Apple Pickles

7 lbs. pared, quartered sweet apples
3 lbs. brown sugar
1 quart vinegar
1 teaspoon whole cloves
1 oz. stick cinnamon

Place apples in crock, add other ingredients well mixed and bake 1 hour at 350°. Remove to sterilized jars and seal.

PRESERVES

Preserves are fruits in which the tissues have absorbed a heavy sugar syrup until they are filled with it instead of with water. A good preserved fruit is plump, tender, sweet, bright in color, clear and sparkling. Hard fruits such as pears, under-ripe peaches, sweet apples, quinces, watermelon rind and citron need to be cooked in water until tender before putting them into the heavy syrup. The tender fruits, cherries, ripe peaches or berries, may be placed at once in the heavy syrup. Rapid cooking preserves flavor and color, whereas too long cooking gives a dark, stiff product.

The usual amount of sugar used in preserves is ¾ lb. sugar and ¾ cup water to each lb. of fruit. Tart fruits, such as gooseberries, require equal weights of sugar and fruit. Usually, dissolve the sugar in the water and boil syrup for five or ten minutes before adding the fruit. If a very rich preserve is to be made, the syrup may be boiled until it spins a thread before adding the fruit.

The best method of keeping preserves is to seal them in hot, clean jars. Some people go so far as to steam the jars of preserves in boiling water for 10 min. as a special precaution against molds. All jars, rubbers, spoons and utensils used in handling the preserves should be sterilized in boiling water.

Cherry Preserves

2 lbs. sour cherries, weighed after stoning
1½ lbs. sugar

Add the sugar to the stoned cherries and bring quickly to the boiling point. Cook rapidly until the fruit is clear, skimming as necessary. Pour at once into clean, hot jars and seal.

Quince Preserves

3 cups water
3 quarts sugar
4 quarts prepared fruit

Scrub quinces, wash, pare, core and quarter. Save all the good parings and cores for jelly. Measure the prepared fruit, put in preserving kettle, cover with cold water and cook until tender, then skim out and drain. Save the water to cook with the parings, cores and gnarly fruit for jelly. Make a syrup of the sugar and water and boil for 5 min. Add the drained, cooked fruit and cook rapidly until fruit is clear. Seal in hot, clean glasses. Quinces may be mixed with an equal quantity of sweet apples or pears.

Berry Preserves

3 lbs. sugar
4 lbs. berries

Pick over, wash and hull the berries. Add the sugar to the berries and heat gently until the sugar dissolves and the juice is drawn from the berries. Cook rapidly until the fruit is plump and transparent and the syrup thick. Pack carefully into clean, hot jars and seal. This method is good for all berries except blackberries, which because of hard seeds may be objectionable.

SOME OF "H. R's. CHOICE PRESERVES

Peach Perfection

5 lbs. sliced peaches
4 lbs. sugar
1 lb. seedless raisins
½ lb. chopped nuts
Juice and rind 2 oranges

Mix all ingredients together, simmer for 45 minutes. Seal in sterilized jars.

Streamlined Apple Butter

2 gallons cider
1 lb. brown sugar
6 quarts pared, sweet apples
1 teaspoon cinnamon (more spices if liked)

Cook cider down ½ in volume, add apples and sugar; cook until thick and of the consistency of apple butter. Add spices and seal.

Blackberry-Apple Jam

6 quarts blackberries
2 quarts white sugar
3 quarts sliced apples

Crush together, add sugar and cook gently for 40 minutes. Seal hot.

Apricot and Quince Marmalade

2 quarts sliced apricots
3 lbs. sugar
1 quart diced quinces

Mix well, start over slow fire and cook in own juices for 1 hour. Seal.

Pickled Prunes

4 pounds prunes
2 pounds sugar
2 cups vinegar
1 tablespoon stick cinnamon
1 tablespoon whole cloves
1 tiny red pepper

Simmer all ingredients together until prunes are just tender. Seal at once in sterilized jars. Excellent with cold meat or game.

Mother's Raspberry Preserve

Select freshly picked red or purple raspberries, discarding all soft or under ripe fruit. Weigh accurately, allow 1⅓ weight of sugar for berries, that is, 1 lb. berries to 1⅓ lbs. sugar. Crush very thoroughly, mix in sugar well. Let set 12 hours, stir again. Seal in hot sterilized jars. Wonderful in winter shortcakes, on hot biscuits, or as a layer or roll jelly cake filling.

Pear Gold

8 pounds pears
4 pounds sugar
1 No. 2 can crushed pineapple

Cook pears until soft in a little water, add sugar and pineapple. Cook gently until thick and clear.



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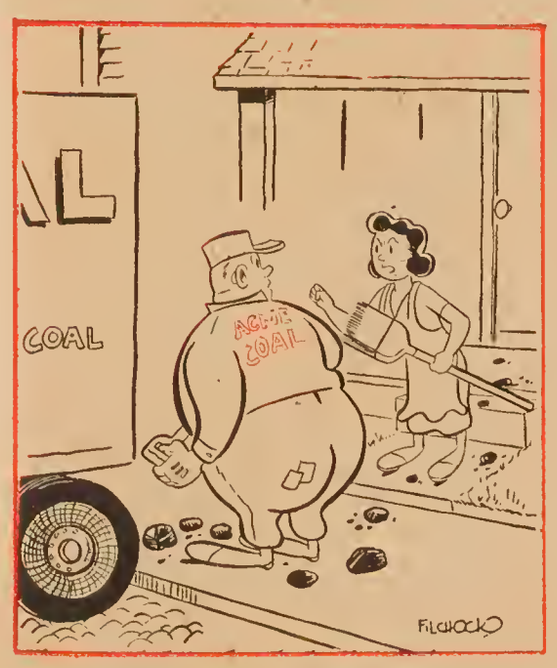
EVERY wardrobe nowadays needs playclothes, no matter whether the wearer be mother or daughter. Seersucker, piques, broadcloths, chambrays, percales and ginghams are sturdy and colorful.

And there is no reason why housedresses should not be colorful too. Get materials most becoming to your own coloring and patterned according to your own size, and be as well dressed at home as on the street.

PINAFORE PLAYDRESS PATTERN No. 3354 is much the vogue and may be worn with or without the blouse. The cute bonnet pattern is included. Pattern sizes are 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 1½ yards of 35-inch material for blouse; 4⅛ yards 39-inch fabric, ⅜ yard contrasting, 1¾ yards ruffling, ⅜ yard 27-inch crinoline, for bonnet and pinafore.

MORNING FROCK PATTERN No. 3127 is simplicity itself to make and is styled for all sizes from 16 to 50. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yards of 39-inch material, ½ yard contrasting.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our Summer Fashion Catalog.



"Go; and never darken my door again."

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Garden is a Refuge

EVEN though there is constant battle in the garden against pests and disease, wind and weather, it remains almost our one refuge from the bombardment of war talk and war news which is all about us as long as we are near the radio or with people. Therefore at this time when all of us need some spot where we can get in touch with normal life once more, the garden becomes more important than ever.

In the garden, familiar laws operate as we have become accustomed to expect them to do; plants respond to right amounts of moisture, food and sunshine, and go ahead performing happily just as they have always done. The fact that everything in the world that we thought was secure, right and just seems to be completely reversed, does not affect the behavior of our plant friends. They may be trying enough it is true, but we can nearly always find the reason why. It is usually in proportion to neglect—this is a natural consequence which we can see as normal cause and effect. On the other hand these same plants respond gratefully to intelligence and care. This simple and obvious behavior has a very wholesome effect upon me when I retreat to the garden for a few minutes away from the turbulence of what now constitutes everyday living. It is comforting to know that in the garden at least I can find the right answer to a given problem.

The answer may not come until next season; for instance I hope my peonies will bear larger flowers next year because I have followed a well-known rule of leaving a leaf or two on each stalk and of not cutting away all stalks on any one plant. The leaves manufacture next year's flower supply and, as is the case with bulbs, no foliage left there means no flowers next year. When cutting gladioli it is well to bear this in mind and let a few leaves remain.

As soon as chrysanthemum buds form, some may be pinched off in order that those remaining may make larger blossoms. Removing buds at the sides leaves the remaining terminal bud which normally opens first. However, if the terminal bud is pinched out, leaving the laterals, the blossoms will come later. This is one way of prolonging the blooming season.

If the first trusses to bloom on the phlox are cut off when faded, there will be a later crop of laterals. This serves another excellent purpose in that it prevents seeds forming and falling into the borders. Phlox seedlings are rarely true to color, hence it is better to keep them from coming up in the borders where they may crowd out the finer and less vigorous hybrids. Seeds should not be allowed to form on any of the plants, since making seed is the hardest work a plant is called upon to do. It seems wiser to conserve the strength of the plant for further blooming and to buy one's seeds from companies who grow them scientifically and true to name.

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Watch Mrs. Tillou demonstrate to her neighbors how Certo saves time, money and work!





1. "There's no excuse for jam or jelly failure nowadays," says Mrs. Tillou. "With Certo, any woman can make *perfect* jelly and jam from any fruit she sets her hand to—even hard-to-jell fruits like strawberries and pineapple. And jams and jellies made with Certo have just the right texture, too!

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3. "11 glasses instead of 7—and all from only 4 cups of juice! You can see for yourself that Certo gives you actually half again more jam or jelly. For due to that short boil, no costly fruit juices boil off in steam.

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Bees *and* Bears

By C. A. STEPHENS

IN THE MONTH of September many years ago, the writer and another young man, whom we called Thad, began "lining" bees. We suspected that a number of swarms had located their nests in a large forest to the southwest of the town in which we resided.

The land of this township had been but recently cleared up, and there were an abundance of wild flowers and flowering trees. Such a region is favorable for honey-bees. A number of the farmers kept them, and many swarms had, from time to time, flown into the woods and found homes for themselves in hollow trees. Sometimes these "wild" swarms would return to the farms to rob the hives of their old neighbors.

Thad and I believed that at least some of these forest bees held great stores of honey. To find these storehouses and to capture the stores of sweets was the purpose my friend and I (then young fellows of seventeen and eighteen years of age) had in "lining" the wild bees.

Bees, on setting forth from their nests in search of honey flowers, take a roundabout route, flitting here and there as they happen to spy a flower. But when they have collected as large a load of sweets as they can carry, they rise in the air and fly homeward in a straight line. From this habit originated the phrase "bee-line", used to describe a direct course. In order to take advantage of this habit, we provided ourselves with several pounds of honey and a dish containing a little fine wheat flour. Going some distance from the hives of tame bees, we spread a little of the honey on a clean board. Setting it up in a conspicuous place, we scattered about it bunches of bright-colored flowers, in order to make it more attractive to passing bees.

Having set our trap one morning, we left it till afternoon. On visiting it about three o'clock, we found a dozen of busy bees loading themselves. While they were thus engaged, we gently dusted them with the flour, whitening their backs, so that we might again recognize them.

As soon as they had loaded themselves, they flew off, and we observed that while some took the direction of the farm houses, where the hives were, others made directly for the forest. Noting, as clearly as we could, the course of the forest bees, we followed them. At the distance of a quarter of a mile from our first honey-board, we set up a second one.

After visiting their nests in the woods and unloading, the bees, without losing a minute, again started in a straight course for the first honey-board. But in passing over the second board, first one bee and then another, seeing or scenting the honey, would settle on it. We noticed that most of these bees had their backs floured, and from this circumstance we knew we were in line of a particular swarm in the woods.

By setting up a number of honey-boards, we were able to trace the bees to the borders of the forest; then, by sighting back, we could almost lay out the direct course to their nest. Following this course through the woods by the aid of a compass, we were tolerably certain of arriving at their tree, whether it were near or far off.

In following the course, we would carefully examine the large trees as we passed on, listening for the steady hum which, during the working season, indicates a bee-tree, and often knocking on the trunks to draw the bees out.

I remember the first nest we found, and the odd adventure Thad had with it.

In following the "line" of certain bees for nearly two miles into the woods, we came out on the shore of a large pond, called Overset Pond, from a high crag which overhung the water on the other side. Sighting across the pond, we were about going round to take up our course on the other shore, when it occurred to Thad to go out on a little point near by which projected into the water.

In a moment I heard him shouting, "Here it is! Here's their tree!"

Sure enough, the swarm we were tracing was in a great swamp elm which, at the extreme end of the point, leaned over the pond. It was a very large tree, being fully four feet in diameter, and without a limb for thirty-five or forty feet up its trunk. It seemed very old, and was somewhat decayed.

Thad had heard the deep hum of the swarm inside, and we could see the bees go out and in through a woodpecker's hole in the trunk on the pond side, some four or five feet above the first limb. A rap with an axe on the trunk not only indicated that the tree was hollow, but sent out numbers of angry bees buzzing hither and thither.

"But how are we going to get 'em?" asked Thad. "If we cut down the tree, it will fall into the water and spoil all the honey."

It was not an easy matter to manage. We thought over various plans. Thad cut through the hollow part at the base, but no bees came out. It was a dark hole, smelling of rot, though we saw that now and then honey, mixed with black dirt, dripped into it.

We judged that a mass of old comb filled the upper part of the trunk, above which mass the bees had their storehouse of honey. Thad thought that if, by plugging up the woodpecker's hole, we could imprison the bees. Then by cutting into the trunk a few feet lower down, might take out most of the honey.

I did not think this a very good plan, but neither of us could hit upon a better. It was necessary to choose a time when all the bees should be in the tree, or they would make it "hot" for whoever tried to stop the hole to their nest. So we went home and waited for a wet day.

On the following Tuesday it poured, but we set off, carrying an axe, two milk pails and a long clothes line. After a wet walk, we arrived at the bee-tree.

Thad tied a number of loops in the line, and knotting a stone in its end, threw it over the limb beneath the bee-hole. It was a large limb, being quite a foot thick. Fastening the ends of the line to the ground, he proceeded to climb up by his loops, with the axe slung on his back and a great wad of newspaper in his pocket, with which to stop the hole.

The rain kept the bees in their hive. Thad climbed up without seeming to disturb them much, though I could hear inside now and then a low hum as his feet hit against the hollow trunk. But he got on the limb without exciting any of them to come forth, and adroitly pushing in his paper wad, completely stopped the hole.

"All right!" he sang out to me. "I've got 'em — snug as a bug in the rug!"

Striding the great limb, he unslung his axe and began to cut into the trunk about five feet below the bee-hole.

The first stroke of the axe roused the bees. They began to roar inside, and with each succeeding blow, they buzzed and roared all the louder. It was an immense swarm.

"If they should get out, they'd riddle you, Thad," I said to him.

"Yes — but they can't get out," Thad coolly replied.

"I've got most through to the honey," he called out to me a few minutes later. "Be ready to haul up a pail."

But the jar made by the axe blows had another effect besides stirring up the bees — one which Thad did not expect. It loosened the paper wad. All at once it fell out and came tumbling down. Out poured the bees by the quart, and fell upon Thad with drawn stingers.

I had untied one end of the line and was hauling up the pail, thus cutting off Thad's escape to the ground. He dropped the axe and scrambled out on the great limb as the maddened insects stung him, screaming:

"Oh!-oh-h-h-h! Murderation! Gracious me!"

The air was black with angry bees buzzing all round him. He was in a terrible "fix."

"They'll sting me to death!" he screeched, as he scrambled to the end of the limb, about fifteen or twenty feet from the trunk.

Beneath him was the water, five or six feet deep, with a soft, muddy bottom. Thad knew that as well as I did; but it was death to stay on the limb.

Swinging down from the boughs, which bended under his weight, he hung a moment, his feet dangling twenty-eight or thirty feet above the pond —then he dropped!

I remember just how he looked as he came down, the bees darting at his head!

He hit the water with a great splash and, fortunately, his feet struck on a sunken log, and that saved him from sticking in the mud. I ran into the water, and catching hold of his hand, drew him out, receiving a few stings myself. Then we ran to cover in the bushes.

Thad had been stung in not less than thirty places, so he said; and the looks of his face and hands justified his statement. He was sick for a day or two afterwards.

We did not again disturb those bees for several weeks, waiting until November. When the pond was frozen over, we felled the tree on the ice. The bees were then enjoying their winter's sleep. They did not molest us, and we secured the honey without difficulty. I think it was twenty-three pounds of clear honey we took from the tree, besides an inferior lot, mixed with old comb and dirt.

That fall we "lined" six swarms of bees, all of which were in large, hollow trees that had to be felled.

After felling the trees and the bees had quieted down, we disposed of them by heaping a mass of dry bark and boughs about the holes to their nests and setting it on fire. The insects, driven out by the heat and smoke, would dart into the blaze, and in a moment singe off their wings.

We met with another rough adventure at the fifth tree. It was a large beech, an old tree, little better than a stub. The bees were located near the top, going out and coming in through three holes made by "yellow hammers," which had once built their nests in the inside. It was in an odd place, located among great rocks, and surrounded by hemlock thickets.

After destroying the bees, we split

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



IN HARVEST days, when weather's hot, there ain't a thing that hits the spot like sittin' peaceful in the shade to quaff a jug of lemonade. I'm always fearful that I'll get myself warmed up and overhet, a feller's constitution is a thing he can't replace, gee whiz, so when the sun is boilin' down and raisin' blisters on your crown it pays to rest a while and stop, and not work till you nearly drop. Humidity instead of heat it is that gits a feller beat, so neighbor says; and yet, by gee, humidity inside of me is what I need and so I glug the lemonade from out of the jug.

Some day when wind is in the north why maybe I will sally forth and do my work, but when it's hot I'd rather seek a shady spot where I can fan myself and sit; a feller can't do ev'ry bit of work in one lifetime or two, and so I say the thing to do is take it easy when the heat would cook you like a piece of meat, unless you use your common sense, and seek a tree beside the fence where you can sit a while and doze while chiggers nibble at your toes. I don't believe in this here blitz, I take my time at workin', it's lots easier to meditate and if I don't accumulate a lot of wealth to leave my wife, I git some pleasure out of life.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Moving Finger Writes

A pencil has a clever way
To make amends for its mistakes.
A bit of rubber on one end
Erases every slip it makes.

How fine if people were equipped
To thus correct the wrongs they do.
For errors on our Page of Life
We humans need erasers too.

—Mary E. Linton,
2525 Benton Blvd.,
Kansas City, Mo.

the log open and filled two pails with comb without taking half of the honey. As we had only these two pails, we went home with our load and, after dinner, returned for the rest of the honey.

But during our absence another party had found the honey. Going in through the hemlocks, we found ourselves face to face with an old she-bear and her two cubs, helping themselves most greedily to the luscious comb.

It was as funny a sight as I ever witnessed. The old bear had taken out great pieces of comb and given a portion to each of the cubs. They were eating with a relish and licking their little mouths with delight. The old bear having, as a good mother, provided for her family, was eating greedily out of the cleft log, like a hog out of a trough.

Nevertheless, funny as it appeared, it was a sight we did not enjoy. Thad was a step or two in advance as we went through the hemlocks.

"Gracious!" he exclaimed, starting back. "See there now! I say, that's nice, ain't it?"

Catching sight of us at the same instant, the old bear left her feast, drew herself up, and turning her head to one side, as a bear will, gave a low growl, which plainly said she was ready to dispute our title to the honey.

She was, by all odds, the poorest, scrawniest old creature I ever saw. Her hair was rough and rusty; her hip bones stuck up; and there were great bare spots on her sides and flanks.

Though we did not have a weapon, we were determined not to give up that honey without at least one tussle for it.

"Get stones," said Thad. "I guess we can drive her off."

Setting down our pails, we picked up stones and pelted the bear, shouting and hooting at the same time. The cubs ran whimpering behind their mother, but she would not budge from the honey. Backing off a few steps, she made the woods resound with her savage growls, especially when we happened to hit her with a large stone. We threw all the stones we could pick up, but the old brute held her ground.

"Well, now, I'm not going to be beaten by any such looking old beast as that!" cried Thad, who by this time was greatly excited. "Cut some clubs, and let's see what we can do in closer quarters."

We cut two maple sticks, each as thick as a man's wrist, and three and a half or four feet long.

"Now you go up behind her," said Thad, "and I'll go up in front, and we'll see if we can't drive her off."

The bear snarled and showed her teeth, and as Thad came nearer, rose on her hind legs. Swinging his club with both hands, my friend dealt a heavy blow, but catching it on her paw, the old beast sent the stick flying a dozen feet in the air.

She would have got hold of Thad if I had not run up and struck her such a blow from behind that she measured her length on the ground. But she was up again in an instant. The cubs scampered.

Again seizing his stick, Thad rushed in for a second blow. The bear had turned on me, and this time Thad knocked her flat with a tremendous stroke on the head.

We could knock the creature down, but she would jump up before either of us could get in a second blow. We certainly knocked her over not less than ten or a dozen times, but we couldn't kill the creature—at least with those sticks.

At last she was sick of the battle and "mogged" off. We were quite willing to let her retreat, for we were both completely tired out.

If the old creature had fought much longer, we should have had to give up both the fight and the honey; and we might as well have given up the honey, for she had made a shocking mess of it.

Giving

By Anne Murry Movius.

The joys I sought
Along the way
Passed me by
From day to day.

The joys I gave
O'erflowing measure
Are mine to hold
And mine to treasure.

Good Books to Read

MALLY, THE STORY OF A DOG,
Russell R. Cockburn.

The author is a well-known lecturer, author and sportsman. In boyhood he played hookey on every possible occasion, and has had all kinds of opportunities to study at close hand the lives of wolves, bear, elk, moose, and other game. So no one is better qualified to write Mally's story — Mally, a pure white husky, leader of a team of white huskies. Interwoven with the story is a realistic picture of life on the northern frontier.—The Macmillan Company, Toronto, Canada. $2.50.

Good Movies to See

LITTLE ORVIE. An exciting story of "puppy love"—the love of a boy for his dog. Orvie has an awful time selling his folks on the idea that he should have a dog, but he does get his dog in the end—in fact, a lot of dogs. Loaded with laughs.

Personal Problems

Height Isn't So Important

Dear Lucile: I have been going with a young man for about five months. He is one of the finest young men that a girl could wish for. Everything would be fine if it wasn't for one thing that bothers me very much, and that is that I am four inches taller than he.

I wear low-heeled shoes, but I'm still four inches taller, shoes and all. I just don't know what to do. Don't you think it would be rather foolish to quit him on account of that? I know it would hurt him terribly if I did.

Is it anything very much out of the ordinary, I being so much taller than him? I feel somewhat out of place when we are in public, just because of that.—*The Tallest.*

Does it make you feel any better to tell you that in three of the very happiest married couples I know the wife is a full head taller than her husband? I don't think height makes any difference, but if you're extremely sensitive about it, you might be unhappy, or hurt the feelings of your husband (if you married this young man) by showing your feelings.

You'll have to decide to be sensible about it, and let his good qualities so far overshadow his lack of four inches that you won't even think about it, or give him up now before the attachment between you grows deeper.

* * *

Wait Awhile

Dear Lucile: I have a boy friend that I love very much and he loves me, but he is awfully jealous of me.

If I dance with someone he doesn't like he gets angry. He asked me to give snubby answers when boys ask me for a dance, but I said I wouldn't do it, and then he thinks I like them better than I do him.

I am eighteen and he is twenty-two. We go to dances and always have a good time. He is a good manager and a hard worker. We both have lots of friends. Next year he wants me to be his wife. Do you think we should marry? What can I do about his jealousy?—*Jean.*

Since both you and this young man, who seems to be quite jealous of you, are still very young it might be the best plan to wait a couple of years before considering yourself engaged and see if you cannot adjust yourselves to each other better in that length of time.

As long as you are not formally engaged I can see no reason why you should snub any of your boy friends who may out of politeness to you ask you for a dance, but if you become engaged to this young man the chances are that the other boys will understand his feelings and help you to carry them out as much as possible.

* * *

Bride Provides Linens

Dear Lucile: I am engaged to be married to a young fellow with a good income. Should I buy toweling, pillow tubing, etc., or should I let him buy them? —*Isabel.*

No matter how well off your fiance may be, you should provide your own linens, if at all able. The girl or her parents should stand this expense. If neither are able, the young man may assume it, but it is an accepted obligation on the part of the bride.

* * *

Girl Speaks First

Dear Lucile: When I am walking down the street and meet a fellow I know, who should say "hello" first, I or the fellow? —*Wondering.*

When a girl meets a boy she knows on the street or in any public place, she should speak to him first.



"—And I hope I never, never see that husband of mine again, mother—did he 'phone?"

Americanisms Defined

Don't read this until you have read "Test Your Americanisms" on Page 4.

1. Stupid — Blockhead.
2. To throw.
3. Out of temper.
4. A closet.
5. A careless, slatternly woman.
6. Talk too much.
7. Threshold of door.
8. Commonsense combined with energy.
9. To speak forcibly and with little sense.
10. Short space of time.
11. Not in good condition.
12. Soft-spoken; afraid to use one's mind or to use plain terms.
13. To imagine one has discovered something wonderful which in fact does not exist.
14. Moderately; fairly.
15. Idle talk; talk intended to wheedle.
16. Cross; ill-tempered.
17. Make angry.
18. Uproar.
19. No brains.
20. Uncertain.

American Agriculturist is more than a farm paper. It is an institution which serves agriculture in many ways. For a report of some of the things it has done, turn to page 5.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

THIS is written on the eve of the Democratic convention in Chicago. By the time you read it you will know who the candidate of the Democratic Party is for the Presidency of the United States.

This is to record that I personally don't much care who it is. I make this statement because I have somehow arrived at the opinion that whether President Roosevelt is re-elected or another Democrat placed in the presidency, or, as seems quite likely at this writing, the White House is manned by Willkie, the course of this country, as far as its foreign policy is concerned, will not be materially affected.

I am of the opinion that the leaders of both parties have the same conception of what foreign policy is best for this country. As a result, they are going to have a hard time to pick an argument.

To implement its foreign policy, I believe this country will re-arm. ***This is going to be an expensive irritating process which over the long pull will only be accomplished at the expense of our standard of living.***

For an inevitable lower standard of living we have Mr. Hitler and Mr. Mussolini to thank.

With no serious difference between the two major parties on foreign policy and rearmament, whatever political campaign develops will have to be fought out on domestic issues. These are important, but in the midst of a world war cannot be sufficiently dramatized to catch the public attention.

The inevitable result is going to be a campaign this fall between the "ins" and the "outs". Take your pick, but don't expect to go back to the conditions of the twenties whatever the outcome.

* * *

Farm Notes

I have previously reported that our ten acres of winter barley this year is a pretty poor crop. This barley, some of you may remember, is a barbless strain of winter barley, which has done very well in the Virginias and which I am trying out.

I switched to it because, while for several years we have had pretty fair crops of the so-called "Polish" barley, all the boys on the farm are very much set against this strain because the straw is so weak and because the awns are armed with such wicked barbs.

As yet, I have not seen a strain of winter barley which is satisfactory for hardiness, yield, strength of straw, and freedom from barbed awns. When the plant breeder develops a strain which combines these qualities, he will make a contribution to Northeastern agriculture.

* * *

This year we have bought less than fifty dollars worth of phosphoric acid for perhaps six or seven hundred tons of grass silage. We have gotten around the purchasing of both phosphoric acid and molasses by mixing in winter grain in the dough stage when the hay we made into silage had a heavy percentage of legumes.

I feel that we can do this with safety *where dairymen, particularly those making market milk, would have to be much more careful.* If we run into some strong smelling silage it won't make too much difference to our dry dairy stock and our beef cattle; whereas a dairyman might be in serious difficulties and have his milk refused by the milk plant.

There is one kick, however, which will be registered if our silage smells strong. It will be made by the women of the house and, of course, it will be very effective. As a matter of fact, the most reliable test I know of for grass silage is a woman's sense of smell. If you can feed grass silage and then come up to the house and eat breakfast with your wife without her sniffing, you can rest assured that you are feeding a prime article.

* * *

We have quite a bunch of hay yet to cut, despite the amount we have made into grass silage. As a result our one hundred and twenty-five acres of small grain is bearing down on us pretty hard. Harvesting it with weather such as we have been having looks like quite a job.

We own a small combine and last year cut about half of our grain with it and about half with a rented reaper and binder. This grain we threshed ourselves, using a rented threshing machine from which we ran the straw into a chopper and blew it into the barn loft.

This season we have done considerable figuring on whether to combine all our grain or to reap and thresh part of it. We need every pound of straw we can save and there is no question but what combining wastes straw. We also had a lot of voluntary re-seeding on our combined pieces last fall, which makes it look as though we wasted considerable grain.

Largely due to the fact that the weather is so uncertain this year and that we may have to start grain harvest before we get through with our first cutting of hay, we have decided to rely on the combine entirely.

John, our youngest boy, will operate it. He has been down in New Mexico with his brother Howard where he has already cut quite a lot of grain, so that when he arrives at Sunnygables he should be well hardened into the job.

* * *

Incidentally, I am going to try out what may appear to be a fool stunt, looking toward next summer's crop of hay for silage. I am going to examine the ground of a certain winter wheat field very carefully after the combine has passed over it, and if there isn't quite a sprinkling of kernels in the straw, I am going to see to it that there is, so that I can get a volunteer crop of winter wheat in the new seeding on this field and thus, I hope, grow a mixed crop which will make good grass silage without adding either molasses or phosphoric acid.

The reason I am trying out this scheme is because I know that the volunteer grain which came up in this year's new seedings increased the yield per acre and theoretically gave us right off the ground a perfect mixture for grass silage.

* * *

In February we started twelve hundred Leghorn chickens. Our records show that we lost substantially on the broilers, and this fact, combined with the high fuel cost for keeping the birds warm early this spring, make the pullets the most expensive birds we have ever raised. On the other side of the ledger, they seem to be the best birds we have ever produced.

On the first sort, five hundred were put into the laying house. They have been in two weeks, are quiet and contented, and only one has died. They are now laying about fifty per cent. Of the hundred birds left on the range, sixty or seventy will be good enough to take into the laying house, which means five hundred and seventy good birds at least out of a few less than six hundred pullets.

To fill up our laying pens we have four hundred more Leghorn pullets growing, and approximately two thousand Red-Rock crossbred pullets. These latter pullets should be well matured by Thanksgiving time, or even before. We are not committing ourselves to putting them into the laying pens even though they may be vacant, but will cheerfully sell them for meat if at any time they show us a real profit on their raising cost.

Incidentally, these crossbred pullets will be raised on a specially seeded three-acre poultry range. This range was laid down this spring, and although the grass and clover made a slow start, it now literally covers the range as thick as the hair on a dog. Because of the abundance of tender grass and clover available to these fall crossbred pullets we hope to raise them on a lower protein, less expensive feed than we would otherwise give them, and less of it.

As we always do, we are chopping about half of the dry hay we cut. We have never been able to get our nerve up to the point of chopping all our dry hay, because to do so means that on some days we would put several feet of it into a mow within a few hours. What we like to do is to chop a few loads each day and gradually build up the pile. The above applies to first-cutting hay.

Because we need to get it into a place in the barn which can only be reached by blowing it there, we chop all our second-cutting hay. All of this hay, however, we cure in the cock. There is no finer feed on a farm than chopped, cock-cured, second-cutting clover or alfalfa.

* * *

The spayed Hereford heifer we are fattening for family use this fall is developing into a very sleek and good looking beef animal. While she still continues to grow, the twenty-two pounds of fattening ration she is putting away a day are beginning to broaden her out and make her look more like a fattening steer every day.

Down Mexico Way

By H. E. BABCOCK, Jr.

July 4, 1940.

AS YOU KNOW from the last issue of Kernels, Screenings & Chaff, Dad was here for a visit last week, bringing with him my brother John, who at the present time is celebrating the Fourth piloting the combine around our one hundred-acre oat field. We are breaking him in for the ten, twenty and thirty-acre fields which he will be called upon soon to combine at home.

It seems as if this column has largely been given over to the unusual rains which we have been having. Everybody here has given me credit for bringing them from the East, so I in turn will give Dad the credit for the three and one-half inch rain which came the night he left for Ithaca. As usual, the rain was greatly appreciated even though it caught us with about thirty tons of hay in the windrow. We have been fortunate in getting all of it in in the best shape possible after such a wetting.

The pressure was naturally let off the irrigating which we were pushing as fast as possible to get everything watered before it was injured by dryness. However, we are now forced by the need for cultivation. As a rule we keep irrigated only far enough ahead of the cultivators so that they can keep the moisture mulched in. The rain upset this whole plan and left us with two hundred and thirty acres of cotton, and ninety-five acres of wheatland maize in need of immediate cultivation. Since Monday morning the three four-horse teams have cultivated all of the maize and about twenty acres of cotton, and one team has stopped cultivating long enough to harrow fifty acres of maize just out of the ground.

Our one-hundred-acre oat field has ripened so rapidly and evenly that we have put two crews on the combine. Johnny and one man run from six A.M. until four P. M., at which time another crew takes over to run from then until the dew stops them, generally about one in the morning. At this rate we are combining an average of fifteen acres a day, despite the heavy infestation of Johnson grass which forces us to run at the slowest speed except for several hours each afternoon. This field will be pastured by our farm flock of four hundred and fifty ewes and lambs. Although the field has been seeded to sweet clover, the sheep will hunt out all of the Johnson grass before eating the clover. This will have the same effect on the Johnson grass as the geese, causing it eventually to starve at its roots.

It has been customary in previous years for farmers in this irrigated section to contract for their feeder lambs from outlying ranchers in June. This year, however, relatively few lambs have been bought as yet, most of the contracts running at seven cents. Everybody seems to be afraid to make a move now, and it seems at the present time as if even a seven-cent lamb would be a gamble. It is customary to pay the contract price for all lambs over forty-three pounds in weight and free from body wrinkles. Those cut back as being below weight or wrinkly go for a cent less. The above-average rains to date may suddenly change the whole lamb buying picture for it will mean cheaper feed costs for the farmer, and a better lamb for the rancher, a combination which should allow us to feed on a narrower margin.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

An Old Story

A few years ago I had to be at home with my parents most of the time. As I wanted to get a little pin money, I answered an advertisement for ladies to do fancy work at home. I had done this type of work for some time and sold quite a lot of embroidered, hemstitched and crocheted work. I knew that I had expereince enough to do such work.

I received an answer from the company, saying if I would send $1, they would send a sample of the work to be done; and that when I had done enough to amount to $3, they would return the $1 I had deposited. I sent the $1, received five cotton handkerchiefs and the thread with which to work them. I was to do one and send it to be inspected. I sent it and received word back that it was not embroidered very well and that in doing the hemstitching I did not do the corners well. They could allow only 1½c for it.

I had done my best in working it, so I worked the rest of the handkerchiefs and used them. I suppose the company used the $1 as I never heard from them again. That was experience enough for me. I no longer answer such advertisements.—*Miss A. P., New York.*

* * *

Warning On Bad Checks

Warning against worthless checks offered to farmers by truck-buyers comes from H. A. Spilman of the Massachusetts Agricultural Marketing Service. It is a good business practice to investigate all checks on out-of-state banks tendered by truckers, he says, even though the truck is licensed under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act.

"Investigating suspicious checks is a comparatively simple matter," Mr. Spilman points out. "The honest trucker will not object when he is asked to obtain the money by telegraph. And it is to the advantage of the farmer or dealer to pay for the telegram in order to be sure of payment. If the trucker is reluctant to wire for the money, it is a good indication that he has no money in the bank.

Under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, any person handling one ton or more of produce in interstate or foreign commerce is a "dealer" and is required to be licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Most out-of-state truckers come under this definition and are subject to the penalties prescribed in the act.—*W. E. Piper.*

* * *

Short Weight for Chickens

"A few days ago two men with a truck and chicken crates came to my house. My wife was alone, and sold them 33 Leghorns which should have weighed around four or five pounds apiece. They only paid her for 70½ lbs. They set the scales, and she didn't realize what they had done until they had gone. She called a State Trooper and reported it. The license plate was white with black figures. The men were Italians or Jewish, and one had a "hack" in his voice which was quite noticeable. We may not get what is due us, but I hope you will print this to protect someone else. I know I have profited from reading your Service Bureau column. It is a shame that the public has to get such treatment."—*H. H.*

It is difficult to see how 33 hens could give a net weight of only 70½ lbs. Added to that is the known fact that some buyers are quite willing to resort to trickery if they can get away with it. If a man answering this description should call on you, it certainly would appear wise to proceed cautiously if at all, to *take the license number of the car,* and, if any suspicious circumstances should develop, to notify your State Troopers.

* * *

Stove Tinkers

"The other day a man representing the ——— Company stopped at our house to repair stoves. He said it would cost me only for the material, which was $3.62 a pound. The material was supposed to be ground steel, guaranteed for twenty years. As my stove needed repairing, I let him do it. It took 2½ pounds of material costing me $9.05, which was a total loss.

"I thought you might like to advertise this in your paper as this man plans to travel around the entire United States doing this work. He claims to have been born in Rutland, Vermont, is dark complexioned, of medium height and weighs about 140 pounds."

To the best of our knowledge, none of the large mail order houses have men out doing this kind of work. In fact we have had many complaints about men who have represented themselves to be working for stove companies and the results have always been unsatisfactory to our subscribers.

Cattle Dealers License

In New York State the law requiring the licensing of cattle dealers has been amended. Any person, other than a farmer, buying or handling more than fifty head of cattle a year, must secure a license from the State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany.

If any of our readers know the whereabouts of Franklin E. Northroup, formerly of Tully, New York, we would appreciate hearing from them. Mr. Northroup is 55 years of age, weighs about 150 pounds, has brown hair streaked with gray, brown eyes, and is 5 feet 5 inches tall. Is smooth-shaven with a scar on left side of face.

* * *

Mother, 40, with 4 boys, ages 15, 14, 11 and 7, would like home on farm in exchange for services of herself and 2 oldest boys. Willing to pay $30 per month towards board. Can give references. Mrs. J. C. M., care *American Agriculturist,* Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

* * *

Mrs. Mary E. Boynton, Topsfield, Maine is most anxious to communicate with Mr. Franklin B. Hawkins, born at Grand Lake Stream, Maine, now working in New York State.

25.00 FRAUD REWARD — American Agriculturist will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

American Agriculturist guarantees fair treatment of subscribers by advertisers. We refuse many ads known to be unreliable but if a fraud slips in, you are protected. To take advantage of guarantee, subscribers must say, "I saw your ad in American Agriculturist", when writing to advertisers, and then report unfair treatment promptly to Service Bureau.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

Suffered Dislocated Vertebrae When Car Crashed on Curve



Felix H. Green, Wolcott, N. Y.

Mr. Green Writes:

"I wish to thank you for the check of $130.00 in full settlement for the injuries I received in the automobile accident.

"I was laid up for thirteen weeks and I am glad to be about again. This check will be a great help in paying the doctor bills."

THIS low-cost travel accident insurance protection pays $1,000.00 for loss of life or $10.00 a week for as many as thirteen weeks while totally disabled, if you are injured in an automobile, truck, public conveyance or pedestrian accident as specified in the policy.

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

THE G.L.F. PATRON

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



The committee organization meeting following the Dryden G.L.F. Patrons Annual Meeting. Around the table, starting at the left of the picture: Clayton Bowker, Carl Mott, J. C. McKinney, Ernest Cotterell, Fitts Monroe, H. C. Tripp.

Making Democracy Work

THESE PICTURES were taken at the first G.L.F. Patrons Annual Meeting held this year—in the High School Auditorium, Dryden, N. Y., on Monday evening, July 8. G.L.F. Service for the farming community of Dryden is handled through the Farmers' Feed & Milling Co., G.L.F. Agent-Buyers.

In spite of the fact that Monday was the first good haying day Tompkins County has had this year, and everybody worked late to take advantage of the weather, about 120 came to the meeting that evening. They heard reports on the year's business, saw two interesting movies, received patronage dividend checks, ate ice cream, and enjoyed themselves generally. The most important thing they did was to elect two men—Carl Mott and Ernest Cotterell—to serve on the Patrons Committee for the next three years.



Getting ready to elect committeemen at the Dryden G.L.F. Patrons Annual Meeting

The Patrons Committee is the link between G.L.F. users and G.L.F. management. The committee functions in two ways: (1) working directly with the management of G.L.F. and of the local Service Agency in securing for its community the right kind of service; (2) participating in the election of directors at the G.L.F. Stockholders Annual Meeting.

The Patrons Committee is the means by which G.L.F. patrons insure that this cooperative will always be run in their interest. The careful selection of committeemen is, therefore, a serious responsibility. It is a responsibility that G.L.F. patrons must accept in the maintenance of democratic control of their institution.

COOPERATIVE
G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, N. Y.

Egg Premium Maker

The G.L.F. Patrons Purchasing Guide, published last spring, announced that G.L.F. was experimenting with an egg cooler and humidifier. This cooler and humidifier, called the G.L.F. Premium Maker, will soon be available through G.L.F. Service Agencies at about $15.00. Farm tests show that it cools eggs quickly without loss of moisture, increasing the return to users. Further announcement in an early issue.

•

Strike at Buffalo

The usual prompt and efficient service on poultry and dairy feeds from the G.L.F. Mill at Buffalo has been interrupted the past week by a strike of the mill-workers. The other G.L.F. mills were not affected.

•

Dusting the Potato Patch

THOROUGH COVERAGE of plants is the most important thing in dusting or spraying. That this can be achieved on small areas as well as large is shown by the picture below, taken in Robert Hoose's field of potatoes at



Virgil, N. Y. The plants (Katadins) were about four inches tall and just the right size for the first dust application.

The dusting was done with a Unico Model H, Fan-Type Hand Duster, available at G.L.F Service Agencies. An acre of potatoes was dusted with forty pounds of G.L.F 60-20-20 Lime-Monohydrated Copper Sulphate-Calcium Arsenate Dust in one hour and fifty-seven minutes. Cost of dust, $2.00. Mr. Hoose plans to make four or five more applications before digging time.

AUGUST 3, 1940

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00

THREE YEARS FOR $2.00

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

A Vagrant Automobile Cruise in the DEEP SOUTH

By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

I DO NOT believe that there was anything especially significant in that we happened to choose All Fools' Day—April 1st—for embarking on an automobile ride whose set objective was New Orleans and the Louisiana Sugar Bowl. Now by "we" I mean our comfortable little family party of my wife and myself but not for a moment forgetting two of our daughters. Possibly it may be pleasant to go on a voyage of discovery all by one's self. However, if a man is properly married he can hardly conceive of leaving his wife behind when on pleasure bent, and when in addition he may include some of his children his cup ought indeed to overflow. These two girls have been out of the home nest so many years that long intimate days of companionship gave us an opportunity of getting acquainted all over again. While we were definitely committed to seeing a few special places in Louisiana and Mississippi, we left home with the distinct understanding that we had no definite route laid out, that we had hardly the glimmer of an idea as to where we should spend our nights, and that we would come back at a date to accord with the dictates of our own conscience. As a matter of fact a man and his wife whose activities during many years have been centered around a busy farm and home will after a little find it impossible to still an accusing inner voice that bids them return to take their part in the workaday round.

It turned out that we were away from home fifteen nights and had fourteen different sleeping places, which indicates that we made steady progress. We traveled just under 3800 miles and so it would appear that our daily mileage was not unreasonably long. The total distance was considerably more than the shortest possible route because we veered to the east going down, and on returing went considerably further West than haste would advise. Mornings we started out soon after seven o'clock and it is our settled custom to make twenty or perhaps thirty miles before breakfast. This is for us a sound practice because neither the housewife nor the dairy farmer is habituated to eating breakfast until after an hour or so of activity. When we felt like it we stopped to rest and frequently turned off for side trips. At noon we ate a picnic lunch, our favorite place for this being under the oak trees that shelter some wayside church, with a cemetery hard by where I may wander among the slabs and read the epitaphs. When the sun dropped low and supper time drew near we looked for a place to lie the night. It happened that we spent three nights in cabins, four in hotels, and the others in homes. Our experience on various trips has convinced us that the usual small-town hotel (and by "small-town" I mean up to cities of several thousand inhabitants) is frequently a pretty grim and dismal abode. Of course a modern hotel in a good-sized city leaves very little to be desired. We are rather fond of the better type of tourists homes. There are now a good many fine modern homes which have learned to offer excellent over-night accommodations to the paying guest. Not infrequently we have found two rooms with a connecting bath. For me one of the advantages of the home lies in the fact that I am afflicted with an insatiable curiosity con-

(*Turn to Page* 8)





(Above) Typical home of a mountain white in western North Carolina.

(Left) The oldest Presbyterian Church in Virginia at Ft. Defiance in the Shenandoah Valley.

(Below) A home in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

WHERE IS THE MILK SURPLUS? — SEE PAGE 4.



Strictly speaking, the term father and son partnership as applied to the Rose family is incorrect because Mrs. Rose is an important factor in the successful operation of the farm.

"— — and Son"

By H. L. COSLINE

FRANK H. ROSE of Hobart, Delaware County, N. Y., was right at home when opportunity knocked. What's more, he was wide awake. He not only opened the door, but grabbed opportunity by the coat collar and has been hanging on ever since.

I pause to remark that the "H" in Frank's name is important as a distinguishing mark. His Dad's name is Frank S. — so, strictly speaking, we can't call the son Junior — a fact which complicates the matter of identifying them to you.

When Frank the younger went to Cornell in 1932 for a two-year special course in agriculture, he had the rather common uncertainty of young men of that age as to his life's work. Before he had finished, he had reached the definite conclusion that the biggest opportunity he had was right on the home farm. It would have been easy to decide that the home farm was too small for a father and son partnership. Mr. Rose had been milking from 25 to 30 cows and growing his own replacements. On his 164-acre farm, dairying was the principal, in fact only, important source of income. The first definite decision toward a farm partnership between the two Franks was not to buy more land.

"It was my belief," said the son to me, "that there was plenty of opportunity for two men on a properly organized farm of that size. The next question, of course, was how to increase the income. It didn't take us long to decide that the addition of a good sized poultry flock was the proper move. I was sure that we could take care of a flock of hens without much additional help and that we could add a poultry flock without doing much building.

Housing Hens at Low Cost

"In 1934 we remodeled our barn to carry 600 hens on two floors. We kept down the cost by doing some of the work ourselves, and when the hens were ready to go in, we found that we had invested 45c a bird in housing. In 1936 we did some more remodeling to hold 650 more at a cost of $200. In a year or two now, we plan to make some more changes to handle another 650, and all of the new construction we plan to do is to build some more brooder houses."

"Of course, you have had to cut down on your dairy herd," I remarked, "as you have added hens."

(EDITOR'S NOTE: A year ago this summer I attended a Delaware County tour, and one of the stops was at the farm of Frank Rose. I found so much of interest on this farm that I recently asked permission to report to our readers the manner in which this father and son partnership is operated.—*H. L. C.*)

"On the contrary," Dad Rose replied, "we now have a total of 60 head of stock and try to milk about 37. What is more, we are figuring on having plenty of hay for them, plus the best pasture we can grow. Although we have taken some room out of the barn for hens, we still have a hay mow that will hold 100 tons of hay, and this summer we are putting up a silo primarily to hold grass silage. It is 13 ft. in diameter and 34 ft. high. We are growing some corn and soybeans this year, but eventually we plan to grow no corn and will depend entirely on grass silage and hay."

Pastures Are Fed

A few inquiries brought out the following facts relative to pasture and meadows on the Rose farm. A 16-acre pasture that was once an old meadow has been treated with superphosphate every year, plus liberal applications of chicken manure. These 16 acres will carry 25 head of cattle most of the year and 15 even in the driest part of the summer. Four years ago another piece of pasture was plowed up, cropped, and then seeded, and will go back into pasture again this year. Adopting the policy of "making the best better," the more fertile parts of pasture have been improved first, and then as time allows, superphosphate is being added to the "back pasture" which is naturally a bit less fertile.

So far as hay is concerned, it is just a question of raising more hay on the same land. Mr. Rose says that in all his experience on a dairy farm, he has never purchased a forkful of hay. In 1938, the hay yield was three tons per acre. Last year, because of the dry weather, the yield per acre was less; but even so, it was unnecessary for any cow to look at a manger empty of hay with one eye, and at the same time cast a reproachful glance at the boss.

Every day 1 lb. of superphosphate per cow is used in the stable and a comparable amount in the poultry house. Because the farm is so heavily stocked, it is possible to manure every crop field every year, with enough manure left over to spread on about 5 acres of pasture.

It Pays to Save Steps

"It is my belief," said the son, "that the regular farm help can handle an almost unlimited amount of livestock if chores can be arranged so that they are done without any back-tracking. It has been our aim to arrange our routine so that we do what is necessary with the fewest possible steps, and I think we have succeeded quite well in doing that."

"It must be a great satisfaction," I remarked, "to see a place grow in fertility and in its ability to carry livestock."

"It certainly is," was the reply of the younger man, "but really we have only made a start. I can see a great many things that need doing before the farm is in the shape we hope to see it. For example, in the last year or two we have cut a lot of brush, and there is plenty more of that kind of work to be done."

The partnership between Mr. Rose and his son was not entered into immediately when Frank came back from college in 1934. He worked with his father for two years, and it was not until 1936 that they became equal partners. In fact, there are certain legal aspects of a farm partnership that are still troubling them. To incorporate as partners requires a cash outlay which seems scarcely justified, and as a result the arrangement is what might be termed a gentlemen's agreement, with a major part of the profits up to date being plowed back into the farm.

"For example," said the son, "our farm equipment in 1934 was not in the best of shape. In the first place, farming has been changing rapidly so that some of our equipment was out of date and much of it was old. Since then, we have gradually added to our machinery, and now it is in tip-top shape. In fact, what we are doing is to put ourselves in a position to stand a little bad luck if such should fall to our lot. If a storm comes, we figure we can 'ride it out.'"

Records That Tell Facts

The bookkeeping on this farm is designed to give the information needed without making record-keeping too much of a burden.

"We keep complete cost accounts on the poultry flock," said the younger man.

"That is a term that needs a little more definition," I said. "It might mean one thing to one man and something else to another. For example, from your records can you tell me your average egg production, what it costs you to produce a dozen eggs, and the per cent of mortality in your laying flock?"

"Yes," was the unhesitating reply, which was to me satisfactory evidence of the correctness of the answer.

Over the years, egg production has improved, mainly because, as Frank said, "What is the use of keeping hens unless you learn something about them every day? Last year we sold 16,000 doz. eggs, and in the season of 1938-39, we actually sold an average of 169 eggs per hen."

Records on the cows are kept by means of a membership in a Dairy Herd Improvement Association. The average production is 5,600 lbs. of milk and about 275 lbs. of fat.

"We are not too proud of the record of the herd," said Frank.

But I was inclined to disagree with him. For a herd of Jerseys, I think you will agree that that is above average.

One of Mrs. Rose's worries is that her son is working too hard. To me this concern shows two things —first, that her son is so interested in the farm that each day is too short to do the things he wants to do; and, second, that the partnership has its spiritual as well as its economic side. (*Turn to Page 20*)

SUMMER MAGIC

By Eleanor A. Chaffee.

The flavor of cherries, ripe with Spring
And warm with sun, is a pleasant thing.
A peach with a cheek like a garden rose
Is the taste of everything sweet that grows.
And berries found in the meadow grass
Seem like jelly in crystal glass.

But the wild plum has a strange, sharp tang
Like the words that a passing gypsy sang,
And one who finds it will go again
Though he has to seek it in falling rain.
There is a magic that calls him back
To the tree grown far from the beaten track.

Your Questions Answered

Take Care of Dry Cows

I have noted from dairy improvement records a tendency for some of our best cows to do better in alternate years. Is there any explanation for this, and how can it be prevented?

PROBABLY the tendency to produce better in alternate years is caused by a failure to dry the cow off early enough during the high-producing years so that she will have a good rest and get into first class condition before calving. It takes a good deal of care and study to feed a high-producing cow so that she will consume enough nutrients to supply her needs for milk produced.

A good cow will use up her body tissue and the minerals in her bones to supply any deficiency. We all know that it is difficult to dry off a high-producing cow, and if she is not dried off until six weeks, four weeks, or even less, before she freshens, she has no opportunity to get into condition. If she is given a two-month rest between lactation periods and if she is fed adequately, she will build up her body and be ready for another year of good production.

It has often been said that grain fed to a dry cow returns more profit than that fed while she is producing milk. It is well to remember, however, that a dry cow may be in good flesh without having built up the mineral reserves in her body. In feeding a dry cow it is important to give her either abundant amounts of good hay and silage or excellent pasture. However, roughage alone will not do the trick. A good fitting ration can be made up of 100 lbs. of corn, hominy, or ground barley; 100 lbs. of ground oats; 100 lbs. of wheat bran; 50 to 100 lbs. of oil meal or soybean oil meal. Alfalfa and clover are high in calcium content, and wheat bran and cottonseed or linseed oil meal are high in phosphorus. These two minerals are the ones most needed to replace minerals lost during the period of high production. For a week or so before the cow freshens, particularly if her udder tends to be congested, it is a good idea to feed her a bulky, cooling laxative mixture. Either ground oats and wheat bran or wheat bran alone will be satisfactory.

The good cow that has been well fitted before freshening will get off to a good start without drawing further on her body reserves, and will continue to produce during her lactation period without the necessity of excessively heavy feeding.



ROSS CADY of Skaneateles Falls, Cayuga Co., N. Y., putting the teat cups on one of the 125 dairy cows on the Glenside Poultry and Dairy Farms. The Syracuse dealer who buys the milk requires a minimum production of 30 cans of milk a day, although at some seasons production goes as high as 40 to 45 cans.

The farm area is 850 acres, of which 180 acres are in corn. Surrounding the barn in which this picture was taken are six silos with a total capacity of 1400 tons of silage, and on another farm there are three more. A lot of grass silage has been put up, and Mr. Cady doubts if the remaining space in the silos will take care of the corn crop this year.

This year the farm has grown 50 acres of canning peas, and housed above the stable are 1200 laying hens.

Let the Specialist Make the Spray

Is it possible to make a fly-spray at home? Is it practical from the standpoint of cost and convenience?—*G. E. F., New York.*

Yes, it is possible to prepare a homemade fly-spray. But it is no easy task and unless "you know your chemicals", as the saying goes, you may run into difficulty. Therefore, we believe that it is not practical. Commercial sprays, made by reliable manufacturers, cost but very little more and are infinitely more convenient. You can be sure that the material, if applied as directed, will not cause injury. Homemade sprays have been known to create a lot of harm. The reliable manufacturer has his chemists working constantly improving mixtures that will control more effectively, insect pests attacking livestock. He is able to obtain materials that the individual would have difficulty in locating in small quantities and at an economical price. It simmers down to letting the specialist do the experimenting, while the dairy and livestock man gets rid of the flies in the quickest and most effective manner.

The importance of sprays is not only in the manufacture. It is equally important to know how to apply them. Drenching a cow with spray may not be the answer, and may cause trouble even though the spray itself is harmless. Remember, a layer of oil acts like a blanket. Under a blazing sun this blanket will raise the cow's temperature and perhaps blister. That is why sprays should be put on with a sprayer at high pressure, in the form of a mist.

Vaccinating Pullets

"Is it wise to buy pullets that have been vaccinated for infectious Laryngo Tracheitis and put them with pullets that have not been vaccinated?"

In this case the answer is definitely no. There is a distinct possibility that some of the vaccinated birds may be carriers and will spread Tracheitis to other hens on your farm. Probably this is caused by the fact that some of the vaccinated birds may not have taken the vaccine 100%, and therefore, develop a natural infection of the disease, which because of the partial vaccination does not affect them seriously, but may make them carriers. In other words when vaccinating for Tracheitis, it is a question of all or nothing. If you are going to vaccinate, vaccinate every bird on the place.

Better Flint Corn for Grain

AT THE right is a picture of some strains of flint corn growing at the New York State College of Agriculture. Shown in the picture is Professor R. G. Wiggans who is searching for a better flint corn with the thought that eventually a double-crossed flint corn may be bred. When the picture was taken, Professor Wiggans was explaining the work on flint corn to a group of seed growers who recently visited the college.



You may remember that in the April 13 issue of *American Agriculturist* there was a story headed "Wanted — A Double-Crossed Flint Corn." At that time our readers were asked to send seed of strains of flint corn to Professor Wiggans. Many of our readers did so, and as you will see from the picture, this year's work is well under way. Also, there were offered prizes of $15 for 1st, $10 for 2nd, and three $5 prizes to the senders of the strains which gave the best yield on this summer's crop. Those prizes, of course, can be announced only after the growing season is over.

You will also be interested to know that in addition to giving the prizes, the American Agriculturist Foundation supplied $150 to defray the expense of running the yield tests this summer. The profits from *American Agriculturist,* after expenses are paid, are used by the Foundation for the advancement of education of farm boys and girls and for research in agriculture.

Growing Early Potatoes on Muck



LUCIAN MARTENS of Port Byron, New York, with some Irish Cobblers that have just been dug on muck. These potatoes were planted about April 8, and were fertilized with one ton of 4-8-12 per acre. They were dusted once, and are being dug on July 18. Estimated yield—300 bushels to the acre.

Literally these potatoes are dug by hand without the use of a single tool. The vines are pulled and most of the potatoes come along with them. Then a little exploration by hand in the loose, friable muck brings out the rest of them. There are two reasons for digging this way. First, the heavy vines would interfere seriously with a potato digger; but more important is the fact that the potatoes are so green that a digger would skin them up very badly. These potatoes were on the Syracuse Regional Market the next day after they were dug.



Taken on July 18, this picture shows one of best fields of corn I have seen this year. This particular field shows 6½ acres of 29-3 double-crossed silage corn on the farm of Charles Riley, Scuuett, Cayuga Co., New York, with shirtless, 13-year-old Norman Riley acting as a measuring stick to give you something with which to compare the height of the corn. This field was plowed this spring, the corn was planted May 16, and has been cultivated twice with a weeder back of the cultivator.

Because of the poor hay weather, a lot of grass has been put in the 14 x 48 ft. silo on the Riley farm, and it looks as though there will not be room in the silo to handle the entire 16 acres of corn on the farm. The Rileys have about decided to put up a new silo before silo-filling time.—H. L. C.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

"The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And by the bright track of his fiery car
Gives token of a goodly day tomorrow."
—Shakespeare.

Where Is the Milk Surplus?

EVER since dairymen began to sell fluid milk there has been groaning and grunting and complaining about the surplus. And rightly so, for usually a small percentage of surplus has been used as an excuse to bear down prices to farmers of all the milk, often to starvation point.

But this year, with more milk produced than ever before in the history of the industry, I haven't once heard anyone say anything about surplus. One man said to me the other day: "Where is the surplus?" There is none! Why? Because we have a surplus plan that is working. That is the classified plan and the Federal and State milk marketing agreements. Every pound of milk that the consumer will take in fluid form he gets, and every farmer gets his share of that fluid market for the first time that I have ever known.

The same goes for the other classes. Of course if farmers produced less milk, less of it would have to be sold in the lower classes and the final price to farmers would be correspondingly greater. That's a lesson we have yet to learn.

Another proof that we have a real surplus plan is the price. For the first six months of 1939 farmers in the New York City milk shed received a total of only $39,378,592.63. During the same period this year farmers received for the same volume of milk $60,906,773.49 or nearly twice as much. They really received much more than this, because they produced more milk the first six months of this year than during the same period last year.

We of *American Agriculturist* rejoice that we had some part in encouraging the organization and securing of the marketing agreements that have brought about these better milk prices, and what is more important, we rejoice in what this increased price means in more happiness to farm folks.

"Controlled Atmosphere" for Apples

REMEMBER with what pride you kept over a bushel or so of some variety of apples like Russets and passed them around in late Spring. You bragged both about your good cellar and the keeping qualities of your apples.

Well, cold storage has lengthened the season for apples as well as for everything else, so that a good apple in June is no longer a curiosity. Now the latest development of the past few years in keeping apples is "controlled atmosphere," described several times recently in *American Agriculturist*. With it, it will soon be possible to put fresh, juicy apples grown the fall before on the market right in the middle of summer.

At Cornell, where these experiments are under way, last year's McIntosh apples are still in storage, and will be shown at the New York State Fair this year. In May a truckload of these apples was shipped from Cornell to New York City, and brought $2.25 per box of 1 1/8 bushels, top price.

"Controlled atmosphere" is produced in an airtight storage room with just the right combination of carbon dioxide and oxygen, and a temperature of 40° F. The apple itself furnishes its own chemicals. It takes in the oxygen and gives off carbon dioxide. The "control" occurs by keeping just the right amount of carbon dioxide. If this plan works out in a practical way, as now seems to be indicated, it will add tremendously to the consumption of apples, therefore to the marketing and price possibilities for growers.

Good Crops!

IT IS A privilege to ride up and down the northeastern country this summer and see the luxurious hay, grain, and other crops. With the exception of corn, I have never seen them looking better. It has been a little too cold and wet for corn, but I never worry much about corn if there is a good stand to start with. A few warm nights and behold, it always comes through. For corn is King in America! I heard a fellow say after the first hot night of the season, that his corn grew so fast and made so much noise he couldn't sleep.

Best of all, indications are now for fair to good prices. So don't worry too much if the rain spoils a little of your hay, and makes it difficult to get work done. It is making up to you in other ways. A wet season is better than the dry one we had last year.

Food Exports Not Important

TOO MUCH emphasis is placed by American farmers on the importance of our export trade. Recent figures published in Farm Economics by the New York State College of Agriculture show that exports of food represented 6.7 per cent of the total income that farmers derived from sales of food in 1885. This proportion had declined to 1.8 per cent in 1935.

To be sure, exports of cotton and wheat have been sizeable until recently, and hence there is a real problem for producers of those two commodities in the loss of the export trade. The small amount of our exports, and of our imports, also proves that America can, if it wishes, be practically self-sufficient. We will have to learn to make some adjustments, which will be hard for some people; we will have to learn to find more substitutes, and we are doing that rapidly.

One of the best answers to our surplus problem, and to the loss of export markets, is chemurgy, which simply means finding more and more commercial uses for the stuff we grow.



PARTNERS.—Patricia Oakley, 4 years old, with Belgian twin colts owned by her father, Gordon Oakley, of Rushville, New York. It is very rare for twin colts to survive. —Photo by James Coss, Canandaigua, N. Y.

Shadows

EVERY sunny morning when I get up I look for the shadows laid by the great elms across our acre lawn. And again in the late afternoon I watch the shadows from the elms on the other side of the lawn. Laced by the beams of sunshine coming through, and contrasted by the deep green of the grass, those long shadows are calming and beautiful, far removed from the sorrow, toil, and turmoil of the world.

As I watch those shadows, I journey back in memory to other summers, to late afternoons in haying and harvesting. Father, brother and I would be coming in, perhaps with the last load of hay; Mother would be sitting on the farmhouse porch sewing, or preparing vegetables for supper; and the house and trees would be laying their long shadows across the yard. Casting ourselves down in the welcome shade, we would have a few moments relief from the heat before it was time to get the cows and start the milking.

Sunshine and Shadow are part of Life itself. One supplements the other, and their contrast increases our appreciation of both. As I think of the shadows of Life, I recall the loved ones who are gone, and Whittier's "Snowbound", where he says:

"We tread the paths their feet have worn,
We sit beneath their orchard trees,
We hear, like them, the hum of bees
And rustle of the bladed corn;
But in the sun they cast no shade,
No step is on the conscious floor!"

And I call to mind, too, that other reference to shadows in Henry Van Dyke's beautiful little poem called "My Work":

"Then shall I find it not too large, nor too small
To suit my spirit, and to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours,
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall
At eventide, to plan and love and rest
Because I know for me by work is best."

Danger

REPORTS from many of my friends from New York and New England indicate that often as much as $125 to $150 is now being paid for grade cows, because of better milk prices. At the risk of "leading with my chin" I say that there are few grade cows on earth that are worth much over $100, and that dairymen who build up a dairy on that basis are rapidly becoming overcapitalized and are riding for a fall.

Eastman's Chestnut

ONE OF my friends, a College of Agriculture extension worker in one of the southern states, was instructed by his wife to get her some turkey eggs to set. On one of his trips soon after, a boy asked him if he wouldn't like to buy some buzzard's eggs. Here was a grand opportunity to play a joke on his wife, so he bought the eggs and took them home.

A few weeks later he asked his wife:

"How are your turkeys getting along?"

"Oh", said his wife, "I decided it was getting too late to hatch turkeys, so I just put them in your lunch box!"

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Dangers of a Third Term

I THINK the third term for an American President is wrong, whether attempted by a Democrat or a Republican. Although I was an ardent admirer of Theodore Roosevelt, I was against him as a matter of principle when he attempted to run for a third term. So were millions of others and he was defeated.

The third term is wrong because it is dangerous to our American institutions. The American President has more powers than any other ruler in the world with the exception of the dictators. During the emergencies of recent years his powers have been greatly increased. The safeguard is to permit no one man to hold this high office too long or else we will have a dictatorship here.

To say that out of 130 million people there is no other man capable of acting as President is nonsense. There are many. Secretary Hull is one. He is a great statesman and a fine gentleman. It is he who originates and carries out most of our present foreign policies. As President he could have continued to do so.

President George Washington said a third term was wrong, and although he was the unanimous choice of the people he refused it, believing that a third term would lead in America to one-man rule, and to the very thing against which the Revolution was fought. President Thomas Jefferson, who first laid down some of the principles that have helped the Democratic Party to survive through the years, refused nomination for the third term, believing it was not in the interests of true Democracy.

In a public lecture recently, a naturalized citizen, a highly educated man, said he had come to America, Land of Opportunity, because it was a government of principles and not a government of men. "European governments", said he, "are governments of men. But now I am much worried because I can see a strong tendency in this great country to turn away from its government of principles toward the European idea of a government of men. When that happens, Americans can say goodby to liberty."

A third term is a strong trend toward a government of men, and away from a government of principles!

Now, that is what I think. What do you think? *American Agriculturist* tries to get both sides, therefore these columns are open, so far as our space will permit, for letters on either side of the third term issue. Sign your name but only initials will be published. Make your letters as short as possible, discuss the third term as a matter of principle, keep away from partisan politics and personalities. Address your letters to me, editor of *American Agriculturist,* Department T, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Something to Think About

THE DICTATORS of Europe claim that the democracies are failing because they have grown soft, because the constant demand for shorter hours, more pay, more leisure, security guaranteed by the government, and luxuries have resulted in weakening the character of the citizens of the democracies. Hitler points with pride to the fact that hard work, long hours, sacrifices by his people are fast making his country the most powerful nation on the globe.

I do not believe that any individual, institution, or nation can long succeed on a doctrine that "might makes right". History testifies, however, to the fact that too many luxuries, too much leisure, will ruin any person, any institution, and any nation. No people on this earth ever had less or accomplished more than the American pioneers.

You Can Grow Blueberries

WITH the possible exception of strawberries, I think that blueberries are the most delicious berries grown, good for canning, for grand blueberry pies, and to eat fresh. The real blueberry is comparatively free from seeds, but the huckleberry has ten quite large, hard seeds.

Several states of the Northeast are growing blueberries commercially and making a success of them, for the market demand is excellent. But the soil requirements are difficult, and a farmer would want to make sure his soil was right before he started to grow blueberries on a large scale.

On the other hand, almost any gardener by taking some extra pains can have blueberries for family use, and the delicious fruit is well worth the extra care. The soil must be very acid or sour, it should be light texture, and there must be plenty of moisture. To get an acid soil it has to be chemically treated. The process is not difficult. Write to your Experiment Station or College of Agriculture for bulletins on blueberries. The Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, has an excellent bulletin on the subject. Study the bulletin, and plan to add to the joy of living by having some blueberries.

Should Eastern Farmers Raise Horses?

TO THE question in the title, the answer is *YES.* New York farmers, and the same principle applies also to New England, buy from 20,000 to 25,000 horses each year. Most of them are brought in from Canada or the West, and are not high-grade stock.

New York State College of Agriculture points out that farmers may safely expand their horse production up to the point of filling the need for replacements. Why not have a good colt or two coming along? In the State of New York there are 542 draft stallions registered with the Department of Agriculture and Markets. Two-thirds are purebreds, and one-third grades. Average service charge for purebreds is $15, $10 for a grade. The extra $5 is usually worth many times its cost.

> "Let the farmer forever be honored in his calling; for they who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God."
>
> —*Thomas Jefferson.*

How Long Can We Stand It?

"Every third family in the United States, representing 11 million families in all and 26 million people, draw all or part of their income directly from the United States Treasury."

—*Small Business Men's Association.*

BUT THAT is not the whole story, because you have to add the many more millions who get their income or relief money from state or local sources.

In thinking of this terrific tax burden upon agriculture and business, I wonder how long we can stand it, how long it will be before all the rest should quit their jobs and go to work for the government.

Why Pasture Grass Was Poor This Year

FARMERS continue to report that while pasture has been luxuriant, cows don't do very well on it. One farmer told me what I think is the solution. He said the trouble is that the grasses grew so fast that the cattle didn't keep them down, so the grass was poor in quality not because of too much water in it, but because it was too ripe.

Clipping when grass got high, would have prevented this. Thousands of farmers are now finding that it pays, where the ground will permit, to run a mowing machine over the pasture.

Readers Talk Back

FAITHFUL HORSES

The following lines had their inception in an *American Agriculturist* article a few issues back, which told us about the faithful team of grays, Mike and Mag. I had occasion to prepare something for a farm and horse show program. The article about Mike and Mag recurred to my mind, and I put these lines together. The love and sentiment for the faithfulness and loyalty of farm and other work horses will ever remain with many of us.

When Jim and May Took in the Fairs

Old Star and Buck of genus ox
Plowed the fields and hauled the crops.
Horses then, like Jim and May,
Turned the sod and raked the hay,
Took the folks on jaunts around
To visit neighbors, shop in town.
On Sundays off to church they'd pull
And some days hauled the kids to school.
When Fair Days came, away they'd go
With all the family to the show.
No prize was won by Jim and May
And other horses such as they,
But homeward bound, full well content,
They jogged along with fixed intent
Upon the meal of grain and hay,
Most cherished prize on any day.

—*William C. Perez,*
Branchville, N. J.

YELLOW ROCKET CONTROL

Some 15 or more years ago a local mill offered for sale recleaned wheat screenings feed, unground samples of which were shown to prospective buyers, which seemed to contain nothing but small wheat and wild buckwheat. Arguing the question at the mill of soil infestation with weeds by using the feed, I was told that nothing would grow that went through their mill.

The screenings in the bin compared well with the sample, and sold for about $10.00 per ton less than other grain feeds commonly used.

I used the feed and spread the manure therefrom on first cut meadows in late summer. We had no experience with Yellow Rocket at that time, and its appearance and gradual spread on these meadows in subsequent years did not alarm us. The seeds had matured before the grass was cut and was carried to the loft and fed with the hay and thus infested other fields where the manure was spread.

While it seems to diminish on the new meadows, it does not become extinct, and has reappeared in the new meadows with a prodigious increase. It is our experience that the weed will yield to persistent clipping when first in bloom, while the plant stands erect, and the grass is small. With a second cutting in haying and the drought that followed last summer we have our yellow rocket reduced this spring to the point where one man with a scythe clipped every visible plant on 100 acres clear land in one day. Most of the land is clean.—*F.W.K., N. Y.*

BIG STRAWBERRY YIELD

We are reporting what we think an unusual yield of strawberries. On an area 2½ x 10 yds.—25 sq. rds. we harvested 1300 quarts of large excellent berries. This yield appears to us to be at the rate of 8320 qts. per acre. Fruiting season June 13 to July 13.

Variety, Fairfax and Premier. Plants set April '39 in rows 4 ft. apart. Plants average 2 ft. in row. Soil, rich sandy loam. Frequent cultivation kept the plot free of weeds. Fairfax plants were 1 ft. tall; Premier 8 inches. In Nov. '39 I covered the plants with straw, which was removed about May 1, '40. In Spring of '40 I dug out plants for 16-18 inches between rows, leaving solid rows, no breaks. I plan to keep over for fruiting in 1941.

—*Wm. H. Doolittle, Phelps, N. Y.*

SAVE DAYLIGHT—LOSE MONEY

"We are pleased to note your attitude in regard to Daylight Saving. It will cost the farmers of Western New York thousands of dollars this wet season. We had 15 days of rain in May and 15 days in June. It was impossible to work in hay only in the afternoon, and then to have to quit in the middle of the afternoon was disastrous to the farmers. It was put to a vote. The villagers, school teachers and high school pupils voted for Daylight Saving Time, the farmers voted against it. Hired help was for it, it gave them an hour or two more to run the roads with an auto and spend their money. It is hard to get workmen on the farm and a good many farmers are trying to get along without a man. The farm women are working in the cannery or bean house to get a new hat or dress. Where do we go from here?"—*L.V.W., N. Y.*

Editor's Note: Tell the local village fathers you won't stand for it.

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Field Days Are Here for the VEGETABLE GROWERS

By PAUL WORK.

THAT Potato Field Day at the Gilbert Prole farm at Stafford, New York on August 8th is going to be something to get up before daylight and shout about! The theme song is "Better potatoes profitably produced". From 9 to 5, there will be plenty of things going on. In the forenoon, there will be contests for youngsters and grown-ups in grading and identification of varieties, tuber defects, and diseases with M. J. Merton in charge. All day, there will be demonstrations on varieties, breeding, fertilizers, insects and disease and so on. After lunch, Dean Ladd of Cornell will speak to be followed by Charles Poletti, the Lieutenant Governor of the state. Then, there will be demonstrations of machinery for plowing, planting, harvesting and spraying. Commercial concerns will be there with their latest developments in equipment and supplies and there will be plenty of exhibits both educational and commercial including marketing, irrigation, and harvesting.



Paul Work

Anyone who travels a considerable distance to Stafford, which is near Batavia, had better plan to make a two-day job of it. On Wednesday, August 7th, there is to be a muckland potato tour on the Elba area assembling at the Cornell potato rotation experiment on the upland farm of Irving Green at Byron at 12:30 p. m. This rotation experiment which is being carried on in four different places in the state and is running for several years, will be explained. Three other farms on muck—those of L. R. Gillard, F. J. Ritz and Son, and Porter & Bonney are to be visited. At the Porter & Bonney farm, a potato combine which digs and delivers the potatoes in crates will be demonstrated. The highly developed system of getting potatoes ready for market as practiced on this farm will be in operation.

Dinner is to be at the Hotel Richmond at Batavia at 6:30 P. M. and then Professor W. I. Myers, Head of the Agricultural Economics at Cornell, will speak on "The Current Economic Situation."

* * *

Frost Nips Widespread but Not Serious

A month ago mention was made of frost rumors which filtered in from different parts of the state. Further checkup shows that the lowest temperature recorded was at Roxbury on the west side of the Catskills where the thermometer reached 28° and material damage was done to gardens. Bob Sweet, the new extension man in the Vegetable Crops Department at Cornell, reports that there was considerable burning of foliage among commercial gardens around Albany but that the plants have pretty generally outgrown the damage and the principal result was a bit of delay in maturity. Fairly cool sections such as Cooperstown, Delhi, Alfred and Andover reported frosts which did some damage to home gardens. There was also a touch of frost at Albion and on the Elba muck but the muck crops are hardy to frost so that loss did not amount to anything. The New York Crop Report indicated that June frosts browned the leaves of snap beans and of cucumbers in some sections. The St. Lawrence Valley apparently was not hit but there were naturally fairly low temperatures at various points in the Adirondacks. This whole situation of wide-spread frosts in the latter half of June is a very rare occurrence in this section.

* * *

Field Day at Geneva

New York State Vegetable Growers' Association is to hold its summer meeting and field day at the New York Experiment Station at Geneva on August 14th. Visitors are to assemble at the experiment station at 10:00 Wednesday morning, and before dinner a general tour will be made of field experiments. A frozen food dinner at 60 cents is to be served on the grounds. Then, after dinner, there will be half-hourly demonstrations at a dozen different experimental lay-outs so that people will be free to spend their time with the things that are of principal interest to them. These include dusting and spraying melons; control of insects and diseases of other vegetables including cabbage, beans and tomatoes; freezing of vegetables on the farm and in factory; fertilizers; starter solutions; Vitamin B; and also tests of varieties and strains of vegetables. There is to be a trade exhibit of machinery illustrating latest developments.

* * *

Lettuce in Maine

Professor J. R. Hepler, vegetable gardener at the University of New Hampshire, reports that the Cape Elizabeth section of Maine near Portland has gone in heavily for lettuce during the past four or five years showing an increase of acreage from ten or fifteen acres to four hundred. The varieties are Imperial 847 and Imperial 44.

The lettuce is grown in rows 24 inches apart, thinned to 15 inches in the rows. Not much fertilizer is used. The earliest crop is started in the greenhouse and transplanted to the field. The lettuce is packed with ice and goes to Boston. Hepler says that the heads are the equal of Western lettuce in every respect and that the growers are getting as high as 75% good heads which represents a fine average.

This area also produces a considerable amount of cauliflower along with miscellaneous vegetables for nearby markets.

I had the privilege of visiting Cape Elizabeth a few years ago. The crops are grown on little areas of sandy soil among jutting rocks and patches where almost nothing would grow. It is a fascinating and thoroughly distinctive vegetable gardening section.

* * *

Vegetables for Winter Harvest

Dr. Hans Platenius of the Department of Vegetable Crops at Cornell is a chemist and a researcher but he is also a subsistence farmer. He has a lot of fun harvesting outdoor vegetables after freezing weather and even sometimes in late winter. His three principal plantings for this purpose are kale, spinach and broccoli. These are planted August 1st to 15th and ordinarily he has them at least until the 1st of February. By the use of straw mulch, he greatly improves his chances of their wintering over.

* * *

Early Birds

Ed Minnum, a graduate student here at Cornell, started some early muskmelon plants in veneer bands in the greenhouse. He fixed up a few bands in the same way with cucumber seed and he picked cucumbers before the end of June so there is another vegetable which can be had pretty early if we try.

My sweet corn is about ten days late—the first ears being ready July 24th. Tomatoes came on pretty early,—Earlianas by July 15th in the student gardens, and Grothen Globe in my own garden on July 20th.

Onion Festival in Orange County

Stella Gutowski of Pelletts Island has been chosen as queen of the Second Onion Harvest Festival in Orange County, New York. She was chosen from among five harvest princesses named by various communities in the muck soil area of the county. In addition to the winner, the other contestants were: Ceal Paskiewicz, Theresa Pawliczak, Frances Kata and Josephine Gustus.

Inasmuch as 90 per cent of the men growing onions in Orange County are of Polish extraction, it is quite fitting that the onion queen should be chosen from that group. In fact, one of the requirements of every contestant for the honor of harvest queen was that she should have worked in the onion fields as recently as last summer.

The two chief events of the Onion Harvest Festival on August 15 will be a tour through the onion growing districts and a pageant. The tour will occupy the forenoon, while the pageant, under the direction of Stanislaus Polenski, will be given at 3:30 in the natural ampitheatre on the Durland Farm halfway between Florida and Goshen. Mr. Polenski is the former director of the Opera Ballet at Cracow, Poland.



"Cut out the foolishness, Irma; this is no time to be blowing bubbles!"

A Quick Move

On page 8 of our July 20 issue we reported the activities of a grape marketing cooperative in the Seneca Lake area. The heading on that article gave the wrong impression when it referred to Seneca County growers. It should have referred to growers in the Finger Lakes area. The cooperative is made up of members from the counties of Seneca, Schuyler and Yates. About fifty per cent of the members live in Schuyler County and about twenty-five per cent each in the counties of Seneca and Yates.

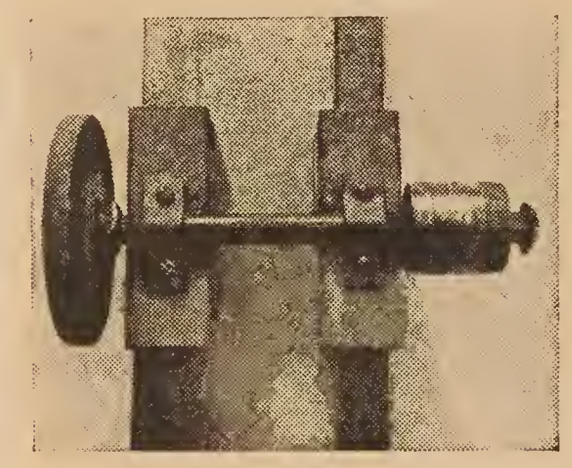
We hereby apologize for arbitrarily moving the growers from Yates and Schuyler counties over into Seneca County, and hereby serve notice that we have moved them back. Incidentally, if you didn't read the story, we suggest you look it up and do so.



HINTS *for the* Farm Mechanic

Simple Power Grinder

Nearly anyone could use another power grinder. Here is one that was made of pieces from the junk box—a pully, a piece of ⅜" pipe, a ½" bolt



and two nuts. The grinder was mounted on a board which was clamped to the bench near the motor when needed.

* * *

Treating Galvanized Sheets

Please tell what chemical to use on galvanized steel sheets so that paint will stick. I have painted this metal without pretreating, and the paint always flakes off.—R.W.H.

Some authorities recommend washing new galvanized iron surfaces with a solution of 8 ounces of copper sulphate in one gallon of warm water and allow it to dry before painting. This will remove all grease or other substance that may interfere with the proper adhesion of the paint coat, and will not cause rusting under the paint.

The United States Lighthouse Service recommends before painting new galvanized iron surfaces to treat with a solution of one gallon of soft water mixed in an earthen or glass vessel with two ounces each of copper chloride, copper nitrate, and sal ammoniac, then with two ounces of commercial muriatic acid. Apply the solution to the galvanized iron when it will assume almost a black color, drying to a grayish film.

Most painters prefer to let the surface weather for six months, then when dry and warm paint without any further treatment.——*I. W. D.*

* * *

Watch Out for Spontaneous Combustion

Most farmers fear spontaneous combustion only with the storage of poorly cured hay, but the danger is present at all times where oil or paint covered cloths or waste are thrown in a corner, when a painter's oily drop cloth or overalls are rolled up and left in an unventilated locker, and so on. You cannot be too careful about such materials.

* * *

Easy to Change Engine Washer to Electric

Farmers need not hesitate to buy a gas engine washing machine for fear they cannot readily change to electric when high line power becomes available. Most of the new washers are so designed that the engine can be removed and an electric motor installed in about half an hour, in many cases at no additional cost.

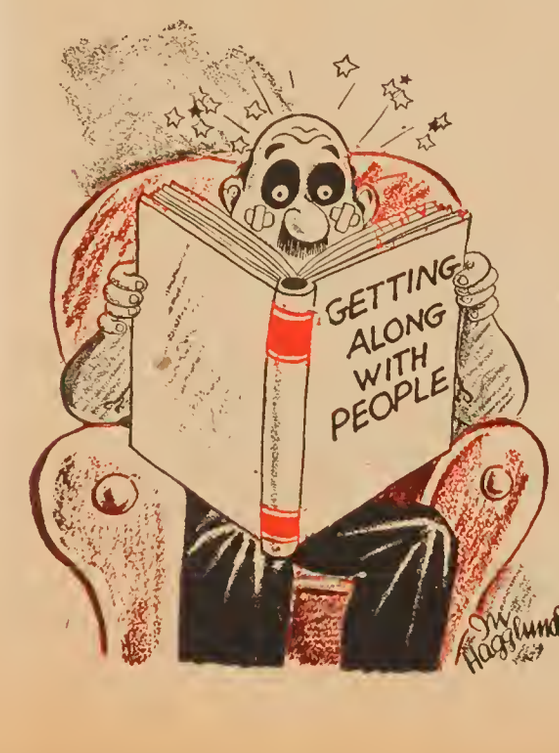
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Removing Caked Creosote

"Is there any preparation I can use to loosen creosote in a chimney which has caked so hard that I cannot get it loose by ordinary means?"

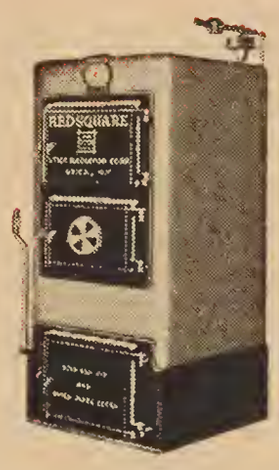
Burning a double handful of dry salt on a hot fire every few days will loosen and remove ordinary soot and creosote, and will gradually crumble it when caked. The zinc and manganese in old dry cells also have a similar effect when burned on a hot fire. I do not know of any other materials which would be safe or practical to use.

It is also possible to clamp at the end of a 2 by 2 or light pole a wire brush or a board with sharp nails driven through it, with an arm to slide along the opposite side of the chimney and a spring adjustment to force the brush against the creosote. Frequent and thorough use of such a brush, in addition to burning salt, should remove even badly caked creosote.—*I. W. D.*

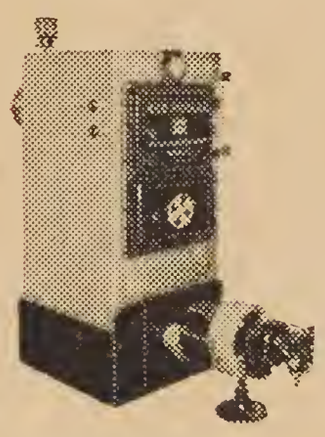


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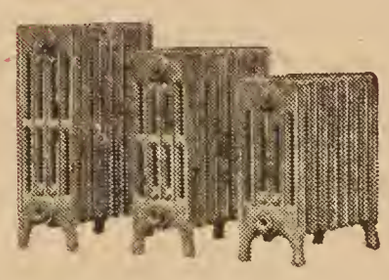
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A Vagrant Automobile Cruise in the Deep South

(*Continued from Page* 1)

cerning the region and everything connected with it, and almost always your host and hostess will delight in telling you everything they know.

In addition to well appointed homes the South seems to be developing a very superior type of cabin accommodations. These collections of cabins style themselves "Courts" and the best of them offer splendid beds, heat, hot and cold water and private baths—all this for $1.00 per person, two in a cabin. At "Cajun Court" on the Old Spanish Trail west of New Orleans we had accommodations so complete and perfectly appointed that even the most fastidious and sophisticated guest could hardly have entered a complaint. The service included a black man in a white coat who took possession of our baggage with all the assurance of a bell-hop in a swank city hotel. But one more important observation. Some cabins or homes may be all wrong—dirty and smelly and run down at the heel—and the wise traveler will on no account arrange to stay until there has been dispatched a scouting party to spy out the land and report. It is needless to add that on a delicate expedition of this kind a woman will see more and note more in two minutes than a mere man could possibly hope to see were he to stay a week.

There is a lot of Pennsylvania territory where traveling by automobile is not pleasant. One main route going south lies through the anthracite coal country—black and dismal and crowded with trucks, with one town running into another for many miles. This time with a little study we by-pathed most of the industrial regions and so found a leisurely rural route across the state. I am not an orchardist and I surely did not start out to find apple trees, but the route we took happened to include a good deal of the most highly specialized apple country in the east. Southern Pennsylvania and western Maryland have some very fine orchards, with the York Imperial as one of the leading varieties. The northern Shenandoah Valley, which includes one county of West Virginia, has a very intensive orchard region. Indeed Winchester, Virginia, tells you that they have the largest apple storage house in the world. In southwestern Virginia are some mountain coves that are full of orchards. Some of this land is very steep. It must be almost impossible to spray and surely difficult to dust and to harvest. I wonder if it is really wise to plant orchards on such mountain lands. In western North Carolina at twenty-five hundred feet above the sea were more apples, and there were even apples in the Georgia Highlands.

Now in one respect at least these apple orchards seem different from the familiar orchards of the Ontario Shore and the Hudson Valley. For one thing it is a relatively new development. One does not see the time-scarred, old veteran apple trees which one finds in Wayne or Orleans Counties for instance. It is my understanding that in the south the apple comes into bearing early and passes off the scene without attaining the years and girth and height of trees on the Ontario Shore.

None the less, these trees must be reckoned with for they are in the hands of enthusiastic newcomers. These orchards are pruned so that they can be kept close to the ground for spraying and harvesting, and frequently we heard the putt-putt-putt of spray rigs and caught the smell of lime-and-sulphur down the wind. I read that the number of bearing trees is actually decreasing but perhaps statistics do not take account of the fact that the apple trees of to-day, in the hands of far better men, are getting a very much better chance than in the old days when it was the custom to set apple trees and then leave the results to Providence.

Neither of my daughters had seen either the Natural Bridge or storied Lexington. So we took the Shenandoah Valley Pike, which I suppose as no other stretch of highway in our country witnessed the marching and counter marching of Federal and Confederate troops during four long and bitter years. This fat country with its limestone soil and its wheat and corn fields was referred to as the "Granary of the Confederacy." In 1864 Sheridan came to the conclusion that the only proper fate for the valley was to turn it into a desert, which he proceeded to do as far as possible. He swept it so clean by fire that he boasted, "If a crow flies down the valley, he will have to take his provision with him." Among the burned buildings he numbered more than sixty grist-mills. In spite of this I photographed one old mill which both by the marker on it and by its appearance far antedated the War. It would seem that either it must have been missed in the general destruction or possibly its proprietor convinced the burning squad that he was a loyal supporter of the Union.

Well toward the head of the Valley is Lexington, most cherished Mecca of the Confederacy. Here is situated Washington and Lee University, and on an adjoining campus the Virginia Military Institute—always spoken of as the V. M. I. Often it is styled "The West Point of the South." I suppose it would be fair to say that it is the most famous of Military Schools. In the University Chapel crypt lies buried Robert E. Lee and many members of his family, while above—done in marble—is the reclining figure of the great Chieftain, representing him as sleeping in his uniform on a camp bed. It is a regulation of the V.M.I. that no cadet shall ever pass his tomb without pausing to salute. We of the North have nothing like that. Partly this is so because the North never had a military figure who captured the imagination as did "Marse Robert". Partly it is because a Lost Cause remains always dearer than one that is victorious.

* * *

From Harrisburg, Pennsylvania Route 11 makes a very direct southwesterly course to New Orleans. This would have been our most direct and easiest route but half way down Virginia we left it and made a swinging detour to the East. For one thing I wanted to take a look at Floyd County, Virginia, where I did Farmers' Institute twenty-seven years ago. This county, lying on the high plateau between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghenies Mountains, is the one county in Virginia untouched by any railroad and as late as 1913 conditions there were unbelievably primitive. At that time we drove some sixty miles in the county, making the trek in a two-seated wagon with a team of mules and a negro driver and my memory is that we did not cross a single bridge on the entire trip. All streams were forded—even big, strong creeks.



Meal time at the Three Winds Goat Dairy, Westbury, Long Island. This was the first certified goat dairy in New York State. On a certified milk farm, cleanliness is the number one requirement. There has been a rather rapid increase in interest in dairy goats in the Northeast.

The more than a quarter of a century which has passed since I first visited Floyd County changed all this and today the county is crossed by good automobile highways and there are substantial iron bridges where an earlier generation forded.

* * *

Entering North Carolina we picked up a section of the Sky Line Drive and followed it for nearly seventy miles. This road is really an extension of the Sky Line Drive of the Blue Ridge in Virginia. I suppose that if present plans are carried through, we shall within a few years be able to drive from somewhere in Pennsylvania to northern Alabama and always be following the ridge-pole of some long mountain range. None of our party was able to enthuse concerning the Sky Line idea. For an hour such a drive is interesting and beautiful with far ranging views over tumbling peaks, with here and there views of little farms set in some mountain cove. Now and then there were rather breath-taking vistas where it would seem one might throw a stone to the floor of some little hollow a couple of thousand feet below the highway, but the road is perfectly new and raw and lonely and rather bleak. For us, an hour of it is enough. I much prefer to "people-see" rather than "sight see". For my part give me the valley trails where there are shabby old farms and little villages and gas pumps and grocery stores and, now and then, horses tied to hitching posts, and friendly natives sitting in the sun.

On the map the western end of North Carolina looks rather narrow but the distance proved greater than we had expected. At any rate we spent the entire day exploring along the North Carolina-Tennessee border and at stopping-time were still in the "Old North State." I suppose that this day we threaded about the best mountain scenery in eastern America. I have never seen the Rockies but I am quite ready to believe that to one familiar with them, the Great Smokies may seem rather insignificant hills. None the less, these mountains are the best we have east of the Mississippi. Our whole Appalachian system, extending as it does from northern Pennsylvania to Alabama, culminates in the western North Carolina-eastern Tennessee region, which is a tumbled mass of peaks and a good many of which run well above the six thousand feet line.

For me the peculiar interest and charm of the Southern Appalachians lies in the fact that they are full of people. Here is the homeland of the Southern Mountain Whites or (a rather better term I think)—the Appalachian Highlanders. Somewhere in and along these ranges, which stretch for nearly a thousand miles, live some three million folks. From any outlook which reveals a stretch of this country, you may see their little frame or log houses and their log barns. You will find them on the bottom of every little cup-shaped mountain cove or by every little stream where there is a tiny stretch of arable land. Very often, also, you will see their habitations, clinging to incredibly steep mountain sides. They are poor and ignorant and proud, with their own code of honor and their own standards of conduct. It seems to be agreed that racially they represent the purest Elizabethan English stock remaining in the world because their isolation has prevented their contamination with any outside blood.

In slavery days they had no wealth or position and owned no slaves and so they instinctively hated the slave-holding aristocracy of the Piedmont and Tide-Water. By the same token in the War between the States they were passionately loyal to the North and to this day the old feud is still carried on because as a class, they solidly and unwaveringly vote the Republican ticket, and this in a region where for historical reasons every white man is expected to be a Democrat.

Some day if the kindly passing years will only grant me leisure and opportunity, I shall go back to these mountains again because the land has captured my imagination as nothing else I have ever seen in my travels.

Editor's Note:—In an early issue Mr. Van Wagener will tell you more about his trip.



"Good gosh; where th' dickens have YOU been?"

What Do You Think?

THE QUESTION for discussion this issue, as announced on page 10 of the July 20 issue, is "Is killing weeds the only benefit secured from cultivating crops?"

The weather this year makes this question more than usually interesting. In many fields it has been difficult or impossible to do enough cultivating to control weeds. Where weeds have been controlled, heavy rains have beaten down the ground and made it solid, and as soon as the rain stops, it cracks easily.

Here are a few comments from readers:

I believe that cultivation is just as necessary as fertilizer. If I had a crop without any weeds, I would cultivate just the same. When you get a dry spell, I think that there is more moisture available with a crop that is well cultivated than there is with one that isn't.—*Clifford White, Union Springs, New York.*

* * *

If I had a crop without weeds, I certainly wouldn't cultivate it. A few years ago conditions were just right so that my corn crop was practically weedless. I cultivated it just enough to control weeds, and I never had a better corn crop.—*William O'Hara, Port Byron, New York.*

* * *

In my opinion cultivation does more than kill weeds. I think most crops need to have the ground stirred early in the season, although I agree that it is unwise to cultivate deeply after the crop has established its root system.—*Mrs. F. L. Stillwell, King Ferry, New York.*

* * *

When a crop is clean of weeds, I give the cultivator a rest. So far as the moisture supply is concerned, control of weeds is more important than keeping the moisture. Weeds use a lot of moisture and plant food, and saving that for the crop is the important point.—*Charles Dickinson, Ithaca, N.Y.*

* * *

The muck soil on which we grow vegetables crusts over very easily after a rain. We believe it should be stirred up even though there are no weeds.—*Lucian Martens, Port Byron, New York.*

* * *

Following are a few more comments on the subject of last week's discussion on whether the current European war has had any effect on weather conditions, especially in view of the heavier than normal rainfall:

* * *

Maybe it is punishment for our sins! One theory is that the unusual number of reverberations have upset the atmospheric balance. But I do not believe it. We have weather in definite cycles. Records for 100 years show wet and dry periods. These cycles may vary temporarily. For instance, in a period of more than average rain we may have drouth, and vice versa, but over a longer period the cycle theory is borne out.—*J. Franklin Bonner, Churchville, N. Y.*

* * *

Yes, sir, I believe the war is at least partly responsible. During the World War we had a heck of a time trying to get our hay in. We have had the same trouble this year. I believe the explosions and heat dry out the air, causing the atmosphere to draw up more water, and changing the normal air currents.—*T. W. Case, Spencerport, N. Y.*

* * *

Do You Believe in Water Witching?

The other day Mrs. Eastman, our cousin, and myself, stopped at a gasoline station in central New York and fell to visiting with an elderly gentleman, who showed us how water witching was done. He had a short willow stick with two prongs. Taking firm hold of these prongs, with the stick pointed outward, he walked slowly back and forth, until finally the stick turned downward in his hands, indicating, according to the theory, that there was a stream of water underneath, and that if you should drill or dig there you would strike a well.

Each of us tried to make the stick work, but failed, but when we took hold with him, no matter how hard we held, the stick would turn in our hands and point downward when we came to a certain place.

This gentleman said that he had "water witched" for a lifetime, and when a well had been dug or drilled where he indicated, water had always been found.

In spite of this actual evidence before my own eyes, I am still skeptical. What do you think? So far as space is available the comments you write will be published here in a coming issue. Let's hear from you.—*E. R. E.*



Where lime is added to a very acid meadow and plowed under, the second application can be put on the field after it is plowed.

A Good Way to Spread LIME

By E. VAN ALSTINE,
Agronomy Department, New York State College of Agriculture.

THE EASIEST way to get lime mixed with the soil is to spread it on meadow land after haying and before plowing for another crop. Corn, which usually follows hay, is not expected to be benefited very much, if any, by lime used in this way, but the lime is in the soil where it stays moist and where it has a chance to be absorbed by the soil.

For best results lime must be mixed with the soil so it can be absorbed. It must destroy soil acidity before crops can get the benefit they need.

Lime on the surface of the soil may dry up and blow away, part of it may wash away or wash to the low parts of the field, and the rest of it would be absorbed less quickly on the surface than it is when plowed down.

Lime Both Sides of the Furrow

After harvesting the corn or other crop that follows hay, more lime may well be applied to be plowed down. This is necessary only on very acid soil or on land that is to be improved as quickly as possible. When the second application is plowed down, what remains of the first application is plowed up.

Lime that has been plowed down, left a year, then plowed up again and still further mixed with the soil in the process of seedbed preparation has a much better chance to sweeten sour soil than lime that is spread and harrowed in just before seeding. It is much more effective even than lime that is applied and harrowed in the fall before seeding.

Lime Plowed is Where Roots Can Find It

If a second application of lime is plowed down, clover roots will find more favorable conditions at the bottom of the furrow than can possibly exist when the lime is all at or near the surface. Lime in dry surface soil is inactive and of no immediate benefit.

If only one application of lime is to be made, it is still better to spread it on meadow land that is to be plowed. Lime that is plowed down is not in a layer at the bottom of the furrow. It is distributed throughout the furrow slice even better if it is plowed in than it can be if it is harrowed in.

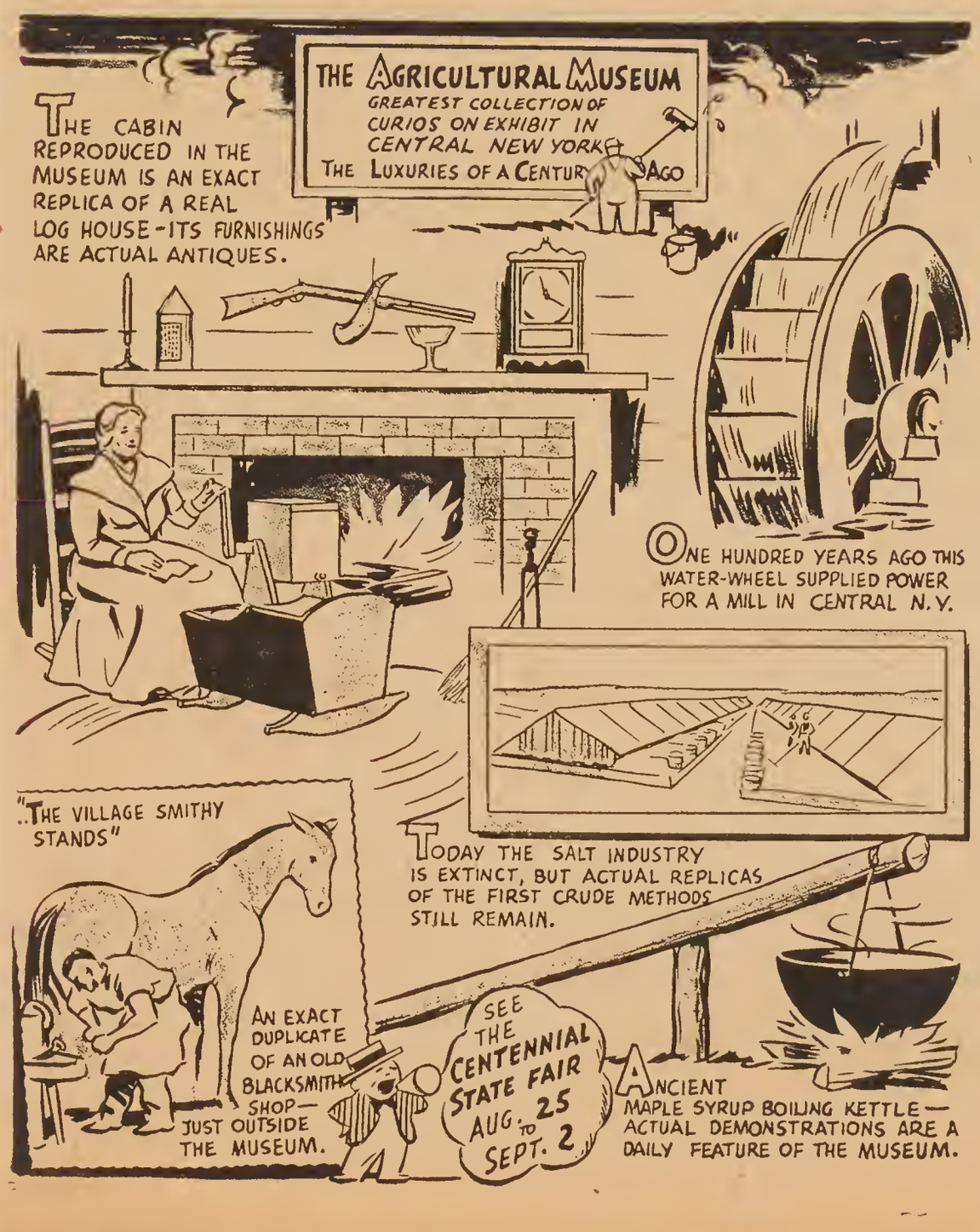
Advantages of Spreading Lime on Meadows

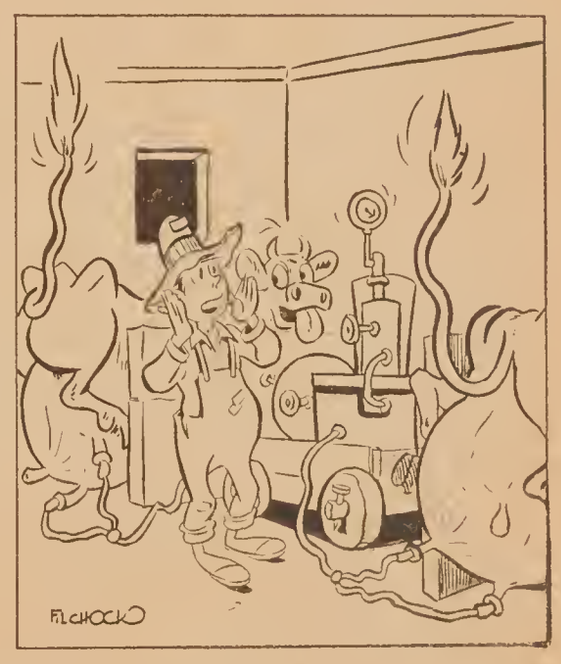
1. Meadow land is firm and easier to haul lime over than plowed land.
2. Meadows are smoother than plowed land.
3. It is easier to get lime in the summer than in the spring.
4. It is easier to find a convenient time between haying and fall plowing than during the rush of spring work to haul and spread lime.

Lime spread early on meadows does not interfere in any way with aftermath grazing or even with cutting a second hay crop.

5. It is easier to find a time between haying and fall plowing when weather conditions are more favorable to the handling of lime.
6. There is a longer period in the summer and fall to do the liming than there is in the spring and the work need not be rushed.
7. Summer liming distributes the cost of land treatment through a larger part of the year than liming in the spring when fertilizers and seed must also be bought.

OLD TIME FARM HISTORY AT THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR





"Hey boss, the milker you made is working in reverse!"

A. A.-GRANGE

Cookie Contest News

BROOME County Pomona Grange has turned out to be the early bird among Pomonas this year in holding its county-wide rolled sugar cookie contest. Ten out of 13 Subordinate Granges in the county were represented in the match, which took place July 13 and was won by Mrs. Maurice Mallery of Susquehanna Valley Grange. The bulk of Pomona contests, however, will not be held until fall or late August, in order to give all Subordinates a chance to get their champions lined up.



Who says that Grange brothers can't make just as good rolled sugar cookies as Grange sisters! Leo Garrett, of South Trenton Grange, Oneida County, proved they could when he carried off first prize in the South Trenton contest. Two other Grange brothers will be found in this issue's batch of first prize winners.

Nichols Grange, of Tioga County, reports that they had a "Use More Milk" program in connection with their contest. Members had the fun of taking part in a milk quiz, and of helping themselves afterwards to some prize sugar cookies and tall glasses of milk.

The Harvey Dunn family of Camden Grange, Oneida county, carried off all the prizes in Camden's contest. Chairman Mrs. Donald Strail writes that Mrs. Dunn not only won first prize herself but is the mother of the second and third prize winners.

Chairman Elsie J. Lewis of Wadhams Grange, Essex County, which had 15 entries in its contest, writes: "Old and young members joined in this contest which kept the judges busy for the entire evening. This was the biggest of any of the Grange-*American Agriculturist* baking contests, and we have entered all of them."

List of Subordinate Grange first prize winners is still growing. Here are names recently added to the list:

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Albany	Hiawatha	Mrs. Minnie Stanton
	Ravena	Mrs. Hazel Myers
Allegany	Alfred	Mrs. Hazel Kenyon
	Angelica	Mrs. Matilda Shafer
	Granger	Mrs. Mariam Pool
Broome	Bartonville	Evelyn Wurzler
	Castle Creek	Mrs. Myra Hayes
	Deposit	Mrs. Bertha Briggs
	Susquehanna Valley	Mrs. Maurice Mallery
	Union Center	Mrs. Ralph Young
Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus	Bertha Miller
	Emerald	Mrs. Genevieve Poole
	Napoli	Mrs. Mabel Boardman
	Randolph	Mrs. Florence Waite
Cayuga	East Scipio	Mrs. Eber R. Salley
	Locke	Mrs. Delia Abbott
	Moravia	Mrs. Kenneth Wood
Chautauqua	Charlotte Center	Ada G. Norman
	Chautauqua	Mrs. Frank Stratton
	Ross	Mrs. K. L. Coombs
	Sheridan	Mrs. Martha Meyers
Chemung	Chemung	Mrs. L. E. Straitor
Chenango	Oxford	Mrs. Hiram Howland
Clinton	West Chazy	Mrs. E. B. Miller
Columbia	Hillsdale	Mrs. Lillian Mettler
Cortland	South Cortland	Mrs. Lloyd Hartrauft
Delaware	Cannonsville	Mrs. J. E. Smith
	Charlotte Valley	Mrs. Bert S. Riddell
	Colonel Harper	Mrs. Helen Rogers
	Maywood	Mrs. Afton Clark
	Mundale	Mrs. Floyd Miller
Dutchess	Amenia	Mrs. Florence McEurol
	Freedom Plains	Mrs. Matilda Ziegler
	Oak Grove	Mrs. H. G. Cottane
	Poughkeepsie	Mrs. R. A. Adams
	Red Hook	Mrs. Rosalie Losee
	Stanford	Mrs. Helen R. Willig
	Stone Church	Mrs. Gilbert Smith
	Waldo	Mrs. George Judson
Erie	Boston	Julius Meyer, Jr.
	Evans	Fern Bower
Essex	Ausable Valley	Elizabeth Thompson
	Ethan Allen	Mrs. Erdie Allen
	Lake Placid	Mrs. Isabelle Stanely
	Penfield	Mrs. Aurilla Rafferty
	Reber	Mrs. Belle Strong
	Ticonderoga	Ralph E. Brock
	Wadhams	Mrs. Florence Lobdell
	Whallonsburg	Ruth Stafford
Franklin	Burke	Mrs. J. T. Hinks
	Westville	Mrs. Earl J. Rowley
Fulton	Crum Creek	Alice Moulton
	Lotville Friendship	Mattie Lamphire
	Sacandaga	Mrs. Charles Brooks
Genesee	Bergen	Mrs. Kit McConnell
	Bethany	Mrs. Harry Hunt
	Byron	Mrs. Elsie E. Searls
	East Pembroke	Mrs. Leslie Plue
	Elba	Faith Butcher
	Oakfield	Mrs. J. B. Greene
Greene	Greene Valley	Marguerite Bouk
Herkimer	Little Falls	Mrs. Mary E. Folts
	Salisbury Ctr.	Anna Pollard
Jefferson	Adams Center	Mrs. Alta Jones
	Champion	Mrs. Inez Ralph
	South Rutland Valley	Mrs. Martha Curtis
	Thousand Island	Mrs. Pearl Russell
Lewis	Denmark	Mrs. Wallace Warner
	Glendale	Mrs. E. C. Ling
	Riverbank	Mrs. Florence Zecher
Livingston	Hemlock	Mrs. Theo. Henry
	Keshequa	Mrs. Leon Goldthwait
	Spring Water	Elizabeth Pries
Madison	Alderbrook	Mrs. Foster Tayntor
	Brookfield	Mrs. Lucile Welch
	Nelson	Mrs. Maxine Lyga
Montgomery	Glen	Mrs. Howard Young
	Seeber's Lane	Mrs. George Flume
Niagara	Newfane	Mrs. Harold Wendler
Oneida	Camden	Mrs. Harvey Dunn
	Floyd	Warren G. Rickmyer
	Knoxboro	Mrs. Merlin Eaton
	Sherrill	Lillian Herrington
	South Trenton	Leo Garrett
Onondaga	Lamson	Mrs. Wilbur Horner
	Lysander	Mrs. Elma J. Allen
	So. Onondaga	Mrs. Addison Barber
	Taft Settlement	Mrs. George Kelly
	Tully	Mrs. Daniel Reagan
Ontario	Bristol Valley	Mrs. Allen Symonds
	Castle	Mrs. George H. Vogt
	Clifton Springs	Mildred H. Jennings
Orange	Hamptonburgh	Mrs. August Dreher
Orleans	Barre	Mrs. D. R. Clark
	Waterport	Mrs. Glen Broadwell
Oswego	Happy Thought	Mrs. Gail Bradshaw
	Volney	Mrs. Josiah Chaffee
Otsego	Burlington	Mrs. Arthur Winters
	Flycreek	Mrs. Harriett Quaif
	Lena	Mrs. Veda Tilley
	Oneonta	Mrs. Homer Potter
	Otsego Susquehanna Valley	Mrs. Merton Brisco
	West Laurens	Mrs. Lottie Carter
	Wharton Valley	Mrs. Alfred Monson
Putnam	Gleneida	Clara L. Baxter
Rensselaer	East Greenbush	Mrs. George Reed
	Hoosick	Mrs. George Tatro
Saratoga	Bemis Heights	Alice Blizzard
	Charlton	Mrs. Marion Pashley
	Galway	Gertrude May Jones
	Malta Ridge	Mrs. James Peppa
	Milton	Mrs. Florence Blauch
Schenectady	Duane	Mrs. Charles Mericle
	Scotch Church	Mrs. Frank L. Wheaton
	Scotia	Mrs. Mamie C. Allen
Schoharie	Cobleskill State School	Mrs. Una Cain
	Summit	Mrs. Albert O'Neill
Schuyler	Cayuta	Edith Smith
	Highland	Mrs. Flora Elston
	Townsend	Mrs. Elmo Berry
Seneca	East Fayette	Mrs. Grace Stahl
	Rose Hill	Mrs. George Dietrich
Steuben	Caton	Mrs. Alice McCarrick
	Freeman	Mrs. Amelia Hillyard
	Hartsville	Mrs. Bessie Mulconery
	Howard	Mrs. Bert Sharp
	Neils Creek	Mrs. Carl Akins
	North Cameron	Mrs. Blanche Clinton
	North Urbana	Mrs. Ernest Van Husen
	Oak Hill	Mrs. George Sick
	Troupsburg	Florence DeMun
	Woodhull	Mrs. Susie Boyd
St. Lawrence	Adirondack	Mrs. Iva C. Bowen
	Crary Mills	Mrs. Lois Rood
	Gouverneur	Mrs. Lela Patton
	Hammond	Mrs. Irene Gordon
	Rensselaer Falls	Mrs. Roy Brown
	Scotch Bush	Mrs. D. E. Robinson
	West Parishville	Erma Cowels
Sullivan	Twin Village	Mrs. John Maulick
Tioga	Berkshire	Mrs. Edward Clark
	Newark Valley	Mrs. Edgar Leonard
	Nichols	Mrs. Myrtle Barlow
	Tioga	Mrs. Aimee Terwilliger
Tompkins	Danby	Mrs. Ella C. Hatfield
	Dryden	Mrs. K. Brownell
	Enfield Valley	Mrs. Fannie Lanning
Ulster	Highland	Mrs. Lucy Craig
	Homowack	Mrs. Irene Crossman
	Milton-on-Hudson	Mrs. Harold Clarke
	Plattekill	Mrs. Frances Sisti
	Rosendale	Mrs. Lena Behland
Warren	Mohican	Mrs. Winnifred Bennett
	Stony Creek	Mrs. A. Glassbrook
Washington	Kingsburg	Bernice Carlisle
Wayne	Palmyra	Mrs. Eliza D. Miller
	Walworth	Mrs. Daisy Dedie
Westchester	Cortlandt	Mrs. C. J. Duryea
	Yorktown	Mrs. Josephine Merk
Wyoming	Dale	Mrs. Bertha Wheeler

A Busy Week at the State Fair

IF YOU are planning to exhibit farm products or stock at the New York State Fair, you should check on the closing dates for entries. There is no time to lose. In fact, it is already too late to make entries in the poultry show where entries closed August 1. Entries will be closed on August 5 for horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and goats. August 12 is the closing date for dairy products, butter and cheese. August 16 is the closing date for flowers, farm crops and fruit; and August 19 for home-made farm equipment.

On Tuesday, August 27, at the Fair 75 animals raised by 4-H Club boys and girls will be auctioned off at the Baby Beef Sale. Thirteen counties will be represented, and the auctioneer will be Fred Reppert of Decatur, Indiana. A year ago 60 animals sold for $8,730.

Around 2,000 boys and girls are expected to be present or take part in the young folks' program at the Fair. The 4-H Club activities will be crammed into the first five days of the Fair, and the Future Farmers will put on their show the last four days.

One of the outstanding events for the Future Farmers of America will be the annual speaking contest. The winner will represent the state in the northeastern regional contest, and the winner there will take part in the national contest.

Tuesday is the date for the state spelling bee.

Announcing a "Pin Money" Contest for Our Readers

MANY WOMEN make extra money at home, and we want to know how some of our readers are doing it, so that we can pass on good ideas to others.

Maybe you are a champion cook and win county and state fair prizes with your canned goods or baked goods. Or your needle may win prizes for you, or bring in money from the sale of special articles that you can make. Perhaps you run a successful tourist home, or have a flair for making delicious and saleable homemade candies, or make extra money in any number of other interesting and profitable ways. We know one woman who has been able to support herself through her talent for designing and making attractive greeting cards. Another woman, a shut-in, amused herself making dolls from nuts and is now selling them. So what's your way of making extra money? *American Agriculturist* will pay $5 for the best letter on this subject, and $1.00 each for as many more as we can print. Address Pin Money Contest Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. *Contest closes August 17.*

The Democratic National Platform

IN THE July 6 issue of *American Agriculturist* we printed the high spots of the Republican platform as adopted at the Republican Convention. At the same time we stated that following the Democratic Convention we would summarize in a similar way the platform adopted at the Convention. Here it is:

NATIONAL DEFENSE.—"The American people are determined that war . . . shall not come to America. We will not participate in foreign wars. We will not send our army and navy or air force to fight in foreign lands outside the Americas except in case of attack. We favor and shall rigorously enforce and defend the Monroe Doctrine."

"Weakness and unpreparedness invite aggression. We must be so strong that no possible combination of powers would dare to attack us."

"We denounce and will do all in our power to destroy the treasonable activities of disguised anti-democratic and un-American agencies which would sap our strength. . . "

AGRICULTURE.—In substance the Democratic plank on agriculture promises to continue the farm program along present lines. The party pledges itself to make parity as well as soil conservation payments until a parity income for agriculture is realized; to extend and enlarge the tenant purchase program; to preserve and strengthen the ever-normal granary; to continue commodity loans; to expand domestic consumption by the food and cotton stamp plan, low cost milk, and other plans; to continue appropriation for research and extension; to encourage marketing agreements; to extend crop insurance; and to provide for adjustment of production.

The platform also promises to cultivate foreign trade through desirable trade agreements.

LABOR.—"We pledge to continue to enforce fair labor standards; to maintain the principles of the National Labor Relations Act . . . . .; to strengthen the orderly processes of collective bargaining and peaceful settlement of labor disputes.

BUSINESS—"We have defended and will continue to defend all legitimate business. We have attacked and shall continue to attack unbridled concentration of economic power and exploitation of the consumer and the investor."

"We shall continue to oppose barriers which impede trade between several states."

"We have enforced the anti-trust laws more rigorously than at any time in our history."

SOCIAL SECURITY—"We pledge to make the Social Security Act increasingly effective by covering millions of persons not now protected under its terms, by strengthening our unemployment insurance system, by progressively extending and increasing the benefits of the old age and survivors' insurance system, and by the early realization of a minimum pension for all who have reached the age of retirement and are not gainfully employed."

CONSUMERS—"We are taking effective steps to insure that in this period of stress the cost of living shall not be increased by speculation and unjustified price rises."

VETERANS—"We pledge to continue our policy of fair treatment of America's war veterans and their dependents in just tribute to their sacrifices and their devotion to the cause of liberty."

CIVIL SERVICE—"We pledge the immediate extension of a genuine system of merit to all positions in the executive branch of the federal government except actual bona fide policy-making positions. Promotion and tenure in federal service shall likewise depend upon fitness, experience and qualification."

RELIEF—"We are opposed to vesting in the states and local authorities the control of federally financed work relief. We will continue to direct our efforts toward the employment in private industry of all of those willing to work."

"We favor calling, under the direction of the President, a national unemployment conference of leaders of government, industry, labor and farm groups."

HOUSING—The platform pledges to extend and increase loans and contributions to rid America of overcrowded slum areas.

Shall It Be Glass Bottles or Paper Containers?

By LELAND SPENCER

LAST NOVEMBER the leading retail distributors in New York began putting up milk in 2-quart paper containers for family trade. Their object was to cut down the cost of retail distribution so that they would be able to compete more successfully with wholesale distributors and stores.



Leland Spencer

As readers of this column already know, thousands of families in New York City have taken to getting their milk from stores in the past few years. Volume on the retail routes has dwindled and costs of retail delivery have gone up rapidly. The main reason for the shift from routes to stores is the difference of 2 cents to 4 cents a quart in the price. It was obvious that the retail dealers in New York and other large cities faced further loss of business unless the retail delivery system could be reorganized in some way to make possible a drastic reduction of costs.

After some experience with the 2-quart paper container in a suburban market, the leading retail distributors concluded that this package could be used to good advantage in New York City. Although the cost of the container itself was considerably more than the cost per trip for glass bottles, it was anticipated that savings in plant and delivery costs would be more than enough to offset this. A comparison of costs for the two methods of distribution, based on the distributors' experience of the past few months, is given in table 1.

TABLE I. APPROXIMATE MAKE-UP OF RETAIL PRICES OF GRADE B MILK IN NEW YORK CITY, JULY 1940.

Item	Milk in 1-quart glass bottles	Milk in 2-quart paper containers
	Cents per qt.	Cents per qt.
Price paid by dealer	5.6	5.6
Operating expenses:		
Country plant expense	0.4	0.4
Transportation expense	0.7	0.7
City plant expense	0.8	0.5
Container expense	0.25	0.9
Selling, delivery and collection expense	6.25	4.5
General and administrative expense	0.25	0.25
Total operating expense	14.25	12.85
Profit	0.25	0.15
Retail price	14.50	13.00

The cost of the milk to the dealer and the dealer's expense for country plant operation, transportation, and general administration is the same whether the glass bottle or the paper container is used. City plant expense is lower on milk put up in paper containers since there is no washing, sorting, or storing of bottles and no bottle exchange expense. For several reasons delivery costs are much less on the milk put up in 2-quart paper containers. In the first place, a dozen quarts of milk in square-style paper containers weighs less than half as much and takes up much less space than the milk put up in glass bottles. Furthermore, the milk in paper containers ordinarily requires little or no refrigeration in the course of distribution. More important still is the fact that the majority of families who take their milk in 2-quart containers have it delivered on alternate days rather than every day. Thus the driver can deliver more quarts of milk per day.

It should be noted here that most of the customers who have adopted the 2-quart container use a quart or more of milk per day, while the majority of those who have stuck to the glass bottle are the smaller customers. Part of the difference in delivery costs shown in table 1 is due to the difference in size of customers served.

Grade B milk in 2-quart containers is now priced to the consumer at 1½ cents less per quart than milk delivered in quart bottles. If the customer takes as many as seven 2-quart containers per week, she gets a price of 12½ cents per quart. At the 13-cent price the distributor apparently is making a smaller profit on the milk sold in paper containers than he is on that sold in quart bottles. However, we must remember that the 2-quart container business is still in the process of development. Further changes are to be expected.

The use of the 2-quart paper container on retail routes may result in substantially larger savings in delivery costs providing it is found to be possible to reduce the number of route trips per week from seven to six, or possibly to three or four. The 2-quart container has largely solved the problem of milk storage in the family refrigerator, and there seems to be no good reason why every family that has a refrigerator could not get along on three or four deliveries per week. If this change can be brought about, it will be possible to reduce the delivery cost and the retail price per quart by at least another cent, or possibly 1½ cents per quart.

June Milk Prices

Administrator Cladakis has announced that the uniform price to producers shipping to New York City is $1.56 for June milk. This price is for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone, and is 2c below the May price of $1.58. The price which any producer gets will be the base price plus or minus differentials for freight and butterfat tests.

In the Rochester Market, the June uniform price has been announced as $1.61. Producers who make direct delivery will get an additional 18c.

The uniform price for the Buffalo market was $1.49 for June. However, a very large percentage of the milk in the Buffalo market is delivered directly by producers to plants in the marketing area. On this milk producers are paid a direct delivery differential of 20c a hundred. As much as 2c is deducted from payments to producers to pay the expenses of administrating the pool. The net return to at least 90 per cent of the producers in the Buffalo area was $1.67 per hundred for 3.5 milk.

Delegates to the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency met at Syracuse on July 15. The delegates adopted a resolution asking Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to reconsider his decision against holding a public hearing to consider a new price schedule. The price schedule asked for included $2.82 a hundred for Class 1 milk for the months of July to February inclusive, and $2.35 from March to June.

NEW YORK MILK PRICES WITH COMPARISONS

MILK, Grade B, 3.7% 201-210 mile zone:	June 1940	June 1939	June 1910-14	May 1940
Dairymen's League, per cwt.*	$1.59	$1.09	$1.05	$1.61
Sheffield Farms, per cwt.	1.63	1.28	1.05	1.65
Average, per cwt.	1.61	1.18	1.05	1.63
Index, 1910-14=100†	119	88	100	116
40 basic commodities Index, 1910-14=100	112.3‡	105.7	100.0	114.4‡
BUTTER:				
New York, 92 score	27c	24c	27c	28c
Index, 1910-14=100	100	89	100	104
DAIRY RATION AT UTICA:				
Wholesale price per ton	$28.17	$27.61	$28.36	$31.46
Index, 1910-14=100	99	97	100	110
Pounds feed equal in price to 100 lbs. milk	114	86	74	104

* Net pool return without special location or upstate city differentials.
† Adjusted for change in seasonal variation of price.
‡ Preliminary.

—LELAND SPENCER,
Department of Agricultural Economy,
N. Y. State College of Agriculture.



FARMS FOR SALE

CAYUGA COUNTY 120-ACRE MACADAM HIGHWAY DAIRY FARM. Handy to village. Grade B milk market, 50 acres choice tillage, practically all crops including alfalfa are successfully grown here. Attractive 9-room house, well graded shaded lawn; electricity; 48 ft. barn, concrete stable, 20 tie-ups, silo. $2500. Free circular and information on long-term financing. FEDERAL LAND BANK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

FARMS, MANY STATES — Bargain catalog Free. STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

GET MORE PROTECTION WITH THIS NEW POLICY

COSTS $2.00 A YEAR

THE ACCIDENTS WHICH THIS POLICY COVERS ARE:

1. By the wrecking or disablement of a pleasure type automobile, automobile truck, horse drawn wagon, cart, sleigh, or sled, in which the insured is riding or driving.

2. By the wrecking or disablement of a public conveyance provided by common carrier for passenger service only (aeroplanes excluded) within which the Insured is riding as a fare-paying passenger in the place regularly provided for passenger service.

3. By being struck, knocked down, or run over while walking or standing on a public street, public sidewalk or public highway by a moving vehicle.

CASH BENEFITS AS FOLLOWS:

1. $1,000.00 for loss of Life, or the loss of the sight of both Eyes; or the loss of any two members, such as a Hand or Foot.

2. $500.00 for loss of sight of Eye, or Hand, or Foot—Loss of Life or Member must occur within 30 days from date of accident, otherwise weekly benefits are paid.

3. $10.00 a week for as many as thirteen weeks while totally disabled unable to do any work whatsoever — benefits beginning immediately following the accident. No benefits are payable for partial disability.

This protection applies on accidents happening anywhere within the United States or Canada. Death benefits are payable to insured's estate, all other benefits payable to insured.

These benefits are paid where the insured is between the ages of 15-59 years. One-half benefits are paid ages 10-15 and ages 60-74.

WHO CAN HAVE THIS POLICY

This policy is available to anyone who is not crippled or who has not lost the sight of either eye or limb—the policy does not provide indemnity if the insured is under the influence of intoxicants, nor does it cover a watchman, law enforcement officer, volunteer or paid fireman, or railroad employee *while on duty*.

OUR GUARANTEE

Each policy is sold with a money back guarantee. After you receive your policy you have 5 days to look it over and if it is not satisfactory, return it and it will be cancelled and your money refunded at once.

Mail your application to:

North American Accident Insurance Co.

N. A. Associates Department

10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

.....

I do hereby apply for a North American Accident Insurance Policy, Series 416, which costs $2.00 a year, and understand that I can carry this new policy in the place of the $1.00 or $1.25 policy, but not in addition to it.

Signed ..... Age.....

P. O. ..... State.....

St. or R. D. Number ..... Date.....

APPLE GROWERS
Study Advertising and Sales

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON.

FEW SUBJECTS have been discussed more generally and with less definite conclusions at fruit growers' meetings than the matter of advertising, promotion and merchandising. The Joint Fruit Committee of the New York State Horticultural Society and the State Farm Bureau Federation named a sub-committee to wrestle with the problem. Frank W. Beneway of Ontario, N. Y., is chairman of the 11-man committee.

As a step toward learning the private views of all committee members they were asked to fill in a lengthy questionnaire. One member studied it and remarked that "it required a lot of thought." To which Beneway said: "That is exactly what we want—a lot of thought, not snap judgment."

The committee has reached no conclusions; in fact, it is just beginning to get a viewpoint on the subject. Two members of the committee did not bother to return the questionnaire, and two others "ducked" on one or two points, but on the whole there were clean-cut opinions expressed.

There was unanimous agreement that some form of grower-sponsored promotion and merchandising is required, unless growers are willing to sit back and take their licking. There was unanimous dissatisfaction with present demand and prices for fruits, with the belief that this situation could be improved. There was unanimous belief that it will be wise at the proper time to co-ordinate promotional and merchandising work on cherries, peaches and apples.

The thought was expressed that, in general, the three fruits are produced by the same growers, and reach the same consumers through the same retail trade channels.

The committee divided on whether surplus purchases by the government could be used to solve the problem. Generally, it was agreed that such purchases are helpful when growers are distressed, but that they also have the limiting factor of setting a ceiling on the market. There was little sentiment for curtailment of production to improve the market, but rather belief that production should be maintained or expanded to supply widening markets and meet competition. Varieties that are uneconomic should be eliminated, a number of committeemen said.

The wide-open disagreements in replies by members were on how promotion work should be financed and how much growers should be asked to pay. Several methods of providing funds were suggested to the committee. The next step by the committee will be to summarize opinions expressed by its members and send the summary, along with the questionnaire, to a wide circle of growers to determine what, if anything, growers generally are willing to support. Before the committee compiles a tentative report it will hold a public hearing. It is hoped to have a tentative report ready for discussion at the forthcoming winter meetings.

* * *

Cherry Prices Up

History has been made in the sour cherry industry this summer. In the first place, the public no longer will get sour cherries because it reacts against the name. Generally they will be referred to as tart varieties of cherries, red-pitted pie cherries or just pie cherries. Under auspices of the New York State Cherry Growers' Association a four-state meeting of producers, processors and marketers was held at Buffalo recently. Horace M. Putnam of Lyons, president, presided. A national stabilization committee was set up with Carl Wooster of Union Hill as acting chairman.

One of the points brought out was that although last year's crop was about twice the normal it was moved into consumption through effective sales promotion work. Growers in New York last year received one and one-half cents per pound; but this year the crop has been sold for three cents. The Buffalo meeting adopted a resolution requesting the federal government not to include tonnage estimates in its June crop forecast because the figures have to be compiled while trees still are in bloom. There seems to be widespread opinion that the crop estimates have overshot the mark, not taking into account cold and wet weather, leafspot and other factors.

The Buffalo meeting adopted a resolution stating that it could not countenance a price of less than three cents to growers. This brought strong objections from some growers that the price was too low. Later directors of the state growers' association stuck to the resolution, explaining that it was their opinion that growers wanted a fair price at which the crop could be moved so that there would be no large carryover from year to year.

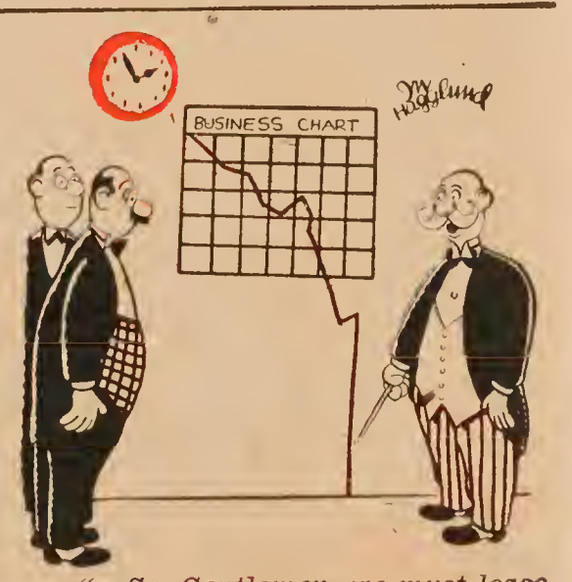
* * *

To "Gas" Store Apples

A room is being prepared at the Sodus cold storage plant for "gas" or modified atmosphere storage of apples this fall. This will put into practical commercial operation a development which has been studied at Cornell for a number of years. The Sodus room will have a capacity of 7,000 bushels and will be perhaps the first commercial venture of its kind in these parts.

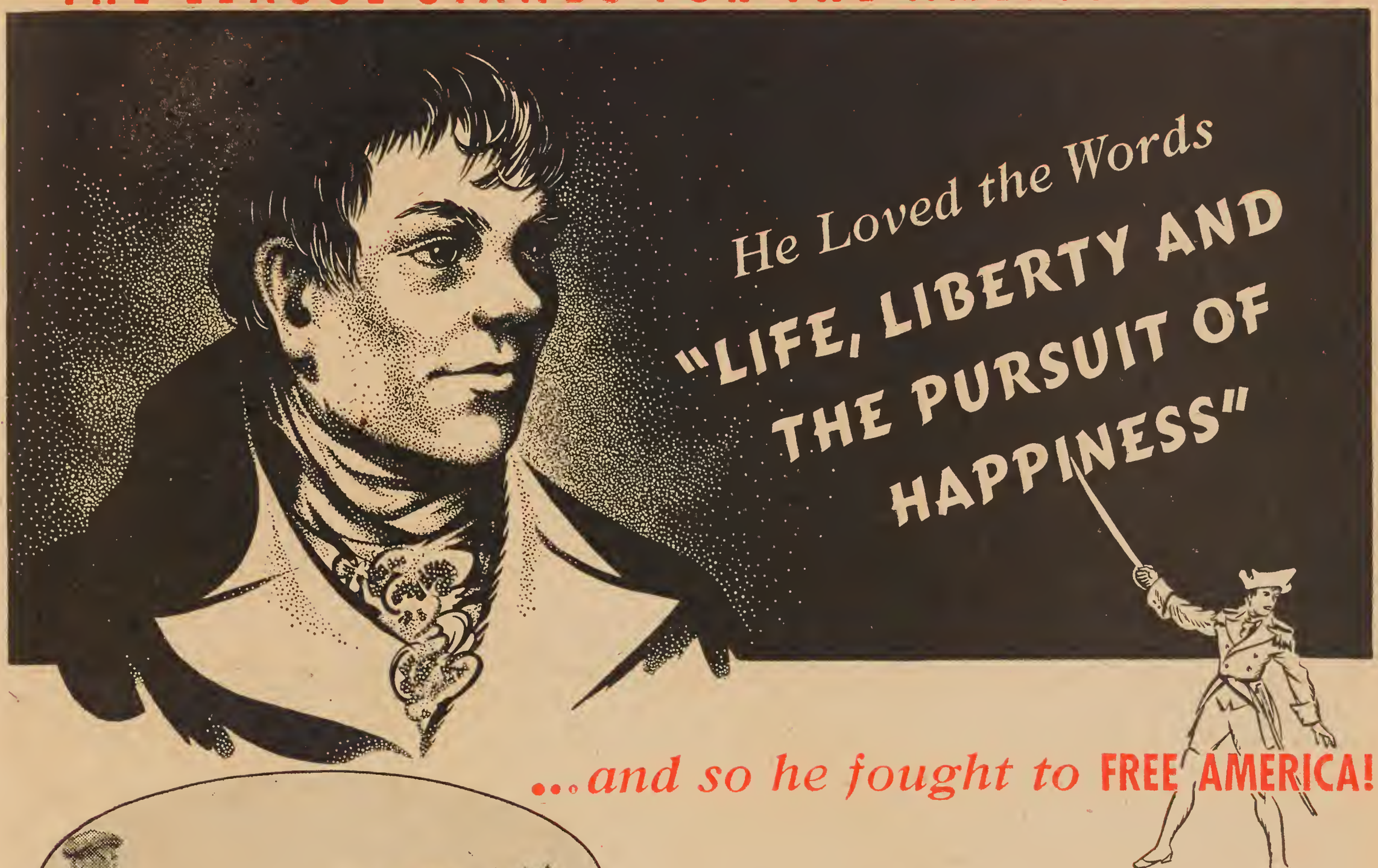
James G. Case, president of the storage company, said he did not think there would be much if any extra charge for use of the room. He said the company was trying it as a service to the industry. Growers will be required to leave their fruit in storage until certain specified times, because after the apples are "gassed" into a sort of twilight sleep the atmosphere must be maintained until the fruit is "awakened" for movement into sale. Experience at Cornell has been that the tender varieties of apples may be kept for a year in practically the same state of perfection in which they went into storage.

FARMER, on 140 acre farm, good location, good road, modern conveniences, would like someone with either cash or credit to invest in cattle or cash-earning livestock, to join him. Farm can carry 40 head of cattle. If interested write A. N. M., c/o *American Agriculturist,* Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.



"—So, Gentlemen, we must lease the floor below at once."

THE LEAGUE STANDS FOR THE AMERICAN WAY



...and so he fought to FREE AMERICA!

Dashing, gallant Captain Thaddeus Kosciuszko belonged to the proud officer class of old Poland, shortly before the American Revolution. He loved the fine promise in Thomas Jefferson's words—"life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But his associates hated those words. And the father of the girl he was about to marry almost killed Kosciuszko because he believed in them. So Kosciuszko came to America, offering General Washington his sword and the soldierly skill he had learned in the artillery schools of Europe.

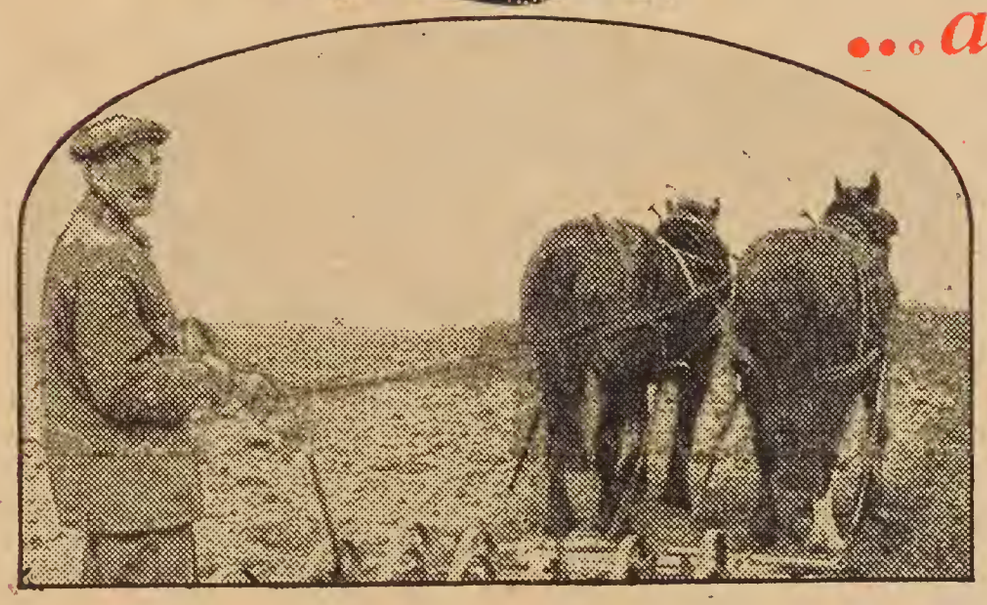
Washington elevated him to the post of Adjutant to the Commander-in-Chief. Congress made him a Brigadier-General. He died in Poland — still hated by the special interests whose profits and privileges he threatened, but still fighting for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Ever since America's "Declaration of Independence," American farmers have fought for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Once they used muskets to hurl back armies of hired Hessians. Today they fight with words, organization and economic forces. But even today many of their opponents are mercenaries fighting under a borrowed banner for private profit.

And these mercenaries—the anti-farm gang of lawyers, publishers, politicians and middle men—are the ones who have caused the greatest havoc in the ranks of farmers. Farmers used to listen to them . . . used to believe the things they said . . . because farmers didn't realize that these men were in the pay of dealers, or were seeking selfish ends at the expense of the farm. Farmers were too honest to understand the dark treachery of the "divide and rule" policy of a few dealers. They couldn't believe that anyone would stoop so low as to try to poison one farmer's mind against another farmer simply for profit.

But that was the sober truth—and only by co-operative action, only by farmers sticking together against the efforts of all outsiders, was it finally possible for farmers to win their battle. Then through the co-operatives and the bargaining agencies came a spirit of neighborliness throughout the length and breadth of the milkshed. Finally came the hard-won victory—A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK. Farmers at last were able to enjoy some measure of the "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness" that had been promised them.

Members of the Dairymen's League are proud that they were the first to weld together a lasting organization of farmers . . . and that from the first this farmer-owned-and-controlled organization has fought wholeheartedly for the rights and liberties of all farmers. Members are proud, too, that this organization still is on the alert . . . still is ready to fight some more. For long experience has taught them that the anti-farm gang is never beaten . . . that it is most dangerous when it appears to have given up. That's why the Dairymen's League warns every farmer today—unite and watch. Be ready for anything and everything. Because there's never an armistice, never a lasting peace in the eternal struggle for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."



"AMERICA *is the Greatest Country in the World"...* says STEPHEN FUSEK

"You can say what you want; and do what you want in America," says Stephen Fusek. He lives on a hill farm in southern Oneida County. There are five sons and three daughters in the family. One of these, Ann Fusek, is a graduate of Cornell University, winner of the Home Economies speaking contest during the 1940 Farm and Home Week. Her talk so ably pictures her own family's sueeessful seareh for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," that we print part of it below:



Mrs. Fusek and one of her daughters.

Said Ann Fusek:

"I can vividly remember the day more than 16 years ago when we moved to the farm where we now live. It was in the dead of winter and the half mile dirt road leading to our new home on Tassell Hill was snowed under. My parents arrived in typical immigrant fashion, with all our belongings piled in two big hay wagons.

"I loved the whole big adventure. I remember it all, but the most vivid recollection was formed during our hot but meagre supper, when my father, his broken English booming through the house, said, 'Yes siree, Mrs. Fusek, (he always calls my mother that) at last we have our own home and I am my own boss and on my own land.'

"I didn't at the time understand the deep significance of his words but the warm, intimate expression, 'on my own land,' radiated to us all and enveloped us with happiness."



Published by

THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

DAIRY CATTLE

"Invincible"
Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires.
Orchard Hill Stock Farm, M. R. Klock, Fort Plain, N. Y.

Holsteins—T.B. Accredited; 250 Head.
Offering surplus breeding stock of all ages; a few bulls of serviceable age backed by several generations of good C.T.A. records. Inspection invited.
E. P. SMITH, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

FANYAN FARMS
C. C. BENNETT, HOMER, N. Y.
offering: One service age, two baby sons of "Cornell Royal Blond," famous son of All American 1152 lb. fat cow, 'Cornell Dillie Catherine"; his second dam All American 4.3%, 1079 lb. fat sister of his dam, Cornell Dillie Pride.
Dams of these bull calves are daughters of our former 911 lb. 4% Snow bull, sired by Aristocrat, famous son of the World's Champion 4.3% "Snow Countess". Dams all have fine official records in Class C twice a day milking. They will please you as to type.
Records and per cent test of dams available.

Ready for Service — Young Bulls
from our outstanding Champion Show Bulls. They are bred for type as well as production.
Prices reasonable.
J. REYNOLDS WAIT, The Wait Farms, Auburn, New York.

TARBELL FARMS Guernseys Accredited Negative 350 HEAD
YOUNG BULLS OUT OF HIGH RECORD A.R. DAMS AND SIRED BY
MAY ROYAL'S HDLLISTON 130308
98 A.R. Daughters.
FOREMOST PEACEMAKER 214202
15 A. R. Daughters
ALSO A FEW A.R. CDWS AND HEIFERS.
Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

YEARLING GUERNSEY BULLS
Grandsons of Royal Supreme 137088 from dams with herd improvement records. Herd average 9602 M., 486.0 F. Prices reasonable considering quality.
Accredited — Negative.
WYCHMERE FARMS, ONTARIO, N. Y.

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. Tested Holstein and Guernseys in Carload Lots. Ninety Day Retest Guaranteed.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

Altamont Jersey Farms
ALTAMONT, ALBANY CO., N. Y.
Established by Mr. Perley A. Dutton, importer and constructive Jersey breeder for more than 25 years.
Imported and high grade Commercial cattle, T.B. and Bangs tested at prices commensurate with quality.
Visitors always welcome at
ALTAMONT JERSEY FARMS,
15 miles from Albany, 10 miles from Schenectady on Route 146. Phone 2301.

PUREBRED AND GRADE JERSEYS
WITH ANY REQUIRED TEST.
PARTIAL CREDIT GIVEN.
J. K. Keith, Phone 722F3, Oneonta, N.Y.

WANTED TO BUY —
10 OR 15 PUREBRED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS DUE SEPTEMBER OR DCTOBER.
D.H.I.A. RECORDS MUST BE AVAILABLE.
Box 322, Chester, New York

One Carload of heifers 1 to 2 years old
and one carload of cows due this fall, winter and spring with H.I.R. records, imported bred, approved herd eligible for shipment to any state.
Also Belgian horses.
JOHN C. REAGAN, Owner, Spot Farms, TULLY, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

ABERDEEN-ANGUS
REGISTERED
40 YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE.
SEVERAL YOUNG BULLS. CDME AND SEE THEM.
W. A. Hawley & Son, Warsaw, N. Y. Wyoming Co.

Registered Aberdeen Angus Bull,
13 MONTHS OLD, A THICK, DEEP YDUNG BULL, with a good pedigree, T.B. and Bangs Tested, priced reasonably. Two miles south on Route 2.
J. A. Dickerman, R.D. 4, Ithaca, N. Y.

5 Young Cows freshen in fall;
3 YR. OLD BULL. YEARLING BULL. 3 HEIFERS OPEN.
ALL VERY NICE. ANGUS? OF COURSE!
R. C. LEWIS, R.F.D. No. 3, GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

MISC. LIVESTOCK

Choice Dairy Cattle - Fancy Horses
CARLOAD LDTS OR RETAIL. PRICED TO SELL.
FREE DELIVERY ANY PLACE.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, Inc., HOBART, N.Y. Established 1845

FOR SALE —
CHOICE O.I.C. SWINE, BRED SDWS, SHOATS, PIGS.
ALSO FEEDING SHOATS AND PIGS.
YEARLING SERVICE BULLS. HOLSTEINS, GUERNSEYS AND AYRSHIRES.
Sayre Dairy Cattle Co., Sayre, Pa.

A ROAD
That Goes Two Ways

This page in American Agriculturist carries messages two ways, two directions.

THE FIRST WAY

It brings to you a big field, not of hay or grain, or corn, or beans, or cabbage or what have you, — but a big field of FOLKS, — Folks who are in the market to buy a cow or a horse, or pigs, or sheep, or chickens, or something YOU may have to sell.

THE SECOND WAY

It is a direct road. This message carrier travels to over 190,000 readers with your message. It goes to a select group, — people who are in the same business you are in, use the same equipment, and may want to buy whatever you have for sale. Advertise in this page and know you are reaching a select group, what is called in advertising lingo "Complete Coverage". For details about it write

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FOR SALE (or exchange for milk cows, bred heifers, hens or pullets)
SADDLE HORSES, DRAFT MARES AND COLTS.
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ALL SIZES OF CHILDREN'S PONIES.
REASONABLY PRICED — FULLY GUARANTEED.
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Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BDARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
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PIGS: Pure Bred O. I. C.,
5 weeks old. Either sex.
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English Berkshire Spring Pigs.
SIRED BY SON OF CHAMPION OF CANADA 1938.
PRICES VERY REASONABLE. WRITE
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Price list of all popular breeds for a stamp, or dime brings you a nice 34 page dog book with price list enclosed.
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B.W.D. TESTED PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK.
Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.
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ENGLISH BLACK LEGHORNS —
Big, hardy, vigorous, low mortality, great layers of big white eggs, as broilers dress yellow.
Eggs reasonable. Circular free.
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YOUNG BREEDING MALES AND READY TO LAY PULLETS.
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GROWING PULLETS FDR SALE and READY FOR PROMPT DELIVERY. Our New York State Official Laying Test records show a seven years livability average of 93%, and egg production average of 64½%.
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Certified R.O.P. Pedigreed Breeders
WHITE LEGHORNS, NEW HAMPSHIRES BARRED ROCKS, RDCK-RED CROSSES.
Mapes stock is famous for fast growth and high production. All breeders bloodtested. Send for Folder and Prices.
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LEGHORNS — REDS
TRAPNESTED AND PROGENY TESTED.
EXCELLENT PRODUCERS OF PREMIUM EGGS.
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Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS
Ask any of our customers about OUR LARGE BIRDS AND LARGE, PURE WHITE EGGS.
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The largest official trapnest flock in the United States — offering 1000 U. S. R.D.P. Pedigreed pullets from 250-300 egg U. S. R.O.P. Dams. Also— 1000 U. S. R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels from 250-317 egg U. S. R.O.P. Dams. All sired by 300 egg males.
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100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
REASONABLY PRICED. WRITE FOR BDDKLET.
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U. S. OFFICIAL CERTIFIED MATINGS.
Pure Hanson strain. Clover range reared. Ready last of August. $1.50 each at farm.
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FARM HELP

Farm Help Service
EMPLOY DR EMPLOYMENT.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
West Hartland, Connecticut

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Aug. 14	120th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Aug. 24	Jersey Sale, Estate of John C. Reed, Hockessin, Delaware.
Sept. 11	Vermont State Guernsey Sale, White Heather Farm, Arlington.
Sept. 18	121st Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Sept. 20	Lancaster County Holstein Breeders Sale, Lampeter, Pa.
Sept. 21	Third Beechford Farms Guernsey Sale, Harry Bailey, owner, Mt. Tremper, N. Y.
Sept. 27	Dutchess County, N. Y., Annual Guernsey Sale, Salt Point, N. Y.
Sept. 28	Cayuga County, N. Y., Guernsey Sale.
Oct. 2- 3	122nd Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Oct. 4	Pennsylvania State Holstein Sale, Lancaster, Pa.
Oct. 5	Thatch Meadow Farm Guernsey Dispersal, St. James, Long Island, N. Y.
Oct. 7	New England Guernsey Sale at Hilltop Farm, Suffield, Conn.
Oct. 11	Pennsylvania State & Eastern Guernsey Sale combined, Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 12	New Jersey State Guernsey Sale, Trenton.
Oct. 14	Langwater Guernsey Sale, North Easton, Mass.
Oct. 15	Northeastern Guernsey Consignment Sale, Topsfield, Mass.
Oct. 21-22	Broadland Guernsey Dispersal, Thomas Marsalis, owner, Queenstown, Md.
Oct. 22	Penn State Holstein Sale, Mt. Vernon, Pa.
Oct. 23	Ohio Breeders' Fall Holstein Sale, Wooster, Ohio.
Oct. 24	New England Fall Holstein Sale (Place to be announced).
Nov. 7	50th Breeders' Combination "Golden Anniversary" Holstein Sale, Fairgrounds, Stratford, Ont.
Nov. 11-13	U. S. National Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale, Waukesha, Wis.

Coming Events

Aug. 2-3	17th Annual Livestock Judging Tour for Vocational Ag. Students in N. Y., Sponsored by State School of Ag. at Delhi.
Aug. 3	Vegetable Growers' Field Day, Univ. of Conn. Vegetable and Agronomy Experimental Farm, Route 44, North Coventry.
Aug. 3	Maine D.H.I.A. Show, Highmoor Farm, Monmouth, Maine.
Aug. 7	Annual Field Day, Waltham Field Station, Waltham, Mass.
Aug. 7	Vermont Holstein Summer Picnic & Field Day, Mallary Farm, Bradford, Vt.
Aug. 10	New England States Holstein-Friesian Field Day, farm of A. L. Miller, Vernon, Vt.
Aug. 12-18	Farm Week at New York World's Fair, New York City.
Aug. 13	Second Annual Onion Festival, Orange Co., Now York.
Aug. 15	Vermont Guernsey Field Day, R. H. Whitcomb Farm, Springfield, Vt.
Aug. 21	Station Field Day, Experiment Station Farm, Mount Carmel. Cnnn., 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Aug. 22	Sheep Breeders' Field Day, Kenwood Sheep Farm, Springwater, N. Y.
Aug. 25-Sept. 2	New York State Fair, 100th Anniversary, Syracuse, N. Y.
Aug. 26-29	32nd Annual Meeting of Vegetable Growers' Association of America, Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 27	New Hampshire Guernsey Field Day, Kadockadee Farm, Concord, N. H.
Aug. 29	Connecticut Guernsey Field Day, Holly Farm, Simsbury, Conn.
Aug. 31	Morgan Horse Show, Woodstock, Vt.
Sept. 15-21	Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
Sept. 30-Oct. 6	Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa.
Oct. 1-4	Fifth NEPPCO Poultry Industries Exposition, Atlantic City, N. J.
Oct. 8-9	Annual New Jersey Holstein Tour covering Sussex County.
Oct. 12-19	National Dairy Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Oct. 23	Annual Meeting Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, Lancaster, Pa.
Dec. 3-4	Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Association Annual Meeting, Hotel Garde, Hartford.
Dec. 9-12	22nd Annual Convention of American Farm Bureau Federation, Baltimore, Md.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

LIVESTOCK never sells at its exact value. From the very nature of our profit system, it is a speculation for producer, packer, retailer and even consumer. Nevertheless, there are some things that you can do in marketing livestock that will reduce this speculation. Since there is no such thing as exact value for any animal or group of animals, there should never be anything marketed from your farm until, or unless, it at least looks attractive. A thin horse will never bring its value. Fat, sleek ones often bring more than they are worth.

Thin, worn-out, old cows will always improve enough in just a few weeks, with good feed and good care, to pay the cost of this care and attention before marketing. The other day I saw a man sell a good, little 110 lb. calf for $9, or a total of $9.90; then he bought a little, light calf weighing 70 lbs. at 7c a lb. In other words, he exchanged for a difference of $5. When I asked him about this, he said he would make the 7c calf weigh 110 lbs. and market it; but when I asked him why he didn't make this calf weigh 200 lbs. (which would bring $11, or a total of $22, and a difference to him of $17), he simply said he hadn't figured it out that way. A good many times I wonder if there is enough "figuring out" when it comes to marketing.

Hogs:—A good many men in the industry feel that animal fats, such as lard, will never again hold their former position with the public. Fats from the ground, refined oils, soy beans, nut oils, etc., will continue to meet at least a part of the demand for fats. Therefore, hog raisers should make their plans so that they will never again marget hogs weighing much over 200 lbs., and breed hogs for meat, not fat. This is almost sure to continue to be good hog-marketing advice.

Lambs:—Should never be marketed from any farm, weighing less than 75 lbs. Experiments have shown there is no such thing as a little 30 or 40 lb. "skip" lamb; that wherever they do exist, they are man-made, not nature-made. Many times, our State Colleges have taken these little "skips", even in mixed lots, out of stockyards, and in no case have they failed (with proper drenching, and other parasite control methods, and good feed and care) to change them into at least 75 lb., edible, usable, meat.

Market breaks run in more or less definite channels, because livestock is always either too high or too cheap. When it gets too high, it breaks, and that break is always carried too far; and then when it gets too cheap, it goes up. Therefore, never market following a long or sustained break. In fact, if you market on a break, you are only making that break worse. On a rising market, don't figure you can hold and hit the top; few ever do. When your stock is ready, and it is bringing a good price, market it. Don't wait until the first break and then rush to market. Usually, you will be too late.

The importance of knowing market prices cannot be over-stressed. You can keep posted by means of your daily newspaper, government market reports, which are usually made from actual transactions, and you can get market trends from the *American Agriculturist*. The reason I say this is that combinations in localities so influence prices that they get way out of line with values in other localities. Be posted yourself; be suspicious of local "prevailing prices", or the price your neighbor received.

New York Hereford Breeders Form State Club

IF YOU ARE one of those who think that raising beef cattle in the Northeast is a fad rather than a business proposition, you should have heard the farmers who talked at the banquet of the beef cattle breeders at Farm and Home Week at Cornell last winter. The 250 farmers attending the banquet heard Commissioner Noyes discuss the need for diversified farming and the place of beef cattle in such a program. Then they listened to some of the experiences of the following breeders: Walter Fisk of Wolcott, William Hamilton of Jamesville, Samuel Morrison of Pine Plains, Clayton Taylor of Lawtons, Thomas Schoon of Geneva, and David Beresford of Delanson.

These men presented a strong case for beef cattle in the East. Among the favorable conditions are: we are right at the door of city markets, beef cattle require little attention, pastures are good, and beef cattle can be wintered loose in inexpensive sheds or barns.



It was pointed out that where a man has a small herd of beef cattle, he should have another source of income, preferably one that provides the most work in the summer such, for example, as cash crops or fruit. While much of the early gains with beef cattle can be made on suitable pasture, heavy grain feeding is required when it comes time to fatten them.

Professor Johnstone-Wallace told those attending the meeting that the best pastures must be developed over several years by dividing pastures to allow rotation grazing, by clipping pastures when the grass gets over 4" high, and by adding 600 lbs. of superphosphate per acre once every six years and applying lime where it is needed. It also helps to spread droppings in the fall by harrowing and to roll the pastures in the spring.

During the week a group of interested Hereford breeders organized the New York Hereford Breeders' Association. Officers elected were: David Beresford of Delanson, President; and Harold Willman of Ithaca, Secretary-Treasurer. As a start it was decided that breeders would work together to give Hereford cattle some publicity, and that an attempt would be made to secure a complete list of Hereford breeders in New York State. Already the list contains the names of 120 Hereford breeders located in 34 counties and owning 2500 head of Herefords. Wayne County has 15 herds; Rensselaer County, 13; Steuben County, 11; Tompkins, 7; Chautauqua, Livingston, Onondaga, Seneca and Washington, all with 5; while the remaining 14 counties have less than 5 herds each.

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New CRAINELATCH on 24-SQUARE Door System

One of the greatest improvements ever furnished on silos. New Crainelatch Step draws big, 2-foot-square doors extra tight all around. Yet it lifts up easy as a pump handle. Provides 25% more hoops. Big, wide door openings. Never a tight squeeze even when you're bundled up in winter clothes. Now furnished on famous World's Fair Craine Korok, and available on Craine Triple-Wall and Craine Wood Stave Silos. . . . Write for folder and **Early Order Discounts.**

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CRAINE WOOD OR MINERAL WALL **SILO**



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For Late Buyers—

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The Unadilla is your safest buy. Wood is the proven best material for silos. And *in the Unadilla* you get the Patented doweled staves with extra hoops that insure a Juice-Tight, windproof, enduring silo. . . . Choice of Oregon fir or Pine staves with standard hardware, hoops, laminated doors and roofs. Write or wire for catalog and prices. Unadilla Silo Company, Box B Unadilla, New York.

Wood Liners for ailing masonry silos Write for prices.

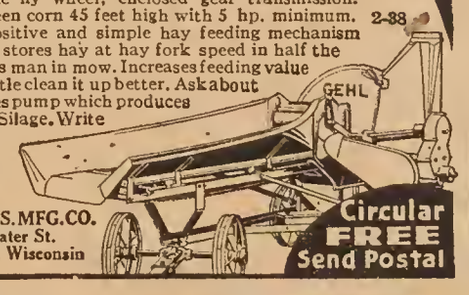
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FOR HAY — TWO in ONE GEHL — FOR SILAGE

NEW STREAMLINED
SILO FILLER and HAY CHOPPER

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2-38

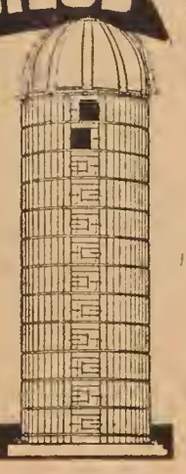


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CATTLE

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Ayrshire Club Sale
Cortland Fair Grounds,
CORTLAND, N. Y.
Wednesday, August 7, 1940
1:00 E.D.S.T.
CONSIGNMENTS FROM LEADING AYRSHIRE BREEDERS OF FINGER LAKES REGION.
ALL ANIMALS ACCREDITED T.B. AND BANGS APPROVED!
E. M. GRANGER, Auctioneer.
For Catalog write: FRED S. EMMICK, R. 2, Box A, Norwich, N. Y.

NEW YORK
Hereford Breeders' Association
Representing 120 farmer breeders owning nearly 2,000 head of breeding females. The following blood lines predominate: DOMINO, BOCALDO, BLANCHARO AND WOODFORD.
For information write:
H. A. WILLMAN, ITHACA, N. Y.

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PIGS --- PIGS --- PIGS
Medium YORKSHIRE and CHESTER WHITE cross, color white. BERKSHIRE and CHESTER WHITE, color black and white.
6 to 8 wks. @ $3.00 each.
8 to 10 wks. @ $3.50 each.
Will ship two or more C.O.D., F.O.B. Woburn, Mass. No charge for crating. Orders requiring inoculation 35c extra, for each pig.
Telephone 0230.
John J. Scannell, Russell St., WOBURN, MASS.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE
Thrifty, rugged stock of exceptional quality.
Berkshire and Chester crossed or Yorkshire and Chester crossed — 7 to 8 weeks old $3.50; 8 to 10 weeks old $4.00
Chester Whites — 7 to 8 weeks old $4.25
All orders carefully filled.
A. M. LUX FARM, 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.

DAILEY STOCK FARM
LEXINGTON, MASS. — TEL. 1085.
Top Quality Pigs -- New England's Best
6-8 weeks old, $3.00 each; 8-10 weeks old, $3.50.
BERKSHIRE & O.I.C. — CHESTER & YORKSHIRE.
Ship any number C.O.D.

Walter Lux, Tel. 0086, Woburn, Mass.
10-12 weeks old, $3.50 each; 8-9 weeks old, $3.00 each; 5-6 weeks old, $2.50 each. CHESTER WHITE, YORKSHIRE and CHESTER CROSS, or BERKSHIRE and CHESTER CROSS. All large type. Stock sold as Feeders or Breeders. Will ship any number C.O.D. with pigs that will please you. If not, return them.

GOATS

MILK GOATS — Fresh and due — Toggenbergs and Alpines. We ship. PONY FARM, HIMROD, N. Y.

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Quick Deliveries and Erections
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With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

FARM WEEK AT WORLD'S FAIR



Officials of the World's Fair, of the Fair's leading exhibits, and of farm organizations are putting their heads together to make Farm Week, which begins August 12, the outstanding event of its kind in the Fair's history. Hundreds of thousands of farmers, with their families, are expected in New York for the festivities. Dozens of major exhibitors will hold "open house" celebrations in honor of their farmer guests, and special cut rate transportation, admission and lodging charges are to be announced. Among hundreds of special events will be contests, theatrical performances, fireworks, dances, concerts and hilarious outdoor shows. Hard at work on these elaborate plans are, (left to right), R. R. Ryan, assistant director of the Ford Motor Pavilion; Charles Brandt, Fair's Special Activities Department; Clayton Irwin, director of the Electric Utilities exhibit; J. N. Embree, manager of the Borden Company's exhibit; Grange Lecturer J. C. Farmer of Keene, N. H.; Cliff Smith, director of the Firestone exhibit and chairman of the exhibitors' Farm Week Committee; Fred L. Black, director of the Ford exhibit.

THE BEACON MILLING COMPANY, Cayuga, New York, recently published a fourth edition of "Profitable Turkey Management." This booklet is written by S. W. Hamilton, formerly of the New Jersey Extension Service and now poultry specialist with the Beacon Milling Company. This company has conducted extensive experiments with turkeys for some years, and the booklet, which is free to any reader on request, is full of practical information.

* * *

HEN HEALTH

"First Aid to Poultry" is the title of a booklet published by DR. SALISBURY'S LABORATORIES of Charles City, Iowa. Its many pictures will help you to recognize common poultry diseases, and in it there are many suggestions for maintaining a healthy flock. If you would like to have this book, just drop a post card to Dr. Salisbury's Laboratories, telling them you saw the book mentioned in *American Agriculturist*.

* * *

DRINK MORE MILK!

Commissioner Noyes of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets has announced the start of the Sixth Annual New York State Milk Publicity Campaign. Aimed at increasing milk consumption both in cities and in the country, the milk campaign will stress the importance of milk in health. It has been sanctioned by the State Department of Health. The cost of advertising is borne jointly by milk producers and distributors. The first campaign was started in 1934 following a steady decline in milk consumption. Latest figures show that over 18,000,000 more quarts of milk a month were used in New York City in 1939 than in 1935.

* * *

JUST PLUG IT IN.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & COMPANY, 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois, have announced a new home water system. The system is complete to the point that it is only necessary to plug it into an electric outlet and it is ready to go to work. The pump has but one moving part, has a pressure tank of 7.3 gallon capacity, a 1/6 horsepower motor, and can pump 250 gallons of water an hour with a 15 ft. suction lift. It is designed for wells which are 22 ft. or less in depth.

* * *

REWARD FOR RESEARCH

Borden awards for outstanding research in dairy science were recently given to Dr. C. W. Turner, professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Missouri, and Dr. B. W. Hammer, professor of dairy industry at Iowa State College. W. A. Wentworth of the BORDEN COMPANY presented the awards at the annual meeting of the American Dairy Science Association at Purdue University. The awards consisted of gold medals and $1,000 in cash.

The announcement of the National Farm Youth Foundation, sponsored by the FERGUSON SHERMAN MANUFACTURING CORPORATION and FORD MOTOR COMPANY, that an opportunity would be given to farm boys to secure training in farm engineering and management has aroused an unusual amount of interest.

The man in the center of the pieture at the left is Roger Kyes, Director of the National Farm Youth Foundation. At the left is G. B. Sherman and at the right is E. C. Sherman, Vice-President and President respectively of Ferguson Sherman Manufacturing Corporation of Dearborn, Michigan.

If you are interested in securing further details, we suggest you write the National Farm Youth Foundation, Box 329, Dearborn, Michigan. The training provided is without cost to those young men who are accepted.



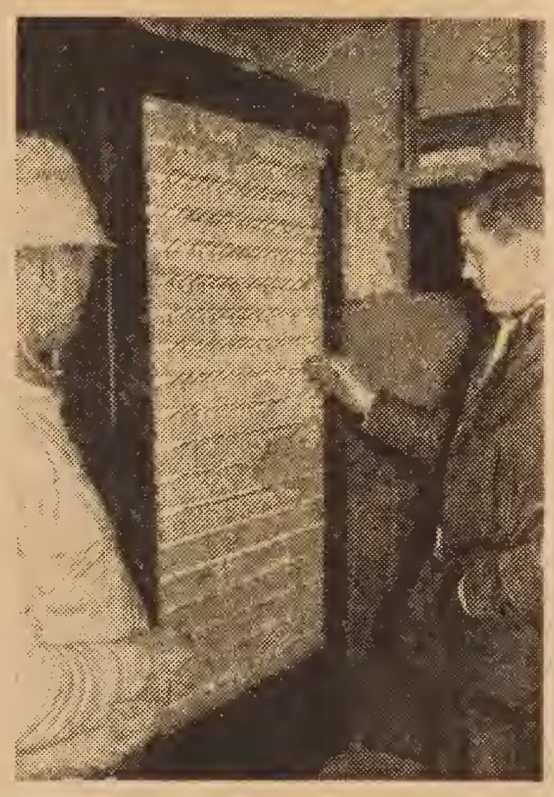
Poultry Records at a Glance

A LOT of record keeping is involved in the pedigree breeding of poultry. Here is a device on the Rice Farm at Trumansburg, N. Y., which puts some of these records in shape to be seen at a glance. Each row of nails on the board represents a breeding pen headed by one male, and each individual nail represents a hen. When a pedigreed chick dies in the brooder house, the wing band is brought in and hung on the nail representing the chick's dam. Most nails have no wing bands, but an occasional one carries several, indicating that that hen is undesirable and that she does not transmit livability to her chicks.

The top row of nails is unusually well supplied with bands as the result of an accident when the fire went out in the brooder house.

The same day this picture was taken, Johnny, shown at the right, and Jimmie, at the left, were putting pedigreed eggs in the incubator. Each egg was marked with the hen's number, and before the eggs from any breeder were put in the incubator, the record of previous hatchability was inspected and the eggs of any hen which had not shown good hatchability up to date were discarded. Said Jimmie:

"There is no use putting eggs in the incubator if your records indicate that they aren't going to hatch into livable chicks."



Stop Cannibalism Promptly

AS THE early pullets go into the laying houses, there will be more and more people asking, "What causes cannibalism and how can it be stopped?" Others will say the same thing in another way: "Why do so many of the pullets rupture when they try to lay?" As a rule these people insist that their pullets are *not* cannibals, that the picking all takes place after, and not before, the rupturing.

That is a difficult question to settle. Apparently, sometimes these folks are right. More often they are mistaken. I have picked up pullets at random in such flocks and found black and blue marks around the vents. To me that means that there are some cannibal pullets in that flock deliberately trying to cause pick-outs. When that stage has been reached, I believe there is no stopping of the trouble short of adorning the beak of every pullet with one of the various anti-cannibal devices. Many thousands are used every year. They are at least 98 per cent effective. The entire flock can be equipped at the cost of a few pullets. Two men working together can put them on rapidly and easily after the first half dozen.

In small flocks it may be possible to locate and remove the cannibals by spending a day of alert watching in the laying pen.

Many explanations are given for the occurence of cannibalism among pullets. Probably all have merit. I have come to consider differences in strains as one of the most important factors. Some strains of Leghorns, for example, are more active than other strains; perhaps no better layers either. Some are more scrappy than others. I knew a man who wore gloves when he picked up the eggs. His pullets always picked at his hands like a lot of broody hens. Why, then, can there not be a difference in cannibalistic tendencies between strains? In fact, it has been shown by Massachusetts that within their strain of reds there are certain families in which the number of pick-outs runs exceptionally high. Apparently some pullets will stand for it and others won't.

Of course, all this is no explanation where cannibalism occurs in one pen and not in another on the same farm with the same strain. No doubt feed is a factor. Milk, green feed, or even Epsom Salts are often helpful because of their laxative effect. Feeding less corn, but more oats, has been found beneficial. Darkening the nests or even the entire room has been advised. It always seems that there is more trouble on very hot days. Perhaps high temperature makes the birds more irritable or increases the occurrence of actual eversions. So it is quite possible that to keep the houses cool and not overcrowded may directly reduce the losses from pick-outs.—*L. E. Weaver.*

More Names from First Poultry Course

ON Page 10 of the June 22 issue we published a picture of the first short course class at the New York State College of Agriculture, together with some of the names and a request for names of others in the picture. On page 17 of the July 6 issue we published some additional names.

The following letter comes from Elbert Corwin of King Ferry, New York, who is No. 13 in the picture:

"I was some surprised and very much pleased to see again the picture on page 10 of the June 22 issue. We had some time finding a place out of the wind and waiting for the sun to shine the day the photograph was made.

"Although I have met but few of the old class in the past years, I anticipate many pleasant moments in looking at the picture as it brings to memory many incidents that have been all but forgotten.

"I am now living in the Town of Genoa, just over the Tompkins County line, although most of my farm operations are in Lansing. Our farm, incidentally, is a portion of a land grant given to a Revolutionary soldier, Thomas Corwin, a brother of my Great-Grandfather, who settled on it in 1798. It has been in my family ever since. My son is now living on the farm.

"I believe I have had a reasonably happy and contented life and possibly the average luck, notwithstanding my number in the picture is 13, although for the last dozen years I guess we have all taken the hard knocks whatever our number has been.

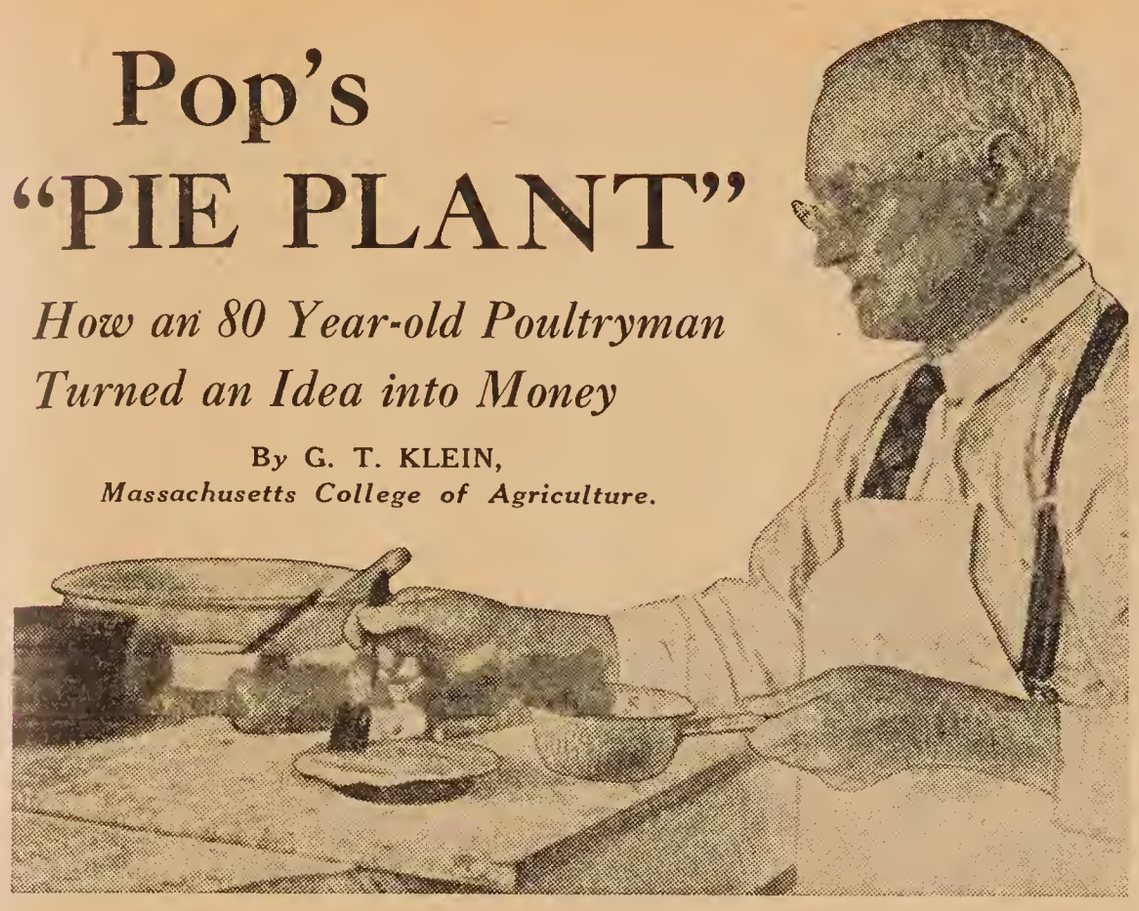
"The only other member of the class whose whereabouts I know is No. 32. He is also a resident of the Town of Genoa, although his address is King Ferry. His name is Whitney Wager. You may hear from him personally as I think he takes your paper. There are two others who were members of this class who are not shown in the picture. Their names are John and Eben Rowland, both of Genoa.

"I assure you that I shall read the coming numbers for news of any of the old class who may respond to your request, and I also assure you that I will be interested in reading your paper as long as I am interested in anything in this life."

Pop's "PIE PLANT"

How an 80 Year-old Poultryman Turned an Idea into Money

By G. T. KLEIN,
Massachusetts College of Agriculture.



AT DENNISPORT on Cape Cod is one of the best known poultrymen in the United States. Vacationists from Maine to Florida and from the Atlantic to the Pacific know "Pop" O'Brien and his famous chicken pies.

Born of the depression, pie making has grown into a real business for this genial old Irishman—and a profitable one too. In 1933, a hen would bring less than 75 cents, and that fell short of paying the feed bill—so something had to be done, Mr. O'Brien decided.

One bright sunny Saturday morning in July, residents and visitors in Dennisport saw "Pop" going to town with a wheelbarrow full of "something." He stopped in front of a vacant store, and with a small paint brush and some whiting began to write on the window. Here and there he placed a letter but so disconnected that no one knew the contents of his message. Finally it shaped into "Homemade Chicken Pies Like Mother Used to Make." Very liesurely this message was printed, and by the time it was complete, a curious crowd of 100 had gathered. In just ten minutes, twenty-one pies were sold at forty cents each.

"And when will you be back with more?" someone asked. It was all the encouragement he needed, and the following week he was back with 100, and after that 200 a week, with the record of never carrying one home.

Now "Pop" O'Brien has a small portable building that he hauls in on a truck and establishes himself at Dennisport on a vacant lot each summer. He has sold 10,000 of these pies, which is not a bad record for one who will be eighty years young this fall. Last summer he sold $2500 worth of pies in ten short weeks, and in addition 1500 blueberry pies, hundreds of chicken sandwiches, and coffee and doughnuts.

During the winter Mr. O'Brien is a bonafide poultryman, maintaining a flock of layers at the poultry plant on the bank of one of the Cape's numerous fresh water lakes. He has a nice retail route, and sells the surplus to the Brockton Egg Auction. Special orders for pies are filled, but the stand is only a summer feature.

The secret of his success in selling the pies, I concluded, is in the crust. Of this he makes no secret. As I sat in his kitchen at the poultry plant and sampled half of one of his pies, he gave me the recipes for the seasoning of the chicken and gravy and the making of the pie crust.

The best chicken for pies is a hen that weighs about seven pounds. Such a bird will make eight to ten of the small six-inch pies. The dressed chicken is cut up as for stewing and made ready for cooking in a kettle. First two onions for each chicken are cut up finely and placed in the bottom of it. Other seasoning consists of salt, pepper, celery salt, and poultry seasoning. Then he adds the chicken and lastly water to cover it. It will cook in two to seven hours, depending entirely on the age of the bird. It should come off the bones easily, but should not be cooked too much.

The recipe for the pie dough is:

1 cup lard or equal parts lard and chicken grease
6 cups flour
2 heaping teaspoonsful baking powder
1 cup water

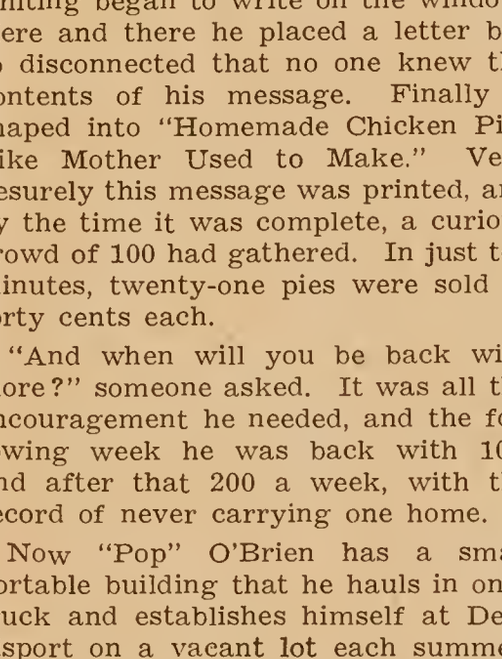
The shortening is cut very fine with a wire shortening cutter and worked evenly into the mixture. The dough is handled just as little as possible, "Pop" cautioned.

The fingers that have rolled out so many pie crusts worked with a technique that would make many a home economics "grad" envious. Neatly the rich soft pie crust was placed in a pan. With lightning speed the edges were trimmed. The pie was filled with the previously cooked chicken and the rich delicious gravy. Then came the pie crust cover, and last a painting of egg yellow mixture with a pastry brush.

This mixture aroused my curiosity and prompted a question. One of the tricks of the game, I learned, is that burnt sugar gives "Pop's" chicken pie crust a rich golden brown. This little secret made me wonder about the rich yellow color of the gravy. A bottle of yellow vegetable coloring can color gallons of chicken gravy, I soon learned.

The pie was baked in the oven of a small oil stove with the temperature set at about 500 degrees. In just ten minutes I was eating the most delicious pie I ever ate, but only one-half of this rich pie was enough for me. This forty cent pie serves two, and the nine-inch pie serves five and sells for $1.00.

Several others have been reasonably successful in selling chicken pies. Mr. O'Brien has been approached on the proposition of spreading the "pie plants" as a chain. Twenty years ago it would have interested him, but not a man of eighty.



"I came out for a good time and I'm HAVING a good time!"

G.L.F. Locals Meet

The G.L.F. patrons are holding their annual meetings around the G.L.F. stores in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and one of the interesting parts of the programs is the distribution of G.L.F. patronage dividends to farmers who have purchased their supplies through this organization.

The total patronage dividends for this year amount to more than $1,200,000. This money, together with the good prices which dairymen in the New York and New England milk sheds are receiving for milk, have helped to bring better times to farmers than they have had before in years, and are another proof that "The Northeast Is a Good Place to Live."

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A Simple . . Common Sense Conditioning Ration
Feed Once - A - Week To
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BABY CHICKS

CLOVERDALE CHICKS NEW FREE CATALOG
Shipments Monday, 95% true to Sex Guar.

	Unsexed	95% Pullets	Cockerels
Large Type Wh. Leg $5.50; Brown and Buff Leghorns	$6.00—100	$10.00	$2.00
Barred Rocks, White Rocks and Rhode Island Reds	5.50—100	8.50	5.00
New Hampshire Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Rocks	6.50—100	8.50	5.00
W. Giants, Sil. Laced Wyandottes, Buff Minorcas and Red-Rock Cross	7.00—100	14.00	5.00

Heavy Mixed Chicks $5.00-100. All CLOVERDALE Chicks are from Blood Tested Breeders. 100% live delivery Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Order from this ad or write for Catalog.
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY. Cloyd Neimond, Prop., Dept. B. McAlisterville, Pa.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns, New Hampshires, Wyandottes Reds, Rocks, Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks
All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with
NO REACTORS FOUND
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"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1927. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue Free. Over nine million chicks in 1938, and again in 1939. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.
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Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

CASH OR C.O.D.	Non-Sexed	Pullets	Ckls.
Large Type Hanson	100	100	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$5.50	$11.00	$3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	10.00	6.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	11.00	7.00
Red-Rock, Rock-Red Cross	7.00	10.00	7.00
Heavy Mixed	5.00	8.00	5.00

All Breeders Blood Tested, Postpaid. Pullets guaranteed 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for FREE catalog.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS
Hatched in Elec. incubators. Hatches on Mon. and Thur
Order from ad or write for actual photo catalog.

Cash or C.O.D. Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$6.00	$11.00	$2.00
Barred & White Rocks R. I. Reds, Wyandottes	6.00	9.00	6.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	7.00	10.00	7.00
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JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	8.00	11.00	8.00

RED-ROCK CROSS $6.-100; H. MIXED, $5.50-100. HEAVY BROILER CKL'S (our selection) $5.-100. STARTED LEGHORN PULLETS: 3 wks., $20; 4 wks., $23; 5 wks., $26. All breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate.
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CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets 100% live del.	Str. 100	Pull's 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Eng. Leghorns	$5.50	$11.00	$3.50
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	9.00	6.50
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	11.00	6.50
Red-Rock Cross	7.00	11.00	7.50
Heavy Mixed	5.00	8.00	5.00

All Breeders Bloodtested. Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Get our FREE Catalog. 30 yrs. Breeding experience.
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HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

	100	500	1000
Large Type Sexed Wh. Leg. Pullets, 95% G.	$11.00	$55.00	$110
Sex Hvy. Puls, 95% G.	9.00	45.00	90
Large Type W. Legs.	6.00	30.00	60
B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.00	30.00	60
N. Hamp. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
Heavy Mixed	5.50	27.50	55

Light Mix $5.00; Day Old Leghorn Cockerels $2.50; Heavy Cockerels $5.50. Less than 100 add 1c a chick. Bloodtested Breeders. Shipped Parcel Post P.P
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TOLMAN'S White Plymouth ROCKS
Reduction in Price **BABY CHICKS .. $8.00 per 100**
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters, or market eggs. Send for FREE circular.
I Specialize—One Breed, One Grade at One Price.
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ULSH FARMS CHICKS
All Breeders carefully culled and Bloodtested. Order direct. Satisfaction and safe arrival Guar. Cat. Free.

Shipments Monday & Thursday—Will Ship C.O.D.	Unsexed 100	P'l'ts 100	C'k'ls 100
Bar. White or Buff Rocks	$6.50	$9.00	$7.00
W. Wy., N. Hamps, R. I. Reds	6.50	9.00	7.00
Red-Rk. or Rk.-Red Crosses	6.50	9.00	7.00
Lt. Brahmas or White Giants	8.00	9.00	9.00
Heavy Assorted Chicks			$4.95-100

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8,000 Hanson Strain White Leghorn. April and May hatched pullets. Raised on free farm range. Healthy vigorous pullets at moderate prices.
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BABY AND STARTED CHICKS—Blood Tested and U. S. Approved flocks. Hatches each Wednesday throughout year. Leading Commercial Breeds. Registered Cocker Spaniels. Circular and prices.
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WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. B82, Vineland, N. J.

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FOR SALE: WHITE ROCK PULLETS, Apr., May, June hatch. Bred to lay Large Eggs and Lots of 'Em.
JUSTA POULTRY FARM, SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.

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BIG BREASTED TURKEYS 5,000 WEEKLY
Bronze, Black, White and Red. Special Breeding Stock. Correctly hatched. Guar. Poults. Prompt delivery. New low prices. Write to:
S. W. KLINE Box 6. MIDDLECREEK, PENNA.

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Our signs comply with the law.

FOR *Homemade* LIVING

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



—PHOTO BY DORMAND.

Nothing sends a family into the winter feeling more secure than does a cellar full of vegetables and fruits canned at the height of their perfection.

HOME CANNING is one of the most important parts of "homemade living". To make the job go quickly and smoothly, it is essential to develop a routine or technique. Special equipment helps to make it easier — large kettles; a processing kettle either for water bath or a pressure cooker; sealing machine if tin cans are used; wire basket, funnels, ladles, strainers, enamel and wooden spoons and a proper supply of jars and rubbers.

And not only have your equipment on hand, but check it over every season beforehand to see that all is well. The gauge of the pressure cooker should be tested; all jars and lids looked over for possible cracks or chips; rubbers examined for springiness.

If the lid of a jar does not fit closely when put on over one rubber, remove the top bail, press down in the center to curve a little more, then replace in position. Two rubbers are not necessary. If tin cans are used there should be enough of the C enamel kind for corn and the R enamel for red and purplish foods.

Not more than 2 hours should be required in getting the food from garden to jar. Many vegetables and fruits taste altogether different if they stand any length of time before being processed, and also there is more danger of spoilage.

After gathering vegetables or fruits they should be cleaned, graded according to size, washed thoroughly and prepared, pared or cut if need be. Some fruits or vegetables need to be blanched or shrunk in order to save space in the jars. Fancy packs are time consuming and unnecessary for home use, but uniformity of pack conserves space and makes a better looking jar.

The hot pack has several advantages over the cold pack. It drives out air, reduces the amount of swelling during processing and is considered safer because of more uniform temperature throughout the entire contents of the jar. One-half inch of head space should be left at the top of the jar.

Correct Processing Important

Processing is important because upon it depends the killing of bacteria or molds which might spoil the food even though the proper precautions have been taken as to absolute cleanliness of hands, jars and food. Heat is necessary, and if too little is applied the rest of the work is in vain. Therefore, follow instructions carefully as to size of containers and length of time required for processing them. A complete seal is just as necessary in order to prevent entrance of bacteria after the processing has been completed.

Quick cooling is another necessity. When glass jars are used they must be kept out of drafts but the air should circulate completely around them. Tin cans may be plunged at once into cold water but never should be left to become lukewarm. After holding at room temperature for a few days, the jars should be stored in a dark, dry, cool place.

Fruits and tomatoes are processed with safety in a hot water bath because their acid content helps to prevent growth of bacteria and molds. The Bureau of Home Economics at Washington insists that all non-acid vegetables should be processed in a pressure cooker and they go so far as to say it is better to dry corn, beans and okra than to can them by the hot water bath. This is because in some parts of the country, certain dangerous bacteria multiply in canned vegetables. It is further advised that no canned vegetable be tasted before heating it thoroughly for 10 min. Even with a pressure cooker it is advised to pack the food hot. Fill just as many jars as the canner will hold, partially seal, process at once; complete the seal, cool and store.

With each pressure cooker comes a book of instructions for different vegetables. Time of processing varies from 30 minutes for No. 2 tin cans to 40 minutes for quart sized jars of asparagus to 90 minutes for No. 2 tin cans of cream style corn. Since the book of instructions will give exact processing time for each separate vegetable, I will not take the space to give it here. However, since many people still use the hot water bath for processing vegetables I am giving the proper processing time:

35 minutes:	tomatoes
1½ hours:	sauerkraut
2 hours:	baked beans, beets with vinegar, carrots, mushrooms, parsnips
2½ hours:	broccoli
3 hours:	asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, greens, peas, pumpkin, squash
3½ hours:	whole kernel corn, succotash
4 hours:	Meat and Poultry

Directions for Processing Vegetables

(Allow one tsp. salt — bag, not shaker — for each quart of vegetable.)

GREENS, such as spinach, chard, beet tops, dandelions, broccoli, etc.: Pick over, wash thoroughly in several changes of water. Cook with water which clings to the leaves until nearly ready to eat. Pack whole while hot, into hot sterile jars, making a moderately firm pack. With a sharp knife, cut from top to bottom through the center of the packed jar. Add salt and boiling water to fill the jar. Partially seal, process according to table.

BEETS: Wash, retain 2 inches of stem and all of the root. Boil 15 to 25 minutes until skins loosen. Cold dip, remove skins. Add salt, bring to boil. Leave whole or slice. Fill jar to overflowing with liquid, partially seal and process.

CARROTS: Wash, boil 3 to 10 minutes. Cold dip, remove skins. Leave whole or slice; finish like beets and process.

STRING BEANS: Wash, cut and boil 5 min. Pack while hot, fill jar with water in which beans were cooked. Add salt, process according to time table.

SHELL BEANS: Boil 5 to 10 min. Pack loosely while hot and to within ½ inch of top of jar. Add salt and boiling water to overflowing. Process according to time table.

PEAS: Shell, boil 3 to 5 minutes. Pack to within ½ inch of top of jar. Add salt and water to overflowing. Process according to time table.

TOMATOES: Scald or blanch until skins loosen. Cold dip and remove skins, and core from the stem end. Cut tomatoes into pieces, place into jar, pressing down as each piece is put in. This makes the necessary juice. Continue until jar is full. Add salt, partially seal, and process according to time table.

PUMPKIN OR SQUASH: Wash, remove rind; cut in pieces. Cook until tender, pack hot, and salt and process according to time table.

CORN: Husk corn and remove silks. Boil on cob about 5 min. Cut from cob, taking care not to include hulls. Add salt and heat to boiling in water to cover. Pack loosely while hot into jars up to within ½ inch of the top. Partially seal and process according to time table.

Fruits

The hot water bath is preferred for fruits. A syrup is made, the prepared fruit added and cooked until tender. Then pack into hot, sterile jars, partially seal, process 5 min. in hot water bath. Complete seal, cool and store. For watery fruits, oftentimes sugar alone is added instead of syrup. Allow from ⅔ to ¾ cup of syrup for each pint jar.

The syrup may be thin, medium or thick according to the berry fruit which is being canned.

Each of the following fruits may be canned by the hot pack method in hot sterile jars, processing it partially sealed for 5 min. after filling:

RHUBARB SAUCE: Cut rhubarb into inch lengths and boil with 1 or 2 tablespoons water until tender. For each quart of sauce add ½ cup sugar, being sure all sugar is dissolved. Bring to boil, pack in hot, sterile jars and process as instructed above.

STRAWBERRIES: Wash, stem, allow ½ cup sugar per quart of berries. Place in kettle, alternating layers of fruit and sugar, having a layer of sugar on top. Cover kettle and set aside 10 to 12 hours. Heat slowly until sugar is dissolved, boil for 12 min., pack in sterile jars and process.

BLUEBERRIES, Blackberries, Currants, Dewberries, Elderberries, Huckleberries, Loganberries and Raspberries: Put the berries into a pan and add ¼ to ½ cup of sugar per quart of berries. Cover pan, heat to boiling point and boil the berries gently for 5 min. Shake the pan to prevent the berries from sticking. Pack them boiling hot into the hot sterile containers. Add as much juice as desired. Seal and process at once.

CHERRIES: Wash, stem, pit or prick with fork. Bring to boil in syrup—thin for sweet cherries, thick for sour cherries. Pack boiling hot into hot, sterile jars and process.

PLUMS: Wash, prick skins, bring to boil in thick syrup. Pack into hot sterile jars and process.

PEARS: Select firm, ripe pears. Peel and cook gently until tender in a thin syrup. Pack in hot, sterile jars and fill with boiling syrup. Partially seal and process. Variety may be added by having a cheesecloth bag of cloves or stick cinnamon in the boiling syrup. Then place a thin slice of lemon on the top of each jar.

PEACHES: Blanch, cold dip and cook until tender in thin syrup. Pack boiling hot in sterile jars and process.

Meats

Canning meat need not be confined to the summer season alone, but may go on almost the year around, including the fall and winter meat and chicken canning. If you have not already sent for our Home Service bulletin, No. 6, entitled "Home Canning and Curing of Meats", do so soon. It gives clear directions for canning beef, lamb, mutton, pork, chicken, and rabbit; also for curing hams and bacon. For a copy, write to *American Agriculturist,* Home Service Dep't., Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 3 cents to cover mailing and mimeographing costs.

TO A CANARY

By Alice Crowell Hoffman.

Yellow captive of the cage,
Teach me in singing to engage
When, like thee, I'm closely barred
By conditions that are hard.



figures. The neckline may be square or have a turnover collar. Sizes are 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material for short sleeved dress.

TO ORDER: Write, name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our Summer Fashion Catalog.

Something Special for Picnics

WITH the picnic season in full swing, we want something a little out of the ordinary, so I suggest:

Toasted Picnic Buns

(serves 6)

12 picnic buns
2 No. ¼ cans deviled ham
6 strips bacon
Dill pickles

Open buns enough to spread with deviled ham. Toast on sharpened sticks over open fire. When ready to serve, insert ½ strip crisp bacon in every bun. Serve with dill pickles. For supper dish, buns may be toasted in oven.

Nut Bread, sliced fairly thin and spread only with butter, always goes over big with the family as a sweet sandwich.

Nut Bread

4 cups flour
6 tsps. baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup nuts broken in fourths
1 cup milk
2 eggs
1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons melted butter

Mix dry ingredients, beat eggs and milk together. Combine these two mixtures, add floured nuts and let stand 20 minutes in buttered pans. Bake ½ hour. This quantity makes 2 small loaves or 1 loaf and 9 muffins.

Tricks With Cranberries

Try serving chicken salad on rounds of canned cranberry sauce nestled in crisp lettuce.

* * *

A slice of canned cranberry sauce plus a slice of chicken keeps the sandwich from being nearly so dry.

* * *

Another bright idea is to flank a jellied chicken loaf with individual cranberry and cottage cheese salads. Beat orange juice into the creamed cheese and heap lightly on slices of cranberry sauce, lettuce leaves under, of course. Sprinkle the cottage cheese with grated orange peel. This makes a fancy refreshment tray which may be prepared hours in advance and kept in the refrigerator.

* * *

For a delicious and nourishing drink, try this:

1 cup canned Cranberry Juice Cocktail
Juice of half an orange
1 tbsp. lemon juice
2 tbsps. sugar
1 egg
cracked ice

Put ingredients in shaker or in a bowl and either shake well or beat with an egg beater. If egg beater is used, do not add ice until after beating. Makes two 8-ounce glasses and tastes like more!

Smart and Cool

THE MARKET is full of smart looking, yet comfortable materials for summer. Polka dotted black net with a white flower for trim and white accessories looks and *is* cool. And there's Swiss or organdie, either embroidered or eyelet; crease resistant voiles, beautiful ones; rayon sheers and all-over laces, both cotton and rayon.

DRESS PATTERN No. 3238 is flatteringly slenderizing and would make up beautifully in the daintier summer fabrics. Sizes 14 to 46. Size 36 requires 4¼ yards of 39-inch material for short sleeved dress and bolero. Hat Pattern No. 3144, one size, adaptable to any headsize, must be ordered separately.

PRINCESS FROCK PATTERN No. 3097 is especially good for youthful

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

With "garden sass" plentiful, there is no limit to the attractive salad bowls which can be prepared. The main thing is to have salad makings clean, crisp, and attractively arranged, with the right sort of seasonings at hand.

I always save the juice from peach or watermelon rind pickle and use it for dressing a chopped salad made of lettuce or cabbage, combined with almost any salad material I happen to have on hand,—celery, onion, raw carrot, chives, apple or cooked beets. Of course, French dressing is the standard recipe for most salad bowls.

The present vogue of serving salads from an attractive bowl, either wooden or otherwise makes this following recipe more useful than ever:

Country Salad Bowl

1 pint coarsely chopped salad greens
2 medium tomatoes, peeled, each cut into 8 sections
4 green onions or scallions
5 radishes thinly sliced crosswise
½ large cucumber peeled, split, seeded and thinly sliced
2 outside stalks celery finely sliced
4 tablesoons dry cheese, crumbled fine
6 tablespoons French dressing

Toss together lightly with a fork and serve immediately. Your own imagination will help you to substitute for any of these materials you do not happen to have.



Mrs. Kenneth E. Harris of Douglas, Wyoming, whose strawberry and red buffalo berry jellies, made with Certo, carried off first prizes at the 1939 Wyoming State Fair.

LOOK HOW CERTO SAVES TIME AND MONEY, GIVES FAR FINER FLAVORED JELLY, TOO!

THE OLD WAY

1. Mrs. A, after cleaning and crushing her berries, was ready to start making her jam at nine o'clock.

2. The red band on the kettle indicates the amount of fruit and juice that Mrs. A got from her berries (4 cups). The strawberries cost 16½¢ a quart —2 quarts 33¢.

3. Mrs. A added 2 pounds of sugar to her berries. The sugar cost 5¢ per pound—2 pounds 10¢.

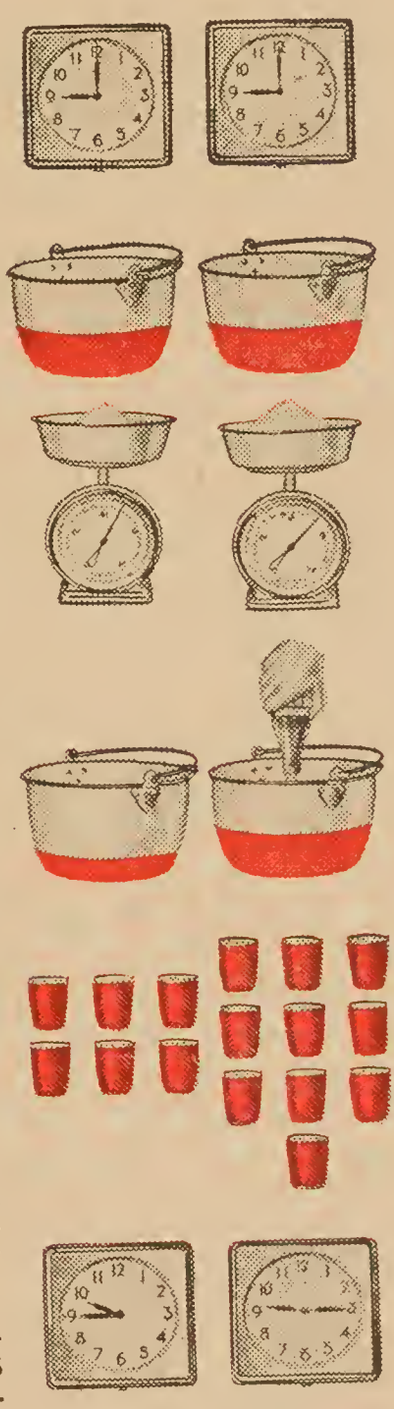
4. Following the old "pound per pound" standard recipe, Mrs. A had to boil the fruit and sugar about 30 minutes before the jam thickened to the desired consistency. This long boiling evaporated one-half of the original weight of the berries and carried off most of the natural fresh fruit flavor as fragrant steam.

5. When Mrs. A poured her jam, she found she had 6 glasses. The cost:

Berries.....33¢
Sugar.....10¢
6) 43¢
7⅙¢

The 6 glasses of jam that Mrs. A made cost an average of at least 7⅙¢ per glass.

6. It took 45 minutes for Mrs. A to make her 6 glasses of jam. It was nine-forty-five when she finished.



WITH CERTO

1. Mrs. B was ready to start her jam making at nine o'clock, too.

2. Mrs. B, using the same quantity of strawberries (2 quarts), got the same amount of fruit and juice (4 cups). Her berries cost 16½¢ a quart—2 quarts 33¢.

3. Mrs. B added 3 lbs. of sugar (an extra pound because she knew none of her fruit juice would boil away). The sugar cost 5¢ per lb.—3 lbs. 15¢.

4. Mrs. B brought her fruit and sugar to a full rolling boil, boiled hard for 3 minutes, removed from the stove, and added ½ bottle of Certo. Certo is simply the jellifying substance of fruit in concentrated liquid form. At about 24¢ per bottle, the ½ bottle Mrs. B used cost about 12¢.

5. Mrs. B got 10 glasses of the same size from her berries. The cost:

Berries.....33¢
Sugar.....15¢
Certo (½ bottle).....12¢
10) 60¢
6¢

The 10 glasses cost only 6¢ per glass. Note how Certo pays for itself in increased yield . . . saves time and fuel, too.

6. Mrs. B's 10 glasses of jam were made in just 15 minutes. She was all through at nine-fifteen. And it had cost her nothing to use Certo!

A product of General Foods



Insist on **CERTO**

Look for the tested recipes under the label of every bottle.

THE "TRIED AND TRUE" PECTIN THAT TAKES THE GUESSWORK OUT OF JELLY-MAKING!

Winter and August

by Romeyn Berry

THE WAY we farm up our road—which is pretty much the same way folks farmed hereabouts a hundred years ago—the work of our hands and the meditations of our hearts are constantly being directed toward one of two chief ends: (1) getting through the winter, and (2) getting ready for the next one.

In low moments, induced by long periods of unfavorable weather, wet hay and new varieties of pestilence in the vegetable kingdom, I'm apt to agree with Elmer that this part of the country is not adapted to farming anyway, and that George Washington made a big mistake in not letting the Indians keep it.

That sounds like an unhappy view of the situation, but it isn't so intended, and it really isn't. Getting ready for the winter has always been the basic urge back of all farming, and that mental approach to the appraisal of one's own efforts, chances and results is apt to produce the most cheerful conclusions.

On a hot Sunday morning in August, when you go out to the old orchard which is now the pig run, lean on the fence and scratch a shoat's delighted back with a sharp stick, it's much more wholesome to think, "Well, anyway this farm is going to have plenty of sausage and side-meat next February whether school keeps or not." Far better to think that, I say, than to muse, "Twenty-two years ago in that other war, Gwendolyn, you'd have been worth 19 cents a pound as you stand, and now nobody can tell whether you'll fetch 10 cents in December or only 3 cents."

When you are mentally raising shoats for the winter, rather than for the dealer, you can put the price of pork at anything you like; and that's the only way I ever heard of by which the individual farmer ever had any luck in trying to fix the selling price of his own commodity.

"At 8 cents a pound, or over, Gwendolyn, you're commercial pork; but at 6 cents or under, this family will have plenty of meat down cellar all next winter and O.K. for second helpings." That's the sensible way to view the economic situation, I think, when you're leaning on a fence in August. But it must always be remembered that you can't spend all of a hot Sunday morning scratching a shoat's back and figuring the December quotations on pork — not if you are expected to hitch up and get the family to church before the benediction.

We had a late, wet spring up our road, and most all farm operations are way behind schedule. Last year we finished haying on June 28, while this year it was July 9 before the gray team came in with the last load on the dead run. The practice of running the horses with the last load of hay is one which we still observe ceremoniously—but there wasn't any run left in me. The way I hobbled up to the barn on July 9 was more, my wife said, like the last few blocks of the G.A.R. parade.

Everything else seems to be late this year, and by just about the same number of days. I don't know that it makes any particular difference, except as consciousness of delay creates a sense of menace—makes one think too frequently about the coming winter when it's only August. Picking up potatoes isn't agreeable at any time, but I like it least when goaded into frantic haste by the wild geese in the gray, cold sky. "Make it snappy, Big Boy," they seem to jeer. "We're down from Hudson Bay, and winter's just around the bend behind us. Any potato you don't get under cover before dark will freeze solid tonight!"

I prefer an early spring and a chance to do my farming in a dignified, leisurely fashion, unharrassed by wild geese and without having to count on my fingers, every time I hear a cricket, how many weeks we'll have 'till frost.

As a matter of fact, we're in pretty good shape, with no just cause for complaint, as August opens up; and that sense of being hurried by the lateness of the season is probably a salutatory stimulant—just enough of a spur to keep one from going fishing on a day when something ought to be weeded, or propped up, or sprayed. The hay's in, the wheat's in, and the oats are on their way down from the north lot. The corn has reached a point where it's reasonably safe from a number of things of which I can't remember the names. Potatoes, of course, are never to be regarded as secure until they've been delivered and the purchaser's check has had time to bounce back—and hasn't. But nothing bad has happened to our potatoes so far, which is about all one can say for his potatoes in August.

Down in the preserve cellar the long, glistening line of Mason jars is steadily lengthening out along the shelves and around the corner—peas, chicken, little beets, string beans, strawberry jam and cherries—with plenty of shelf room left for the corn, peaches, spinach and tomatoes that are nearly ready to make the pressure cooker sweat every day for weeks and weeks.

The root cellar, of course, remains practically empty in August. So far, there's nothing much down there but the big crocks of water-glass that are slowly filling up with peewees and pullet eggs that don't fetch enough to bother with when you sell 'em and which the family vastly prefer to big, marketable eggs for breakfast. (They'd better prefer 'em.) I always say a slab of hot, buttered toast looks much more appetizing at breakfast when it has six poached peewees nestling on it than with just two jumbos at any time when jumbos command premium prices.

The bins and shelves in the root cellar, though empty, are cleaned and scrubbed, and we know exactly where the onions are to go and the potatoes, cabbages, beets, apples and turnips, providing nothing terrible happens in the next few weeks to the onions, potatoes, cabbages, beets, apples and turnips.

We seem to be in reasonably good shape for the winter—according to the general standards up our road and considering it's only August—but Elmer's sort of upset about the hay. The barn is so darn full of hay right now that nobody could stuff in another forkful. Unless it settles in the meantime, there won't be room to put the second cutting of alfalfa. We haven't enough alfalfa to make a respectable stack of it, and anyway a second cutting of alfalfa is much too good to stack outdoors.

All that creates a mean barn puzzle, but, as I tell Elmer, there's no sense worrying or losing our sleep over it. Mebbe that hay will settle enough in the bay to make room for the alfalfa; and even if it doesn't, we can always write our Congressman. We've got a pretty smart Congressman in our district who is up for re-election; and, man and boy, I've never seen a Congressman in an election year who couldn't think of something ingenious to help a farmer out of any hole between August and the voting.

"— and Son"

(*Continued from Page 2*)

"I get my fun right here on the farm," said Frank, "and I find that I can't stay up half the night and be much good on the farm the next day."

Planning for the Future

This seemed a good time to make some rather personal inquiries that had been in the back of my mind, so as diplomatically as possible I asked concerning a possible matrimonial venture for the junior member of the firm. The reply was distinctly in the negative, at least for the present. Frankly, I was a bit uncertain as to whether Frank is just too busy running the farm or whether the right girl hasn't appeared on the scene. I was interested in one point of definite agreement between parents and son; namely, that every young bride is entitled to a home of her own and that if in the future there should be a wedding in the family, the two families have no intention of living together.

"Now that you have been on the farm six years, let's let our imaginations run a minute," I said. "Suppose you had accepted a job instead of coming back to the farm?"

"For one thing," was the reply, "I undoubtedly would still be on salary. Probably I would have handled a lot more cash than I have here, but I doubt if I would have as much to show for it. Doubtless my working hours would be more definitely defined, and probably I would put less thought on business when I was away from the office. On the other hand, here on the farm I am free to take a little time off any time I wish, and that has some real advantages. There is one thing of which I am sure, and that is that I am glad I came back."

To this convincing statement, I have one comment to add. This father and son partnership, and many others like it, benefits both members of the firm. The son gets many advantages from such an arrangement. First, while the arrangements are businesslike in nature, they will certainly be more favorable than they would be for a stranger. Then he gets the benefit of the years of experience of his father, and the advantage of going into a business which is already established.

It might seem from this analysis that the junior member of the partnership gets the better of the deal, but that is not so. What does the father get? First, he gets a partner with an interest in the business which no money can buy. Second, he gets the unbounded energy, enthusiasm, and new ideas of youth. Third, he gets the satisfaction of daily work with his son. Lastly, and in my opinion most important, as time passes and he must necessarily slow up in his active participation in the business, he has the intense satisfaction of seeing the farm business thrive and increase instead of slowing up.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Red Cross

I sewed today; the room was large and light
And many of my friends were there.
I made a dress—a size fourteen the pattern said;
And wondered, as I sewed, what girl
In what far distant land would wear it.

Oh, daughter of mine, what stress of time or circumstance
Could cause the women of an alien land
To sew for you?
For your sake in that dress of blue
I tucked a scarlet belt and handkerchief;
I took my turn at table and machine,
And as I cut and stitched I breathed a prayer:
Dear God, take care
Of two girls turned fourteen.

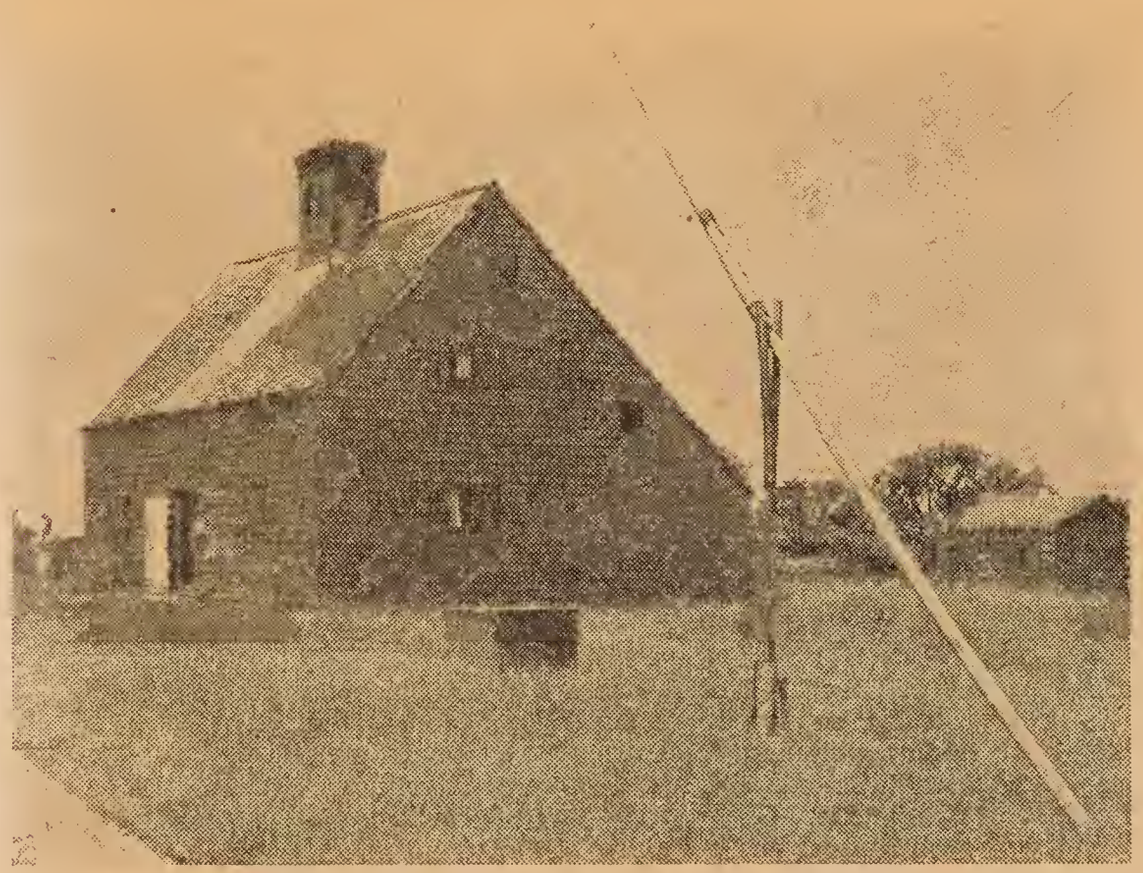
—Mrs. R. C. Spratford,
Cranbury, N. J.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE BOYS around these parts have got a ball game in the pasture lot; it ain't a major league but when the score is tied and there's two men that's out, and neighbor's hired man whams in a run why then you can just hear the yellin' for a mile or mebbe two, I know that I'll be hoarse a week but I don't care. When our game gits agoin' there, I wouldn't leave or stir my frame to see Bob Feller pitch a game, and Gabby Hartnett wouldn't be, on days like that, no treat for me.

When our ball game is goin' good we have fun in our neighborhood, there ain't a single thrill we miss, no game could be so good as this, we have home runs and everything except a no-hit game, by jing, but we don't want to play that way, we like to see them whale away and sock the ball into the trees. Some fellers slide upon their knees, and some come tearin' up the loam with nose and chin, a-slidin' home. I don't suppose that Connie Mack would hire us, but when we whack the horsehide over second base we're proud as if we had a place upon a pennant winnin' team, we stand well in our own esteem, with all their feathers and their fuss, the Yank's ain't got a thing on us.



This is the Jethro Coffin homestead, the oldest house standing on Nantucket Island, Massachusetts. It was built in 1686, and is being maintained by the Nantucket Historical Association.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Indoor Flower Pictures

BOWLS and vases are really the foundation of any flower arrangement and need to be chosen according to the sturdiness or daintiness of the flowers which they are to contain. Generally speaking, pottery is used for the sturdier flowers, glass or metal containers for the more delicate ones. Containers in neutral shades are more useful because they blend with all colors of flowers.

Arrangements fall generally into two classifications, line and mass. The former depends upon one or two spikes or stalks for its beauty, and every twig, leaf or bud must stand out and add to the picture. In mass arrangements the line is lost, and they depend for their charm upon color, shape and proportion; there should be a majority of one color and a smaller amount of another color or colorings.

The center of interest is where the lines or stems come together; here the accent should be placed, usually, the brightest or largest flower in the arrangement. One garden club demonstrator says that arrangements should have a nipped-in look at the base rather than a loose effect. An arrangement having several colors should have every color massed separately, rather than have them all intermingled.

Then too, it needs a diversified skyline as it were, with no two stems of the same length. If some of the flowers droop over the edge of the container, they serve to break an otherwise harsh dividing line. Other proportions to remember are to have about two-thirds flowers and one-third foliage, and the whole arrangement about twice, or twice and a half, the height of the container. These rules give a beginner a general idea but an experienced arranger knows how to break the rules and still get an artistic effect.

Whether one goes in for making arrangements or just puts flowers in bowls, she will want to know how to keep flowers fresh. The main point is to cut them before they are full blown, put them deeply into cool water and stand them in a cool place for a few hours. Freshened in this manner, most flowers will stand up much better than if taken directly into a warm room. Use a sharp knife to cut stems, making a long, slanting cut. This exposes more of the stem to the water and prevents the stem from resting squarely on the bottom of the container. Cut stems a little above their ends each day, and put in entirely fresh water. A really good scrubbing with soap and brush is good treatment for flower vases occasionally as it helps to prevent bacterial action which makes stems decay faster. It is good practice to pinch off leaves which would go under the water. Some recommend taking off two or three leaves above water, especially on chrysanthemums, snapdragons and similar plants.

Certain plants hold up better if the stems are held in boiling water for one minute, then put into cool water. The flowers should be protected from the hot steam or they will be blackened by it. Poppies, dahlias, heliotrope, hollyhocks, mignonette and most shrubs belong on this list. All flowers should be cut in the morning when their tissues are full of water. They should not stand in bright sunlight nor should they be in a draft.

Watch for Your Name

In this issue you will find names and addresses of a few subscribers which stand alone without references either to advertisements or articles. Why are they there? We call it our Hidden Name Game. If you find your name and address in this issue, drop a post card to us before August 10, and we will send you $1.00 by return mail. The Hidden Name Game is meant to show us how thoroughly our subscribers read the paper and incidentally to provide you with a bit of fun.

Personal Problems

IT IS EASIER to discuss a personal problem with an absolute stranger than with a friend, unless that friend be unusually intimate and understanding. If you have a problem, write to Lucile, Personal Problems Editor, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Be sure to sign your name and give your address, as unsigned letters will not be answered. Names of all persons writing Lucile are kept entirely confidential, and if your letter is printed in these columns, your identity will be carefully disguised. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope if you wish a reply by mail.

Can't Force Interest

Dear Lucile: How can I tell if a boy really cares about going with me? I have dates with him occasionally. I am crazy about this boy. He doesn't even answer the letters I write to him.

Please give me some ideas.—*Uncertain.*

Boys do not like to be bombarded with letters from girls, and if you keep writing this boy, without waiting for him to reply, you are doing the very worst thing possible; the one thing that may keep him from caring about you.

Let him take the initiative, both on making dates and writing letters. There's nothing you can do to force the issue. I am sorry to say that I'm afraid he isn't deeply interested.

* * *

Adjustment May Come

Dear Lucile: I am a girl of 18 and graduated from high school this year. I have gone with a boy for three years and care a great deal for him but somehow we seem to be kind of far apart from each other in our ways. He is jealous of me; doesn't want me to go and have a good time at any parties, or dance with any boys. He doesn't like any of my friends.

I've tried to please him by trying to get clothes he likes. I go with him whenever he asks me to go, except to dances because I cannot go with him and have a good time. I am a little jealous of him. We've been engaged about eight months but I always seem to do something he doesn't like.—*Troubled.*

I think a great deal of the trouble between you and the young man to whom you say you have been engaged for eight months is due to the fact that you are very young. It seems to me that you had better wait a couple of years before tying yourself down to this one young man by engagement, as certainly you would not want to marry him while a situation of suspicion and distrust exists.

I think as you both get older you will become more stable in your ideas and may be able to adjust yourselves better to each other. Of course, if you are engaged to a young man he is within his rights in asking that all your attention be given to him, and if you do not feel you are ready to do this it would be better that the engagement be called off.

* * *

Go With Others

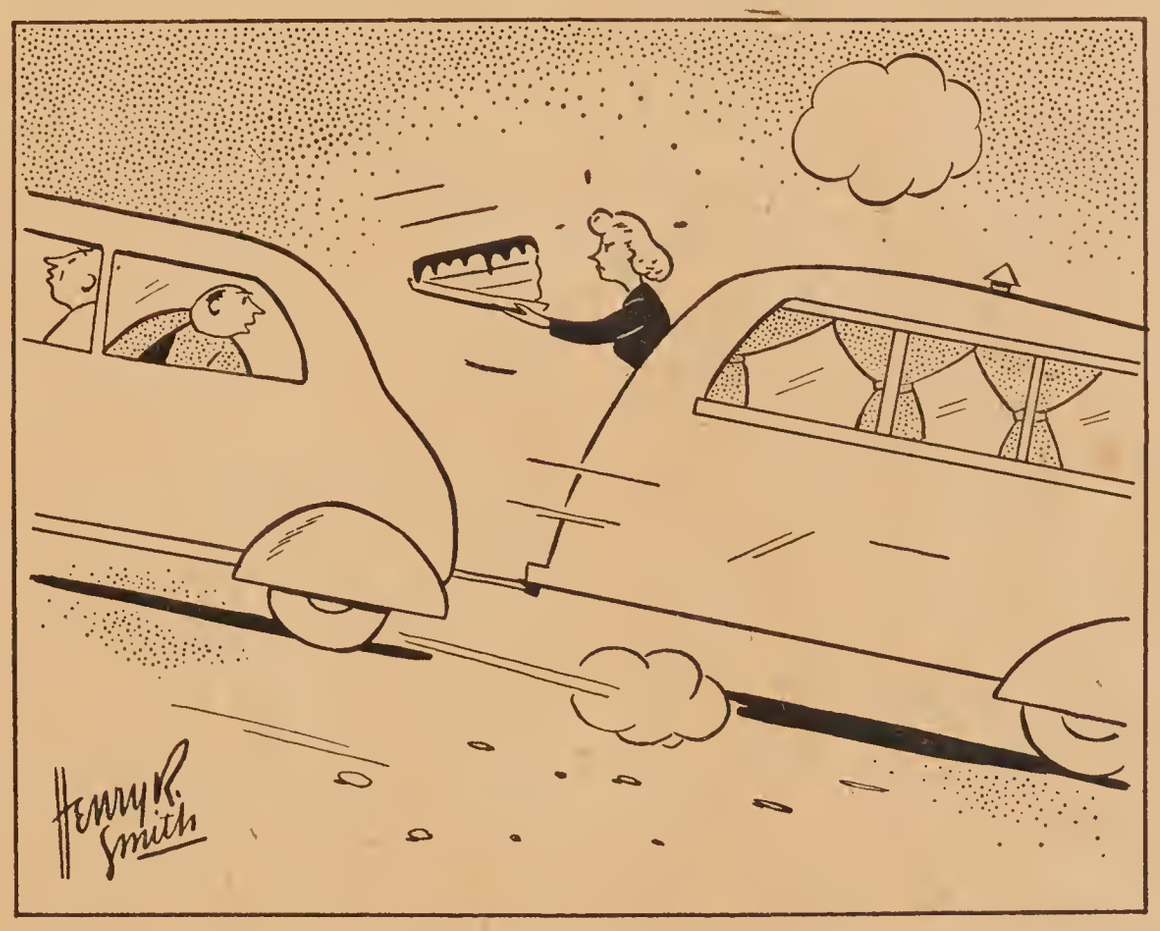
Dear Lucile: My problem is this: I have been corresponding with a fellow for nearly ten months and in these ten months I have seen him three times. I love this fellow very much and I won't give him up for anything. He told me when he was here I would make a swell wife and I have taken that for granted ever since.

My mother says it's very silly for me to stay in and not go out and meet some one else. I cannot enjoy myself for the simple reason I think about this fellow all the time. I don't think I could be happy in my life without him.

He is a traveling man and never comes to my home town. I gave him a picture of myself and he seems to think the world of it. But it is going on a month now that I haven't heard from him. What could I write to him if he ever writes to me again to encourage him? What can I do? I will appreciate it very much if you will give me some advice. —*Correspondent Girl.*

It seems to me that the best thing you could do is take your mother's advice and cultivate other nice boys who may ask you for dates rather than spending all your time thinking about this man that you see so very infrequently and who is not very steady on the job of corresponding with you. Certainly I do not think you have grounds for considering yourself engaged.

Do not make the mistake of trying to force correspondence with him. You say he has not written for a month and I do not believe if I were in your place I would write him until he has answered my last letter. People traveling about the country can have a great number of interests, you know, and his may be divided between you and one or more others. I would not pin all my hopes upon him.



"She says something about you going up a hill while she was baking a cake."

Good Books to Read

LATE HARVEST.—This is the story of an effort to force conformity upon the country gentry, of the clash of forces in the strongly nationalistic England of 1580, of families who strove to retain both their loyalty to their faith and to their Queen.—The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

Good Movies to See

ALL THIS AND HEAVEN TOO.—All who read Rachel Field's novel will want to see the screen presentation. The tragic story is of a noble French family and an English governess who tries to bring some measure of sanity and happiness into a home wrecked by an insanely jealous wife and mother. Bette Davis, Charles Boyer, Barbara O'Neill. Adults.

NEW MOON.—Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in another of their screen successes. The family will enjoy the familiar tunes and the action-filled plot.

TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS.—Notable screening of the favorite classic, recreating the atmosphere of old England. Delightfully entertaining as well as socially significant. Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Freddie Bartholomew.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

AT VARIOUS times during the past few years, I have pointed out that our major political parties were changing their complexions so fast that in a few years not even a black Republican would be recognizable as such.

Now, the tickets of the so-called Republican and Democratic Parties go so far as to recognize by their very selection of candidates that the good old days are gone forever.

For example, the Republicans are running a Democrat, or at least a recent ex-Democrat for president; while the Democrats are running almost as recent an ex-Republican for vice-president. Yet no one could possibly think of Wendell Willkie and Henry Wallace belonging to the same party, while without a doubt Roosevelt and Wallace, at least, do belong to the same school of thought. ***Neither is a Democrat in the old sense of the word.*** They are New Dealers, the term that best describes them, and out of the wreck of the Democratic Party has risen the New Deal Party.

While the Democratic Party has definitely been replaced by the New Deal Party, the fate of the Republican Party is not quite so clear. . . . ***Certainly, Willkie is not an old line Republican.*** Had he been, the old liners would not have fought so hard at Philadelphia to stop him. Certainly, he is not an old Dealer, because he is not against everything the New Deal stands for.

What I rather suspect is just a good old-fashioned Democrat. And so we have this fall, when everything is boiled down, merely a contest between a New Deal Party and a Democratic Party, with the old Republican Party dead in everything but name.

* * *

Combined Winter Barley

We have done just enough combining at Sunnygables to find what we are up against. Johnny has put in one afternoon on our field of winter barley. This was about the worst place he could start.

The barley itself is dead ripe and, despite the fact that I switched to a so-called stiff strawed variety, it is all lodged and about ten per cent of the heads, which are very heavy, are broken off. On most of the field the alfalfa seeding and weeds stand well above the barley.

We were prepared to have John report that he couldn't combine this field. But he struck in on it and was able to do about an acre an hour. A great deal of grain is being wasted due to the heads breaking off, but none seems to be coming through the combine. And the grain is surprisingly free of green material.

I have an idea that if it keeps on raining that the heads of barley which have broken off will send up shoots and that there will be a tremendous crop of volunteer grain this fall. If only part of this grain lives through the winter it should make a perfect mixture with the alfalfa seeding for a grass silage crop to be cut about the first of June next year.

Unfortunately, so far as we at Sunnygables are concerned, this crop is on a rented field and our lease is up this year, so it will not be available to use for grass silage.

* * *

One-Horse Hitch

Our two-wheeled English dump cart with which a fifteen hundred pound horse is supposed to handle a load up to two tons started us thinking about the greater use of one horse around the farm.

To begin with, we had to dig up a harness. And believe it or not, we could not find in the neighborhood of Ithaca a single harness big enough or strong enough for horses weighing from fifteen to nineteen hundred. We had to buy most of a new one.

Having got the harness and seen how many jobs we could do with one horse and a dump cart, we have begun thinking about the greater use of one-horse hitches. During haying our teams are tied up and yet there is manure to go out nearly every day. So we have equipped our manure spreader with a pair of shafts. We have also equipped a lime sower, mounted on second-hand inflated rubber, with shafts.

The way we are proceeding with our adaptations of a one-horse hitch I am sure that by fall we will be doing more work with a team and a single horse than we have ever done with two teams. I also think that before another year is up we will be using a three-horse hitch more frequently on such jobs as plowing and dragging.

I do not expect to license our truck another year but to use our rubber-tired tractor and a trailer for all of the farm hauling jobs for which we have been using a truck, and to hire our road trucking done. The license fee and insurance on the truck will more than pay this bill I am sure.





No one who has not had the actual experience can appreciate the tremendous saving in draught which is made when horse-drawn farm equipment is mounted on inflated rubber tires and wheels are equipped with ball bearings. In these pictures, a schoolboy and a single horse are shown spreading manure with a seventy-five bushel spreader at Sunnygables. The rubber tires on this spreader are all second-hand 6.00 x 16's, and the entire set cost but six dollars. They will last indefinitely. Incidentally, the wheels on the spreader are all the same size and can be used interchangeably on a wagon, a mowing machine, a hay loader, a two-wheeled cart, a plow, and a lime sower. Improved bearings, more adequate lubrication, inflated second-hand rubber tires, and standardized wheel sizes, are all tending to protect the place of the horse in American agriculture.

Down Mexico Way

By H. E. BABCOCK, Jr.

July 19, 1940.

From my limited experience with farming in this irrigated country, and by reckoning all of the work that is to be done this season, I believe that we passed the peak of our work in the past two weeks. Our cotton is at the stage where we can cultivate only once more, the branches of the stalks having extended over the row until the fields are beginning to look like one green mass. We are watering all of our crops as rapidly as possible and we will keep the cultivators going behind the water for the final cultivation.

About all that I ever knew about raising cotton before coming here was that there was a boll weevil which was the bane of cotton farmers. So far, the boll weevil has not, and should not, become a problem here if the plant quarantine methods are effective. However, the whole Pecos Valley is in an uproar, and each farmer is besieging the county agent for a count of the injurious insects in his cotton field. These insects, the lygus bug, flea hopper, and various other relatively small insects, are believed to be injuring cotton to the extent that dusting has been recommended. The dusting program recommended calls for dusting cotton each time that a so-called 15 per cent infestation is found in the field. Results as reported from one source seemed to justify the dusting until we started to figure how much an acre four or five dustings might cost. Having dusted our cotton once, we are listening to all arguments for and against dusting to determine whether the first dusting or subsequent dustings will pay.

There are two schools of thought as to how much an individual cotton plant can produce if all conditions are favorable. At frost time, a certain number of unformed bolls are lost from the plant. One school believes that these bolls can be raised to maturity before frost if every condition is favorable. The other school of thought believes that on a given type and fertility of soil only so many bolls will mature. The injuries of the insects cause the bolls to drop now. Naturally, the latter school of thought believes that these will be replaced; while the others count them as an irretrievable loss. To date, we are playing it safe by believing the latter school, but by treating our cotton with every consideration to allow it to retain the maximum number of bolls.

At the present time, everything around the farm is at a stage when it promises the most. The wheatland maize heads are beginning to pop up throughout the fields, our third cutting of alfalfa is springing up almost in the irrigator's steps, and each day new blossoms appear and old ones drop from the cotton stalks. Five of our brood sows presented us with thirty-seven pigs the same week that we sold some one hundred and ninety-five pound pigs for $6.65. Our ewe flock is dropping an occasional pair of twins, while our crop of baby mules has increased in number to seven. From Mother Nature's standpoint, we are well off and we can only hope for good prices when her work is done and we begin to market.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Grievance Day

GRIEVANCE day for the review of town assessments is held the second Tuesday in August in most of the towns in New York State. It is held for the purpose of permitting property owners to present facts concerning changes which they believe should be made in their assessments. The property owner is interested in having his assessment reduced but after the consideration of his complaint on grievance day the board of review may reduce the assessment, leave it the same, or increase it.

In towns where there are three assessors, these officials hear the complaints and act as a board of review. Where there is only one town assessor, as is the case in some towns, the board of review includes the assessor, the town supervisor, and a member of the town board as provided in section 21 of the Town Law.

The purpose of grievance day is not to provide a forum for objections to high taxes but is for the purpose of making adjustment in assessments to provide a fair distribution of the tax burden as among the different properties in the town. In fairness to the assessors it should be recognized that they are not responsible for the magnitude of the tax burden, but that their function is primarily to provide equitable assessments among the different properties.

Under most circumstances, relatively few, if any, taxpayers appear to state their complaints to the assessors. Occasionally, however, when changes have been made in a large number of assessments or when there is widespread dissatisfaction, grievance day assumes real significance.

Property in towns is supposed to be assessed as of its value on July 1 each year. Most of the field work is usually done before July 1 and most of the book work after that date. The tentative copy of the assessment roll is to be completed by July 24. A notice is then posted indicating that the assessment roll has been completed, that a copy has been filed (usually with one of the assessors or the town clerk), that any person interested may examine the assessment roll, and that assessments will be reviewed on the second Tuesday of August.

In most towns the assessments of most of the individual properties remain unchanged from one year to the next. This practice is followed because of the disturbance that develops when assessments are changed and because of the amount of work which would be required actually to appraise each of the properties in the town every year.

In a few towns in the State maps of properties, together with a card index system of detailed information concerning individual properties, are available and enable the assessors to accumulate accurate information concerning values. In many towns, however, the only records maintained by the assessors are the assessment rolls of the preceding years. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that the assessments in some properties may get out of line.

Section 8 of the Tax Law states that "all real property subject to taxation shall be assessed at the full value thereof". The term, "full value" is not defined in the Tax Law but has been clothed with meaning through court decisions. In general, full value as used in relation to farm and residential property is described as "fair market value established by the meeting of the minds of a buyer, willing but not compelled to buy, and a seller, willing, but not compelled to sell." A somewhat different definition has necessarily been developed in its application to other types of property such as that of public utilities.

From the standpoint of the problem facing the individual taxpayer on grievance day, he is primarily concerned with seeing to it that his property is not assessed higher in relation to its actual value than are other properties within the town. Consequently, if the individual taxpayer can show that his property is over-assessed as compared with other properties, he has a basis for presentation of his case on the second Tuesday in August.

Section 27 of the Tax Law states that complaints concerning assessments shall be filed under oath, specifying the respect in which the assessment complained of is incorrect. In practice the complaints of home and farm owners in rural towns are usually made and discussed orally and informally. Nevertheless, the taxpayer who appears before the board of review should have his objections to his assessment, in comparison with other assessments, in rather definite form and should not depend on a plea concerning the high level of taxes.

If a taxpayer feels that his property has been over-assessed and that he has not obtained justice on grievance day, he may petition the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari to review the assessment. From a practical standpoint, however, such a proceeding is so expensive that it provides no remedy for the owner of a home or of a farm except under unusual circumstances

—M. P. Catherwood.

A Short Crop

Recently, Arthur T. Lelles of the Washington Mushroom Industries, Seattle, Washington, was indicted and convicted of using the mails to defraud. At the trial it was brought out that out of 6,000 customers who had bought mushroom spawn, only 52 had produced enough mushrooms to offer them for sale. The contention of the defense that the growers did not follow instructions carefully did not influence the jury.

I have suspected for some time that firms who advertise mushroom spawn on a promise to buy back the mushrooms were never seriously burdened by a heavy supply of mushrooms.

A subscriber writes us the following letter:

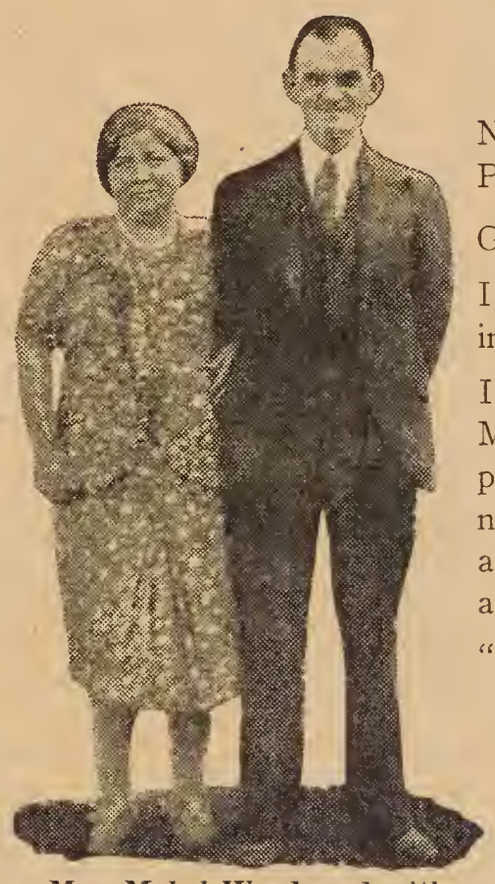
"I would like a position in a Christian motherless home as housekeeper. I am a widow with a daughter 13 whom I would wish to have with me."

If anyone would like to get in touch with the writer of this request, address the letter to L. C. P., *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and we will forward it.

Middle-aged widow, former teacher, experienced with children, would like position caring for children in American family, or as mother's helper. Write Mrs. F. S., care *American Agriculturist,* Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Mrs. Mabel Woodward and her mother-in-law, both of Rutland, Vt., say:

"IT PAYS TO BE PROTECTED"



Mrs. Mabel Woodward with her husband.

No. American Acc. Ins. Co.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

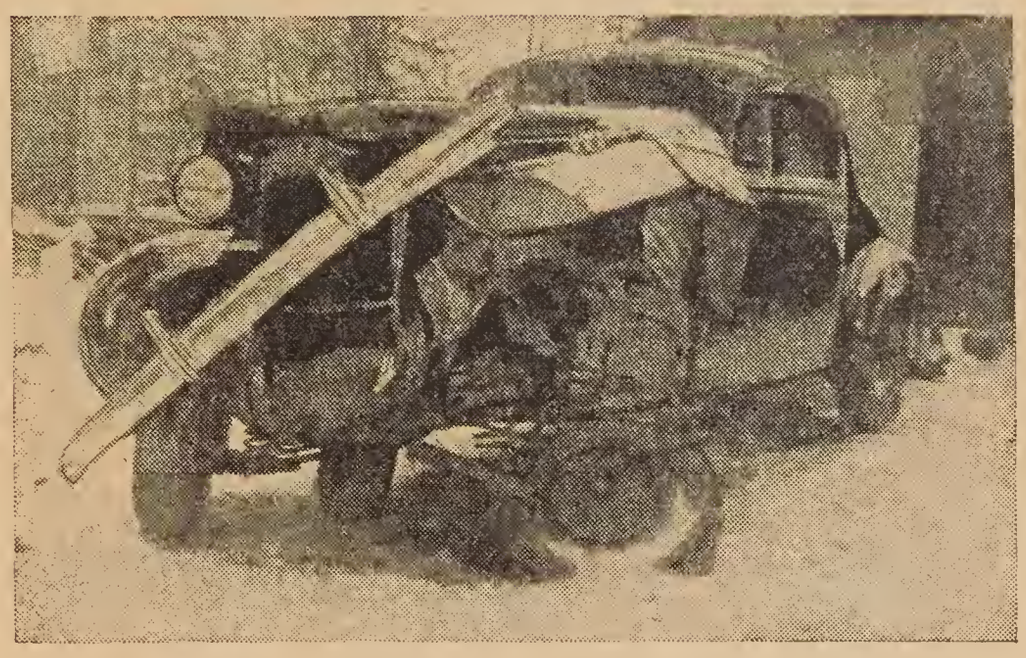
I received company's draft for $95.71, in full settlement of my claim.

I wish to thank you and your agent, Mr. Wilder for the courteous and prompt attention I received. I will never be without this policy and advise all others to invest in same before some accident knocks at their door.

"A word to the wise is sufficient".

Sincerely,

Mrs. Mabel R. Woodward



WHAT IS LEFT OF THE WOODWARD CAR

Dear Sirs:

Just received my check for $65.00 which I find very helpful at this time.

I would like to thank the company for their promptness. I had only carried the policy one month at the time of my accident.

Respectfully yours,

Winifred B. Woodward



Keep Your Policy Renewed

North American Accident Ins. Co.
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

THE G.L.F. PATRON

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

Fall Cows



Is it Wise to Turn Them into the Back Pasture and Forget Them?

A good cow that produces sixty pounds of milk a day during the early part of her lactation is actually putting more calcium and phosphorus into the milk pail than she can get out of the feed she eats.

These minerals must be supplied from the cow's body. Unless she was able to store up reserve supplies of minerals and fat while she was dry, she cannot continue to produce large quantities of milk for very long.

One of the good ways to reduce the cost of making milk is to pay a little special attention to the dry cows and see that they get enough of the right kind of feed to bring them into high production with ample stores of minerals and "condition." A few pounds per day of G.L.F Fitting Ration will help get fall-freshening cows into shape for continued production.

The correct amount to feed depends on the individual cow and can best be judged by the feeder

Pasturing Sudan Grass

Sudan grass is becoming more popular every year as a short-season hay or pasture crop. It can be planted after the corn is in and still make a crop. If you are going to pasture sudan grass, remember that in the early stages of growth and when it has been held back by unfavorable weather, sudan grass may be dangerous to cattle. This danger can be minimized by filling the cows up with dry feed so that they are not hungry when first turned into sudan grass pasture. Do not turn cows into sudan grass that is less than eighteen inches tall, especially if it has a dark green color.

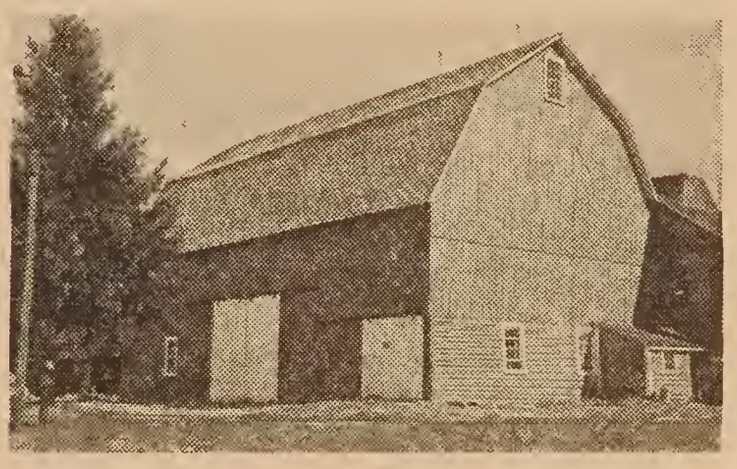
COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. . . . ITHACA, N.Y.



That Potato Patch Again After dusting or spraying potatoes once or twice and the bugs all seem to be killed, it's easy to put off further dusting or spraying. Wet weather is ideal for the development and spread of blight. There is no cure for blight. Only continuous dusting or spraying to keep all new and old growth covered with a thin film of Bordeaux Mixture will control blight. During wet, muggy weather, weekly applications of dust or spray may be necessary. If no bugs are present, use 40 lbs. G.L.F. 80-20 lime-monohydrated copper sulphate dust per acre. Dusting should be done when plants are wet and air is still. (Picture taken in G.L.F. test garden.)



Can You Beat This Pea Crop? Four bushels of peas from 15c worth of G.L.F Alderman pea seed is the record set by W. G. Krum, Inlet Valley, near Ithaca. Here is Mr. Krum standing beside a 90-ft. row of Alderman peas which he planted on May 10, 1940. He used two-thirds of a 20c packet of G.L.F. Alderman pea seed and about 2 quarts of G.L.F 5-10-5 fertilizer in the row. Picture taken July 9.



A Good Time to Paint Few things give a man so much satisfaction and pardonable pride as a neatly painted set of farm buildings. Mr. Seymour Dartt, of Spencer, N Y., painted all his buildings with G.L.F. paint about this time last year. His barn is pictured here as a reminder of two things:

(1) August is a good month to paint, with the cows on pasture and most of the crops harvested, and warm, dry weather (we hope) to make the paint dry.

(2) G.L.F paints are made specifically to meet farm needs and to stand up under farm conditions.



FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00

THREE YEARS FOR $2.00

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

AUGUST 17, 1940

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

A Show Window for Agriculture

The STATE FAIR POINTS *the* WAY *to* BETTER FARMING *and* BETTER LIVING

WHEN the gates of the huge 257-acre, $5,500,000 State Fairgrounds in Syracuse are thrown open Sunday, August 25th, to usher in the 100th Anniversary New York State Fair, the throngs will rush in, intent only upon being entertained, enlightened and amused. But, though few will pause to think of them, there are powerful stories behind the history of the State Fair . . too many to recount, all of them a mirror of their times.

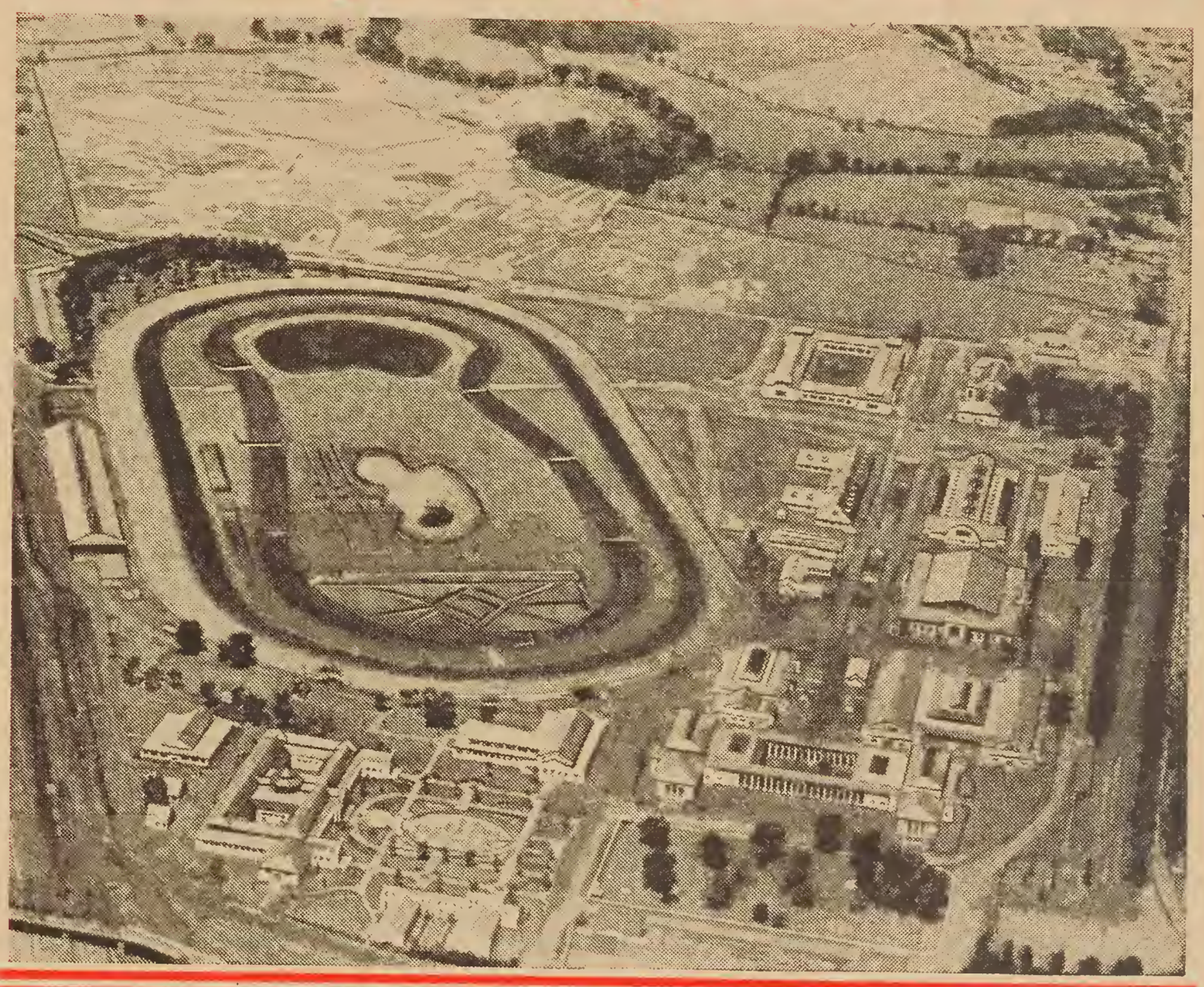
Back in 1841, when the Fair had its start, thanks to the energy of a small group of men, it was smaller than the smallest of our present day county fairs. Before it reached any size many years had passed. For one thing, harassed by bad weather in some years and hard times in others, it led a gypsy-like existence, moving from place to place.

It was not until fifty years ago that it was settled finally in Syracuse. Now it is well-rooted. It is a big institution, conducted by the state and representing the contributions of countless thousands who helped in some way or other to make it the mammoth exposition it is.

Down through the years, it has done much to encourage the ceaseless drive for a better way of life. It has been the display show room of farm machinery, of household appliances and of food products. By the same token, it has been the show window of the state, for the finest of farm products and the best of cattle, sheep, swine, horses, and poultry have been displayed by the farmers.

Interest in life on the farm has been spurred in many ways by the State Fair. It has given a competitive zest to farmers, to their wives, and to their children. Particularly has it spurred 4-H and F.F.A. work, for each year the exposition serves as the grand climax for efforts of the youth groups.

The State Fair is pretty much of a living thing, not unlike, in many ways, a magazine or a newspaper. Not only does it represent the present, it must take a prophetic glimpse into the future, for out of these prophetic glimpses come the improvements in our way of living.



An air view of the five and a half million dollar home of the New York State Fair. Here, from August 25th to September 2, you will see the latest and best in farm machinery, home equipment, farm products and livestock.

Thus the State Fair program moves on, changing from year to year, retaining what the people want, introducing things which, it is believed, people will want.

This year the State Fair Program does this, and what's more, to mark the Centennial, it is to present a huge historical spectacle entitled "The Paths of Freedom" which will retrace the passing of the years and depict the history of New York State from the time of the arrival of the first white man to the present day.

It is a large order but the pageant is built on mammoth proportions. It will have a cast of 1900, a stage 600 feet in length, and will be directed by professional producers and presented with striking scenic and lighting effects.

The State Fair, from all indications, will be in keeping with the Centennial. Confined to nine days and nine nights, it has drawn a record number of commercial, farm equipment and household appliance exhibitors. It has also drawn record entries in virtually every agricultural and livestock class, due to two principal factors, the running time of nine days and the record sum of $150,000 offered as prizes and premiums for a fair of that length.

The program is regarded as unusually well-balanced, with the agricultural phases of the fair closely matched by the entertainment features. The Fair has been able to secure the finest horses for the six-day Grand Circuit Meeting, outstanding circus, hippodrome and vaudeville acts for the grandstand performances and many headline attractions.

The 100th Anniversary will present many innovations. Chief among them is a five-room model home, designed to present the latest in home design and construction; an Indian arboretum, the only one of its kind in the world; a winter wildlife show, an ambitious undertaking staged through the cooperation of the State Department of (*Turn to Page* 25)

WILL WAR AND FAMINE RAISE YOUR PRICES ? — SEE PAGE 5.

THE G.L.F. PATRON

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



When Pullets Move from Range to Laying House

WHEN PULLETS ARE MOVED to laying quarters, they go into a different world. Housing, feeding, and laying conditions are new and strange.

The change is swift, but it should not be violent. That is why many poultrymen prefer to do the moving at night when the birds are quiet. Not only are they easier to handle, but they suffer less from excitement and nervousness during the shift.

Cull Closely

Moving day is the best time to cull the pullets. Undersized birds and those that have not yet grown combs should be left on range where they will develop better; dispose of the weak ones and any that show signs of disease.

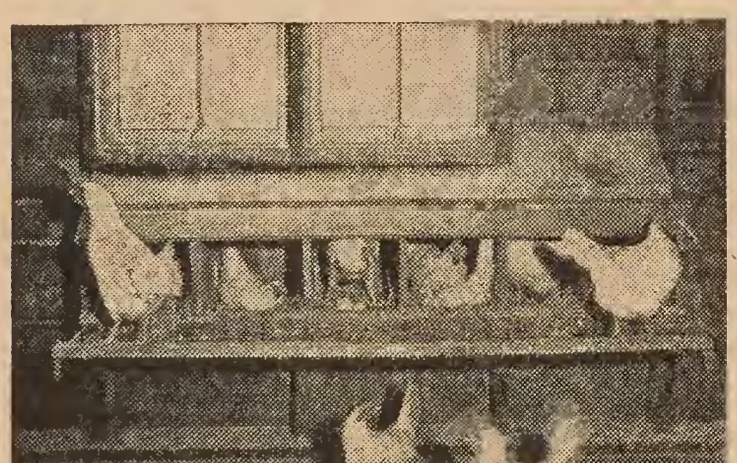
Old hens should also be closely culled before they are carried through a second winter. Your County Agent can advise about culling.

Check Laying Quarters

Laying quarters should of course be perfectly clean when the pullets go into them. There can be no compromise with cleanliness. That means taking out all movable equipment, scrubbing and disinfecting it; painting roosts, dropping boards and nests with Red Mite Killer. Sweep down the walls and whitewash them or spray with disinfectant. Clean the floors and put down new litter. Check the windows and ventilators **now** to see that they will open and close easily after the cold weather comes.

If the laying flock is going to be bigger than last year's, be sure there is enough room. Allow

3½ to 4 sq. ft. floor space per bird (heavies need about 5 sq. ft.)
8 inches roost space per bird
12 feet hopper feeding space for each 50 birds
1 nest for every 6 or 7 hens.



Plenty of light in the hen house is fine, but too much light on the nests may encourage picking. A separate, darkened nest room, or nests that open toward the wall, help solve the pick-out problem.

A Critical Period for Pullets

The first few weeks of egg production put a tremendous strain on the bodies of pullets which are not yet fully grown. Immature pullets must fill out, develop size and body capacity, and put on flesh at the same time that a great part of their feed is being converted into eggs and egg shells.

The feeding program developed by G.L.F. enables poultrymen to carry their birds through this critical period without upsetting their feeding habits.

Each of the G.L.F. laying mashes is made from some or all of the ingredients used in Starting & Growing Mash. These ingredients are put together in slightly different proportions to give laying birds the extra amounts of proteins, minerals, and vitamins they need.

Changing the Feed

These mashes are so similar to Starting & Growing Mash **in taste** and texture that poultrymen have no difficulty in changing their birds to the laying mash overnight. Some poultrymen, however, prefer to make the change gradually.

The G.L.F. mashes are formulated to be fed 50-50 with scratch grains. The simplest method is to feed the mash dry, and most flocks do well on this plan. Later on, if feed consumption needs to be increased, a wet mash once a day will help stimulate appetites. Pellets have the same effect. They cost more, but are less trouble to feed.

New Dairy Feed Formulas

CORN IS HIGH in comparison with other grains and by-product ingredients. Cocoanut oil meal, soybean oil meal, cane molasses, and ground barley all supply total digestible nutrients (T.D.N.) at less cost than corn.

To make use of these lower-cost feeds, the G.L.F. flexible formula dairy feeds were adjusted August 5. The new formulas contain less wheat bran, less hominy feed and corn meal. Ground soybeans are eliminated because the other ingredients furnish plenty of fat.

Total digestible nutrients in the new formulas are practically the same or slightly higher.

G.L.F. Super Feed formulas remain unchanged.



Horse Power

JOY, THE REGISTERED PERCHERON FILLY shown in this picture is owned by Mr. Homer Lathrop, Sherburne, N. Y. Joy was foaled on May 20, 1939 and on May 19, 1940 she weighed 1170 pounds.

This remarkable growth in one year indicates that Joy comes from good stock and that Mr. Lathrop knows how to raise horses.

Joy was weaned in September 1939. From that time until she was turned out to pasture, she received 8 quarts per day of G.L.F. Fitting Ration. Mr. Lathrop says that at first this was all the dry feed she would eat, but in a few days she began eating a little hay and steadily increased the amount of hay she would clean up.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, N.Y.



MUCK GROWS GOOD CELERY.—Frank Vanacora of Port Byron, N. Y., knows how to grow celery. Twenty acres of muck are devoted to this crop, plus five acres of onions, seven of potatoes, and six of carrots and beets. This celery is being bleached with paper, which is held close to the row with strips of iron bent in the form of a "U". Part of the crop is bleached with boards which have been in use for years and which Mr. Vanacora is conserving, knowing that new lumber is too costly to use for this purpose. As the boards become unfit to use, they are replaced by paper.

A Pair of "Pullers"

IT'S A thrilling sight at county and state fairs when a team of well-trained horses show what they can do. The dynamometer, now universally used in horse-pulling contests, registers the exact pull and makes comparisons between teams accurate. Taken a year ago, this picture shows a team of strawberry roans, eight and nine years old, owned by Harold Evans of Georgetown. They won the local contest and represented that area at the New York State Fair.

When you attend your county or State Fair, look over the program and be on hand when the horses start pulling.



We Irrigated Our Potatoes

By J. M. BURDICK.

OUR FARM is located in a valley in north central Cattaraugus County, N. Y. It is not in a commercial potato growing region. The soil is a coarse gravelly loam, and we have grown potatoes on the same field for the past six years. Rye is plowed under in the spring, the seedbed fitted and potatoes planted as early as possible. In 1939, planting was completed May 2nd. We added eight tons of manure and 600 lbs. of 10-20-10 fertilizer per acre.

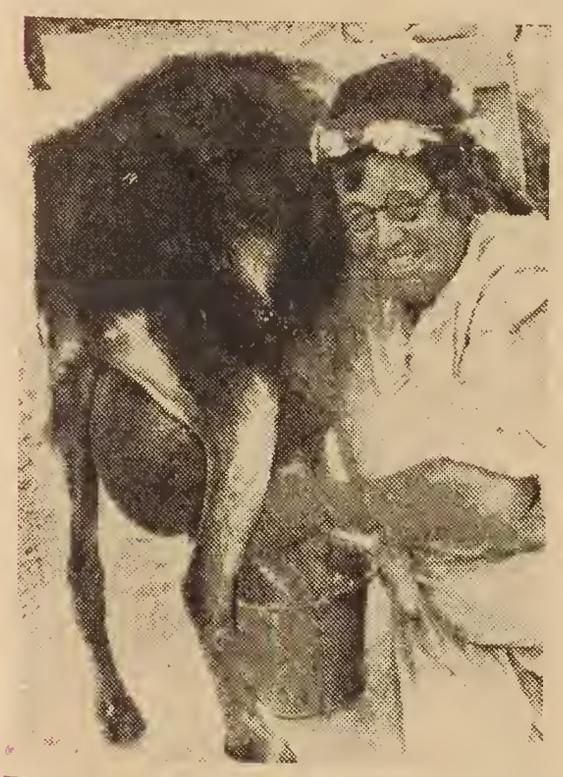
Drought conditions were not serious in our county in 1939. The potatoes did not seem to lack for water until the tops were fully grown, although we later found that the set was light. Our potatoes came up very uneven, about 75% of a stand, and at the time they were in blossom, a 150 bu. yield looked high. We started irrigating July 1st, when the tops had started to wilt and the lower leaves were dead.

To figure the profit from irrigating our potatoes in 1939 it is necessary to find first the cost of applying the water. The water was pumped, electricity was used for power, and we irrigated the field three times. The water was applied by means of 1,000 ft. of portable overhead pipe, divided into three lines for convenience in handling and operation. The lines were moved each day, and watered a strip 1,000 ft. long by 50 to 60 ft. wide, putting on about 2½ acre inches of water in 22 hours. About one acre was irrigated each day.

The original cost of pump, motor, pipe, fittings, oscillators and wiring was $1200. We charge $100 each year to depreciation and now value equipment at $800. Interest on this amount at 5% is $40. And now for the only cash expense during the year, the electricity used to run the pump, which cost $15. This makes a total expense of $155 for equipment and power. 150 man hours were used in laying feed lines—which are temporary and have to be laid and taken up each year—and in moving the overhead lines each day. 150 hours at $.30 per hour is $45. This plus the $155 power and equipment expense, makes $200 for 8 acres, or $25 per acre for applying 7½ acre inches of water.

The potato plants responded very quickly to the water and by the time we were going over the field for the third time we could hardly walk through the vines. Digging was started August 1st, when the tops were still green, and over half of the field was dug before the potatoes were ripe. We finished digging Sept. 15th, with a crop of 3,680 bu. from the eight acres or 460 bu. per acre. We sell the potatoes as we dig them so these bushels were all weighed, 60 lb. bushels, except 200 bu. of seconds that we put in storage for seed. Ninety per cent of the crop graded No. 1. Without irrigation we would have had a larger percentage of seconds, but this benefit, if considered, would only be a guess.

The difference between 150 bu. per acre or less that I feel sure would have been our yield and 460 bu. that were actually dug, is 310 bu. that may be safely credited to irrigation. Another benefit of irrigation on the crop is the satisfaction of seeing the potatoes come to harvest with a yield that makes the grower feel that he has been well repaid for a year of planning and several months of hard work. It is a good kind of crop insurance any year and a real benefit under drought conditions.



The winnah — and still champ! Harold "Buck" Stanton of Cohocton, Steuben County goat-milking champion, added the championship of Allegany County to his laurels when he defeated Ben Allen of Belmont at the recent Western New York Dairy Field Day and Bull Sale held at Angelica. Mr. Stanton, dressed in milk maid's outfit, milked 10 pounds in 5 minutes, to the 7.8 lbs. milked by Mr. Allen.

Soybeans As a Vegetable

A few days ago I had a new experience. I was invited to a friend's house for dinner, where we were served with baked soybeans. They were good. Reports from quite a number of people who have tried them vary considerably. Some like them very well and others are less enthusiastic.

Soybeans as a vegetable have two uses. They can be shelled out and cooked very much as lima beans, or they can be allowed to mature and stored for baking as a possible change from baked beans, the old stand-by.

If you get an opportunity, try some. Then you may wish to grow a few in the garden next spring. Put them in rows and inoculate the seed when you plant it. Your farm supply store should have this inoculant and the package will give directions for use. Put them in just a few days after corn-planting time.

The question of variety is important. Not all varieties that are recommended for eating will mature in most parts of the Northeast. Four varieties that are recommended are: Hakkaido, Jogun, Banfei, Hakote.

Professor R. G. Wiggans of the New York State College of Agriculture has been interested in edible soybeans for several years. Last spring, as long as the supply lasted he offered to send to any farmer in New York, New England, or northern Pennsylvania one pound of each of the four varieties mentioned for the price of $1.00.

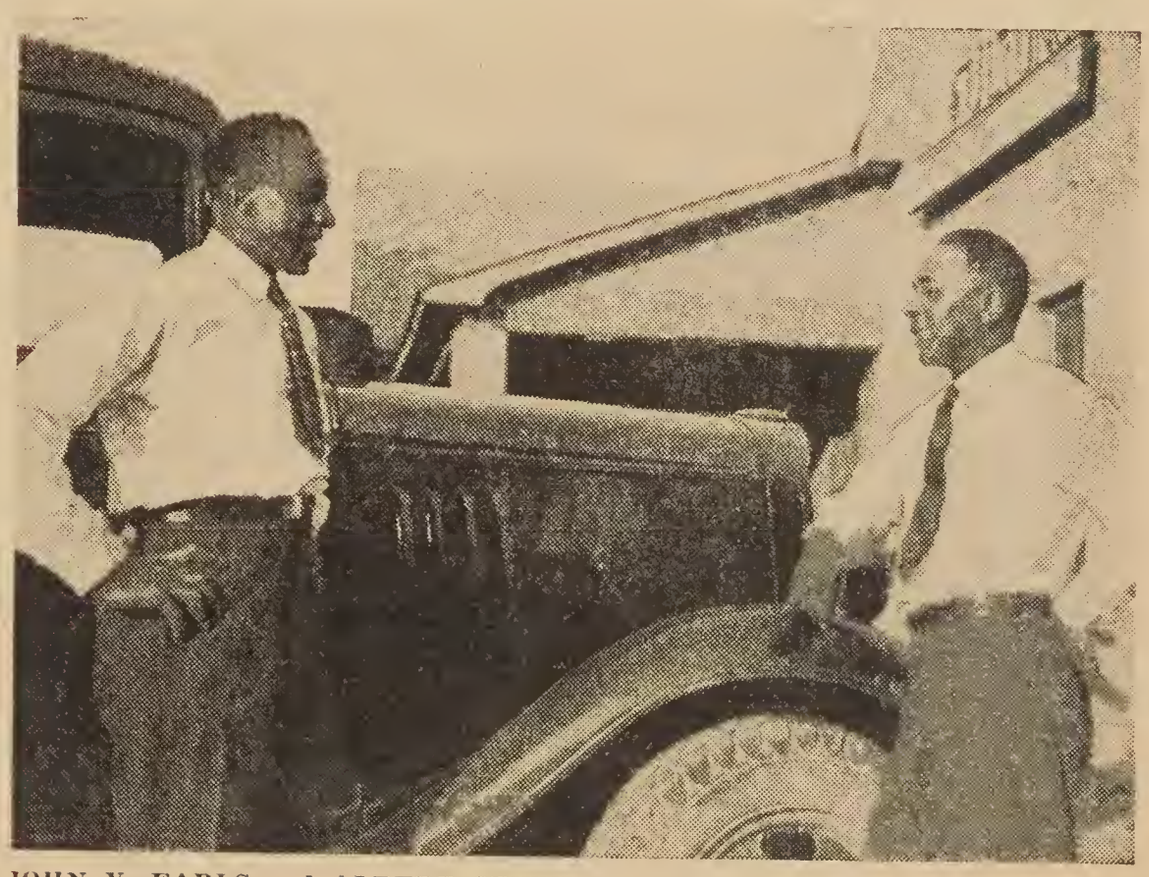
—*H. L. C.*

Milk No Place for Strings

Could you tell me what makes cream stringy even before it is 24 hours old? I would like to have this information as soon as possible.

Stringy milk or cream is caused by a particular type of bacteria. When the bacteria multiply, they do not separate but hang together in chains and become so numerous that they impart a stringy characteristic to the milk. It is believed that this type of bacteria is sometimes picked up by the cows in marshy pastures. Once it gets a start in the milk, it is difficult to eradicate. This type of bacteria grows at a lower temperature than some others. Therefore, refrigeration does not provide adequate control.

The remedy is to sterilize with unusual care every piece of equipment with which the milk comes in contact. If you miss one piece or if you fail to sterilize one piece of equipment completely, the milk is reinfected, and soon the situation is as bad as ever. The use of liberal quantities of boiling water, and we mean boiling, on every piece of equipment should correct the trouble.



JOHN V. EARLS and ALBERT SEWELL, Washingtonville, Orange County, New York, are the only two Negro farmers in that section and, probably, are among few of their race farming on large scale in New York State. Three years ago they leased from their former employer, C. R. Shons, long known as "Apple King" of Orange County, forty-seven acres of his fruit farm and have been operating it since.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Test Your Weather Lore

ARE country weather prophets right when they claim that mornings when there is no dew are likely to be followed shortly by rain? If so, why? Turn to Page 18 for the correct answer and see how near right you are.

Why I Go to Fairs

I LIKE to shed these "store clothes" that I have to wear much of the time, and get the freedom that comes from a pair of overalls and an old shirt. I like to get into the big kitchen and eat from a table covered with a bright oilcloth. I like to go to fairs. All these things help me to turn back the clock and make me feel like a boy again.

All of you who were farm boys and girls whose memories go back into the horse and buggy days know just how I used to feel about the old country fair, how we used to look forward to it, with its great clouds of dust, its exciting ball games, the marching country band, and of course, the merry-go-round—don't forget that—the side shows, and the best girl.

So I still go to fairs, and this is Fair Time again, and the New York State Fair at Syracuse, and the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Massachusetts, have all of the thrill that the old-time fairs had, and more, much more. If you live in New York State, just read the plans for the New York State Fair on Page 1 of this issue (New York Edition) then turn to pages 24 and 25 and read the detailed program for each day. I pity the fellow who says that he never goes to fairs any more because if you have been once you have seen it all. There is something the matter with his spirit. A lot of people go through life just like that, and what a lot they miss!

Your Patronage Dividends

UNLIKE any other publication, *American Agriculturist* is owned by a Foundation, which holds all of its stock and other assets in the name of its subscribers. That makes you a member of a great cooperative publishing organization, with more than 190,000 subscribers, a vast army working for the interests of northeastern farmers every minute.

Like other cooperatives, the subscriber owners of *American Agriculturist* share in any profits. You share first through the use of those profits in making a bigger and better paper to work for your interests; and you share, secondly, through the use of those profits to help farm boys and girls of the Northeast to complete their education.

Also, *American Agriculturist* is not serving some individual publisher, bending our editorial policy to suit his whims or his profits. Instead, we are free to serve you. That's the reason why I am continually asking your advice and suggestions, and wish you would write even more letters than you do.

Also, I want to call your attention to the fact that every time you fail to renew your subscription and we have to write to you about it or send a representative to see you, you are increasing the costs of the paper and cutting down the profits which might otherwise be used for constructive purposes in your interest.

Under the ownership of *American Agriculturist* Foundation we are now publishing one of the best farm papers in the United States. We are particularly enthusiastic over the issues this summer. Are you following them? If not, you are missing a bet. The paper is just filled with stuff to help you make and save money, and with thought provoking articles to help you live and get some happiness, something that is particularly necessary in these bad times. Therefore, from many standpoints, you just cannot afford to be without this paper or fail to read it when you get it. Look up the date of expiration on the front page of the last issue, and if your subscription is anywhere near expiration, renew now while you think about it. Speak to your neighbors about it. *American Agriculturist* needs you, and you need *American Agriculturist!*

What's the Hurry?

CONGRESS is in an uproar over the proposal for a draft of practically all the manpower of the nation for military training and war. An apparent effort was made to put the draft bill through in a hurry, but as the people back home began to realize the wide scope and drastic provisions of the proposal, they became aroused, with the result that thousands of letters and telegrams have been pouring into Congress.

The people are not so much opposed to a limited draft itself as they are to the attempt to put it over in such a hurry that there was no chance for proper consideration by those who will have to shoulder the guns and pay the taxes, the people themselves.

The opposition has led to many modifications and amendments. What's the hurry anyway? Leaders in Congress seem to be afflicted with war hysteria, which has warped their judgment. Talk about a democracy not being able to move fast. Within the space of a few weeks Congress has passed appropriations running into the billions for defense, which will require generations to pay back in taxes. That's all right. Nobody objects to adequate defenses providing the money isn't wasted. It is necessary, too, to get adequate man power, but not until after there are guns and munitions for the men to carry. Also, we have a voluntary system in this Republic which has worked pretty well, and it should be given a chance to operate before the undemocratic draft in peace times.

The pay for a soldier is absurd, something like $20 or $22 a month, less than the boys are paid in CCC camps. Why not increase soldiers pay as one inducement to volunteers to enlist?

In short, let's prepare, of course, but let's have more common sense and less hysteria.

Were You Ever Hungry?

AS I SAT here at my desk thinking of the great famine which is almost certain to visit Europe this winter, I wondered how many of my readers have ever known what it was to be really hungry. I thank God that I don't know what that feeling is, and that you don't, because we live in a land of plenty where there is enough to go around even in hard times, so much, in fact, that we often have surpluses that we don't know how to handle.

But millions in Europe will feel the bitter pinch of hunger and probably many will die. Such a great catastrophe seems new and strange to us, but famines have been frequent in history. You all know the story of Joseph in famine times in Egypt. Four hundred and thirty-six years before Christ there was a famine in Rome, and thousands of starving, desperate people threw themselves into the Tiber River. In 879, A. D. there was what was known as a universal famine. Food was short in all the known world, and thousands died. In 941, and about a hundred years later, in 1022, and again in 1033, famines were so terrible in India that people of entire provinces died, and the strong ate the weak. In 1016, just before the Normans under William the Conqueror invaded England, there was a great famine throughout Europe. In 1162 there was another world-wide famine. Between 1396 and 1407 there was a famine in India that lasted twelve years. In 1769, just before our own American Revolution, there was a famine in India which destroyed 10 million people. From 1790 to 1792, during the administration of our own George Washington, there was another famine in India called the Skull Famine because people died in such numbers that they could not be buried, and known as one of the worst famines in all history. In 1846 and 1847 the potato crop failed in Ireland. Potatoes were the main livelihood of the people, and the failure of the crop caused a great famine and large immigration of Irish people.

So it goes. So common are the famine conditions throughout much of Asia and in Russia itself that there is often little mention of it in our own American newspapers.

In recent years British rulers of India have been better able to control famine conditions which result from natural causes. What cannot be controlled are the deadly results, including famine, of a great war like the one that is now raging over most of Europe.

For Better Apple Marketing

AS WE come to the beginning of another season for the marketing of apples, what can the individual grower do to increase apple consumption and to build up a market for this splendid fruit? Here are just a few suggestions:

1. Don't ruin the consumer's taste for good apples by feeding him with seconds. He will buy poor apples just once; the next time he will buy oranges.

2. Put your good quality stuff into an attractive package.

3. Both as an individual grower and as a group of apple producers, study the way merchants handle your apples, and urge them to handle them carefully and to display them prominently and attractively.

4. Get back of the New York and New England Apple Institute, which is doing a fine job in increasing demand for northeastern apples.

Another Farm Boy in High Place

FRANK E. MULLEN, farm boy of South Dakota, graduate of the Iowa State College of Agriculutre, farm editor, and for years Director of Agriculture of the National Broadcasting Company, has just been elected Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company.

It is always good to know when one's friends are promoted, and it is especially so in this case, because Frank not only is one of the grandest chaps in the world, but it is valuable to farmers to have men like him with farm background and training in high places.

Eastman's Chestnut

MAYBE this story will help some of you out: "Will", said a newly married friend to Will Maupin, the Nebraska poet, "I'm put to it to know just what to call my wife's mother. I don't like to call her 'mother-in-law' on account of all the comic paper jokes on that name, and somehow there's a certain sacredness about the word 'mother' that makes me hesitate to apply it to any but my own."

"Well", said Maupin," I can only tell you of my own experience. The first year we were married I addressed my wife's mother as 'say'; after that we called her 'grandma'."

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Will War and Famine Raise your Prices?

By E. R. Eastman



Helpless French war refugees on the march. Famine and disease are next in order. Millions of Europeans already literally do not know where the next meal is coming from. How will this affect demand for United States farm products? Read the article on this page.

THE AWFUL spectre of famine hangs like a great black pall over Europe and its millions of people. Hand in hand with starvation will travel disease, disorder, revolutions, whirlwinds of disaster set in motion by the God of War.

How will the grim results of war affect the markets and the prices for the products of your farms? On a long time basis, the effects will be exceedingly disastrous for farmers as well as for everybody else. Billions in wealth cannot be blown to ruin without eventually all of us paying, and paying hard. Temporarily, however, the war, directly or indirectly, will increase moderately the price of many farm products. What we don't know now is whether the war will be long or short, whether England will be able to check and turn back the Germans, or whether they will march through the streets of London. But whether the war is long or short, and no matter who the victor is, there is certain to be a great shortage of food in Europe next winter. How bad the famine will be will depend on how effectively the British can maintain their blockade of the Continent, thereby shutting off food supplies. And whether the British Isles will also suffer from food shortage will depend on whether or not Britain can keep control of the high seas.

Europeans Likely to Starve

In any case, millions of Europeans this winter must look to other countries for food, or starve. Their own supplies are dwindling fast. Hundreds of thousands of acres of good European lands have been overrun by soldiers. Thousands of these soldiers were farmers, taken out of the production of food for military purposes. Nature herself joined in the crisis by giving Europe a wet, cold spring, further cutting down the crop acreage and decreasing the yields this season.

Pure Bred Herds May Disappear

It is reported, probably with truth, that the fine breeding herds of Europe, which farmers have been generations building up, have been or are being eaten by the armies, much as grain is destroyed by a flock of locusts. These herds include the Holsteins and other breeds of Denmark and Holland, and probably the Guernseys and Jerseys of the Channel Islands. Thus is famine brought nearer day by day by the destruction of these herds, and by the difficulty of getting food for cattle still alive. And destroyed also are the results of a hundred years of careful breeding.

The destruction of these herds and of flocks of poultry will probably have little effect at present on American dairy and poultry prices, unless England herself later finds it necessary to buy, and is able to pay for, American butter, cheese, and poultry supplies. Increasing demand here at home plus good organization plus the marketing agreements are best assurances of continuing fair to good milk prices at least for a time.

American apple growers have already felt the effect of the loss of the export trade in apples caused by the war. Exports of fruit this year will undoubtedly be smaller than ever.

Sheep growers can be reasonably optimistic about the future. Both sheep and wool are held now at comparatively low prices. Undoubtedly the big increase in our Army will create a large demand for wool, even though there may be no increase in wool exports. This demand should lead to better wool prices.

Wheat in Europe this year is reported to be about half a crop. There is, however, a big carry-over, which will help some. Therefore, American wheat growers probably should not expect a return to dollar wheat, and livestock and poultry feeders here will probably continue to buy wheat feeds at reasonable prices.

We Can't Get Food Over There

Even though a famine rages in Europe, it may not greatly increase the exports of American farm products, and no farmer should count on the soaring prices that occurred in the other World War. One reason for this is that there are grave difficulties in getting food to those who need it in Europe. How can it be got by the British blockade to the Continental peoples? And even though we can get it by the British blockade, should we take the large chance of letting our food fall into the hands of Britain's enemies, thereby helping them to carry on the war? Then, again, if the food can be delivered, what will the Europeans use for money with which to buy the food?

Dr. William I. Myers of Cornell points out that the United States is rapidly becoming a creditor nation, but we do not know how to finance other countries so they can buy our food. We now have most of the European gold; therefore, they cannot use that to buy food with. We are not much interested in bartering, because we don't want to accept many of their imports in exchange for our exports. If we loan money in great chunks to European nations, we know from the sad experience of the other war that it will never be paid back. So about the only way Europeans can get great quantities of our food is on a charity basis. We would have to give it to them, and there is a limit to what we can afford to do on that basis.

U. S. Food Exports Not Important

Too much emphasis is placed on American exports of farm crops anyway. Exports of food were less than 2 per cent of our total production in the year 1935. Food exports are probably even less than that now. Therefore, so far as the export of our food production is concerned, we could easily take up the slack if we lost all of it.

The decline of export trade, however, does work hardship on tobacco, wheat, and cotton farmers. With the loss of the foreign trade for these products, some farmers will have to make real and difficult adjustments. Hardship may be worked, also, on certain other farmers temporarily, because the war has interfered with some imports like cabbage and cauliflower seeds, and bulbs. However, plans are already under way to make up these deficiencies on this side of the water. If interested in these crops, I suggest you buy your seed supplies early.

Why Prices Are Going Up

But while the war may not have much effect in increasing our exports, it is certain to have, in fact is already having, an effect on farm prices by increasing consumption of consumers who now have jobs because of our huge defense program. Mr. Herbert King, President of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, points out that there never would be any surplus in this country at any time if everybody had all they wanted, and the only limitations on their getting all they want are good jobs and wages with which to buy more food and clothing. Therefore, northeastern and other American farmers can be reasonably sure, it seems to me, of a better market here at home for milk and other dairy products, for eggs and poultry, for fruit and vegetables, for some time to come.

How long these better prices will last is something else again, for they are based on bad economics and wrong principles, being largely the result of huge government spending which will in time bog us all down by ruinous taxation. These better prices are like the temporary stimulation that you get from a shot in the arm, but for which you have to pay in headaches later.

Get Your Bomb Shelter Ready

So, when the blow-up comes, all of us had better have a good cellar to crawl into to wait until the hurricane is over. Better have plenty of potatoes down in that old bomb-proof cellar, also, for the depression which will follow this war sooner or later may make the last ten years look like a picnic.

Goodbye, Subsidies for Agriculture

One effect of the war which farmers will need to think about is that government will not be able to continue it huge expenditures for relief, social security, and subsidizing agriculture as well as for national defense. It is just absolutely impossible even in this rich country to find taxes to carry on the spending that government has been doing, plus the additional enormous spending for defense. Therefore, you should look forward to the cutting down of appropriations for soil conservation, crop control, and parity payments. That has nothing to do with politics, for no matter what party is elected this fall it will be forced to cut some of these programs, simply because there is not money to do everything. Naturally, government officials won't say anything about this until after election. Make your plans accordingly.

How to Prepare

Now, while we are talking about defense programs, preparedness, and prices, let me suggest one thing for both national and individual economic defense. Let's "take steps", as the old Yankees used to say, to make the United States and every farm in it more nearly sufficient unto itself. As a nation let us be less dependent upon exports and imports. Then we need have little fear of what Germany, Japan, or any other nation can do to us by shutting off our trade. And as individual farmers, let us get more of

(*Continued on Page* 10)

Keep Your

MILK PRODUCTION UP!



Supplement

SUMMER PASTURE

with

BEACON

Dairy Feeds

SPRING Pasture



SUMMER Pasture

Summer pastures ordinarily yield only one-fifth as much as spring pastures. Protein is lower, fibre is higher and the growth is less digestible.

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Send for a FREE copy of our new folder, "Cows on Pasture." It tells what you want to know about summer pastures and how to supplement them for maximum results.



Beacon feeds have blazed a new trail in feed service. In the very beginning we laid down the strict rule that every ingredient used in our feeds must be of first quality—that the single purpose of every ingredient was to contribute a definite feeding value to the ration. And that all ingredients must be carefully blended according to the latest scientific research and soundest feeding practice.

This policy has been strictly followed during the past 22 years. Northeastern Dairymen have learned that they can buy Beacon Dairy Feeds with a full confidence in their high quality and assurance of proven results.

Our feeds are sold by Beacon Dealers in the Northeastern States.

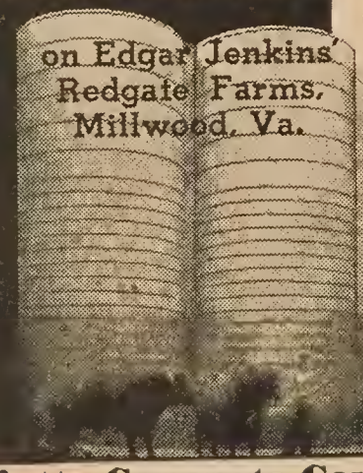
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Beacon Dairy Feeds are again being used to feed the high-production cows at the Dairy World of Tomorrow, New York World's Fair. ©NYWF

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MARIETTA CONCRETE SILOS BUILD TO ENDURE



Circleview Dora May, a six-year-old Guernsey owned by Floyd Somes of Jack's Reefs, Onondaga County, N. Y. She has made four records averaging around 9,000 lbs. of milk and 478 lbs. of butterfat. Mr. Somes' herd was recently classified by the county breed association committee, this cow being classified as "very good."

Pasturing Meadows

And Other Questions of Interest to Dairymen

How much harm does it do to a meadow to turn the cows in in the fall and let them graze?

It is entirely a matter of management. There is no question but that a meadow can be seriously injured if you allow the cows to chew it right down to the roots late in the fall. It should go into the winter with some growth to furnish a protective covering. On the other hand, it is possible to have such heavy growth that it will do more harm to the meadow than it does good. There is no cheaper way of harvesting grass than to let the cows do it themselves; and if there is a good growth of after-feed, by all means pasture it to a reasonable degree.

One of the difficulties of pasturing meadows has been at least partially solved by electric fences. They can be easily moved. In fact, if you have an extra heavy growth, you will get better returns from it by fencing off a part of it, allowing the cows to graze for a week, and then moving them to another spot which will allow the grass to recover. The thing to watch is not to pasture too late or too heavily.

* * *

Keep Bull at Home

I have a purebred herd. On several occasions my neighbor's scrub bull has broken through the fence and bred some of my heifers, causing a serious loss. It is my impression that it is against the law to allow scrub bulls to run at large.

You are partially right. There is no New York State law that forbids a man to allow scrub bulls to run in pasture on his own farm. Section 95, article 5 of the New York State Agriculture and Markets Law says:

"PROTECTING THE BREEDING OF PUREBRED STOCK. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons owning or in the possession of any bull of the age of more than nine months, any stallion of the age of more than eighteen months, or buck or boar over five months of age, to suffer or permit such animal or animals to go, or range, or run at large on any lands or premises without the consent of the person entitled to the possession of such land or premises."

However, you cannot claim damages if this bull gets through your part of the line fence where you have neglected to maintain it.

As we see it, there are about three possibilities when you have such trouble. One is to suffer in silence and keep on good terms with your neighbor. The second is to haul him into court, which certainly will not promote a feeling of neighborliness. The third is to discuss the situation with him calmly and try to get him to keep the bull confined.

There is a distinct tendency toward keeping a herd sire in a bull stall with an attached pen constructed so heavily that there is no danger of his getting out. When such practice becomes more nearly universal, difficulties such as you have experienced will be lessened.

* * *

Cream Line on Milk

I sell milk at retail in a small village. Recently I had a flood of complaints that there was no cream line on the milk. All of the complaints referred to one day's delivery, but I am uncertain as to the cause of it.

I am quite sure that this situation was caused by pasteurizing at too high a temperature. Letting the milk get even two or three degrees higher than the recommended temperature will cause a considerable shrinking of your cream line, and if it gets very high, the cream line will practically disappear. The high temperature seems to break up the fat globules so they do not rise to the top.

* * *

Satisfied With Calf Vaccination

Due to lack of pasture land, it has been necessary for me to pasture my young stock in a community pasture where an average of about one-third of the mature heifers, including mine, have aborted, mostly in the pasture.

I started vaccinating in January, 1939. Up to the present time I have vaccinated eleven heifers, four of these having calved at the proper time even though they were in this same community pasture with these other heifers that are still aborting at about the same average. The other seven are not of age to calf yet.—*Otto Kegebein, Munnsville, N. Y.*



"Reminds me of th' Boss, last time I asked him fer a raise in pay."

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Quality Table Eggs

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Purina Poultry Program is Made-to-Order for Northeastern Poultrymen!

NORTHEASTERN poultry raisers are recognized as having breeding stock of the finest quality. Success in poultry raising, however, depends on more than just good breeding. With this must go good feeding, sound management, careful sanitation, and proper care of eggs. These are the things which go to make up the Purina Poultry Program. Northeastern poultrymen are quick to recognize the importance of *all* these points. That's the big reason why the Purina Program and Purina Chows have had splendid acceptance in the Northeast for many years.

Purina Poultry Chows are made *especially* for the type of poultry raiser found in the Northeast. They go hand in hand with good breeding to bring the poultry raiser maximum results in egg production, egg quality, and hatchability. There's a *real difference* between Purina results and results from a feed that does not have the research, knowledge and the quality of ingredients behind it that Purina feeds have.

Like many other Northeastern poultry raisers, you, too, should benefit from the difference Purina makes. Put the Purina program to work in your own flock and see for yourself the results that it brings.

See your Purina dealer today for more information about Purina Layena, the complete laying feed, or Purina Lay Chow, the mash feed that goes with scratch grain.



PURINA MILLS

Buffalo, N. Y. **St. Louis, Mo.**



WE MUST FIGHT BY PRODUCING

BEFORE the end of this year, I predict that scenes like the one pictured below will be enacted in countless homes. According to every prediction, grim-faced Americans will read and listen to descriptions of starvation and want in nearly every European country.



Already we are reading dispatches about their untilled fields and slaughter of breeding stock. While attending a meeting of the Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, ex-President Herbert Hoover told me that the skeleton of hunger would stalk through Europe this coming winter. In his work at the head of the Finnish Relief, Mr. Hoover has surveyed the food outlook of Europe and he is sure America must become the bread basket of the world.

What does this certain prospect of European famine mean to us in America—to those of us who, as farmers, or feed distributors, are engaged in the basic industry of producing food? Can we be content merely to shudder at the thought of starving women and children—and then turn to our routine job of producing in accordance with the customary demands of the past?

I say we must do our part — Fight by Producing! Our part in the fight to preserve some vestige of civilization is to step up production so innocent people may live. No one may shirk the moral responsibility of striving to save human life, if it lies within his power to do so.

For the sake of human lives, let us breed an extra sow, or raise an extra flock of fall chicks, or fit our cows for extra milk this fall and winter. Let us manage and feed our stock to get every possible dozen, pound, or quart from the crops we have just harvested. If it makes us extra money, it will be money fairly earned. If we do no more than break even, we will have the priceless satisfaction of having done our bit to aid suffering humanity.

Every single one of us must Fight by Producing. Will you do your part? I want to urge *you* not only to increase your own production, but to use your influence among your friends—help them to help America feed the world. I'm dreaming, thinking, talking, and working for our program "FIGHT BY PRODUCING"—and I believe you are, too.

"WORK HARD, PLAY HARD, PRAY HARD. We have a Victory to Win."

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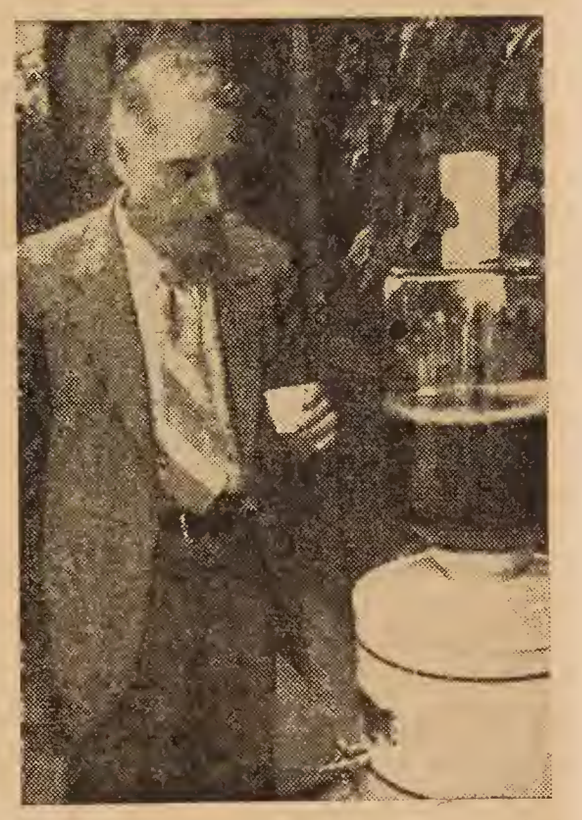
What's New in Fruit

Growers Appraise and Approve Research Work at New York's Experiment Station at Geneva

By H. L. COSLINE.

THERE is an old saying that one picture is worth a thousand words. After sampling the new cherry juice developed by the Experiment Station at Geneva, I decided that one taste was worth a thousand descriptions. Judging from the crowd around the cooler that held the juice, others held the same opinion. The "others" referred to were the members of the New York State Horticultural Society and their friends who met August 3rd at the Geneva Station for their annual summer meeting. The occasion gave a wonderful opportunity to look over the experiments which the Station is conducting on fruit.

Fruit growers these days are thinking in terms of marketing and to a considerable extent they are looking for new products to catch the popular fancy and utilize the crop. The Geneva Experiment Station holds an important place in developing new fruit juices.



Herbert King, President of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation and Master Farmer, samples the new cherry juice developed at the Geneva Station.

Fruit to Drink

Both the consumer and the fruit grower are interested in apple juice. Some juice on the market is good and some is disappointing. The men at Geneva believe they have discovered the reason for the difference. There is the question of the best varieties for juice. Work is also being done on raspberry juice, rhubarb, and a combination of raspberry and apple juice. One of the problems, says Director Parrott, is how fruit growers can control the production of fruit juice to get a reasonable price for the crop.

For years the Geneva Station has done outstanding work in the breeding of new fruit varieties. When something better is developed, as for example, the Fredonia grape, the Newburg or Taylor raspberry or the Bristol black raspberry, the breeder is by no means satisfied; he looks for something still better. Perhaps the perfect fruit of any variety will never be discovered. At least there will always be differences of opinion but the work will continue. Right now there is a definite need for a better late winter apple.

Better Roots

Some years ago a considerable number of dwarf apple trees were set out. They were not too successful and interest waned. More recently orchardists have expressed a desire for a semi-standard apple tree that would be somewhat smaller than the standard tree but larger than the old dwarfs. So a search was made for root stocks and the search has brought results. The advantages claimed for the semi-standard tree are that more trees can be planted per acre and the fruit sprayed or dusted and harvested with greater ease and at less cost. It has also been found that root stocks differ in hardiness and productivity and that careful, painstaking selection can isolate root stocks that show a definite resistance to certain diseases.

Fresh Fruit the Year Round

In one room at the station guests saw three quick-freezing lockers designed for family use. Tests are being run on the comparative effectiveness of these machines. Some quick-freezing problems have been answered but there are plenty more. For example some varieties are much better than others for freezing. Then there is the question of the best temperature for freezing and holding different products. As yet no one knows the best kind of package. Paper containers have their good points but some of the early ones were not absolutely sterile. One thing is sure, quick freezing of fruits, vegetables and meat is here to stay.

Bug Eat Bug

Not so many years ago the pests of fruit, both insect and disease could be counted on your fingers but each year, it seems, brings new ones. Perhaps one of the biggest problems which the Station has attempted to solve is the development of more effective sprays which will not leave objectionable spray residue on the fruit. But sprays are not the only means of controlling pests and diseases. A few years ago the Oriental Peach Moth was a distinct menace to fruit growers. The development and release of parasites by the Station have resulted in a considerable degree of control. The Japanese Beetle, long a pest in New Jersey is steadily spreading. Experience has shown that it is more troublesome in new areas invaded than in places where it has been established for years. Probably the answer is infestation of the insect by diseases and parasites. This is being studied in order to make conditions favorable for the organisms which kill off the beetles.

Vegetable growers have rapidly adopted the use of starter solutions of fertilizers when plants are transplanted. Now strawberry growers are also finding that this practice helps the crop.

The ramifications of research are endless. It has been discovered at the Station that small additions of calcium chloride to tomatoes and peaches helps to retain their firmness when canned. The adoption of this practice will indirectly aid fruit and vegetable growers. In fact, effective September 17th, the Pure Food Laws have been amended to admit the addition of calcium chloride, a substance closely resembling salt, to canned products.

Fruit growers, in fact all farmers have a different attitude towards research than prevailed 20 years ago. Not only are they looking to experiment stations and colleges for information but they are taking the lead in indicating to those institutions the problems on which they need answers. Today the country is economy-minded but research activities should not be crippled. If anything let us increase funds for research.

PHILADELPHIA area host to VEGETABLE GROWERS

By PAUL WORK

PHILADELPHIA is a great center for the production and consumption of vegetables. For many decades, South Jersey has been a great vegetable region with Swedesboro, Glassboro, Bridgeton and Gloucester as important towns. This is sandy land country and it was here that overhead irrigation was first developed.

Just east of Philadelphia is an important combination vegetable and orchard area with soils still light but averaging a little heavier. Here for a long time, quite a struggle has been going on between the orchardists, who raise vegetables so that they can have some money to keep on raising apples and peaches, and the vegetable growers, who hope to have some fruit to sell after they have gone broke raising vegetables. As in other areas, the good growers of both groups have done pretty well year in and year out in spite of some pretty hard sledding a few years ago.



Paul Work

Coming further north, the more silty river bottom of the Delaware has developed three or four huge enterprises; —King Farms whose superintendent, A. C. Thompson is President of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America: Starkey Farms that pioneered in the area: and the Becker farm.

The old market gardening area about Philadelphia has given way to building developments, but many of these gardeners have moved out to a greater distance from Philadelphia and vegetable growing on the heavier and more hilly land of southeastern Pennsylvania has been coming forward very rapidly. This is on a more specialized basis than the old market gardening. There are important canning tomato areas in these counties and the canning industry throughout all of Southeastern Pennsylvania has made amazing growth in the last ten years.

New Yorkers might figure that this is quite an area to compete with. This is true but with a good many crops, New Yorkers have their innings after the weather has gotten rather hot and dry, and after the earlier crops are out of the way. Hudson Valley tomato growers have learned this and are putting up good packs of tomatoes to follow the Jersey crop.

Two Days of Touring

The convention of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America covers four days (Aug. 26-29) and two full days are devoted to touring. There has seldom been a time that New York growers could see so widely varied an array of vegetable enterprises as they can on those two days. The markets of the city, the auction market at Glassboro, Seabrook Farms where vegetables are frozen on a large scale, the Campbell Soup plant in Camden, the Comly market gardens near Philadelphia, and the King and Becker farms near Morrisville, Pennsylvania, (across from Trenton) are all to be visited.

At King Farms, there is to be an extensive demonstration of vegetable machinery and supplies. This affords an opportunity to see a good many makes of different kinds of equipment in a way that can seldom be done at home, and to meet and talk with people who have actually used them.

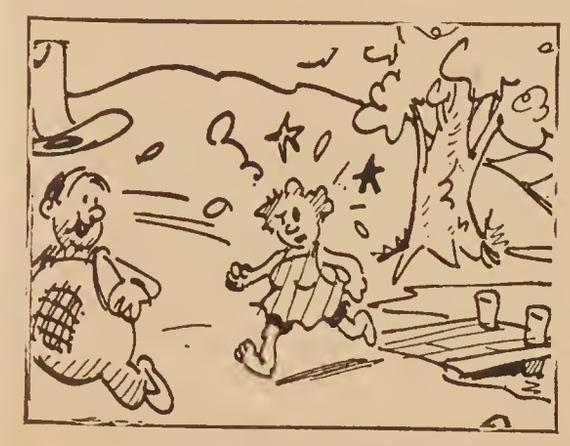
The two days of convention at the Bellevue-Stratford include talks by H. C. Thompson and M. P. Rasmussen of Cornell, Mrs. Pauline Beery Mack of Penn State on the use of vegetables, Secretary Horace Herr of the National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Dealers, and a number of others. Dr. J. J. Williman of the new Regional Research Laboratory at Philadelphia is to tell of the work that this great laboratory is undertaking, to develop new uses for vegetables. Dr. J. B. Hester of Campbell Soup and Dr. V. A. Tiedjens of New Jersey will deal with soil and fertility problems.

A. J. Pratt, Junior Extension Specialist in Vegetable Crops at Cornell, has 16 teams lined up to take part in the contests of the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association at Philadelphia. A special committee has made plans for the entertainment of the ladies during the meetings. An evening trip to Atlantic City will leave Philadelphia late Monday afternoon.

* * *

Early Tomato

People do not think of New Hampshire as a place to get first early tomatoes but Miss Eunice Hawkins of Lisbon in Grafton County in the central part of the state made her first picking on July 8th according to the Press Service of the University of New Hampshire. Miss Hawkins has been saving seeds from plants with the earliest fruits for several years and she grows her own plants to set outdoors. There is a record for New Yorkers and New Englanders to shoot at!



"You only asked me if you could dive off the end, Ma—you didn't ask me how deep it wuz."

The Wick of Freedom's Lamp

★

UNITY OF SPIRIT in a nation comes only from the devotion of its people to a fundamental ideal. Fortunately, *America's* fundamental ideal has always been *freedom for the individual*—the fullest measure of freedom consistent with proper respect for the rights and liberties of others.

Who stands for this freedom? All Americans do, all ages and all groups. But for 150 years of American history the very wick of the lamp of freedom has been the American farm.

America's farms have given to the nation far more than an abundance of food. Released from the soil by the use of machines, generation after generation of farm sons and daughters, imbued with the American ideal, have peopled our cities and created our industrial civilization.

This nation was established and built by farmers. Its basic social unit has always been the family on the family-size farm. So long as its foundation is the man who farms his acres, speaks his mind, helps his neighbor and prizes his freedom above his ease, America is secure at its base against disunion.

Because these things are true, the soundness and vitality of the family farm are essential to America. Sometimes we are told that it is endangered, that it is unable to compete against larger farms and large-scale methods.

Fortunately, that is not true. Today the number of American farms is at an all-time high and *the overwhelming majority of them are one-family farms,* operated by the members of the family.

Within recent years the farm equipment industry has produced mechanized equipment especially for the smaller farm —low-cost small tractors and a full line of implements for use with them. Now the little tractors are humming on thousands of American farms. Each passing day sees more of them in use. The small tractor is making itself as essential to American farming as the light truck is to American business transportation.

The progress of mechanization has strengthened the position of the American family farm and all that it stands for. Enlightened agriculture remains the strong and enduring social foundation of America.

We are proud that this is true, proud that the industry of which this Company is a part has helped to make it true.

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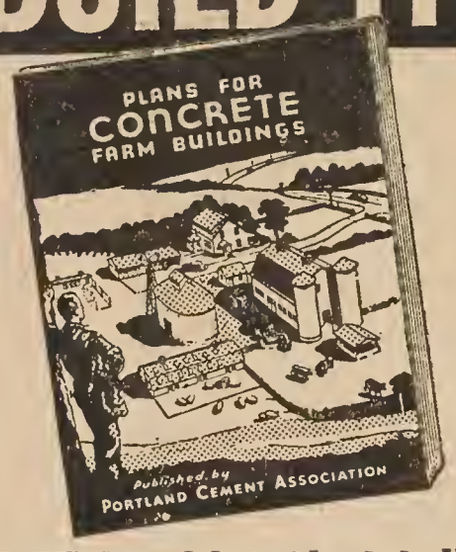


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Lester Crump, R. 2, Winthrop, N. Y.

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Will War and Famine Raise Your Prices?

(*Continued from Page* 5)

our living from our own farms.

I have pointed out that with the exception of two or three crops, exports of farm products are very small. Therefore, with some adjustments, they can be taken care of here at home through increased buying power of our people, by better merchandizing and advertising, and by finding new uses for farm products. Of all these ways to make our country grow self-reliant, this last way, the finding of new uses for farm products, is the most important and has the most possibilities. I am opposed to huge government spending except for necessary defense, but there is one place where I would spend ten times more money than is being spent now, and that is to put more and more scientists at work in research to find more and better uses for products of our farms. We have the resources and we have the brains to make America get along, if necessary, on its own. And if we did, we wouldn't be so badly off either!

Farmers Would Starve Too

As with the country, so with the individual farmer. The same principle, that is, depending on our own resources, applies to a lesser extent to nearly every farm. If we had a famine in this country, there are so many farmers who have been specializing in one or two products that they would starve to death just as fast as city folks. We are not going to have a famine here, but we can have, and very likely will have, some very serious times ahead. One way to prepare for them is to learn how to get most of your living from your own place, and the grand thing about this policy is that it pays either in good or bad times. By so doing you can get more fun out of life than you can by working yourself to death to produce so much stuff at wholesale prices, and then buying back your supplies at retail prices.

I am not suggesting that you go to extremes in readjusting your farm business, but I know that it would take very little planning, and very little expense, to raise and to can practically all of your vegetables, much of your small fruit, and much of your meat. These, together with your dairy and poultry supplies, would make you reasonably independent. The rapid coming of storage lockers and quick freezing boxes is also going to help make this dream of mine practical and possible.

Watch That Debt!

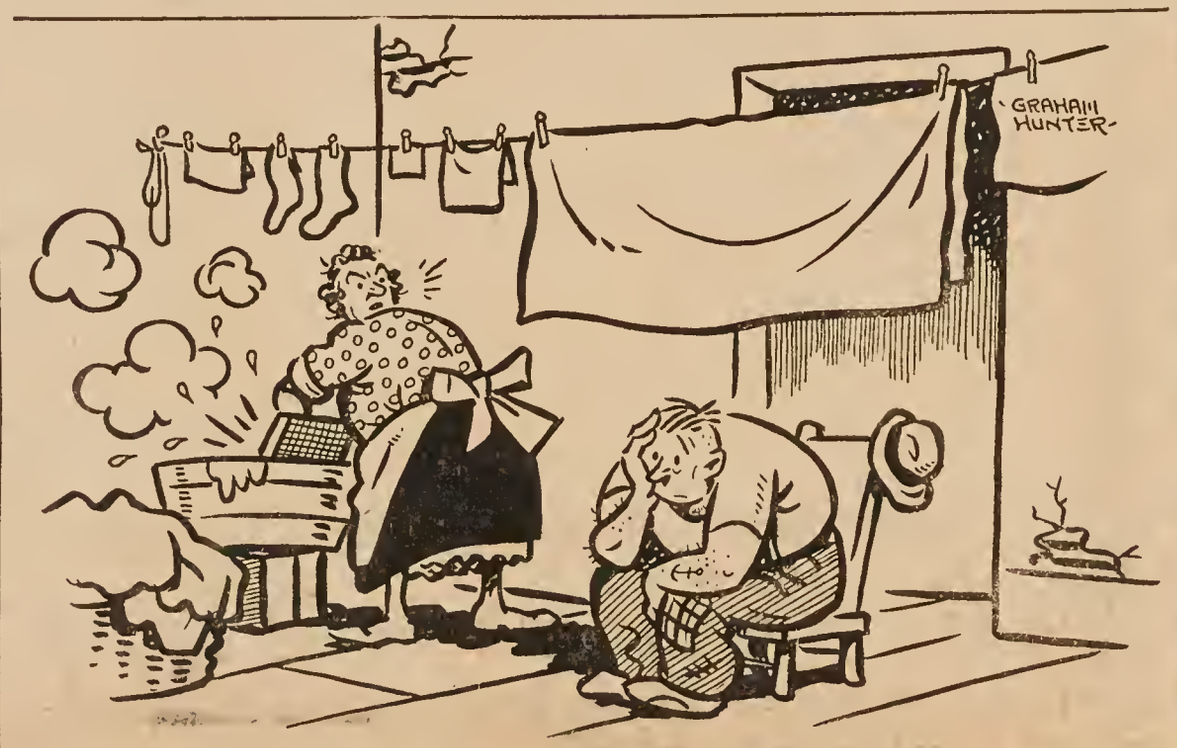
As a matter of economic preparedness, I cannot over-emphasize the warning to beware of debt. Use the next year, or whatever the period of better prices may be, to pay off debts, and be extremely careful not to get out on a limb with further debt which may spell ruin for you when bad times come. This does not mean that you should not buy a new farm, or add to the old one, when you have a substantial amount to pay down for the farm. In fact, it is a good time to buy right now the right kind of farm. It does not mean, either, that you should stop buying new and necessary farm equipment. In fact, farm labor is likely to be scarcer than hens' teeth in the next few years. Conscription and increased activity in city shops, together with pressure of labor unions, will make farm labor hard to get. So about the only way to meet the labor situation is with farm machinery. But be sure you can pay for it. Reduce the old mortgage, pay up delinquent interest; in short, get economically prepared while you can.

Farmers Will Use Their Heads

Always in times of crisis people get hysterical. They lose their heads. Some Senator said the other day that the whole United States Congress had stopped thinking. Farmers cannot afford to do that, and they won't either if outsiders leave them alone. Most of you will remember, as I do, the hysteria in the first World War about "food will win the war." American food did help then. But the food situation, so far as Europe is concerned, is different now. And all of you old-timers remember how backyards and city parks were plowed up in the other World War. Farmers themselves put everything they had into raising more food, with the result that they were not able to turn it off when the war was over. The surpluses that resulted threw American agriculture out of gear, and we have been paying through the nose for it ever since. The crop control and regimentation schemes of the United States Department of Agriculture have been aimed at slowing down farm production, which was too rapidly speeded up in the first World War.

Let us not be rushed off our feet again. It may be necessary and wise slightly to increase production of some farm commodities, but the best way for a farmer to serve his own family and his country is to do his own thinking, and to continue to do business on approximately the same scale as he has in recent years, paying due attention to keeping his costs down and his efficiency up.

Finally, in this time of trouble, when the world stands at the crossroads, farmers should get some comfort out of the fact that always in times of world or national distress, the farm itself and the farm home are the best and safest places in all the world in which to live.



"And the reason WE don't get nowhere is we ain't got a coat of arms."

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Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

SIGNIFICANT EVIDENCE of the standing of the National Grange as the spokesman of agriculture was furnished at both the recent Republican and Democratic national conventions, when the members of the executive committee of the Order were given a lengthy hearing before the respective platform committees to express the wishes of the agricultural people of the United States. Furthermore, Grange views were to a considerable extent incorporated in both party platforms as the latter were finally adopted.

National Master Louis J. Taber of Ohio, with Messrs. Fred J. Freestone of New York and Eugene A. Eckert of Illinois, attended the Philadelphia convention and were joined at Chicago by National Secretary Harry A. Caton of Ohio. The committee members expressed much satisfaction at the courtesy accorded them at both conventions, and in addition to their work before the platform committees the Grange leaders were favored with tickets for excellent convention seats, in each case remaining as interested spectators throughout the proceedings.

* * *

PREPARATIONS ARE COMPLETE for the annual big Grange Day at the New York State Fair in Syracuse, which occurs Wednesday, August 28. The exercises include a formal speaking program in Empire Court at 11 A. M., at which State Master W. J. Rich and other State Grange officers will appear and the National Grange will be represented by the High Priest of Demeter, Charles M. Gardner of Springfield, Mass. As usual the Service and Hospitality Committee of the State Grange will keep "open house" during the fair, in the Grange building for accommodation of Patrons.

* * *

THE NEW ENGLAND GRANGE BUILDING on the Eastern States Exposition grounds at West Springfield, Mass., will be open during the entire Exposition week, September 15-21, and its very complete rest privileges will be available to all Patrons. The Grange building is also being kept open daily, including Sundays, all summer as a tourist information center and welcome spot for Patrons and friends.

* * *

IN MAINE consideration is being given to a possible change of dates for the annual State Grange session each year, from December to October. December weather in Maine is apt to be of the wintry variety and it is believed the shift to warmer October will prove as satisfactory in the Pine Tree State as it has in the sister state of Vermont. At the present time more than a dozen State Grange sessions are in progress every October.

* * *

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, at Delmar, New York, a big Grange ritualistic meeting will be held in the Bethlehem Central High School, with exemplification of degree work and other interesting features. Several counties will join forces and there will be afternoon and evening sessions.

* * *

CONNECTICUT MEMBERS are looking forward to an event of unusual interest on the evening of October 17 at West Hartford. At that time former State Master Allen B. Cook will be presented with his Golden Sheaf certificate, indicating the completion of 50 consecutive years as an active Grange member. Mr. Cook is held in high esteem by Connecticut Patrons and a great host of them will be on hand to participate in the October occasion.

* * *

THE GRANGE IN PENNSYLVANIA is joining with educational and religious groups, 4-H Clubs and Future Farmer workers in sponsoring a Country Life Conference at Newton Hamilton in Mifflin County, August 19-21. A varied program will be put on, including many open discussions of rural problems, and with certain periods set aside for recreation and entertainment.

* * *

THE DEATH of the two oldest Grange members in New England occurred recently within a few days of each other—Hiram Clark of Shirley, Mass., who had just passed the century mark, and Charles H. George of South Paris, Maine, who would have been 106 years old in September. Mr. George was not only the oldest Grange member in the world, but was believed to be the oldest Mason in the United States also. Both men were veterans of the Civil War, both natives of the state of Maine, and each in good health and continuing Grange interest almost to the last.

* * *

STATE MASTER W. J. RICH of New York has arranged a series of 23 special meetings throughout the state, at which the officers of the New York State Grange will confer the sixth degree for the benefit of those who desire to take the Seventh Degree at Syracuse in November. As arranged the schedule brings one of these meetings within reasonable driving distance of every Patron in New York State.

* * *

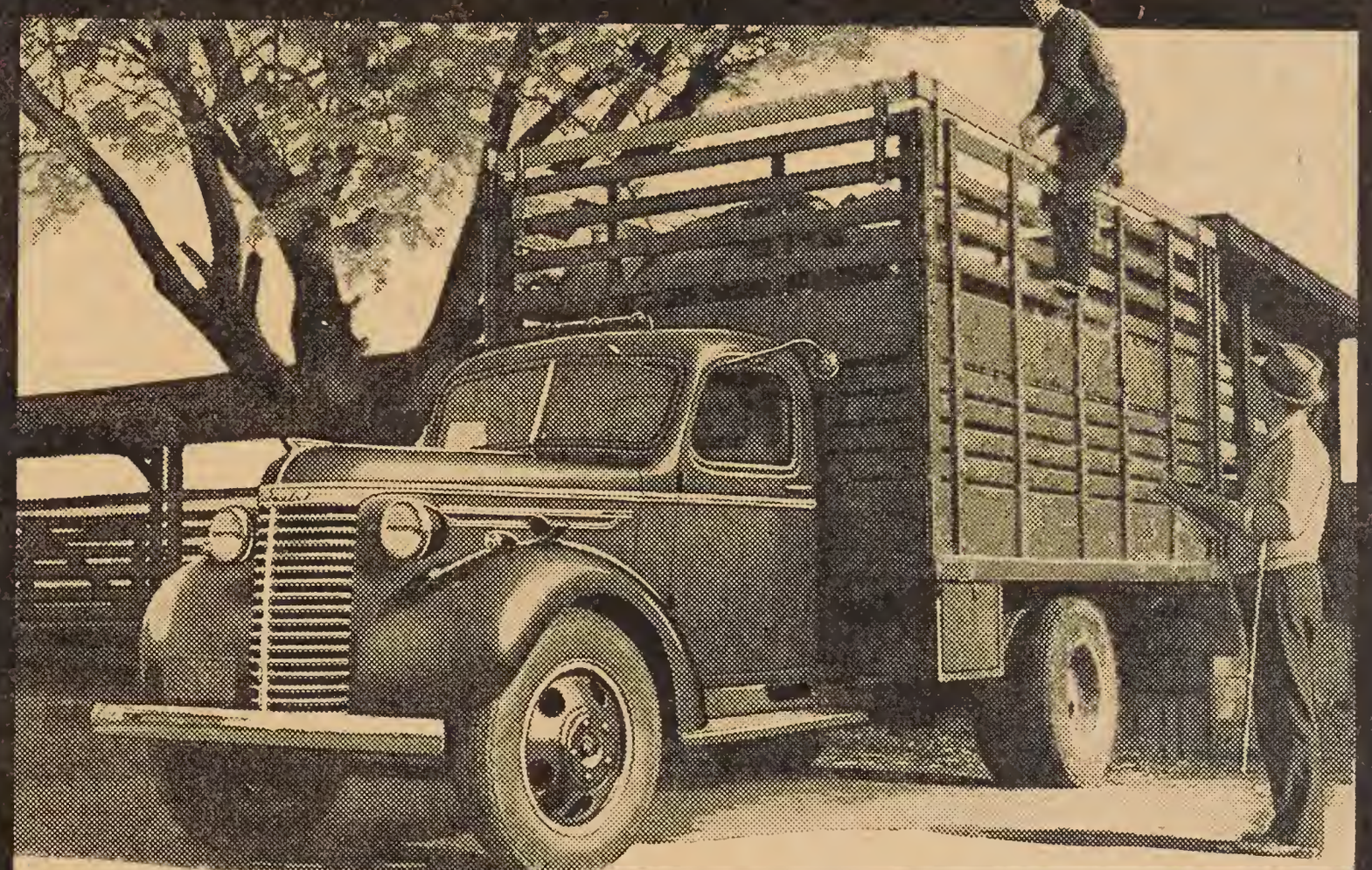
GRANGE MEMBERS IN MAINE are pained to learn of the serious illness of former State Master John E. Abbott of North Berwick, who has been in failing health for a year and whose condition has recently taken a decided turn for the worse. More than a decade ago Mr. Abbott served the Maine State Grange as its executive head for six years, and his aggressive leadership was responsible for much Grange progress in the Pine Tree State.

* * *

THE SERVICE and Hospitality Committee of Pepacton Grange No. 1407 in Delaware County, New York, has

(*Continued on Page* 19)

The Word For Economy Is CHEVROLET



Economy means low cost of operation.

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Chevrolet economy means a lot more than just "miles per gallon of gasoline" and "miles per quart of oil." It means also low first-cost . . . it means high efficiency and low maintenance cost . . . it means durability and long life.

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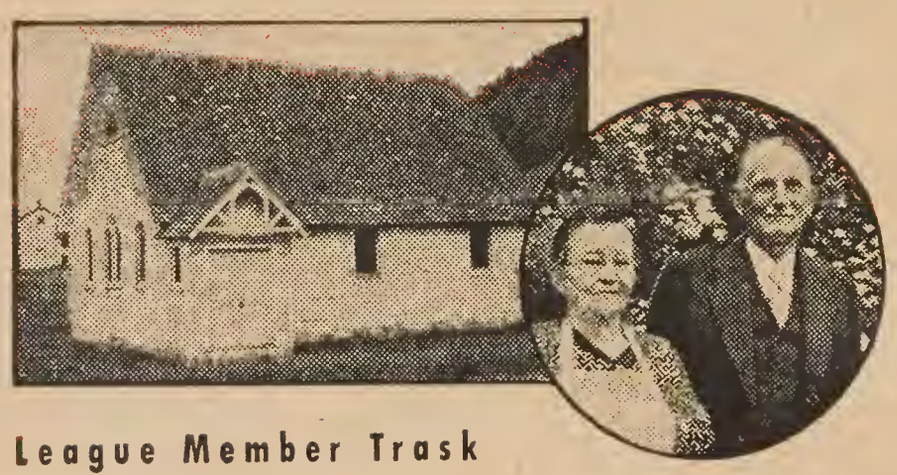
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CHEVROLET TRUCKS

THE LEAGUE STANDS FOR THE AMERICAN WAY





League Member Trask

donated this church to his Community

At about the time that the father of Paul Revere came to America, the forefathers of A. O. Trask, League member of Southern Delaware County emigrated from Somerset, England.

"One branch of our family, the Bartletts, came here as early as 1623," Mr. Trask says. "New York State was in the hands of the Indians then, so they settled in Connecticut. Later they moved over to Delaware County where we live today.

"Our people came to the New World to escape political and social oppression and to find religious freedom," explains Mr. Trask. "And it seemed to me that we folks living here in the hills today ought to have an opportunity to attend divine service. That's why I bought and repaired the church in Readburn, and why I gave it to the community. Two other trustees and myself look after its maintenance. A visiting pastor comes every Friday evening for services and Sunday School. We use the building for community gatherings, too; and Dairymen's League meetings have been held there," says Mr. Trask.



NO MAN in America's rich Revolutionary history has a stronger hold on the imagination and affections of Americans everywhere than Paul Revere. His hurrying hoofbeats and his cry of alarm still ring loudest in American ears, but he performed many other acts of great value to the American cause.

He it was who arranged to hang the signal lights in the North Church steeple. He made the cannon and copper spikes that went into the frigate Constitution. He was a leader in the secret "Sons of Liberty," who swept down on Griffin's Wharf to dump the taxed tea into Boston Harbor. And of his many lonely rides carrying news of the gathering storm of Revolution, one brought back quick assurance that New York and Philadelphia "would stand by Boston in its hour of distress."

★ ★ ★

In 1775 as in 1940, American farmers knew that they must stand together, or lose every right that makes life worth living. That's why Paul Revere's pounding hoofbeats had barely ceased to echo, before a little band of Middlesex farmers began to gather on the green at Lexington. "*If they want war, let it begin here,*" said their leader.

And ever since then, farm leaders have spoken with equal conviction. Dairymen's League members said practically the same thing 20 years ago when they organized to oppose the march of selfish dealers and other enemies of the farm who were intent upon driving milk prices far below a LIVING LEVEL.

But 20 years ago, the same as 150 years ago, men had to ride through the countryside crying out the alarm, before all farmers wakened to their danger. Then only did thoroughly-aroused farmers gather to fight, first in small groups, then in cooperatives, then in bargaining agencies. Until today, a LIVING PRICE FOR MILK is as much a reality as the LIFE, LIBERTY AND PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS for which Paul Revere and the "Sons of Liberty" fought so long ago.

Even so, the danger is not over yet. And like the "Sons of Liberty" of old, members of the Dairymen's League still patrol — in a figurative sense — the midnight streets. Still keep an eye on the old signal tower, watching for the light that will say, "the enemy is coming — awake and fight." For the price of liberty, and of the rights and privileges of liberty, is eternal vigilance. Members of the Dairymen's League know that all they have won has been won by keeping everlastingly on their toes. They intend to maintain that vigilance. They intend to have riders ready to gallop out to every village and farm whenever the first sign of danger appears. So listen for the hoofbeats. Await the alarm. Be ready to answer when the call to action comes.

Published by

THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE



Your Page

While we cannot possibly print all letters received, your comments and opinions are appreciated. Naturally the editors reserve the right to disagree with sentiments expressed here.

Farming Two Thousand Acres

WHEN WE were out in California, three of us took a little trip to the Fuller Ranch. It sure was some dairy farm. The first thing we saw was ten loads of green oats to feed the cows. The next was 14 good sized silos. We asked the owner how large the place was, and he said 2,000 acres, and that they kept 2,000 head of stock.

They had a fine lot of cows. When we were there, they were milking 650. In one way or another they market their own milk, use 25 delivery wagons, and sell three grades priced at 10c, 11c and 12c.

The cows were kept 30 in a pen and were milked by hand in a special barn which held 30 at a time. This farm purchased about 1800 tons of alfalfa from the Imperial Valley, costing them from $12.00 to $14.00 a ton.

We also noticed some turkeys, and were told that they raise around 100,000 a year. The owner said that they could raise especially nice ones because of the skim milk and whey. We asked if they had any chickens, and he said just a few—about 15,000.

There were about 125 men on the payroll.—*Alexander Speirs, Slate Hill, N. Y.*

* * *

Getting Ahead of Weeds

Trouble with Canada thistles and burdocks is eliminated by cutting just before they go to seed while the stalks are hollow. I have never known it to fail in sixty years. If they are ripe, burn them.—*C. E. F., New York.*

* * *

Pigs on Pasture

M. B. Adams of Oneida, N. Y., finds pig raising profitable. With the help needed to take care of the dairy and retail milk business he is able to raise several Belgian colts a year, has a small herd of Angus beef cattle and several spotted Poland China brood sows.

Some skim milk is available for the pigs, and during the summer they are out on pasture. Rape, sweet clover, alfalfa, and rye are grown for pig pasture, and one plot has been sown to Cornell Pasture Mixture.

"Last fall," says Mr. Adams, "a bunch of pigs lived on rye until they were half way through the winter. They would root right down through the snow in order to get at the rye."

* * *

A Real Herd of Jerseys

Jersey breeders of Allegany County, N. Y., and surrounding areas showed much interest in the recent herd classification made at the farm of the Allegany County Home. Classification was made by Professor Fordyce Ely of the State College of Kentucky and J. C. Thompson, representing the American Jersey Cattle Club.

Special interest was shown in the classification of the daughters of the proven sire Creamy Lass Jap Baron No. 350067, whose first 10 daughters averaged 12,240 lbs. of milk and 686 lbs. of fat. In dairy herd improvement work his first 16 daughters, on twice-a-day milking for 305 days, averaged 9,037 lbs. of milk with 5.6 fat test and 507 lbs. of fat. This sire was classified as "very good." His daughters and sons in the herd were classified as follows: 4 were "very good," 6 were "good plus," and 7 were "good."

During the past 7 years the production of the Jerseys on the County Home has averaged 7,900 lbs. of milk and 420 lbs. of fat. The best record for any year was 9,400 lbs. of milk and 514 lbs. of fat on twice-a-day milking.

In commenting on the herd, Prof. Ely stated that he would like to pay tribute to the fine herd and also to Herdsman Leo Johannes because the herd could not have made the fine record they have without excellent care.—*Subscriber.*

* * *

Reasonable, But—

I just read about what some farmer thinks about D.L.S. Time. I produce considerable milk which is hauled by a truck. The man gets here at 4 A. M. Now I am one of these Yankees that you can drive just so far and no farther. The truckman said he was coming one hour earlier. I told him that I *was not* going to get up at 3 o'clock for him or anyone else. I never have and I am too old to begin now.

As it stands now there are 4 farmers on this road, 2 of them eat at 11 o'clock old time and I and the other eat at 12 o'clock old time. My nearest neighbor was putting his cows out last night when I was getting mine up. I will do what is right but I do not propose to get up before 5 o'clock (4 daylight saving). As far as going anywhere is concerned, I don't go (I am stone deaf). I have a time clock with strong lights to wake me any time I set it.—*H. S., N. Y.*

* * *

Fruit With Milk

Some years ago the well-known writer of northern folklore, the late Elizabeth Taylor, returned to Scotland very ill with Bright's disease. A well-known doctor in Edinburgh put her at once on a milk diet. She returned soon, saying she could not take milk alone.

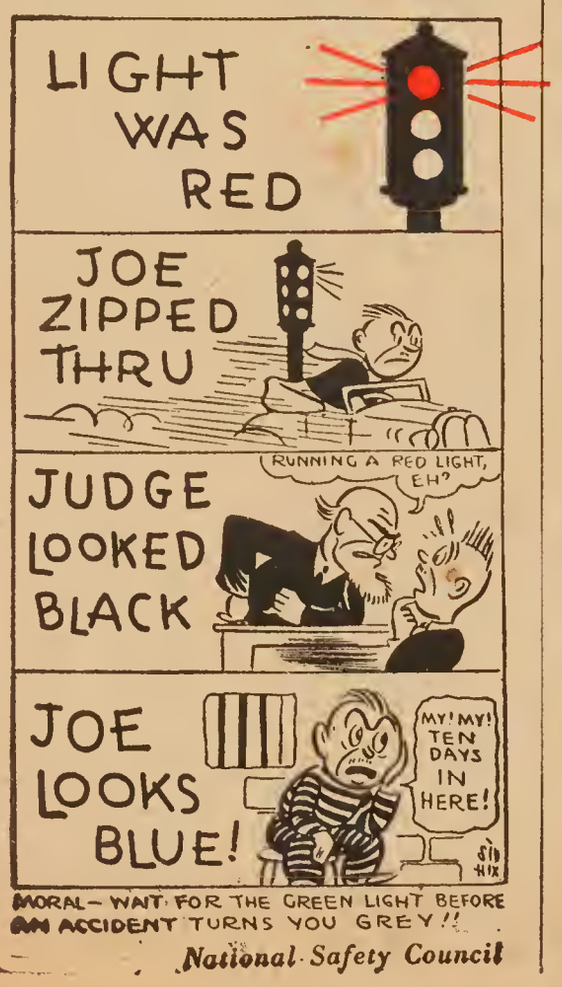
"If I can have fruit also, I can do it all right," she said.

The doctor answered promptly, "Certainly, fruit of course." Evidently he had considered the two together so often that he had quite forgotten to mention the fruit. The combination was a success.

When milk causes unfavorable symptoms, in nine cases out of ten it means that too little fruit is being used to help the liver do its work.

We fully agree with your statement that the farmer's family should use more dairy products. Not only are they the best, but at wholesale prices *much* the cheapest foods they can use. —*Blanche D. Hubbard, Rochester, Vt.*

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The FARM NEWS

New York Breeders Boost Artificial Insemination

Most dairy barns house from 15 to 50 cows and one herd sire or maybe two. But located in an old barn just across from the Syracuse Airport west of Syracuse are 9 herd sires that are occupying bachelor apartments. You can well ask, "How come?" and here is the answer. It is the bull barn operated by the Central New York Artificial Breeding Association and every day the semen from these bulls is shipped to veterinarians in several counties who in turn visit the herds of members and inseminate the cows that are in heat.

The Central New York Association is really a federation of a number of artificial breeding associations. One of them is the Pioneer Association of Dryden, New York, which was in a sense an experiment. After operating this association for some time and starting some others, it was decided that keeping the bulls of all associations in a central location would cut down costs and permit the keeping of better bulls. In addition to the Pioneer Association the Central New York Association is made up of local associations in Onondaga, Madison and Livingston counties, two associations in Jefferson County and an association in Unadilla, Otsego County.

At present the barn near Syracuse houses 5 Holstein bulls and 4 Guernseys, all of which have records which make them so valuable that few individual dairymen could afford to own one of them. If he could afford it there just aren't enough bulls of that quality to go around.

As time goes on it is expected that bulls of other breeds will be added to the herd if and when enough dairymen become interested so that at least 10,000 cows of one breed are owned by them and which also will not be so scattered that the cost of service to them would be prohibited.

In an early issue we plan to give the set-up and operation of this association in more detail and perhaps to recite some of the records that the daughters of some of these bulls have made.

Potatoes Hit by Heat and Blight

Many potato growers are not as optimistic about the potato outlook as they were a month ago. Early in the season we had so much moisture and the weather was cool enough that potato tops grew very rapidly. Under existing conditions the roots were near the surface and did not have to go in very deep in order to supply the growing plants.

The hot weather of the last month has dried out the top soil several inches, to such an extent that many of these near the surface roots have been killed, causing premature ripening of the vines with a consequent crop of small sized tubers. In many fields the vines did not mature, but a lot of tip burn has occurred in the leaves, which is nature's way of balancing the tops and roots. Since anything that affects the leaf of the plant will naturally affect the tubers, this condition is bound to have an effect on the final yield.

Late blight is very prevalent in many fields both up-land and muck. It occurred much earlier than usual due to favorable weather conditions for the development of this fungus. One large grower stated recently that blight had killed so many of his Chippewas that he was certain the yield had been reduced one-third already. The spread of the disease from now on, and whether or not we get a lot of blight rot depends primarily on the weather and of course the vigilance and thoroughness with which the grower protects his crop with Bordeaux.

Long Island has been digging potatoes for several weeks and reports a very good yield for the early crop. Recent reports indicate that 75c per hundredweight is the shipping point price. Some of the muck areas in up-state New York have been digging potatoes since July 20 in a limited way and also report a good crop, better than average for this time of year. Current wholesale prices in central New York run around 75c per bushel.

—*H. J. Evans.*

Special Sixth Degree Sessions

In preparation for the National Grange session at Syracuse next fall State Grange officers are arranging for a number of special sessions covering the entire state at which the sixth degree will be conferred. This is to accommodate New York State Grangers who are not sixth degree members but who wish to join the National Grange at Syracuse.

Following are the dates and places of these special meetings:

SEPT. 9—WATERTOWN, Jefferson County.
SEPT. 10—BEAVER FALLS, Lewis County.
SEPT. 11—CANTON, St. Lawrence County.
SEPT. 12—LAKE PLACID, Essex County.
SEPT. 13—GLENS FALLS, Warren County.
SEPT. 14—JOHNSTOWN, Fulton County.
SEPT. 16—ROCHESTER, Monroe County.
SEPT. 17—BATAVIA, Genesee County.
SEPT. 18—ARCADE, Erie County.
SEPT. 19—JAMESTOWN, Chautauqua County.
SEPT. 20—ALFRED, Allegany County.
SEPT. 21—CANISTEO, Steuben County.
SEPT. 30—LYONS, Wayne County.
OCT. 1 —GENEVA, Ontario County.
OCT. 2 —ITHACA, Tompkins County.
OCT. 3 —BINGHAMTON, Broome County.
OCT. 4 —UTICA, Oneida County.
OCT. 5 —ONEONTA, Otsego County.
OCT. 7 —ONEONTA, Otsego County.
OCT. 8 —MIDDLETOWN, Orange County.
OCT. 9 —MILLBROOK, Outchess County.
OCT. 10 —ALBANY, Albany County.
NOV. 13 —SYRACUSE, Onondaga County.

A. A.-GRANGE Cookie Contest News

BRUSHTON GRANGE, Franklin County, is very proud of its cookie contest winner, Mrs. William Rabideau of Moira, N. Y., and we aren't surprised! Mrs. Rabideau is the mother of 15 children, and this interesting account of the family comes from Grange chairman Mrs. Ruth Austin:

"Mrs. Rabideau and her husband are prosperous, progressive farmers and find time to attend various farm functions throughout the county. Both are active, enthusiastic workers, and above all very jolly, pleasant people. Their home life is carried on in a systematic way, all members sharing the burden of the work. Everything is done in a pleasant manner. The family are courteous and helpful to each other, and work in love and harmony. The children attend village grade and high school, and each year finds the names of one or more of them on the honor roll. The three oldest are married, and 3 of the younger ones are members of our Juvenile Grange."



Mrs. Hollace Hicks, of Morrisville, N. Y., winner of rolled sugar cookie contest held by Morrisville Grange, Madison County. Before their contest, Grange members "practiced up" and made cookies for their Neighborhood Night meeting, which was attended by 136 persons. "Everybody," says Grange Chairman Mrs. Wm. G. Yearly, "had lots of praise for the rolled sugar cookies, which brought back memories of days gone by."

Malone Grange, Franklin County, reports that their contest drew a record breaking crowd of Grangers. They had 16 entries in their contest.

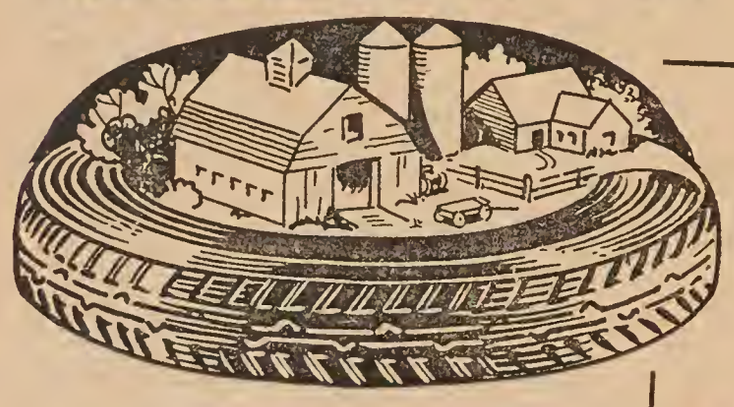
The Saile family of Saugerties, N. Y., Ulster County, have won two cookie contests, held by different Granges. Mr. Saile got first prize in Asbury's contest; then along came Mrs. Saile and got first in her home Grange's contest, Lake Katrine. Since their marriage the Sailes have continued to belong to both Granges and to be active in them.

Here are more first prize winners whose names have been reported to us during the past fortnight:

Subordinate Grange Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Allegany	Almond	Mrs. Anna Murphy
	Caneadea	Mrs. Mabel K. Smith
	Rushford	Mrs. Daniel H. Williams
Cattaraugus	Farmersville	Mrs. Ruth Leonard
Cayuga	East Venice	Mrs. Glendon Richards
	Sennett	Mrs. B. H. Bowen
	Weedsport	Mrs. John Baker
Chautauqua	Hanover	Mrs. Samuel E. Boss
	Lombard	Rose Geisler
	Niobe	Mrs. Etna Light
		Mrs. Rhea Willets tie
	Westfield	Mrs. M. E. Gifford
Chemung	Chemung Valley	Mrs. Herbert K. Elston
	Veteran	Mrs. Charles Vary
Chenango	Afton	Mrs. Leif Andersen
	Smithville Valley	Mrs. Nina Adams
Clinton	Valley	Mrs. William Stevens
Columbia	Austerlitz	Helene Mitchell
Cortland	McGrawville	Mrs. Seraph Atkins
Delaware	Davenport	Mrs. Jessie Kelso
	Pepacton	Mrs. Grace Clapperton
	Shavertown	Mrs. Benjamin Conklin
Dutchess	Fallkill	Sadie Ward
	Mt. Hope	Dorothy E. Hilderbrand
Erie	Lawtons	Mrs. Ethel Britting
Franklin	Adirondack	Allie Rollins
	Bombay	Mrs. Edith Harvey
	Brushton	Mrs. William Rabideau
	Ft. Covington	Mrs. Margaret Storms
	Malone	Mrs. Emma Debyah
Fulton	Perthshire	Mrs. Grace M. Phillips
Genesee	Corfu	Mrs. Helen Klotzbach
	Oatka Falls	Alice Bootfield
	Stafford	Mrs. Glenna Westbrook
Herkimer	Fairfield	F. J. Dillenbeck
Jefferson	DePauville	Mrs. Vernet Schnauber
Lewis	Lowville	Mrs. L. C. Archer
Livingston	Hunt	Mrs. Burdette Russell
Madison	DeRuyter	Mrs. Edna DeVaul
	Morrisville	Mrs. Hollace Hicks
Monroe	Gates	Mrs. Charles DeGraves
	Honeoye Falls	Mrs. Elton Burmeister
Oneida	Marcy	Florence Seavey
	West Branch	Marion Freeman
Onondaga	Marcellus	Mrs. D. D. Dorchester
Ontario	Reed Corners	Mrs. Grace Gage
Orange	Montgomery	Mrs. Walter Karsten
Otsego	Louisville	Mrs. Anna Louden
	Schenevus Valley	Mrs. Emma Gesell
	Westville	Mrs. Maria Klits
	Worcester	Mrs. Earl All
Rensselaer	Brunswick	Mrs. Allen A. Hayner
	West Sandlake	Mrs. Edgar Worthington
Saratoga	Wilton	Eleanor Germain
Schenectady	Glenville	Mrs. Stillmen Matthews
Steuben	Cochocton	Mrs. Samuel Sick
	Greenwood	Margaret Foster
St. Lawrence	Lisbon	Irene Binion
	Morley	Mrs. Ray Gilson
	West Hermon	Mrs. Helen Hamilton
Sullivan	Monticello	Mrs. Anna B. Barker
Tompkins	Ulysses	Mrs. Hester M. Hadley
	Waterburg	Mrs. Clinton Stevenson
Ulster	Clintondale	Irene Sickler
	Lake Katrine	Mrs. George W. Saile
Warren	Glens Falls	Mrs. Marion Martindale
Washington	Easton	Mrs. Fred Wright
	Whitehall	Mrs. Ernest Norton
Wayne	Macedon	Mrs. Edna Lapham
Wyoming	Pike	Mrs. Forrest Gibbs
	Warsaw	Mrs. Clarence Duschen
Yates	Barrington	Mrs. Frank Wager
	Crystal Valley	Mary Faucett
	Rushville	Mrs. B. M. Voorhees

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Here Are the Farm Implements Put On Rubber

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Now! at no extra cost Sears, Roebuck and Co., will equip their farm implements with sturdy used 6.00x16 pneumatic rubber tires—giving to the farmer more for his money than ever before. Come in to Syracuse's Sears new and complete farm store and realize what you will actually save!

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The Milk Supply Situation

By LELAND SPENCER

A LITTLE more than a year ago the courts put their stamp of approval on the main provisions of both the federal and the New York State programs of milk control. Since then I have felt that the possibility of increased production and excessive surpluses was the greatest threat to the continued successful operation of the federal and state orders for the New York milk market. Therefore, I have been watching the production charts carefully from week to week. They show that New York dairymen are increasing their production rapidly.



Leland Spencer

A report recently issued by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, at Albany, shows that in the first six months of 1940 the dairy plants of this state received nearly 18 per cent more milk than the average for corresponding months of the five years 1933-37. During each of the first six months this year, the plants received at least 12 per cent more than the five-year average, and there was also some increase over 1939.

Reports on the quantities of milk delivered per farm at certain groups of milk plants show a similar trend. In one group of nearly ten thousand dairies, except for one week in May, production in 1940 has been well above that for corresponding weeks of 1939 and the three-year average 1936-38 (figure 1).

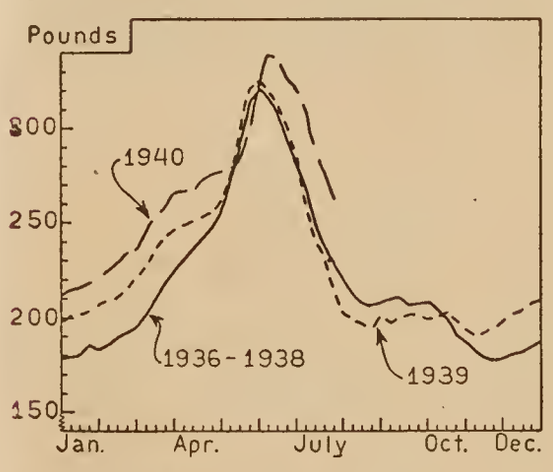


Figure 1. Milk Delivered Per Farm at Dairymen's League Plants

(Average pounds per day during each week)

Except for one week in May, production in 1940 has been well above that for corresponding weeks of 1939 and the three-year average 1936-38.

Some of the increase in milk production undoubtedly is due to favorable weather, and this, of course, is temporary. However, part of the increased milk supply must be attributed to the keeping of more cows and to better feeding. New York State farmers have increased their dairy herds about 9 per cent in the past five years. Judging by the number of yearling heifers on hand, there will be some further increase in the number of cows again next year. Dr. Gillett, the Agricultural Statistician for New York State, says in his monthly report for July first that "the feeding of concentrates per cow was maintained at the highest level for July 1 in the ten years of record."

The output of milk in future months will be affected by the prices that farmers have received for milk during the past year. During the past twelve months, the prices paid farmers for milk in New York have been rather good in comparison with the price of feed and the prices of other farm products. During this twelve-month period, the farm price of milk was equivalent to the wholesale price of 130 pounds of dairy feed. This is well above the average for the previous five years. Likewise the farm price of milk during the twelve months ending with June this year was 25 per cent above the June average for the years 1910-14, while prices of other farm products in the state were actually two points below their pre-war base.

There can be no doubt that favorable prices and good grass weather have brought on a rising tide of milk production in the New York milk shed, and the up-swing in milk supply may go further. On the other hand, there are two favorable factors in the present situation. One is the fact that storage holdings of dairy products are not large. The market for manufactured dairy products has been clearing well, and the prices are firm. Another favorable condition is the fact that we have an effective smooth-working surplus plan under the federal and state orders for the New York market. During the last few months, a huge volume of surplus milk has been taken care of with less disturbance to the fluid market than we have seen for many years. Nevertheless, the milk supply situation will bear watching. There is a limit to the weight that even the federal-state marketing plan can support.

Milk Grade Changes Sept. 1

September 1st is the date when the regulation for one grade of milk will go into effect in New York City. This new grade will be known as "Approved Milk." After September 1st there will be no Grade B or A milk.

Only one designation is allowed on the label, namely "Approved Milk." Butter fat must be at least 3.3% and solids must be not less than 11.5%. The bacteria count when delivered to the consumer must not be over 30,000. The bacteria count when the milk is delivered by the producer to the station must not be over 150,000.

Milk must not be kept after pasteurization more than 48 hours before delivered to the consumer and all approved milk must be from cows tested for T.B.

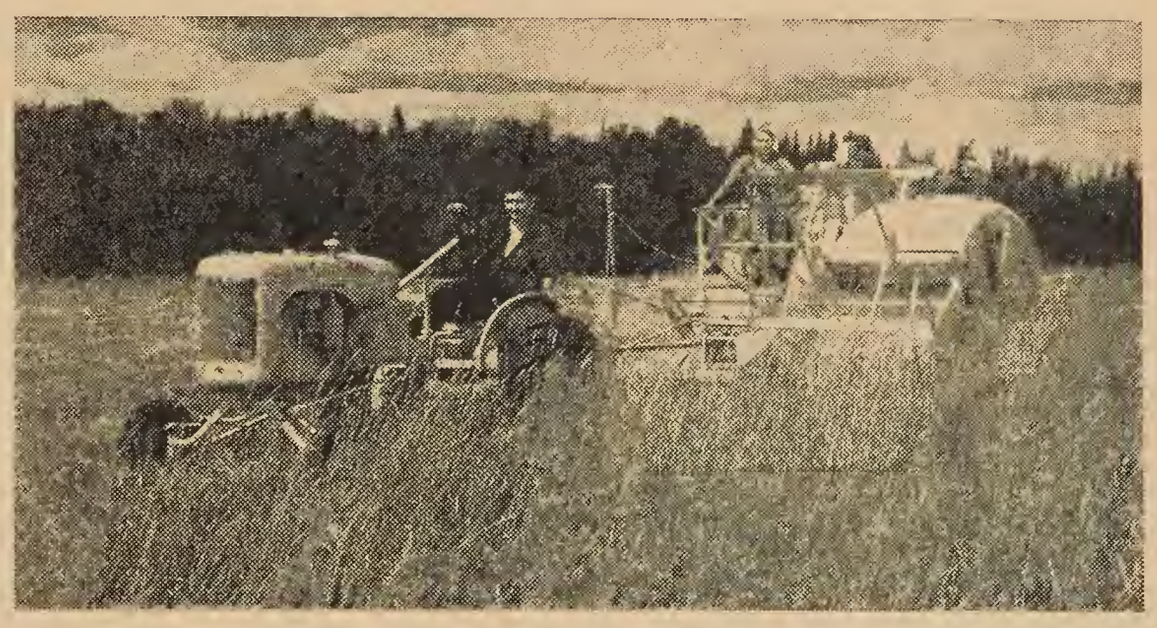
After next January 1st the pouring lip of the bottle must be completely covered by a cap. Dealers can sell milk testing 4.2% of butter fat under a trade name and will be permitted to show this butter fat content on the bottle cap.

Sour Cherry Deal Favorable

Western New York sour cherry growers are feeling optimistic over this year's deal. The usual price received is reported as 3c a pound. New York's crop is estimated at 21,450 tons, which is about 17% less than last year. However in general the fruit reached larger size than it did a year ago.

A. K. Gardner, executive officer for the Agricultural Conservation Program in Maine, charges that the New England crop reporting service during the past few years have reported Maine potato acreages too high. According to Mr. Gardner, crop reports have regularly indicated a total potato acreage in Maine which has been 8,000 to 33,000 acres more than the commercial acreages reported under the Agricultural Conservation Program. Some of the discrepancy may be explained by potatoes grown on non-commercial farms, but probably not all of it. The error, if there is an error, goes back to crop reporters who estimate acreages rather than to the crop reporting service which merely collects and compiles these estimates.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



Harvesting timothy seed with a model 40 all-crop harvester manufactured by the ALLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In an effort to do their part in improving the quality of seed purchased by farmers, the Allis Chalmers Company are stressing the importance of certain rules where seed crops are harvested by a combine. Three rules are: (1) Don't harvest too soon. (2) Use correct equipment. (3) Store seed in a well ventilated place.

These three rules are fully explained in a pamphlet published by the Allis Chalmers Company called "Buyers Want Dry Seed." The pamphlet is being supplied to owners of the all-crop harvester, will be made available to the seed trade, and will be sent to any subscriber of American Agriculturist on request.

THE PRIME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, announces that the two high-line electric fence controllers which they manufacture have been approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories. Before the Underwriters' Laboratories decided to give approval to electric fence controllers, they spent three years studying the facts and making tests in order to set up a standard.

Because the use of electric fences is so popular, we are glad that the Underwriters have set up standards which we expect will be met my most or all of the companies manufacturing controllers. Doubtless in the near future most controllers will carry the seal of approval of the Underwriters' Laboratories.

* * *

Much interest is being shown in consuming at home more of the products grown on the farm. No one disputes that fresh fruits and vegetables are best but many can be stored and kept in good condition if storage conditions are right.

THE PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION, Department K8A-1, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City, publishes a 72 page manual called "Permanent Farm Construction" which, among other things, tells how to build a permanent storage cellar for fruits and vegetables. It is free.

* * *

With the hot weather we have been having it seems like rushing the season to talk about furnaces but when winter winds begin to blow it is too late to fuss with a heating system, except in an emergency. THE UTICA RADIATOR COMPANY, Department A-6, of Utica, New York, will gladly have the authorized dealer nearest you give an estimate on the cost of installing a Utica heating system. Such an estimate puts you under absolutely no obligation.

* * *

Here is a new wrinkle in hay making that you may want to watch. The JOHN BEAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Lansing, Michigan, is distributing the Food Machinery Quick Hay Maker. Powered by a small gasoline engine, this machinery hooks back of the mower, picks up the newly cut grass and crushes it between two rollers. As a result the curing time is cut about in half.

* * *

Dr. C. D. Looker of the INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY of Ithaca, N. Y., comments on the item "Stop Cannibalism Promptly," which appeared in the Poultry Department of the August 3rd issue. He refers to a release from the United States Department of Agriculture which states that feather picking and cannibalism can be stopped very quickly by increasing the salt content of the diet for 4 or 5 days. Where hens are fed by the all-mash system the salt in the mash can be increased to 1% or if that is not sufficient to 1½%. In some cases it may even be necessary to increase the salt content of an all-mash diet to 2% of salt or if both mash and grain are fed to add up to 4% in the mash.

* * *

No one intends to have an automobile accident but eternal care is the price of safe driving and it does no one harm to check up on one's driving habits occasionally. The TRAVELLER'S INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, have a booklet called "Smash Hits of the Year," the reading of which may prevent one of these "smash hits." The booklet is available direct from the Traveller's Insurance Company or from any of their agents.

* * *

THE J. I. CASE COMPANY of Racine, Wisconsin, recently introduced a new Case silage cutter known as Model MC. It is designed to handle either corn or grass for silage, also to chop dry hay, straw or fodder.

The new cutter has a normal speed of 600 revolutions per minute and will cut from 10 to 30 tons of corn silage per hour. Built into the machine is a very accurate method of applying molasses or phosphoric acid to the material that is being cut.

* * *

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY of Wilmington, Delaware, recently reported on some experiments in the use of ammonium sulfamate for destroying weeds. The product is described as non-poisonous and non-inflammable. Experiments will be continued and may result in a new weed killer.

* * *

SAFE DRIVERS

New Jersey milk drivers for the SHEFFIELD FARMS COMPANY recently completed a five-year record of 26,000,000 miles of New Jersey streets and highways without a fatal accident. To commemorate the achievement, L. A. Van Bomel, President of Sheffield Farms, presented Charles Suavet, Superintendent of the company's New Jersey division, with a certificate signed by Governor Moore of New Jersey, Arthur McGee, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, and L. A. Van Bomel.

* * *

WEEDS AND DUST

Calcium chloride has two qualities of interest to farmers. It will kill weeds and prevent dust. Reasons for this double action and directions for use are contained in a little booklet "Ending Dust and Weeds" recently printed by the SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION, 40 Rector St., New York City. Copy will be sent to any reader who makes request to the above address.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

DAIRY CATTLE

"Invincible"
Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires.
Orchard Hill Stock Farm, M. R. Klock, Fort Plain, N. Y.

Holsteins—T.B. Accredited; 250 Head.
Offering surplus breeding stock of all ages; a few bulls of serviceable age backed by several generations of good C.T.A. records. Inspection invited.
E. P. SMITH, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

FANYAN FARMS
C. C. BENNETT, HOMER, N. Y.
offering: One service age, two baby sons of "Cornell Royal Blend," famous son of All American 1152 lb. fat cow. 'Cornell Ollie Catherine"; his second dam All American 4.3%, 1079 lb. fat sister of his dam, Cornell Ollie Pride.
Dams of these bull calves are daughters of our former 911 lb. 4% Snow bull, sired by Aristocrat, famous son of the World's Champion 4.3% "Snow Countess". Dams all have fine official records in Class C twice a day milking. They will please you as to type.
Records and per cent test of dams available.

Ready for Service — Young Bulls
from our outstanding Champion Show Bulls. They are bred for type as well as production. Prices reasonable.
J. REYNOLDS WAIT, The Wait Farms. Auburn, New York.

TARBELL FARMS Guernseys Accredited Negative 350 HEAD
YOUNG BULLS OUT OF HIGH RECORD A.R. DAMS AND SIRED BY
MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON 130308
98 A.R. Daughters.
FOREMOST PEACEMAKER 214202
15 A. R. Daughters
ALSO A FEW A.R. COWS AND HEIFERS.
Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

YEARLING GUERNSEY BULLS
Grandsons of Royal Supreme 137088 from dams with herd improvement records. Herd average 9602 M., 486.0 F. Prices reasonable considering quality. Accredited — Negative.
WYCHMERE FARMS, ONTARIO, N. Y.

Guernsey Bull For Sale
BORN MAY 22, 1940.
His Dam has 2 year old D.H.I.A. record of 10,444 lbs. milk, 571 lbs. fat. This record won a cup presented by N.Y.S. Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n. Sire's seven nearest Dams average 13,601 milk, 679 lbs. fat. Dam of Sire is ¾ sister to Beechford's Glow 437962, world record cow in CC and C. Have other yearling bulls for sale from same Sire and a few young cows.
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LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Aug. 24	Jersey Sale, Estate of John C. Reed, Hockessin, Delaware.
Sept. 11	Vermont State Guernsey Sale, White Heather Farm, Arlington.
Sept. 18	121st Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Sept. 20	Lancaster County Holstein Breeders Sale, Lampeter, Pa.
Sept. 21	Third Beechford Farms Guernsey Sale, Harry Bailey, owner, Mt. Tremper, N. Y.
Sept. 27	Dutchess County, N. Y., Annual Guernsey Sale, Salt Point, N. Y.
Sept. 28	Cayuga County, N. Y., Guernsey Sale.
Oct. 2- 3	122nd Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Oct. 4	Pennsylvania State Holstein Sale, Lancaster, Pa.
Oct. 5	Thatch Meadow Farm Guernsey Dispersal, St. James, Long Island, N. Y.
Oct. 7	New England Guernsey Sale at Hilltop Farm, Suffield, Conn.
Oct. 11	Pennsylvania State & Eastern Guernsey Sale combined, Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 12	New Jersey State Guernsey Sale, Trenton.
Oct. 14	Langwater Guernsey Sale, North Easton, Mass.
Oct. 15	Northeastern Guernsey Consignment Sale, Topsfield, Mass.
Oct. 21-22	Broadland Guernsey Dispersal, Thomas Marsalis, owner, Queenstown, Md.
Oct. 22	Penn State Holstein Sale, Mt. Vernon, Pa.
Oct. 23	Ohio Breeders' Fall Holstein Sale, Wooster, Ohio.
Oct. 24	New England Fall Holstein Sale (Place to be announced).
Nov. 7	50th Breeders' Combination "Golden Anniversary" Holstein Sale, Fairgrounds, Stratford, Ont.
Nov. 11-13	U. S. National Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale, Waukesha, Wis.

Coming Events

Aug. 21	Station Field Day, Experiment Station Farm, Mount Carmel, Conn., 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Aug. 22	Sheep Breeders' Field Day, Kenwood Sheep Farm, Springwater, N. Y.
Aug. 25-Sept. 2	New York State Fair, 100th Anniversary, Syracuse, N. Y.
Aug. 26-29	32nd Annual Meeting of Vegetable Growers' Association of America, Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 27	New Hampshire Guernsey Field Day, Kadockadee Farm, Concord, N. H.
Aug. 29	Connecticut Guernsey Field Day, Holly Farm, Simsbury, Conn.
Aug. 31	Morgan Horse Show, Woodstock, Vt.
Sept. 15-21	Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
Sept. 30-Oct. 6	Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa.
Oct. 1-4	Fifth NEPPCO Poultry Industries Exposition, Atlantic City, N. J.
Oct. 8-9	Annual New Jersey Holstein Tour covering Sussex County.
Oct. 12-19	National Dairy Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Oct. 23	Annual Meeting Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, Lancaster, Pa.
Dec. 3-4	Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Association Annual Meeting, Hotel Garde, Hartford.
Dec. 9-12	22nd Annual Convention of American Farm Bureau Federation, Baltimore, Md.

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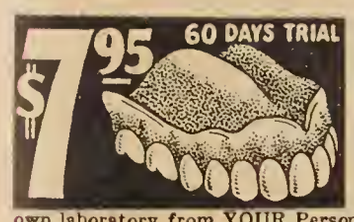


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That's John H. Pheasant himself, and how the boys love to hunt him. Sometimes he's a pest — sometimes hunters are worse. For protection

Post Your Farm
with our *"NO TRESPASSING"* signs
and keep off the undesirables. The decent hunters (true sportsmen) will ask permission to hunt your fields. Our signs meet all legal requirements and are printed on heavy fabric that will withstand wind and weather. For prices write

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



Rosa, an eight year old registered Holstein cow, owned by George Swartout and Son of Clayton, Jefferson County, New York. She freshened April 16 and on three times a day milking, averaged 84.3 pounds of milk a day in May and 83.4 pounds in June. Her best day's production was 91.5 pounds. Her average test for May was 3.6 and for June 3.7. Mr. Swartout is holding the animal and the other man in the picture is George Fox, a cheese maker.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

I HAVE spoken a number of times recently about the importance of sheep in the Northeast, as a long-time operation. While I do not like figures and charts, here is a chart which shows that in the last ten years we have never produced in this country all the wool that we consume:

	Production*	Consumption Total	Per Cent Domestic
1930	414,029	447,900	81.2
1931	442,401	545,200	89.6
1932	418,096	439,800	95.0
1933	438,352	572,200	94.0
1934	430,829	381,400	90.4
1935	430,667	748,400	94.8
1936	420,327	666,400	83.6
1937	427,859	579,500	72.7
1938	436,000	513,900	92.5
1939	441,000	673,900	88.0

* Thousands of pounds.

With so much talk about future export demand, trading with foreign countries, etc., here is at least one product which we can produce and which we do not need to worry about, as far as other countries are concerned. On top of that, if we go ahead with a greatly enlarged army, wool is one of the things that you must have in quantity. Sheep are not now any higher than they have been for the past few years, and it looks to me as if they have a real possibility in the next few years to help the income of the Northeast. The government has placed a large order for woolen goods already, and wool is showing continued strength, which may develop into really higher prices soon.

Right in this connection, there is going to be an opportunity on Thursday, August 22nd, at Springwater, New York, which is a few miles southwest of Canandaigua, to see an old, practically deserted farm, of high altitude acres, which has been converted into a sheep farm, and to see what can be done with one of these Northeast farms, which have been so sadly forgotten. This is the Kenwood Sheep Farm, and they are holding a State Sheep Field Day there for the purpose of giving any interested sheep men an opportunity to see a commercial flock of about 600 ewes and lambs being handled on one of these old, hilled farms. Many men will drive miles to attend this Sheep Field Day. I know I will, and I hope you will.

* * *

BELIEVE IT OR NOT, there are communities where quackery, patent medicines, all sorts of folklore and cure-alls are so embedded and practiced that livestock losses run as high as 20 to 30 per cent.

The graduate, licensed veterinarian today is a skilled, scientifically educated individual. Such rapid progress has been made with new developments and new techniques in the last ten or fifteen years, that many of them are now practicing preventive medicine more than curative medicine. With your animals, as well as with yourself, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The veterinarian today is a public servant. Are you going to him with your problems? Is he talking to you in your meetings? Do you know what you can actually do in the way of prevention yourself, and do you know your limitations, and do you realize the importance of a good veterinarian in your community?



Judging from appearances, this Holstein cow is imitating Ferdinand the Bull. All that is missing are the flowers. F. Louis Day, Assistant Herdsman at the State School of Agriculture at Delhi, New York, sent us the picture. He says:

"This cow is 15 years old, and her name is Tilly Rowena of Delhi. She has a six-year-old record of 19,066 lbs. of milk and 621 lbs. of fat, and in ten lactations has produced 141,155 lbs. of milk and 4,510 lbs. of fat. On July 7, 1940, she gave birth to twin heifer calves, weighing 70 and 75 lbs. Before she calved, she used to sit in the position shown for five or ten minutes before getting up on all fours. No one at the school ever before witnessed such an oddity."

We humans are peculiar. This odd habit of sitting on her haunches will attract more attention from a lot of people than her more worth-while accomplishment of producing well toward 150,000 lbs. of milk.

You can CHECK COLLAR GALL
while the horse is working



Rub Absorbine in well as soon as swelling or irritation is noticed. Apply Absorbine each day *before* and *after* the horse is worked. Be sure that the collar is not torn or lumpy, as this will continue irritation.

Absorbine's fast action relieves the soreness. Speeds the blood flow through the injury — opens up small blood vessels, clogged by collar pressure, so blood flows more freely, washing out impurities, relieving soreness. The swelling often goes down within a few hours.

Absorbine *is not* a "cure-all," but it is most helpful in checking windgall, curb, bog spavin and other congestive troubles. Helps prevent them from becoming permanent afflictions. $2.50 a long-lasting bottle at all druggists or postpaid. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

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A thorough treatment for stubborn conditions—Hoof Rot, Hoof Lameness, Thrush, Bruises, Calk Wounds. Just pour it on. Per bottle $1.00.
At dealers or by mail postpaid.
H. W. Naylor Co., Morris, N. Y.

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WEEKLY AUCTION SALES!
2500 HEAD OF HORSES
AUGUST 12TH, AUGUST 19TH, AUGUST 26TH, SEPTEMBER 2ND, SEPTEMBER 9TH, SEPTEMBER 16TH, AND SEPTEMBER 23RD.
PRIVATE SALES DAILY

OVER 2000 HEAD GENERAL PURPOSE, FARM AND DRAFT HORSES, including a substantial number recently acquired from the French Government, we having taken over their entire purchases made in Canada. These horses run in age from 4 to 10 years and weigh anywhere from 1000 to 1800 lbs. The majority weigh from 1200 to 1500 lbs. and are of Perchcron, Belgian, Clydesdale, and French Canadian breeding.

300 HEAD CAVALRY HORSES, all broken to harness and majority broken to saddle.

200 YEARLING AND TWO YEAR OLD COLTS of draft and French Canadian breeding.

We particularly invite commercial horse dealers to attend these weekly sales and buy what horses they need at their own price. If your district needs horses, communicate with us and we will work out arrangements to supply you. This is without doubt the greatest offering of horses that has ever been assembled together and offered to the public at their own valuation.

SALES WILL BE HELD UNDER COVER, RAIN OR SHINE, commencing at 9:30 A. M.

TERMS: CASH.

200 HEAD PEDIGREED STALLIONS AND MARES, COLTS AND FILLIES ARE BEING OFFERED FOR PRIVATE SALE AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES—PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, CLYDESDALES, FRENCH CANADIANS, FRENCH COACHERS, HACKNEYS, AND STANDARDBREDS.

ARNOLDWOLD FARMS, Grenville, Que., Canada.

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PIGS --- PIGS --- PIGS
Medium YORKSHIRE and CHESTER WHITE cross, color white. BERKSHIRE and CHESTER WHITE, color black and white.
6 to 8 wks. @ $3.00 each.
8 to 10 wks. @ $3.50 each.
Will ship two or more C.O.D., F.O.B. Woburn, Mass. No charge for crating. Orders requiring inoculation 35c extra, for each pig.
Telephone 0230.
John J. Scannell, Russell St., WOBURN, MASS.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE
Thrifty, rugged stock of exceptional quality.
Berkshire and Chester crossed or Yorkshire and Chester crossed } 7 to 8 weeks old $3.50
} 8 to 10 weeks old $4.00
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All orders carefully filled.
A. M. LUX FARM. 206 Washington St., WOBURN, MASS.

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Top Quality Pigs -- New England's Best
6-8 weeks old, $3.00 each; 8-10 weeks old, $3.50.
BERKSHIRE & O.I.C. — CHESTER & YORKSHIRE.
Ship any number C.O.D.

Walter Lux, Tel. 0086, Woburn, Mass.
10-12 weeks old, $3.50 each; 8-9 weeks old, $3.00 each; 5-6 weeks old, $2.50 each. CHESTER WHITE, YORKSHIRE and CHESTER CROSS, or BERKSHIRE and CHESTER CROSS. All large type. Stock sold as Feeders or Breeders. Will ship any number C.O.D. with pigs that will please you. If not, return them.

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SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

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Leghorns, New Hampshires, Wyandottes Reds, Rocks, Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with

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Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Elec. Incubators. Hatches on Mon. and Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo catalog.

Cash or C.O.D. Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$6.00	$11.00	$2.00
Barred & White Rocks R. I. Reds, Wyandottes	6.00	9.00	6.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	7.00	10.00	7.00
B. & W. MINORCAS	6.00	11.00	2.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	8.00	11.00	8.00

RED-ROCK CROSS $6.-100; H. MIXED, $5.50-100. HEAVY BROILER CKL'S (our selection) $5.-100. STARTED LEGHORN PULLETS: 3 wks., $20; 4 wks., $23; 5 wks., $26. All breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate.

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Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

CASH OR C.O.D.	Non-Sexed 100	Pullets 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Hanson			
S. C. White Leghorns	$5.50	$11.00	$3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	10.00	6.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	11.00	7.00
Red-Rock, Rock-Red Cross	7.00	10.00	7.00
Heavy Mixed	5.00	8.00	5.00

All Breeders Blood Tested, Postpaid. Pullets guaranteed 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for FREE catalog.

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HILLSIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

	100	500	1000
Large Type Sexed Wh. Leg. Pullets, 95% G.	$11.00	$55.00	$110
Sex Hvy. Puls. 95% G.	9.00	45.00	90
Large Type W. Legs.	6.00	30.00	60
B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.00	30.00	60
N. Hamp. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
Heavy Mixed	5.50	27.50	55

Light Mix $5.00; Day Old Leghorn Cockerels $2.50; Heavy Cockerels $5.50. Less than 100 add 1c a chick. Bloodtested Breeders. Shipped Parcel Post P.P.

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TOLMAN'S White Plymouth ROCKS

***Reduction in Price..* BABY CHICKS $8.00 per 100**

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for **Rapid Growth, Early Maturity,** Profitable **Egg Yield.** Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters, or market eggs. Send for FREE circular.

I Specialize—One Breed, One Grade at One Price.

JOSEPH TOLMAN, Dept. B, ROCKLAND, MASS.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets 100% live del.	Str. 100	Pull's 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Eng. Leghorns	$5.50	$11.00	$3.50
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	9.00	6.50
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	11.00	6.50
Red-Rock Cross	7.00	11.00	7.50
Heavy Mixed	5.00	8.00	5.00

All Breeders Bloodtested. Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Get our FREE Catalog. 30 yrs. Breeding experience.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,

F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled and Bloodtested. Order direct. Satisfaction and safe arrival Guar. Cat. Free. Shipments Monday & Thursday—Unsexed

Will Ship C.O.D.	100	P'l'ts 100	C'k'ls 100
Bar. White or Buff Rocks	$6.50	$9.00	$7.00
W. Wy., N. Hamps, R. I. Reds	6.50	9.00	7.00
Red-Rk. or Rk.-Red Crosses	6.50	9.00	7.00
Lt. Brahmas or White Giants	8.00	9.00	9.00
Heavy Assorted Chicks			$4.95-100

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

BABY AND STARTED CHICKS—Blood Tested and U. S. Approved flocks. Hatches each Wednesday throughout year. Leading Commercial Breeds. Registered Cocker Spaniels. Circular and prices.

KENYON POULTRY FARM. MARCELLUS. N. Y

Warren P. Dey, R. 1, Jamesburg, N. J.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

The Egg and Poultry Industry United

By J. C. HUTTAR



J. C. Huttar

THE GROWERS of citrus fruits get together and finance an advertising plan which cost several million dollars. The walnut growers spend about one-third of a million dollars. The Hawaiian pineapple growers spend three-quarters of a million dollars. And so it goes. As a matter of fact, here are some figures which my friend August Hanke published in the July-August issue of the Poultry Tribune:

ADVERTISING BUDGETS OF COOPERATIVES

California Citrus (Sunkist)	$2,000,000.00
Florida Citrus (Seald-Sweet)	1,100,000.00
Texas Citrus (Tex-Sun)	300,000.00
	$3,400,000.00
Canned Salmon	300,000.00
Idaho Fruit and Vegetable	200,000.00
American Cranberry Exchange	170,000.00
California Walnuts	350,000.00
Hawaiian Pineapple	750,000.00
Washington Apples	218,000.00
Bartlett Pears	130,000.00
California Raisins (Sun-Maid)	150,000.00
California Prunes and Apricots	125,000.00
Pea Canners	150,000.00
The Tea Bureau	1,000,000.00

"Skeff" tells in the last issue of this paper that the New York State Horticultural Society and the State Farm Bureau Federation are talking of advertising apples, peaches and cherries. Producers and distributors finance the promotion of meats in the diet. The same for butter and the same for milk. With radio, magazines, papers and fairs all going strong, the old saying is proving out that, "It Pays to Advertise." Or to put it another way; you just can't afford not to advertise if you have any sizable production to sell.

There seem to be two ways of selling a farm product. One is to push it, promote it and advertise it and thus arouse demand to a point where it moves at a good price. The other is to let folks come and get it, and then the producer usually takes a lower price. In heavy production seasons, the price generally goes far below the cost of production.

Two other systems have been used lately to correct extremely low prices—Government purchasing of surpluses and collective curtailment of production. Producers are thankful for the first of these as an emergency measure, but they know it is no cure. Many farmers don't like the second one at all.

Left Holding the Bag

Now, when you think this all over, many keepers of chickens think, as I do, and ask, "Where does this leave the egg, the broiler, the roaster, the turkey and the duck?" The answer is an open secret. It leaves him holding the empty feed bag. The feed has gone into the chickens and he has a troubled look on his face because he wonders where he's going to get the money to pay for it or buy some more. It's a puzzle with 19c eggs and 13c broilers, isn't it?

I have a couple of sons who have all the earmarks of growing up to be farmers that will keep some chickens. So, while I'm in a position to do so, I intend to work with others, who are interested in this problem, in seeking a solution that does not call for killing off too many birds. I'd like to accomplish three things:

1. Get every poultry keeper who has eggs and poultry meat to market, no matter how small his flock, to listen to my ideas.
2. Then I'd like to have each one give it his best thought and improve on my ideas. (Many heads are better than one.)
3. Next I'd like to have him send these ideas, either to me or to Herman Demme, president of the National Egg and Poultry Board. He's a producer and lives at Sewell, New Jersey.
4. Finally I wish each one would take his share of the responsibility to see that the final program is put across.

I honestly believe that a satisfactory solution would be easy if we all do just a little to help work it out.

My Ideas

Remember that I offer these as one man's opinion and as a basis to start thinking on.

Who takes part: Every farmer in the United States who markets any eggs or poultry. His stake in better markets is bound to be greater than the effort or money it costs him to do his share. Also every hatcheryman and breeder, every feed manufacturer and dealer, every poultry equipment manufacturer and dealer, every egg and poultry dealer and every cold storage warehouse that stores these products must do his share.

There may be some I have forgotten and you can add those to the list.

What's been done: The entire poultry industry united in putting over a great World's Poultry Congress in Cleveland last summer. A mass meeting was held at the Congress at which all branches of the industry were well represented. The meeting asked the Congress directors to choose twelve more people from the industry to form a Planning Committee which was instructed to work on this problem.

As a member of that Committee, I report that the Committee really worked on the job. As a result, on July 22, the National Poultry and Egg Board was organized by representatives of twenty poultry producers organizations, poultry feed manufacturers, egg dealers and others of the industry. During the year, the Planning Committee has also solicited and received money and pledges of money from over 550 people and firms totaling $30,000.00 to finance the work of the Board in its first year.

An executive committee of seven, four of which are poultry producers, is now selecting a General Manager to carry the brunt of getting the work organized permanently.

How about permanent financing: To be effective in really getting folks in cities to eat more eggs and poultry meat, not less than $100,000.00 a year will be needed.

My idea is that this money should come from all who will benefit by the success of the work in proportion to their stake in this success. It would probably mean not over ¼ of a cent a case of market eggs and the same on a coop of chickens. Feed manufacturers and dealers might be asked to pay in ½c a bag on poultry feed and so on. No one would be hurt if everyone comes through.

What's to Be Done: Eggs and poultry meat are really such good food that it should be easy to work up a real educational campaign to re-sell them to the folks who eat. Retail grocery and dairy stores, restaurants, drug stores, hotels and demonstration agents for electric companies are willing to help the work along.

Women's clubs, newspapers and many others can be sold on the idea of encouraging people to eat more eggs and poultry for their health's sake.

A paid personnel, working full time, should carry on all this work and everybody in the poultry industry should boost it.

What do you think?



"Aw, the heck with it, Ma—let's just sit in the sand!"

Hens Laying Heavily

Egg production for June for the entire country was reported as the largest in ten years and June egg prices the lowest since 1931-1934. In contrast to small hatchings early in the season, June production of hatchery chickens was above a year ago. Figures indicate that there will be about 5% fewer hens in U. S. laying flocks next January 1st than there were last January. It is reported that more than the usual number of old hens were sold during the month of June. The decrease in the number of young chickens was highest in the western states and not so marked in the northeast.

Why No Dew Before Rain

(*See question on editorial page 4*)

Dew is caused by a condensation of the moisture in the air on a surface colder than the air. A heavy deposit of dew occurs in a still atmosphere and with a clear sky. Rain is most likely to follow a wind, especially a south one, in most parts of the Northeast, and after the sky has been cloudy for some time. Therefore, the weather prophets who predict rain when there is no dew are likely to be right.

WENE CHICKS EXTRA PROFIT

High breeding standards. Hatches Every Week in the year. Write for Catalog and Price List.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. B92, Vineland, N. J.

PULLETS — PULLETS

8,000 Hanson Strain White Leghorn. April and May hatched pullets. Raised on free farm range. Healthy vigorous pullets at moderate prices. Send for circular and complete price list.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM

E. C. Brown, Prop. Box D, Sergeantsville, N. J.

Winnie Fox, R. 1, Swain, N. Y.

PULLETS W. Leghorns from 2-3 year blood tested breeders, large type, perfect health, range grown, 4 to 5 mo. old, inspected, prompt del., priced low.

Pine Tree Farm, Stockton, N. J., Box A.

TURKEYS

BIG BREASTED TURKEYS 5,000 WEEKLY

Bronze, Black, White and Red. Special Breeding Stock. Correctly hatched. Guar. Poults. Prompt delivery. New low prices. Write to:

S. W. KLINE Box 6, MIDDLECREEK, PENNA.

DUCKLINGS

Ducklings. Pekins $14.00 hundred, Runners $12.00. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

CLOVERDALE CHICKS NEW FREE CATALOG

Shipments Monday, 95% true to Sex Guar.

	Unsexed	95% Pullets	Cockerels
Large Type Wh. Leg $5.50; Brown and Buff Leghorns	$6.00—100	$10.00	$2.00
Barred Rocks, White Rocks and Rhode Island Reds	5.50—100	8.50	5.00
New Hampshire Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Rocks	6.50—100	8.50	5.00
W. Giants, Sil. Laced Wyandottes, Buff Minorcas and Red-Rock Cross	7.00—100	14.00	5.00

Heavy Mixed Chicks $5.00-100. All CLOVERDALE Chicks are from Blood Tested Breeders. 100% live delivery Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Order from this ad or write for Catalog.

CLOVERDALE HATCHERY, Cloyd Neimond, Prop., Dept. B, McAlisterville, Pa.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

August on the Poultry Farm

FOWL POX has become an irritating problem in many areas. Vaccination, the standard method of prevention, is not particularly costly nor hard to do, but if birds are vaccinated after they start producing, a slump in production is probable. The usual recommendation is to vaccinate the pullets before they start laying.

Not every poultryman should vaccinate his pullets, but if you have had fowl pox on your farm or if it is prevalent in the neighborhood, vaccination is a good, cheap insurance. If you have never heard of a case in your neighborhood, you had better wait until you do. If you anticipate any trouble with fowl pox and have had no experience with vaccination and need information, write to *American Agriculturist,* Poultry Department, Box 367, Ithaca, New York, and we will try to answer your questions.

A Clean House

Going into the laying house is an important time in the life of a pullet. Up to that point she has been an expense to her owner, but now has the promise at least of paying what she owes plus some profit.

Any self-respecting pullet is entitled to start her productive life in a clean house. It is probable that the old hens that have been occupying the house have picked up some parasites and disease. A thorough cleaning and disinfecting of the house will reduce to a minimum the chances that the young birds will pick them up quickly.

It is good business to grade the pullets and to put into each pen those with approximately the same degree of development. There has been a tendency to look at the slower developing pullets as culls. This isn't necessarily true, although you will find most of the culls in this group. To put it another way, a cull pullet usually develops slowly, but so do some pullets that are not culls.

The age at which a pullet lays her first egg is more a matter of heredity than it is of feeding or care. Even so, picking out the most mature pullets and putting them together will give them a better chance, also a better chance to the slower maturing birds. If the birds in each pen are graded according to development and begin laying about the same time, the feed and management that is good for one will be good for all.

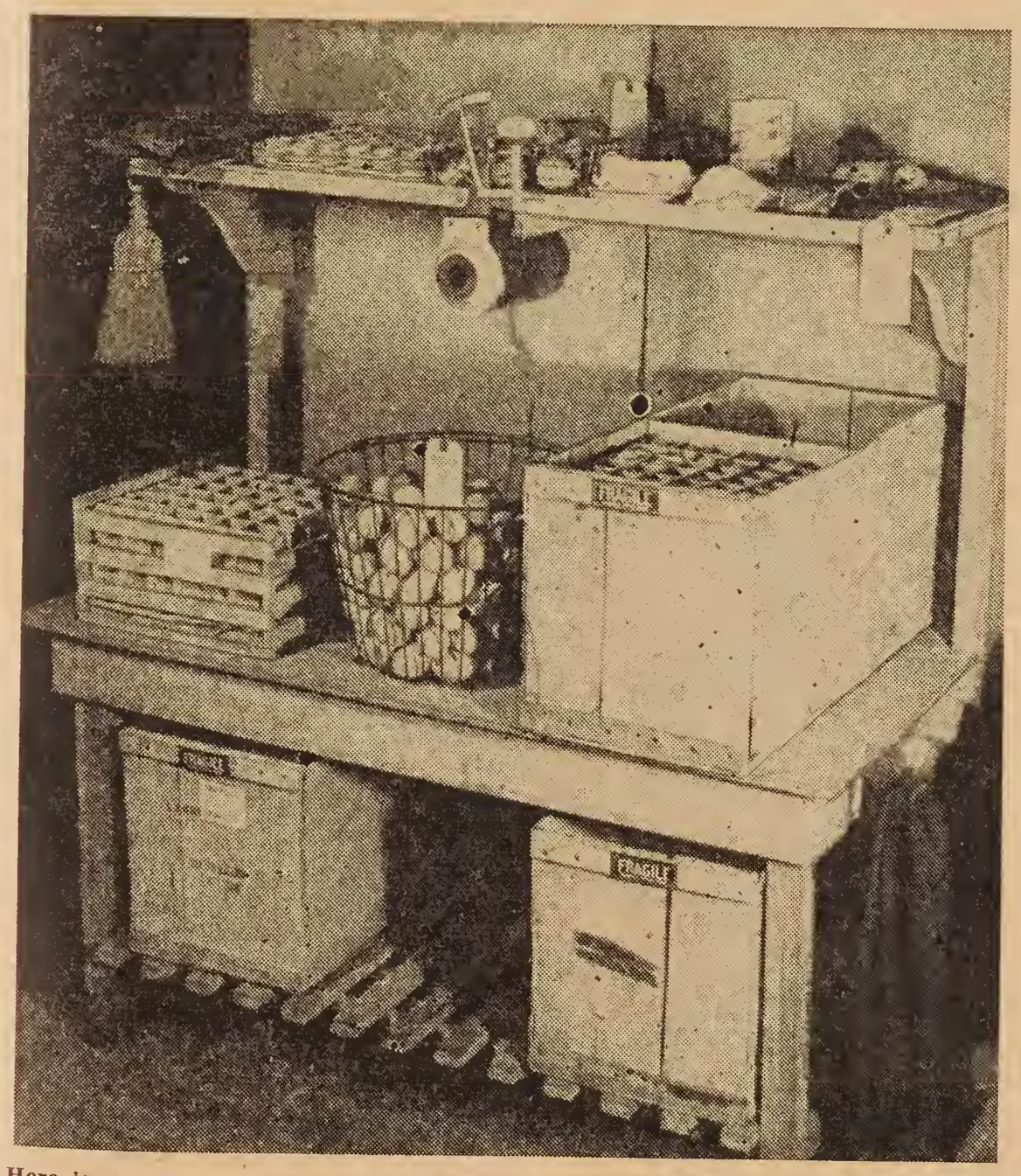
Let Them Grow

There has been a gradual change in opinion about attempts to hold back pullets and keep them from laying until they are fully mature. Here again experiments have shown that heredity is the most important single factor in determining at what age a pullet will lay her first egg. Undoubtedly feeding more grain and less mash will delay the date of the first egg, but it is difficult to see what has been gained. You are just holding back the development of that pullet when a better program would help her to grow rapidly and produce at a younger age. It is my own opinion that a well-grown, healthy pullet will more quickly reach the point where she lays a full-sized egg than one that is held back.

Swat Parasites

The warm weather we have been having has been ideal for the multiplication of lice and mites. If haying and harvesting has occupied most of your attention, take time to examine your houses and hens. If you are planning to give the flock a complete culling by handling each bird, that will give you a good opportunity to douse them with louse powder. An even simpler way of discouraging lice is to use a nicotine product on the roosts. This vaporizes during the night and the vapor kills the lice.

Red mites are comparatively easy to control. Where they overrun a hen house, don't excuse yourself. It is just a matter of neglect. Periodic painting of roosts, nests, and in extreme cases the walls too with heavy oil or some coal tar product will check them.



Here is an arrangement recommended by the Vermont Department of Agriculture for grading and packing eggs efficiently. The bench is approximately 2 ft. high, 6 ft. long, and 30" wide, with a shelf 2 ft. above the bench. The scales and candler are attached to this shelf, which also contains cleaning equipment, flats, fillers, nails, and labels. A basket of cooled eggs is put in the middle of the bench with a case on either side. With all of the equipment concentrated, the entire job can be done with one handling of the eggs.

What Do You Think?

A number of interesting letters on both sides of the "Water Witching" question have been received. Due to lack of space in this issue we are holding them to appear in the August 31st issue.

Meanwhile send us your letters for "What Do You Think?" on the question, "Should pullets be held back so they will not lay until they are full grown or should poultrymen attempt to induce them to lay as soon as they will?"

To Pick "All-American" Hen

At the 92nd Boston Poultry Show, to be held in January, the All-American Hen of the Year will be picked. This competition is open to any hen that has made a good record for her breed in any official laying test in the country. The Director of the 2nd All-American Hen Contest is Professor Robert C. Ogle of the State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. If you are interested, you can get full particulars from him.

Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from Page* 11)

just put on the market a very complete cook book. The book contains over 600 tried and tested recipes besides 7 pages of valuable household hints. All of the contents of the book were contributed by the members of the 23 Granges of Delaware County. The books are 50c each, and will be mailed to anyone whether a Granger or not upon receipt of 50c in stamps, coin, or check. Send orders to: Mrs. Tracy Neish, Chairman of Service and Hospitality Committee, De Lancey, New York, Route 1.

* * *

A SUCCESSFUL Grange organizer of the past year in the Northeast was E. M. Farr of Chester, Vermont, chairman of the executive committee of the Vermont State Grange. Several flourishing subordinate units are now functioning in the Green Mountain State as the result of Mr. Farr's organizing skill, and he has his eye on other fields from which definite reports are likely to be soon forthcoming. For a quarter of a century Mr. Farr has been a rural mail carrier and has built up a wide acquaintance, out of which his Grange organizing ability is a natural consequence.

* * *

AS THE RESULT of the tree-planting campaign carried out by the Granges in Massachusetts the past year, in the endeavor to replace some of the trees destroyed by the hurricane of September 1938, the latest reports show 3357 evergreen and deciduous trees already planted, besides thousands of fruit trees of all varieties. Many roadside shade trees in villages throughout the Bay State bear impressive testimony to Grange interest in community welfare.

* * *

DURING JUNE, twenty-two Patrons in the Empire State were awarded Golden Sheaf certificates for 50 years of continuous Grange membership.



"I Know That Worms keep my flock from getting full benefit from their feed.

"My Pullets Grow Faster, and have more vitality if they are wormed.

"Wormy Birds Have Low Vitality and are, naturally, more subject to diseases.

"I Use Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps for Worming because they don't set-back my growing birds or knock my egg production. They get large round worms, capillaria worms, and these tapes (heads and all): R.tetragona; R.echinobothrida (in chickens) and M.lucida (in turkeys).

Get *Genuine* Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS at your dealer's, or order direct.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa

Prices: Pullet: 50 caps 50c; 100, 90c; 300, $2.50; 1000, $6.00. Adult: 50 caps 75c; 100, $1.35; 200, $2.50; 500, $5.00; 1000, $9.00.

Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS
THE ONLY WORM TREATMENT CONTAINING Rotamine

TIME FOR PULLETS TO GET ON THE JOB!

NOPCO XX
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Fortified COD LIVER OIL

provides the generous amounts of Vitamins A & D that pullets need to get ready for top egg production this winter.

"NOPCO XX"* . .

is economical to feed because it is highly concentrated—extra-rich in both Vitamins A & D. A little "Nopco XX" goes a long way in providing your flocks complete protection against possible Vitamin A & D deficiencies.

"NOPCO XX" . .

is the result of constant research, precise manufacturing methods and exacting tests. You can feed it with complete assurance that it delivers to you its guaranteed quota of 3000 U.S.P. units of Vitamin A and 400 A.O.A.C. units of Vitamin D per gram. Feed it in all your mashes to help you get sturdier pullets, more eggs, and bigger hatches.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY
3089 ESSEX ST., HARRISON, N. J.
*Trade mark of National Oil Products Company

Now Available— "NOPCO X"*
VITAMINS A & D FEEDING OIL
SUPPLIES 200 "D" AND 1500 "A" UNITS PER GRAM



C. A. Barber, R. 2, Gansevoort, N. Y.

Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with our agent or direct to the office.

North American Accident Insurance Co.
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPT.
10 NORTH CHERRY ST.. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"Back-to-School" Clothes

BY MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

GETTING READY for school is a pleasure and may be somewhat bewildering with so much from which to choose. Materials range from sternly practical to the gay and giddy; patterns are equally diversified.

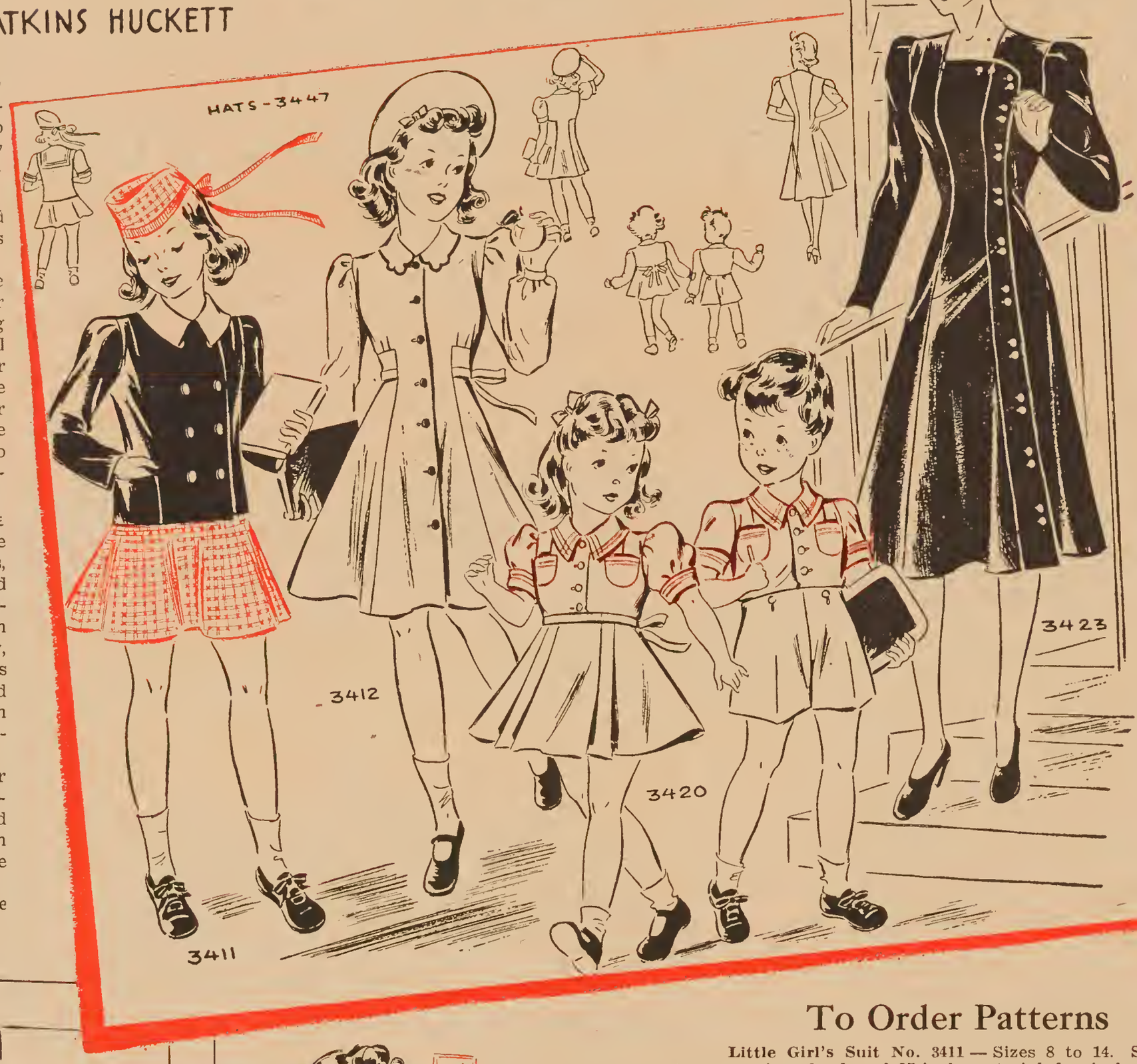
Some girls look better in tailored things while the softly feminine styles bring out the best points of others Bright colors are worn to advantage by individuals of high coloring, either blond or brunette, while others having more delicate complexions, neutral hair and eyes of less pronounced color require the subtler shades. Therefore in selecting either color or design for any individual, her personality or type is the real foundation upon which to base a choice—this applies both to little and big.

The new fall silhouettes emphasize side drapes, front fullness, surplice bodices, wrap-around, back fullness, accordion pleats, unpressed pleats and pocket detail in dresses. Jacket costumes are very important, coming in lightweight woolens, wool jersey, crepes, failles and velveteens. Suits feature mannish jackets with flared skirts, oftentimes combining black with color, jackets being longer than heretofore.

Suit and jacket costume colors offer a wide range of greens in shades including lava, pale, warm, deep and bright shades. Blues, grays and brown or cocoa shades also are noted in the fall showings.

Pin-wale corduroy made of fine

(*Continued on opposite page*)





To Order Patterns

Little Girl's Suit No. 3411 — Sizes 8 to 14. Size 8 requires 2 yds. of 35-inch material for jacket, 1½ yds. for skirt, ¼ yd. 35-in. lining, ¼ yd. contrasting.

Princess Dress for Young Girls No. 3412 — Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8 requires 2¾ yds. of 35-in. material, ½ yd. contrasting. Pattern includes a bolero (not shown.)

Hat Pattern No. 3447 — Includes 4 different hats, sizes 2 to 10 years (19, 20, 20½, 21, 21¼-inch headsize.) For material requirements, see pattern envelope.

Brother and Sister Outfits No. 3420 — Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4 requires 1¾ yds. 35-in. fabric, ½ yd. contrasting, 3 yds. braid for dress; ⅞ yd. 35-in. for trousers; 1⅛ yds. 35-in. for boy's blouse, 3 yds. braid.

Side-Button Frock No. 3423—Sizes 14 to 42. Size 36 requires 4⅝ yds. of 39-in. material or 3⅜ yds. 54-in.

High-Waisted Frock No. 2976—Sizes 11 to 19. Size 15 requires 4⅜ yds. of 39-in. material, 1 yd. ribbon.

Suit Classic No. 3004—Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 1¾ yds. of 54-in. material, 1⅝ yds. 39-in. lining, for jacket; 1⅜ yds. 54-in. fabric for skirt.

Day-Time Dress No. 3377—Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 3⅝ yds. of 39-in. material or 2½ yds. 54-in, ¼ yd. contrasting.

Slip No. 3326—Sizes 11 to 19. Size 15 requires 2⅜ yds. of 39-in. material, 3½ yds. lace. Pattern also includes floor length evening version.

Pajamas and Dressing Gown No. 3163—Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 4⅞ yds. of 39-in. material for pajamas; 2⅞ yds. 39-in. fabric, 1¼ yds. contrasting for dressing gown.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Fall Fashion Book.



(*Continued from opposite page*)

combed cotton yarn appears even in dresses and no doubt will prove very popular with the school-going crowd. Deep shades of rose and blue for light moments, leather brown for street wear, winter pastels for sports and children's clothes, tangerine, olive and pale blue for corduroy dresses, gray for wool or velveteen dresses and jackets, and companion chambrays for school dresses are some of the possibilities for the fall.

Faille and bengaline continue in interest for dresses and jacket costumes while mossy crepe and canton crepe are expected to be very popular. A heavy ribbed black silk ottoman with the rib going round and round the very narrow silhouette is one of Schiaparelli's dinner suit interpretations. Incidentally, the very narrow, straight silhouette seems to be indicated in the early style showings. Black will lead off as a favorite color, with other fall colors following strongly.

Tweeds are lighter in color and smoother in feel. Big plaids are still selling well while the usual tweedy mixtures in unusual color combinations of blues, yellows, black and white are in soft finish. Shepherd checks in black, navy or brown and white are always good, while the herringbones are always classic.

Jacket costumes are wonderfully convenient for fall. Our little girl's suit, No. 3411, exemplifies this in its jacket and suspender skirt combination. The jacket pattern offers a choice of a plain tailored collar or a sailor type; mix or match materials, new or used—it has lots of possibilities.

Young girls love full skirted frocks with their free, unhampered swing. Pattern No. 3412 buttons all the way down the front and with or without the tie-sash to give a neat fit through the waist and with or without the bolero (not shown in the illustration), the school girl may be ready for any occasion.

As every mother knows, hats are a great problem. It is a great comfort, and likewise a great saving, to be able to contrive cute headgear to match costumes. Hat Pattern No. 3447 includes four different hats, one or more of which would surely be suitable for your own daughter's particular type.

Tiny tots like the brother-sister outfits and look quite distinguished in matched colors and design. Such an outfit is pattern No. 3420 — the girl's featuring a roomy pleated skirt, while the boy's has button-on trousers.

Early fall's fashionable black dress could be designed along no better lines than those in Pattern No. 3423, with its side-front trim, its princess lines and air of general smartness. It lends itself equally well to the faille and bengaline silks or to the lightweight woolens.

One style note emphasizes soft draping of fullness in tops of lightweight dresses and is nicely carried out in pattern No. 2976. This sleek little frock with its high-pointed waistline gives youthful figures those long, lean lines which they covet. Perky bows do their bit for the general youthful effect.

For downright hard wear the classic suit is probably the most useful outfit in the high-school or college girl's wardrobe. Pattern No. 3004 has fine lines and emphasizes the best of the season's style points. Worn with sweater or blouse and with varied accessories, this outfit would take her to anything short of a really formal occasion.

The tailored dress is ideal for fall wear and when winter comes it goes under a coat with perfect ease. Pattern No. 3377 features an unusual front with its square yoke and becoming fullness. The skirt has the wanted flare; besides, its gores fitted snugly at the waist serve also to hold the garment in shape.

All girls need plenty of slips and it is a wonderful saving to make them at home. Also, it is then possible to fit them exactly to the wearer's own figure — highly important because the fit of the dress depends upon the fit of the slip. Pattern No. 3326 may be made as pictured or with a stay-up camisole top.

A pajama and dressing gown combination is beloved by every girl and woman. Pattern No. 3163 invites the home sewer to exercise her own inventiveness with colors and materials to express her personal taste. For the traveler the matched-up outfit is essential, and no college girl would think of doing without one.



"Am I out of your way enough so you can go ahead with your housecleaning in peace, Dear?"

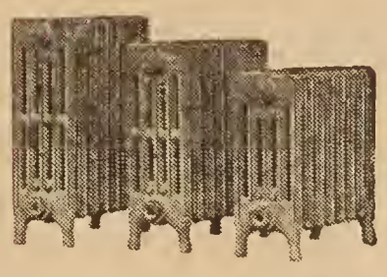
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Utica Boilers are economical and efficient.



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Utica Products are backed by our Guarantee Bond.

Take advantage of this amazing offer and install a modern Utica Heating System now! Our special summer terms make it easy for you to buy a complete heating system and you can extend your payments over a period of 3 years, paying as little as $10 a month. Your heating system is installed now while prices are lowest, and you don't pay a penny until January 1941!

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You have always wanted the convenience and economy of modern radiator heating and this is a remarkable opportunity to save money and to have real heating comfort.

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MAIL COUPON TODAY!

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Dept. A-7, UTICA, N. Y.
Gentlemen: Please have your nearest authorized dealer give me an estimate on the cost of installing a UTICA HEATING SYSTEM. It is understood that this places me under no obligation.

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Address.....

City..... *State*.....

UTICA RADIATOR CORPORATION
UTICA, N. Y.

The Strange Discomfiture of "White-Eye"

By C. A. STEPHENS

BLEAK and blue were the mountains of the upper Androscoggin Valley. How wild they looked, and how the wind blew that early November morning in 1873—the morning I set off to "keep school" for the first time.

In general it was held to be good policy for a beginner to secure a school where he was not too well known, or not known at all. Hence the inference will be easy why it was, on that windy morning, that I was heading for one of the remotest districts in the county, known as "Jericho."

My kind old grandfather was carrying me and my new trunk of books and clothes to Jericho in the express wagon with "Old Sol." We had seventeen miles to go, and started at four o'clock. It had rained so violently for the two previous days that we did not even attempt to start until Monday morning—the morning school was to begin. On Monday the weather had cleared, but it had turned very cold and rough.

Grandfather's furrowed old cheeks reddened and his nose turned blue as, wrapped in his curly, yellow buffalo-skin coat, he drove sturdily on through the gusty tumult; and sitting beside him, I was trying hard to possess my mind with fortitude and to summon courage, for at a little hamlet a few miles ahead I was going before Squire Danforth to be examined for my schoolmaster's certificate. The squire was said to be severe with young teachers the first time they came to him.

As we drove on, grandfather, who secretly feared for me, began asking certain admonitory and leading questions designed to fortify and freshen my mind in regard to compound interest, equation of payments, vulgar and decimal fractions, and square root. He also exhorted me to alertness in geography, and to great steadiness and caution in parsing, and above all he warned me to watch the squire and not let him trip me.

"If he asks you what you don't know, keep your mouth shut," the old gentleman finally advised me. "Better not to answer than to state what isn't so."

In point of fact, Squire Danforth, when we reached his office, did not prove at all terrible, but rather sympathetic and inclined to give me a confidential talk on school teaching. He asked only a few simple, easy questions, and said, "I guess you are pretty well posted.

"But I do wish there was a little more of you," he added, with a laugh, giving my small biceps a squeeze. "Think you can keep top of those big boys? There is one pretty sassy chap among them. I had to go up and turn him out of school last year; but I hear he has gone into the logging swamp this winter."

We still had five miles to drive before Jericho was reached, and then I had to call on the district school agent to ascertain where I was to board; so that, although I made all possible haste, it was half past nine before I could unpack my trunk, lay out my books and ruler, and proceed to the schoolhouse.

Both the house and the pine thicket seemed to swarm with yelling boys and girls as I approached; but when they spied the new schoolmaster coming, they all dived inside, and my entry was made in a hush so profound that I could hear my own heart thumping.

My pupils were all in their seats, and every eye was upon me; but on first entering I could scarcely see them or anything else; the place was as dark as a dungeon.

There were forty-one scholars, ten in the back seat, several of whom were considerably larger than their schoolmaster. One girl stood nearly a head taller, and three of the large boys actually had beards!

My opening remarks had been carefully thought out; they were ambitious, and of a high and soaring character. I laugh and wonder now when I recall what I planned to do and what I expected my pupils to do that term. Besides the daily routine of school studies, I instituted a public lyceum on Friday evenings for discussing national questions; also historical readings for Monday night; a parents' meeting for Tuesday; and a spelling-bee Wednesday evening.

I did organize all the other "exercises" and kept them going, more or less successfully, but naturally was obliged to take the lead in all of them in matters of preparation, selection and presiding.

I understand a little better now why I became so tired and went home to my boarding place so exhausted that I would drop on the lounge by the sitting room air-tight stove, and have to lie there half an hour before I could eat my supper and start out again for the evening.

Good Aunt Milly and Uncle Andrew Chase—what a debt of gratitude is still due them from me for their parental kindness! When grandfather left me there that first morning, I thought that I would not like the place, for they were old people, nearly seventy. Theirs was a comfortable, two-story red farmhouse, only a quarter of a mile from the school, but it seemed quiet to the verge of loneliness. Uncle Andrew and Aunt Milly had lived there quite alone for twenty years.

I was homesick on the first evening; for although they made me welcome, they were not talkative at first, but sat regarding me with kindly old eyes, observing the sort of youth they had taken into their house. Ere long I began to perceive that they both possessed a rare fund of quiet humor.

As the weather grew colder, however late I was in coming home, I always found a hot block wrapped in soft flannel in the foot of my bed, and a little pitcher of creamy ginger tea, or like warm drink, and a piece of pie set where it would keep hot for me on the top of the old Franklin fire-frame. Uncle Andrew and Aunt Milly never complained when I came in late, although I must often have waked them at eleven o'clock. A lamp was always left burning on the sitting room table.

Often, too, I would hear Aunt Milly's soft old voice from the adjacent room, saying, "Now take off your boots and give your feet a good toasting before you go to bed. You will sleep all the better for it."

One morning, when I had been there about a fortnight, I found a pair of fine, thick woolen socks beside my boots, in place of my own dilapidated foot gear.

"Aunt Milly, I think I must have Uncle Andrew's socks here!" I called out at the door.

"Oh, I guess not", she said. "No, they aren't his," she added, after looking them over with well-feigned attention.

"But where did they come from?" I exclaimed.

I could elicit nothing but pretended astonishment from her, however, and put them on, although at first it troubled me and I did not quite know what to do about it.

Ere long Uncle Andrew and Aunt Milly began occasionally to address me as "Freeland," although that was not my name. I fancied that they were under a misapprehension and did not like to correct them. Later in the winter I learned that they once had a son named Freeland.

Uncle Andrew soon began to inquire at the supper table how school had gone during the day. For it was easy to see, I suppose, that I was often troubled, sometimes, indeed, well-nigh in despair. At first I felt impatient at being questioned, but soon discerned that their inquiries were prompted by solicitude for my welfare; and indeed they gave me a great many valuable bits of advice as to how to manage certain unruly boys.

As Uncle Andrew was an old man, it had occurred to me that I ought to help him bring in the night's fuel and bear a hand at pumping water for the cattle at the barn. I soon learned, however, that he did not wholly like to have me do this. Out at the barn one day he took occasion to show me that he was still very strong, as well as remarkably quick and active for a man of sixty-nine. I had still further proof of Uncle Andrew's physical prowess less than a fortnight afterward. I was having trouble at school, serious trouble, chiefly with a large boy whom the others called White-Eye. It was the same boy whom Squire Danforth had expelled the previous winter. He could hardly be called a boy, as he was twenty years old, very strong, thickset and heavy. The nickname of White-Eye, by which I will continue to designate him here, was from a white scar on the cornea of his left eye, the result of a puncture when a child. The eye had also a cast which did not add to the fellow's good looks, and his countenance at best was not prepossessing.

It was supposed that White-Eye had gone to work with a logging crew for the winter; but sufficient snow had not fallen, and during the second week of school he returned home and made his appearance at the schoolhouse, bringing only his arithmetic and slate.

If I had met White-Eye more cordially and displayed a genuine interest in him and his welfare, I have little doubt that I might have won his good will and made the term of use to him. He was sadly in need of education. But I can see now that I was prejudiced against him from the start. Probably, too, I was a little afraid of him, for I was no match for him physically.

Partly in consequence of this lack of cordial feeling, as is likely, White-Eye began soon to play pranks. He was idle, and sat for much of the time in a back seat, leering at me and inciting the younger boys to mischief.

When this had gone on for several days, I requested him to remain after school one night, and told him that he must take up other studies and behave differently, or I would have him expelled.

Thereupon he threatened to thrash me and dared me to lay hand on him—an impertinence I judged it more pru-

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



WHEN FAIR time comes around once more, I dress me all up in my store clothes and I hie myself away, to see the livestock, so I say. I want to educate my brain by studyin' each line and strain, to see what breeding takes the prize. I'll git myself almighty wise a-watchin' at the judgin' ring to study form and fit, by jing. New farm machin'ry on display shows how to make our farmin' pay, a feller must keep up to date, the fair's the place to educate yourself about the things that's new, you learn a lot before you're thru.

Now that's the story that I tell Mirandy Jane, so all is well, she lets me go without a kick, and then I take my walking stick, and when I git inside that place I buy a ticket to the race. With cows and porkers all forgot I sit myself upon a spot where I can see them horses run, and then I have a lot of fun. If track is dry or if it's mud there ain't a thing that stirs your blood like watchin' horses trot or pace and fightin' hard to git first place, or mebbe runnin' down the track with lively jockeys on their back. You clean forgit each fret and care a-watchin' races at the fair and when it's done, then I explain, back home, to my Mirandy Jane, how valuable it was to me, to be right on the spot and see the judge, when he had looked them o'er pin ribbons on the first prize boar.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Contented Heart

I measure my pleasure in simple things;
An oriole's call and a flash of wings,
Sheep on a hillside, waving corn,
The East aglow with the rosy morn.

There's a wealth of pleasure in simple things;
A far-off cow bell that faintly rings,
A waterfall tumbling over rocks,
A garden pathway and hollyhocks.

I never grow tired of simple things;
An old grey stone where a cricket sings,
Green mossy carpets in wooded nooks,
A cozy fire and friendly books.

I thank Thee, Dear Father, for simple things;
The hush that the fall of evening brings,
The rest that comes from a day well spent
And peace that dwells in a heart content.

—Ruth Atwood,
Spencer, Mass.

dent to ignore. The next day, which was copy book day, we found all the ink bottles filled with sawdust. White-Eye had come to the schoolhouse before anyone else that morning; and one of the little girls told me that she had seen him filling his pockets with sawdust down at the shingle mill.

That night I wrote a statement of the case in detail, and sent it to the school committee the next morning. Squire Danforth knew White-Eye well. Without waiting to take the usual preliminary steps, he sent him notice to keep away from the schoolhouse for the winter, and added a hint that if he heard any further complaint of him, he would institute proceedings to send him to Cape Elizabeth—the state reform school.

It is not strange, therefore, that White-Eye, from his point of view, entertained spite against me and plotted revenge. He did not come to school again; but on the following Monday evening, when I set off for the schoolhouse to rekindle the fire for the "historical reading," Uncle Andrew, a little to my surprise, went along with me. I had told him of my troubles with White-Eye, and it seems that the old man thought I was in personal peril. He said not a word to that effect, however, but went along casually, as if to assist me.

The old gentleman went home after we had kindled the fire and the young people began to arrive.

The next evening was the parents' meeting to talk over the children's progress — always sparsely attended; but I had kept it going. I lost sight of Uncle Andrew as I was setting off. The evening was cloudy. It was as dark as a pocket inside the house; but I walked slowly forward to the desk and was striking a match, when somebody grabbed me there in the dark—grabbed at my throat and tried to trip me. We clinched, and then I realized that my assailant was White-Eye.

We fell across the teacher's chair, and went over the warm stove, he grappling at my throat, I trying to break away, but neither of us saying a word. I was fighting for life, for I had little doubt that White-Eye meant to kill me and escape to the lumber regions. He easily pushed me backward across the floor to the door leading into the wood shed, which was in the same end of the house as the outside door.

I struggled hard, but was pushed violently through it and fell clear of him—when suddenly I had a sense of something, or someone, brushing past me from behind. I was on my feet the next instant and then perceived that the fight was still raging in some inexplicable manner in the schoolroom, and that, oddly enough, *I was no longer in it!* Round and about the combatants went, over the stove again and against the cracking benches, while I, still panting, stood in the wood shed door, wondering what had happened.

With a clatter and a rush, the combat now came straight for the outside door, tumbled through it, and fell over the little handsled of wood with a crash.

White-Eye's voice then rose in a doglike howl, as if from fear or pain, and I heard such whacks as made my flesh creep.

Immediately White-Eye broke away, still yelling, but was hotly pursued out into the road and down the hill toward home; and at every step I could hear those dreadful welts, sounding like the blows of a teamster upon oxen.

I had hastily followed out to the road, and waited there for some time after the chase passed beyond hearing. No one came back, however, and at last I lighted up the house and had it warmed when the six or eight parents arrived, half an hour later. I was somewhat excited, but not much hurt, having received only two slight scratches on my neck where my assailant had torn off my shirt collar and tie. I explained very briefly why I was in that disheveled condition, and some proper indignation was expressed by the people. Otherwise, little was said at the time.

When I went home, Uncle Andrew's boots stood there at one corner of the fire-frame. He and Aunt Milly were abed, but she spoke to me as usual. I felt pretty certain as to who my friend in need was, but surmising that Aunt Milly might not know of it, I said nothing.

The talking, in fact, did not begin until next day, and came from the adversary. White-Eye was actually a good deal hurt, and sent for a doctor. In self-defense the young rascal had to explain his plight, and he set a most amazing story current. It appeared that—there in the dark—he had not become aware of a third person. He thought that I did it all; that I had suddenly rallied and displayed terrific prowess. He declared that I was a regular "slugger", that small as I looked, I could knock down a horse with my fists, that no two men in Jericho could handle me!

The public effect was singular. The other large boys at school and every man whom I met regarded me with most curious and respectful looks. If I spoke sharply in the schoolroom, I cowed the pupils into absolute silence.

I had grave doubts as to the propriety of accepting my laurels. I had no means of sustaining such a reputation, and felt like the ass who paraded in the skin of a lion.

For a day or two after this episode, Uncle Andrew seemed to avoid meeting me alone; but I cornered him at last out at the barn, and began in a roundabout way to thank him for coming to my aid. I thought that I caught a twinkle in his eye at first, but he immediately expressed the utmost wonder as to what I meant, and who it could possibly have been there in the dark wood shed!

I was, as will be seen, in a very queer position; if I denied the story of my exploits, I must implicate Uncle Andrew, and possibly involve him in some future difficulty. On the whole, it seemed as well to say nothing at all about the affair, at least while I was in Jericho.

Editor's Note: In an early issue we will print another story by C. A. Stephens concerning Aunt Milly and Uncle Andrew.

A Woman's Wealth

By Grace Noll Crowell.

My small house faces West, and I
Can look across the fields and see
Beneath the blue and arching sky
A hill, a neighbor's house, a tree,
A silver brook, a sea of wheat,
And oh, the windy day is sweet!

All this is mine: none has a claim
To that blue distance stretching far:
The morning light, the sunset's flame,
The sickle moon, the evening star —
Oh, everything belongs to me
As far, as far as I can see.

And in the center of it all
Is my good man upon his plow.
If I should lift my voice and call,
A clear high call, he'd hear me now. . . .
His plow goes deep, and straight and far,
And none are happier than we are.

Personal Problems

Happier As You Are

Dear Lucile: I have been a widow for 7 years, am 54 years of age, have a few thousand dollars, own my home, and earn my living by taking roomers and working out. About 6½ years ago a widower living in our town began to pay calls at my house and to do everything possible to make life easy for me. I certainly have the deepest feeling for him, but here comes the sad part. His health failed him to such an extent that he has been unable to work and has to have assistance from his daughter.

In the meantime I have met another widower, a very nice man who has a good job, owns a nice home and wants to marry me. I work at his home every Tuesday. He is a wonderful provider, a hard worker and says, "Oh, for a happy home once more." He says he has prayed for a good helpmate and thinks he would have one if he could win me. When at his house, I seem to be contented, but I know I am going back home, and when I get home I am contented and don't care if I never see him. He calls every Sunday and wants to take me out, but if I can get out of it I do. I don't ask him down much. The other fellow did so much in my home to make it attractive that I feel as though I couldn't let any other man have the good of it.

The first man has no home of his own now; his daughter rents a room for him to live in. He has a crippled boy who stays with a sister in winter and with his Dad in summer. When I had my car I took him places and treated him like he was my own son. His dad says he can't stand to see me married to someone else and pleads with me to stick by him. Of course he knows and I know that I can't marry him under his conditions; but would I ever be happy married to the other man and knowing that the first one loves me as he does? My life and sympathy have been all for him these six years.

Do you think it best for me to run my chances and get along without marrying? I don't seem to have real love for the second man, but it might come.—*Between Two Fires.*

My advice to you is to continue on as you are—living alone—rather than try to force yourself into a marriage with a man you evidently don't love, or to take on as your husband a man who would be financially and physically dependent upon you.

There seems to be no object in your marrying for a good home, since you already have one of your own. And in the case of the first man, perhaps you have "mothered" him until you have a maternal feeling for him, which you are confusing with love. It is not the same, and isn't a very safe, satisfactory substitute in a marriage.

Why not wait a while instead of forcing the issue? It might be possible that someone would yet come along that you could really love. I truly do not feel that you will be very satisfied if you choose either of the men you have described to me. However, the decision rests with you.

* * *

Age Not Biggest Problem

Dear Lucile: For two years I have worked near a very nice girl. I admired her tremendously yet seemed afraid to get acquainted, as I am very slow on that, but somehow eight months ago we met and have kept company very steadily. It seems as if we just can't be separated for any length of time, but I feel badly. Here's what worries me:

1. I'm 29 and she is 33; but older girls always fascinate me. 2. If we married we would have to live with her mother, who is a widow. We get along well now, but her mother has an awful temper. 3. I don't make much money; her mother gets something from an insurance settlement each month; the girl works and makes more than I do. If we married and had children, maybe she would have to quit working—at least for a while—and I'm not sure that she could adjust herself to having less money. 4. She likes to go to parties, etc., but they bore me; yet she can drive a car and might get along without me on this. 5. I may be below her class. She's half English and half French. I am Slavic-American, yet her mother and brother have a lot of Slavic friends and like them very much.

Here are the points in my favor and that I like about her: 1. Through her encouragement and advice I have already stepped closer to my dream of success as an artist. 2. Our religion is the same. 3. We love the same artistic things. 4. Part of her home is hers, and if we married we could live there. 5. She has the spirit to make me tackle things I'm afraid to alone. The only real objection I'm afraid of is the difference in our age. Does this matter so much—*All-at-Sea.*

While your case does present problems, I do not think the four years difference in your age and the young lady's is one of them. The biggest problem, as I see it, is that you might have to make your home with her mother, which is always risky. You might find her changed toward you, after marriage, especially as she would see her daughter bearing the financial burden of the marriage, as you say she makes more than you do. It seems that to insure your happiness, you should work out some plan of starting out in a home of your own, or else a very definite part of the mother's home should be reserved for your use exclusively. That might be possible, inasmuch as you say the girl owns part of the house.

You seem well suited to each other, and I can see no reason why you should not be happy.

* * *

Use Formal Signature

Please tell me through the Personal Problems department how a secretary should sign the minutes of a club meeting. Should she say, "Respectfully submitted" and read her name, and should these closings be read when the secretary finishes reading the minutes?—*Uncertain.*

A secretary reads the minutes, then closes with "Respectfully submitted, Mary Jones, secretary." This is done at each reading.



"Hereafter, I won't be responsible for any more candy Miss Helen Mattigan charges to my name here!"

Good Books to Read

DOC'S WIFE, Fay Cashatt Lewis.—Although the young physician's wife was also a doctor, she was a little taken back to find that to the village folk she was just "Doc's Wife." It's a straightforward story of real people, and although she loyally makes her husband the central figure, every page reveals her own good sportsmanship, her understanding, and her fine sense of humor.—The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.00.

Good Movies to See

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE. Greer Garson has the prejudice and Laurence Olivier the pride—until they fall in love. Adapted from Jane Austen's classic novel.

BRIGHAM YOUNG. Pioneering Mormons in 1844 on trek to Salt Lake Valley. Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell and Dean Jagger.

ONE MILLION B.C. Victor Mature, Carole Landis, Lon Chaney, Jr. Cavemen and dinosaurs cavort about in this picture of life as it might have been in prehistoric days. Good trick photography.

New York State Fair Program

What to See — When and Where to See It!

SUNDAY, AUGUST 25TH

Inspirational Serviee — Sacred Concert, 2:00 P. M. in the Coliseum. Processional, 2:30 P. M. in the Coliseum, followed by complete service, including the feature address by the Reverend Albert W. Beaven, D. D., on the subject: "America's Inner Defenses". Indian Village Religious Ceremonial, 5:00 P. M. at the Indian Village. Twilight Community Singing, 6:00 P. M. in Empire Court, Homer A. Rodeheaver, leader.

"The Paths of Freedom", historical pageant-spectacle, 8:30 P. M., in front of the grandstand.

AGRICULTURAL FEATURES

Horses—Breeding, draft, farm and commercial classes on exhibit in Draft Horse Building.

Cattle—All classes on exhibit in Cattle Building.

Sheep—All classes on exhibit in Sheep and Swine Building.

Swine—All classes on exhibit in Sheep and Swine Building.

Poultry Show—All classes of poultry, pigeons, rabbits and cavies on exhibit, and Egg Show and Turkey Production Show in Poultry Building.

Flower Show — Judging of Garden Club classes, many other classes on exhibit.

Livestock will be on exhibition all through the week. Time of judging is given in the daily program on this page.

* * *

MONDAY, AUGUST 26TH

Grand Circuit Horse Raees—2:17 Pace for ½ mile track horses, 4th division pace; The trotting Club Stake, 1st Division Trot; The Trotting Club Stake, 2:14 Trot, for ½ mile horses. First event starts at 1:30 P. M. Circus, hippodrome and vaudeville acts between heats.

"The Paths of Freedom", 8:30 P. M. in front of the grandstand.

AGRICULTURAL FEATURES

Cattle—Judging of fat cattle in the Coliseum, 2-5 P. M.; Junior Baby Beef classes in the 4-H Pavilion, 2-5 P. M.

Flower Show—Opening of thirteenth annual exhibition of the Empire State Gladiolus Society; Judging in many special classes in the Horticultural Building.

4-H FEATURES

Dairy Cattle Judging Contest—10:30 A. M. in 4-H Pavilion. Sheep blocking and trimming contest, 7:30 P. M. General Livestock Judging contest.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 27TH

Grand Circuit Horse Raees—2:22 Trot for ½ mile track horses; 2nd Division Pace; The Trotting Club Stake, 2-year olds, $7,000 Noyes trot; 4th Division Trot, The Trotting Club Stake. First event starts at 1:30 P. M. Circus, hippodrome and vaudeville acts between heats.

Horseshoe Pitching Tournament (between Horticultural Building and Grandstand) Sponsored by Farm Bureau and *American Agriculturist*. Preliminaries during afternoon.

State-Wide Spelling Bee—Starting in forenoon, Assembly Hall, Boys and Girls Building.

"The Paths of Freedom", 8:30 P. M., in front of the grandstand.

AGRICULTURAL FEATURES

Sheep—Shropshire, Hampshire, Cotswold, Oxford, Leicester, Lincoln, Rambouillet and Karakul, judging starts in the early forenoon in the Sheep and Swine Building.

Horses—Judging of ponies and other classes starts at 9:00 A. M. in the Coliseum. Team-pulling contest for horses 3,000 pounds and under, 2:00 P. M., in the infield of the racetrack.

Wool—Judging in the Sheep and Swine Building during the morning.

Cattle—Judging in the Coliseum 8:30 A. M. to 12 Noon and 1 to 5 P. M., for Junior Holstein classes; Holstein classes, including heifers 18 months and under 2 years, young herds and junior get-of-sire; Aberdeen-Angus steers and steer groups; Hereford steers and steer groups. Junior Guernsey and Junior Jersey classes, 1 to 5 P. M., in the Coliseum.

Baby Beef Sale— 1 to 5 P. M. in the 4-H Pavilion.

Swine—Judging Chester White and Poland China, Berkshire, in the Sheep and Swine Building starting in the early forenoon.

Grange Singing Contest—2:30 P. M., in the Grange Building.

4-H COMPETITION

Sheep Judging, 8:30 A. M.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28TH

Grand Circuit Horse Raees—2-year old pace, The Geer Stake No. 6, 1st Division Pace; 3rd Division Trot, The Trotting Club Stake; pace event for pacers not faster than 2:06. First event starts at 1:30 P. M. Circus, hippodrome and vaudeville acts between heats.

Horseshoe Pitching Tournament. Round Robin in forenoon; finals in afteroon, to determine State Champion. Sponsored by Farm Bureau and *American Agriculturist*.

State-Wide Spelling Bee finals, Assembly Hall, Boys and Girls Building.

"The Paths of Freedom", 8:30 P. M. in front of the grandstand.

Grange Singing Contest — 2:30 P. M. in Grange Building.

AGRICULTURAL FEATURES

Cattle—Judging in Coliseum, 8:30 A. M. to 12 Noon and 1 to 5 P. M. for Holstein classes, including county and D.H.I.A. herds; Guernsey classes, including heifers 18 months and under 2 years, young herds and junior get-of-sire; Jersey classes, including heifers, 18 months and under 2 years, young herds and junior get-of-sire; Aberdeen-Angus classes, and beef cattle district club classes. Judging of Junior Ayrshire and Junior Brown Swiss Classes.

Horses—Judging of Percherons and others, starts 9:00 A. M., in Coliseum. Team-pulling eontest for horses over 3,000 pounds at 2:00 P. M. in the infield of the racetrack.

Sheep—Oxford, Dorset, Cheviot, Corriedale, Merino and Suffolk, class judging in Sheep and Swine Building, starting in early forenoon.

Swine—Judging to be held in Sheep and Swine Building, starting in the early forenoon, in Hampshire, Duroc-Jersey, Spotted Poland China and New York State barrow classes.

* * *

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29TH

Grand Circuit Horse Raees—3rd Division Pace; The Trotting Club Stake, 3-year old Trot, The Governor's $7,000 Stake; 2nd Division Trot, The Trotting Club Stake.

Horse Show starts 1:00 P. M. in the infield.

"The Paths of Freedom", 8:30 P. M. in front of the grandstand.

Grange Singing Contest 2:00 P. M. in the Grange Building.

AGRICULTURAL FEATURES

Cattle—Judging in the Coliseum, 8:30 A. M. to 12 Noon, and 1 to 5 P. M., in the Guernsey classes, including county and D. H. I. A. herds; Jersey classes, including county and D. H. I. A. herds; Ayrshire classes, including county and D H. I. A. herds; Brown Swiss classes, including county and D. H. I. A. herds; Hereford classes.

Flowers—Judging in many special classes in the Horticultural Building.

* * *

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30TH

Grand Circuit Horse Races—2:22 Pace for ½ mile track horses; 3-year old pace, The Geer's Stake No. 5; 2-year old trot, The Trotting Club Stake. Overnight Event. First event starts at 1:30 P. M. Circus, hippodrome and vaudeville acts between heats.

Horse Show starts 1:00 P. M. in the infield of the race track.

Lucky Teter and his Hell Drivers, 8:30 P. M. in front of the grandstand.

AGRICULTURAL FEATURES

Horses — Judging of Suffolk-Punch, Clydesdale or Shire, and others, starts at 9:00 A. M., in the Coliseum.

F. F. A. FEATURES

Speaking Contest—3:00 P. M., Assembly Room, Boys and Girls Building.

Horse Judging — 9:00 A. M. Draft Horse Building.

Fruit and Farm Produce Judging Contest—Starting in the early forenoon.

Poultry Judging Contest—Starting in the early forenoon.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 31ST

Grand Circuit Horse Raees—3-year old trot, The Trotting Club Stake; The Matrons Stake; Two Overnight Events. First event starts at 1:30 P. M., with circus, hippodrome and vaudeville acts between heats.

Horse Show starts 1:00 P. M., in the infield of the race track.

Lucky Teter and his Hell Drivers, 8:30 P. M. in front of the grandstand.

AGRICULTURAL FEATURES

Horses—Breeding, draft, farm and commercial classes on exhibit in the Draft Horse Building.

Cattle—All classes on exhibit in the Cattle Building.

Sheep—All classes on exhibit in the Sheep and Swine Building.

Swine—All classes on exhibit in the Sheep and Swine Building.

Poultry Show—All classes of poultry, pigeons, rabbits and cavies on exhibit, and Egg Show and Turkey Production Show in the Poultry Building.

Flower Show — Featuring rock gardens, terraces, nooks, etc., in the Horticultural Building.

* * *

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST

A. A. A. Automobile Raees—Time Trials start 12:00 Noon, first of five competitive races start at 2:00 P. M.

Lueky Teter and his Hell Drivers, 8:30 P. M. in front of the grandstand.

Mammoth fireworks display, 9:30 P. M.

* * *

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND

100-Mile National Championship A. A. A. automobile race. Time Trials start at 12:00 Noon, the race at 2:00 P. M.

Lueky Teter and his Hell Drivers, 8:30 P. M., in front of the grandstand.

* * *

AGRICULTURAL FEATURES

Flower Show—Featuring Permanent rock gardens, terraces, nooks, etc., in the Horticultural Building.

Every-Day Features at the Syracuse Fair

WILDLIFE SHOW—A Striking Exhibit, presenting live animals and Game Birds, in picturesque, naturalistic wintry settings in the State Institutions Building.

GRANGE EXHIBITS—Mass Exhibits, prepared by twelve granges, presented in the modernized horticultural building.

FARM BUREAU EXHIBITS—Effective displays, representative of the products of twelve counties, offered in new indirect-lighted, mural-decorated display booths in the Horticultural Building.

COUNTY HOME BUREAU EXHIBITS—Eight county exhibits, featured in the Harriet May Mills Building.

INDIAN VILLAGE—Offering a new attraction, an Indian arboretum, the only one of its kind in the world, also ceremonial dances and many other features.

DAIRY BUILDING—With its extensive display of dairy products, dairy machinery, apparatus and supplies.

THE ARTS EXHIBIT—Home and fine arts display on the Harriet May Mills Building.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM—With a centennial display of rare old-time farm implements and household utensils, presenting many novel features, including a blacksmith shop, a wood-worker, a potter, etc.

MODEL HOME—A five-room, one-story, dwelling, built to sell in the public market for $5,500 and embracing all the latest features in home construction.

THE FARM MACHINERY, HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND PURE FOOD EXHIBITS—Representing an aggregate value of $750,000 and housed in the Farm Machinery Building, the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building and the Pure Food Building, respectively.

MIGHTY MIDWAY—With its many varied rides and shows, featured afternoon and evening by Zacchini, "the Human Cannon Ball", who will be shot out of a mammoth cannon.

Horticultural Building the Newest and Biggest Hit

The newest structure on the grounds, the Horticultural Building, is expected to be one of the biggest hits of the 100th Anniversary New York State Fair, as a result of a vast, modernization project.

Striking display booths, decorated with arresting murals of farm scenes and set off with indirect lighting, have been installed. And in these, sixty-four organizations, including granges, farm bureaus and garden clubs, will present their exhibits.

Wide-spread changes in the method of showing flowers will also feature the building. Containers will be hidden from view, and thus the beauty of the show will be enhanced greatly by the uniformity of the displays of blooms and stems only.

As in the past, a feature will be the $50,000 gladiolus show, staged by the Empire State Gladiolus Society. A new departure will be a miniature forest, backed by high murals and presenting four different types of woodlands. A naturalistic treatment, including rushing streams and waterfalls, will be an outstanding feature of these forests.

Historical Pageant

"The Paths of Freedom," a mammoth historical pageant-spectacle, with a cast of 1900, which will depict the stirring history of New York State from the time of the arrival of the first white man to the present day, will be the outstanding attraction of the 100th Anniversary New York State Fair.

The huge production is to have its premiere in front of the grandstand on the fair's opening night, Sunday, August 25th, and will continue each night through Thursday, August 29th.

It will be presented on a stage 600 feet in length, which will span almost the entire length of the grandstand. Infinite care has been exercised to make it historically accurate. Research, extending over several months, preceded the start of casting. Made up of amateurs, the cast has been in rehearsal under professional direction for more than six weeks.

Included among the many features will be ballet numbers, a chorus of 200 voices and the use of many special properties, including yokes of oxen, covered wagons, old-time carriages, etc.

The spectacle will portray the life of early Indians; early explorers in quest of a water route to Cathay; noted discoverers and colonizers, including

Champlain and Henry Hudson; the Dutch colonization of the Hudson River; the inauguration of the potent Walloon system, and the coming of missionary workers into every wilderness section of the state.

Also the inception of British control of the state, featuring major battles of New York, such as Ticonderoga, Saratoga, Crown Point, Fort Stanwix, Oriskany, Herkimer and Stony Point; the beginning of democracy and the ratification of the United States Constitution; the opening of the Erie Canal and scenes depicting the growth of agriculture, industry and education.

Striking sound effects will accentuate the spirit of the spectacle. Fireworks will contribute not only to the sound effects but also to the color of the battle scenes.

A. A. Advertisers Exhibiting At State Fair

The largest display of farm machinery and implements in its history will mark the 100th Anniversary New York State Fair. All available indoor space has been filled, and many exhibitors will have to show in the open or under tents.

Included among the farm machinery and equipment to be exhibited are tractors of all sizes and power, dairy equipment, barn equipment, poultry equipment, including battery brooders, starting and growing brooders, plows, harrows, cultivators, roughage mills, milk coolers and milking machines, ensilage cutters, reapers and complete combines in several sizes, corn pickers, huskers, shredders, spreaders, mowers, a complete line of garden tractors of both single and two cylinder models in walking and riding types, electric fence, hay balers, hammer mills, mulchers, potato machinery, grain threshers, corn shellers, and equipment for maple sugar production.

The Home Made Farm Equipment Show will be held in the Farm Machinery Building Court. Trucks and snow plows, will also be displayed in the Court.

The following list of exhibitors of farm machinery at the New York State Fair are advertisers in *American Agriculturist*. When you visit the fair drop around to see the newest in farm equipment and remember that only reliable advertisements are accepted by *American Agriculturist*:

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Inc.
Syracuse, N. Y.
J. I. Case Company
Syracuse, N. Y.
Cleveland Tractor Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.
John Deere Plow Co. of Syracuse, Inc.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Dellinger Mfg. Co.,
Lancaster, Pa.
Eureka Mower Co.,
Utica, N. Y.
C. H. Grimm Company
Rutland, Vermont.
International Harvester Co.,
Syracuse, N. Y.
James Manufacturing Co.,
Elmira, N. Y.
LeRoy Plow Company
LeRoy, N. Y.
The Letz Manufacturing Co.,
Crown Point, Indiana.
Louden Machinery Co.,
Albany, N. Y.
The Massey-Harris Co., Inc.
Batavia, N. Y.
New Ideal, Inc.,
Syracuse, N. Y.
Oliver Farm Equipment Sales Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.
Papec Machine Company,
Shortsville, N. Y.
Reilly and McGrevy,
Ford Tractor,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. B. Sedberry, Inc.,
Utica, N. Y.
Shaw Manufacturing Co.,
Galesburg, Kansas.
Standard Engine Co. of N. Y., Inc.
New York, N. Y.
The Surge Milking Machine Co.,
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tudor and Jones,
Weedsport, N. Y.

Exhibits of advertisers in the Manufacturer's Building:

Kalamazoo Stove and Furnace Co.,
Utica, N. Y.
New York Telephone Company.
Socony Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.
Utica Mutual Insurance Co.,
Utica, N. Y.
Colonial Beacon Oil Co.
Plymouth and Dodge Cars,
Forsythe and Gale,
Syracuse, N. Y.

In the Pure Foods Building are exhibits of these advertisers:

The Borden Company.
Central New York Power Corp.,
Syracuse, N. Y.
Dairymen's League Coop. Assoc.
The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
N. Y. S. Guernsey Breeders' Coop., Inc.
Syracuse, N. Y.

Home-Made Equipment Contest

For the third year, an exhibit of home-made farm equipment will be a part of the New York state fair at Syracuse, under the supervision of James S. Morse of Levanna, New York. Numerous prizes are available in various classes.

Any and all kinds of home-made equipment, for farm or home, may be shown; any device which contributes to labor-saving or safety is encouraged, but patented articles are not eligible.

Special prizes are offered for the best safety device, the best self-feeder for calves on pasture, for the greatest originality in invention, for the best household appliance, and others. Competition is open only to New York state residents.

Home Bureaus Exhibit at State Fair

Considering efficient homes and united families the first line of defense for national effectiveness, Home Bureau women throughout New York State will demonstrate in eight exhibits in the Harriet May Mills Building at the State Fair, how a family's wise planning can lead to happier and more successful households.

The exhibits, sponsored by the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, will show how to plan meals that build health, rooms that develop individual interests and stimulate family unity, sewing that produces smartness, modern-lined furniture from old pieces, refinished woods in old furniture, facilities and methods for cleaning rugs and upholstery fabrics, braided rugs that add charm and warmth to rooms.

The counties demonstrating, selected to exhibit by a joint committee representing the home demonstration agents in this state, the Home Bureau Federation, and the State College of Home Economics, because of outstandingly good work in these particular projects, are Erie, Genesee, Jefferson, Lewis, Onondaga, Steuben, Tompkins and Wayne.

The New York State Fair — August 25th-September 2nd.



Dry Your Wheat Before You Store It

WHEAT GROWERS using a combine this year are having a real problem. The grain contains so much moisture that dealers are docking it heavily or refusing to take it at all, and if held on the farm it must be handled carefully or it will spoil.

This problem of high moisture in wheat can be and should be handled on the farm, and there is no reason why farmers should sell it to dealers at a discount. Here's how:



Wheat cut by a combine this year must be dried before being sold or put in the bin. The best way to dry it is to pile the sacks as illustrated in this picture.

1. Don't condemn the combine. Many of these smaller practical machines have come into the Northeast in recent years, and they are great labor savers. This year the particular moisture problem is worse than usual. Most years it probably doesn't bother much. Newly combined and threshed grain usually runs about 14% moisture. This year much of it will average 18%. Grain with that amount of moisture cannot be safely stored without extra care.

2. The first thing to do is to beware of the danger. Grain will heat not only from the combine but it probably is well to be sure that grain harvested in other ways can be safely stored.

3. Don't harvest the grain until it is dead ripe.

4. If cut with a binder, dry out thoroughly in the shock and sweat it well in mow or stack before threshing.

5. Don't dump grain immediately in the bins. Instead, stack the bags up in rows with at least 6 inches between the rows on barn floors, and leave the doors on both sides open so as to get a current of air through.

Grain so handled showed a moisture content of 18% when first stacked in bags; but in four days it had lost 3%, and at the end of a week it was down to 14% and then safe either to store or to ship.

Professor Bussell of the New York State College of Agriculture also suggests that the lower the grain is cut the more green stuff will be picked up, resulting in a higher moisture content. Running the threshed or combined grain through a cleaning mill before storing will also take out some green stuff and reduce moisture content.

Oats, being a much lighter grain, are not so apt to heat after threshing or combining.

This situation did not become evident until too late to give you these facts in the last issue. There is still time, however, for many of you to use them and save money.

A Show Window for Agriculture

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Conservation and the New York College of Forestry. It is expected to surpass by far the wildlife show which attracted 159,000 people last year.

The State Fairgrounds will be more appealing than ever before. The entire interior of the huge Horticultural Building has been changed. Modern, indirect-lighted, mural-decorated booths will be used to display the striking exhibits of the granges, farm bureaus, garden clubs and other organizations in a way that is expected to make this building one of the biggest attractions of the Fair.

The Fairgrounds never were more inviting than they will be for the Centennial. Five miles of curbstones have been installed, hundreds of drains and catch-basins have been set, and all the streets have either been repaved or reconditioned, giving the grounds the neatest appearance in years. The weather has dealt kindly to the grass and its lush greenness will be accentuated by a myriad of blooms from the 285,000 bulbs and plants set early this spring.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

DESPITE the obvious window dressing which is being used in many quarters to cover up lack of real progress with this country's defense program, the effects of what is under way can already be felt.

Farm Labor Shortage

Farm labor is becoming scarce. This labor shortage is caused, not so much by the disappearance of farm hands from the picture, as by the fact that sons and daughters and other relatives of farm families are getting jobs and are no longer around to help with the work on the farm and in the farmhouse.

I am so sure that the labor situation in the country will become acute within the next year that I am personally rearranging all my farm plans so that I won't be caught by it.

Transportation Shortage

The next pinch which I feel quite certain farm people will feel as the defense program gets under way will come in the field of transportation. We have been living for years in a fool's paradise so far as transportation is concerned. Railroads have had a light business; trucks, buses, and passenger cars have been ours on demand, usually at prices which have slowly bankrupted the operators.

I can see all of this changing very rapidly. As farmers in the Northeast, we had better look ahead, in my opinion, and plan how we can cut down on our use of transportation when it becomes necessary to do so and hedge ourselves against the increased costs which I am sure we will be paying for before very long.

Capital Shortage

Possibly not within the next year, but I feel reasonably sure within the next three, we shall see a shortage of capital *and interest rates will rise.* Even if this doesn't happen, present interest rates are so favorable that it appears to be just ordinary good business to fix them for as far ahead as possible.

* * *

Pre-Milking

Although we always like to sell the dairy heifers we raise just before they freshen, we occasionally get caught with one or more which do not sell before they drop their calves.

Since around twenty grade and purebred Guernsey heifers each year constitute one of our important sources of income and since a fat heifer always sells better than a thin one, most of our Guernsey heifers put up tremendous udders before they freshen. Last year, we started pre-milking out some of these heifers and although we were not consistent in the practice, I think that we have all come to the conclusion that it pays.

I am sure that there is no sense in putting a two-year-old heifer through two or three weeks of torture with a hot, swollen udder right on top of the strain of freshening.

The boys aren't going to like to do it, but we shall pre-milk this fall's crop of a dozen or so heifers if we keep them until they drop their calves.

* * *

Down Mexico Way

By H. E. BABCOCK, JR.

August 2, 1940.

This morning we were all able to breathe a sigh of relief since the irrigators finished watering the cotton last night. Some of the cotton suffered before the water got to it, which will cause the dropping of a few bolls. The crops dry out so rapidly once the low humidity winds start blowing that it is absolutely nerve-racking. With no rain in sight, we must wait for the water which seems entirely too slow. To add insult to injury, Mother Nature provided Roswell—five miles away — with an inch of rain.

Yesterday we took the county agent for a tour of our cotton fields to check up on our bug population. All in all, the results of the sweepings showed that we had an allowable infestation. It was satisfying to find that, in contrast to those who have been dusting every ten days, our single dusting has kept our infestation low. From now on we will keep a close check to see whether another dusting will be necessary.

The cotton which was planted first is now showing between eight and ten well formed balls to the stalk. If our management is satisfactory from now on, this indicates a yield of a bale to the acre. The whole success of the crop lies almost entirely on our careful checking and studying of the crop. A failure can hardly be blamed on the weather, since we control the rainfall through irrigation. Infestations of disease, worms, or insects are about the only other factors which may affect the yield, and it is up to us to recognize these dangers in time to apply controls.

The first fifty acres of third cutting alfalfa will be cleaned up by tomorrow night. So far, it shows every indication of beating the second cutting yield by three or four tons. If this is true for the whole third cutting, we are going to be hard put to find room for it. Our yields have been so much higher than expected this year, resulting in a pile-up which would have been offset, if expected, by selling the first cutting. First cutting was worth eight dollars in the field, but recent rains have dropped the price to seven. The hay market in this section is regulated by range conditions, as much as anything. During drought periods, ranchers buy large quantities of good quality hay for supplemental feeding. With the ample range which this year's rain has provided, the only market is a local alfalfa meal mill. At the present time it is cleaning up by making seven-dollar hay into thirty-dollar meal.

Due to the necessity of watering our cotton first, we have been forced to neglect irrigating our piece of maize which was planted late. The drought-resistant qualities of this wheatland maize continue to astound us daily. Each afternoon we expect to see it begin to brown and dry up completely. Instead, it continues to grow. Fortunately, we have been able to start watering it this morning, which will give it the necessary push to go ahead and make grain. It is sowed in twenty-inch rows, and had two harrowings when three inches high as cultivation. If we do not use this field for silage we will expect a yield of around one hundred bushels of grain to the acre.





Our power unit at Larchmont Farm consists now of four sorrel mules. They have completely won our hearts. They are strong, hardy, spirited, and believe it or not, equipped with a sense of humor. On this page we have grouped them into some poker hands—Above, three jacks; RIGHT, two jacks and a queen;—Below, four jacks with a queen high.





Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

All That's Smooth Is Not Silk

"I have just had a proposition from Dr. Ludwig Harpootlian of 607 86th Street, Brooklyn, New York, which was concerned with growing mulberry trees and silk production. I would appreciate any information you may have."

At one time, we are informed, Mr. Harpootlian was connected with the firm known as Silk Worm Industry, Inc. of 1270 Sixth Avenue, New York City, which was concerned with growing mulberry trees and silk production. In this connection it was interesting to read the recommendation of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. They report that silk culture has been tried out at various times since Colonial times but no one has had any lasting financial success. It appears that silk worms and mulberry trees can be grown in this country but at a cost so far above that of Japan and China that it is not profitable. Previous to 1908 the Department of Agriculture made some appropriations but were discontinued after an investigation of the subject. Since that time other factors have entered the situation, namely the development of synthetic fibres closely resembling silk. We do not like to predict too far ahead but it is our opinion that no one now living will ever see a prosperous silk industry in this country.

* * *

Sold!

"A lady called at my home the other morning with what she called 'Stocking Medicine', telling me that our Pastor's wife was in favor of the deal and that she sent her to me — this was not quite true as the Pastor's wife was not in favor of it, although she did send the agent over to me as I am President of the Ladies Aid Society. I supposed this was 'okayed' and sent the woman to the treasurer of the Ladies Aid, saying we would take it and gave the agent $12.00. She did not sign the receipt.

"I took the 'medicine' to the meeting and it was voted to return the goods and get our money back. I wrote to the address on the envelopes and the letter was returned marked 'no such address in the directory.'

"I think this woman should be advertised so that other churches will not get beat as we have. The address on the envelope of Stocking Medicine is 'Silk Service, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.' It also says 'sold under money-back guarantee — agents wanted.'"

* * *

Line Fences

In recent months more than the usual number of letters to the Service Bureau have involved differences of opinion about line fences. The law in New York State is rather definite and covers the following points:

Adjoining farm owners are expected to build and maintain half the line fence between the two farms. If the neighbor's stock gets through that part of the fence that you are supposed to maintain, you have no claim for damages against him; but if the stock gets through his part of the fence, you do have such a claim.

Where a neighbor refuses or neglects to build or repair his fence, you can get in touch with your Board of Fence Viewers made up of your Town Assessors, ask them to look over the situation and serve notice on your neighbor in writing to put his line fence in shape. If he still refuses to do this, the law states that you can build or repair the fence and that the cost of it is legally collectable from him.

One difficulty not covered by the law occurs in the case of the neighbor who not only refuses to build or repair the fence, but who has no assets which are not tied up — a situation which makes it a little difficult to collect the cost in case you do the work.

* * *

Promises

About a year ago I answered an advertisement in reference to a correspondence course. A short time later a representative called on me and misinformed me about the course. He promised me a lot of things that would happen if I took the course, and told me that I could complete the lessons easily. So I gave him $50 down, and promised to pay $10 per month until $224.50 was paid.

When the course came, I couldn't understand it or complete hardly any lessons. I decided to stop paying and drop the course. About that time I had secured employment with an insurance company. The company offering the course found that out and decided to sue me for the balance of the money. As it was, I hired a lawyer, and he was able to settle with them for $32.50, charging me $7.50 for his services. It cost me $90 in all for just a few lessons that I couldn't work out.

I hope that more young people will read about this and that it may prevent some of them from getting caught like I did.—*P. N. R., Vermont.*

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This particular school puts out a good course. Young people who are considering correspondence courses can learn two lessons from this experience. First, read the agreement and discount all over-optimistic statements by agents. Second, be sure that you have the previous training to make it possible for you to understand the lessons and profit from them. To this I might add that no correspondence school, so far as we have been able to learn, ever guarantees anyone a position.)

* * *

The Cow Came Back

A subscriber sold two cows to a dealer, giving the dealer the privilege of making any test by a veterinarian; but with the distinct understanding that once they left the barn, they were the property of the dealer. Some time later, the dealer objected to one of the cows, and was told that he could pick out another one and that the subscriber would state a difference in price which the dealer would have to pay. The dealer made a choice, but objected to the amount the subscriber wanted.

Later the dealer, in the absence of the subscriber, returned the cow, and through an attorney is attempting to collect the money paid for her.

We have advised the subscriber to defend this action, and trust he will be successful. Where the situation has been reversed and subscribers have bought from dealers cows which have not been satisfactory, but where there was no guarantee, we have been notably unsuccessful in getting any settlement from the dealer. The situation ought to work both ways.

"I am very anxious to locate my uncle, Joseph Matatis. He is 57 years old, partially bald, about 5 feet 7 inches tall and weighs 160 pounds. He has brown hair. He is a Lithuanian but speaks English quite well. I last saw him about ten months ago. He had a broken leg and was admitted to St. Mary's Hospital in Amsterdam and stayed for three months. When he left he gave no information as to where he was going."—*Miss Veronica Kreuczunas, R.D. 1, Amsterdam, N. Y.*

If a subscriber has any clue that will help locate Mr. Matatis, we would be glad to have it.

It was a foggy night -- Mr. Cook's auto went off the road, striking a concrete culvert. He was fatally injured.



CLIFFORD J. COOK, *Deceased.*
Friendship, New York.

H. E. Mapes, Attorney at Friendship, writes:

"To the administrators of Clifford J. Cook's estate you sent draft for $1,000.00 payable under deceased's policy.

"The administrators and I commend the prompt and efficient service you have rendered in the payment of the death benefits provided under the policy."

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Samuel Halpern, Montela, N. Y. — Knocked down by auto—lacerated scalp, inj. knee	$ 32.86	Evelyn Mayhew, Plymouth, N. H. — Auto collision—cut nose and inj. leg	4.28
Julia Harrop, Dundee, N. Y. — Auto skidded—bruises and inj. knee	20.00	Robert H. Seamans, R. I, Newport, N. H. — Truck collision—cut forehead	25.00
Edna Garrett, Holland Patent, N. Y. — Auto overturned—general bruises	40.00	Jas. A. Carney, 17 North St., Augusta, Me. — Auto accident—frac. arm, ribs, inj. knee	*50.00
Ranson Thilk, Niagara Falls, N. Y. — Auto collision—inj. right elbow	20.00	Mrs. Josephine Haskell, R. 2, Norway, Me. — Auto crashed building—conc. brain	10.00
Rev. Frank Voorhees, Miller Place, N. Y. — Auto collision—frac. ribs	*10.00	Wm. T. Newcomb, 8 Main St., Norway, Me. — Wagon-auto collision—frac. knee	*15.00
Paul R. Maybee, Rochester, N. Y. — Auto accident—injuries	40.00	Reuben Overlock, R. 3, Bangor, Me. — Auto accident—burned arm and hand	20.00
William Prahl, Cicero, N. Y. — Auto accident—concussion, bruised back	40.00	Mrs. Elsie V. Wood, E. Baldwin, Me. — Auto accident—strained back	30.00
E. A. Dennison, Adams Center, N. Y. — Auto overturned—frac. clavicle	130.00	Mrs. Margaret H. Wiggins, Kezar Falls, Me. — Auto accident—cut scalp & frac. pelvis	130.00
Ethel M. Mittelstadt, R. 2, Gasport, N. Y. — Auto collision—sprained knee and leg	65.71	Ervin A. Towle, R. 2, Limerick, Me. — Auto accident—inj. neck, shoulder, arm	57.14
Madaline Hubbard, R. I, Pennellville, N. Y. — Auto collision—fractured skull	100.00	Melvin E. Ireland, R. I, Albion, Me. — Auto accident—frac. nose, cut lips	10.00
Rudolph A. Hillman, R. I, Lockport, N. Y. — Auto collision—frac. wrist, cut knees	85.71	Mary P. Burr, Worthington, Mass. — Auto hit tree—contusions and cuts	30.00
Arthur P. Knack, Callicoon, N. Y. — Pinned between trucks—frac. clavicle	20.00	Deane M. Davis, Shelburne Falls, Mass. — Auto collision—cont. shoulder	21.43
Mrs. Mary Campbell, R. I, Earlville, N. Y. — Auto collision—contusions & abrasions	20.00	Frank W. Carpenter, Newbury, Vt. — Truck accident—cut knee cap	40.00
Willington Pugh, West Edmeston, N. Y. — Truck hit by train—inj. face, wrist, hand	30.00	James H. Gayette, Shoreham, Vt. — Auto collision—frac. clavicle	*65.00
Raymond E. Newton, Fort Jackson, N. Y. — Auto collision—laceration forearm	10.00	Douglas Edward, R. I, Jeffersonville, Vt. — Auto accident—cut forehead, body bruises	10.00
Mrs. Alvin L. Kraken, Watertown, N. Y. — Auto collision—inj. knees	50.00	Margaret Smith, R. I, Newport Center, Vt. — Auto overturned—cut knee	21.43
Leonard Dwyer, R. I, Fabius, N. Y. — Wagon accident—injuries	15.00	Romeo Quesnel, Orwell, Vt. — Auto struck tree—injuries	77.14
Louise Baratier, R. I, Parish, N. Y. — Auto collision—sprained back	20.00	Clayton E. Leno, R. 4, Brandon, Vt. — Truck accident—injuries	30.00
Donald J. Ryan, Ellenburg Center, N. Y. — Sled accident—inj. knee	57.14	Charles A. O'Neil, 36 Gates St., White River Jct., Vt. — Auto accident—sprained wrist & shoulder	7.14
Richard Bender, Orchard Park, N. Y. — Auto collision—cut tongue, lip and chin	10.00	Georgina I. Dary, Brattleboro, Vt. — Auto collision—frac. tibia & ulna, contusions	130.00
Frederick Langhorst, Lake Huntington, N.Y. — Auto accident—cuts and shock	20.00	Ruby C. Sumner, West Fairlee, Vt. — Auto collision—lacerated scalp	5.71
Grace J. Woodhull, Fulton, N. Y. — Auto collision—contused muscles arm	40.00	Harvey G. Sumner, West Fairlee, Vt. — Auto collision—sprained ankle	5.71
Randall Becker, Middleburg, N. Y. — Auto struck tree—inj. leg and cut body	20.00	Helen Smith, Newport Center, Vt. — Auto accident—bruised knees	58.57
Frances E. Countryman, Massena, N. Y. — Auto accident—inj. chest, frac. rib	25.71	Leola Standish, R. 3, Colchester, Conn. — Auto collision—contused and cut body	65.00
Stanley Babinski, East Hampton, N. Y. — Auto collision—cut forehead	10.00	Nancy Kulynyck, Hebron, Conn. — Auto struck tree—concussion brain	20.00
Irving Jones, R. 2, Canajoharie, N. Y. — Auto collision—cut eye, cont. cheek	14.28	Frank E. Tighe, R. I, Woodstown, N. J. — Truck struck by car—injuries	15.00
William J. Letties, R. 7, Fort Plain, N. Y. — Auto collision—cut scalp, frac. rib	17.14	Mrs. Minnie VanNess, Newton, N. J. — Auto collision—cont. wrist	*5.00
John Terrance, Est., Hogansburg, N. Y. — Struck by auto—mortuary	500.00	Mrs. Olive Robinson, Oak Park, Ill. — Auto accident—injuries	130.00
Blanche M. Brooks, R. 2, Plymouth, N. H. — Auto collided with train—frac. clavicle, ribs	*60.71	Edward F. Reeder, R. 5, Frederick, Me. — Auto accident—frac. clavicle, inj. eye	60.00
Freeman G. Marshall, Colebrook, N. H. — Auto struck by another car—inj. shoulder, head	60.00	Clinton Wootlen, R. 2, Millsboro, Del. — Auto collision—shock, internal injury	130.00
Mrs. Nellie Kaskonas, R. 4, Manchester, N. H. — Auto collision—strained back	130.00		
Margaret M. Hixon, Beebe River, N. H. — Auto collision—sprained wrist	15.71		

* Over-age.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

An Open Letter to . . NORTHEASTERN Apple Growers

DEAR FRIENDS:

FOR YEARS I have been worried about the apple-growing business here in the Northeast. I used to own a farm on the edge of an apple belt, with a small orchard on it. When I had a good crop I usually got a good price. But now, as you know all too well, whether the crop is good or bad the price is almost always at ruinously low levels.

For years, apple growing was a profitable business. There were off years, of course, but on the whole good growers paid for their farms, made a good living for their families, and sent their kids to college. I don't need to tell you that you are not doing any of those things now. Since 1900 the per capita consumption of apples has gone down from 90 lbs. to 27 lbs. in 1935. Add to that the almost total loss of the export business since the war started and it is not hard to see why apple growers have been up against it in recent years.

But I am not discouraged as to the future for northeastern apples, because I know that there are things that can be done that will put this splendid fruit back into its place in the sun. That's the reason for this letter.

In the first place, you growers here in this Northeast country of ours start with two advantages—you are growing the finest apples in the world, and you are nearest to our biggest and best markets. But to a great extent you have lost these markets, and some of you have lost your shirts. Speaking very frankly, the answer is that you have been asleep at the switch. You have continued to improve your production methods so that the quality of your apples is even better than it used to be, but so far as marketing is concerned, you have permitted your competitors to steal your markets right out from under your noses.

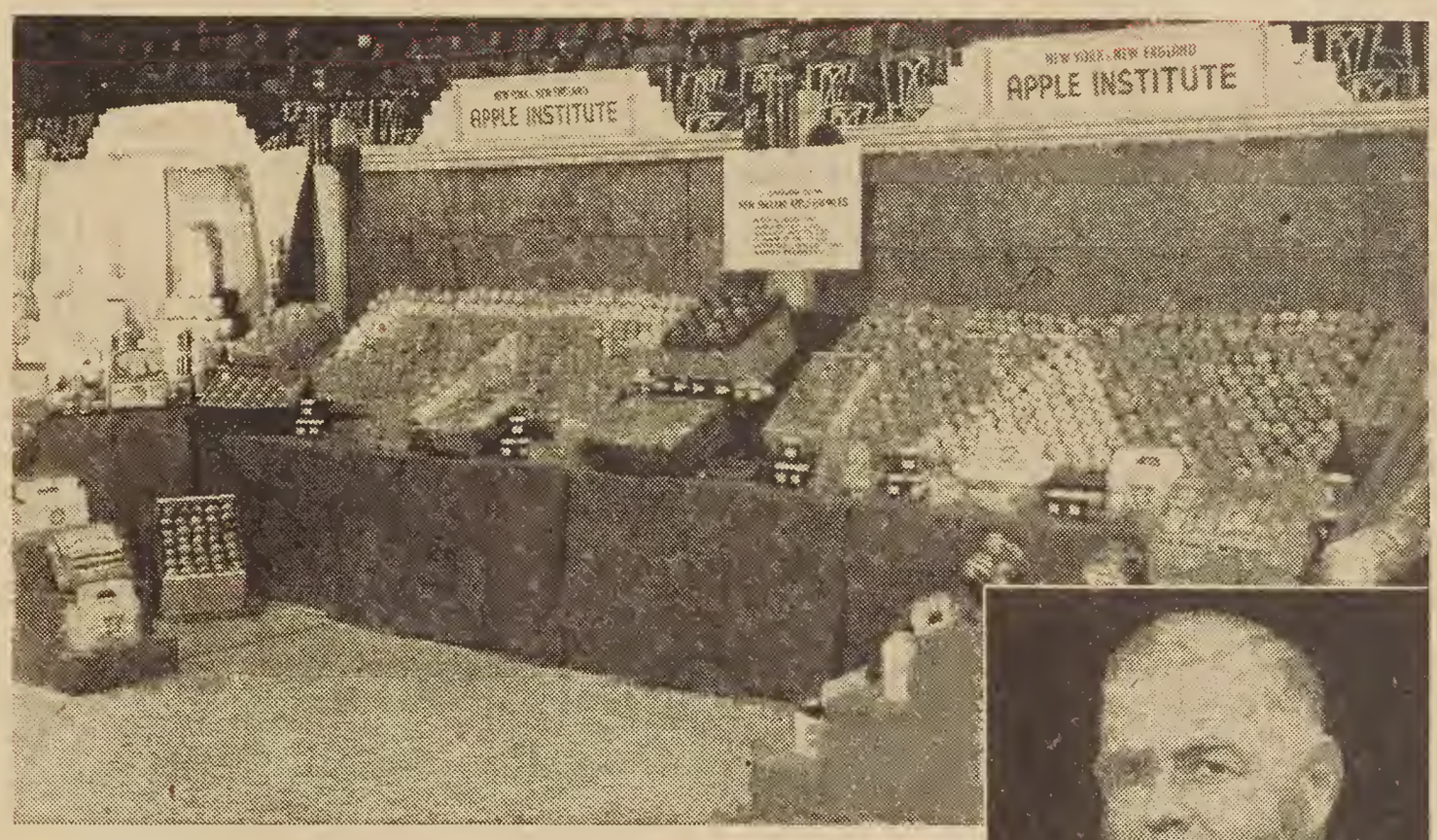
Way back in 1922 when I went to *American Agriculturist* as its editor—our offices were then in New York City—I used to go out and try to buy eastern apples. Could I find one? Not on your life! People in the trade down there with whom I talked said eastern apples were all packed in barrels. When I tried to talk to some of you growers about a more attractive package for apples, you pooh-poohed the idea. You'd always packed them in barrels, and by the Great Horn Spoon you were always going to!

Well, you finally got out of that notion, but not until the other fellow had mostly got the markets away from you.

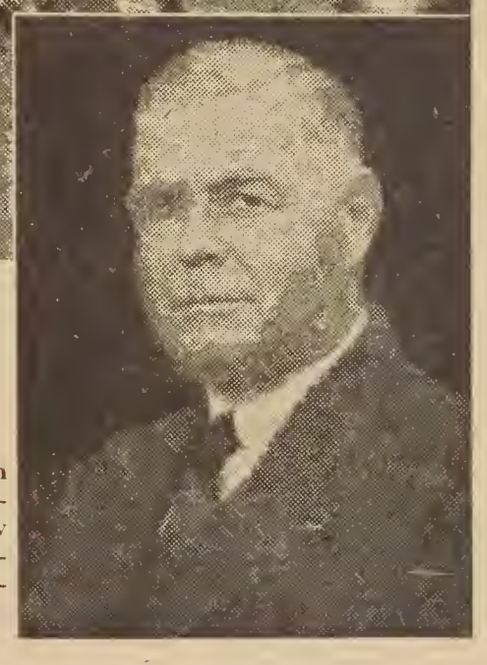
Back in 1900, when I was a boy on a poor hill dairy farm, an orange was a rare treat. Maybe we saw one or a part of one at Christmas, but that was about all. Now they are more common on the consumer's table than apples. Why? Because the citrus growers have for more than a generation now been alive to the necessity of advertising and marketing, and they have spent millions of dollars to tell the consumer about what a wonderful thing an orange is. Now, as a matter of fact, you cannot eat an orange or a grapefruit without getting all messed up or shooting your neighbor in the eye with the juice. Citrus fruits are tasty, of course, but they contain no more health-giving properties than a good apple. But try to tell the ordinary consumer that and see how far you get. Why? Because for years he has been told about how necessary citrus fruit is for health.

Annually Sunmaid Raisins of California growers spend $150,000 to popularize California raisins. The California Walnut Association spends $250,000 a year; the California Prune and Apricot Association $125,000; Florida Citrus Growers spend 1 cent a box on oranges, 3 cents on grapefruit, and 5 cents on tangerines, making a total of $110,000 annually, to sell citrus. Cranberry growers of Massachusetts and New Jersey, through the American Cranberry Exchange, spend $170,000 annually for advertising. To advertise Idaho potatoes, growers pay 1 cent per hundredweight to raise $55,000 annually. In Maine, potato farmers pay 1 cent a barrel to raise an annual fund for advertising of $200,000.

Even apple growers in other sections have been more alive to the marketing problem than you folks have been. (*Continued on Page* 16)



Displays like this increase consumption of apples. This one was put up by the Institute at the New England Foods Exposition at Boston last fall.



(Right) John Chandler, president of the New York, New England Apple Institute.

CANNED CORN FOR COWS — SEE PAGE 3.



Mr. Jason Sawyer of E. Jaffrey, N. H., has been running a little experimcnt this summer. He has one litter of Hampshires, one litter of Chester Whites and one litter which is a cross of thc two breeds. The market in recent years seems to want more of the bacon type of hog and up to date Mr. Sawyer thinks the pure bred Hampshires are ahead.

Pigs As a Sideline in New Hampshire

JASON SAWYER of East Jaffrey, New Hampshire, is in the pig business in a small way. There are 630 acres on his farm but some of it, he says, is useful chiefly to hold the rest of the farm together. He keeps about 60 head of cattle with around 30 that are being milked and in addition he has 5 brood sows.

"Do you want to hear how I got started in the pig business?" he asked. My answer was, "Yes."

"My father used to keep pigs," he said, "and I got pretty sick of looking after them and feeding them about dark after the other chores were done. But a few years ago a man wanted to pay me for some work in shotes and I took them. They were supposed to be barrows but it was after dark when they were picked out and on that fact hangs the story. I brought them home and put them down in the basement of the barn and did not see them for some time because the hired man took care of them. One day he said to me that I had better move that sow because she was about due to have pigs. I said, 'Man, you must be crazy. I have no sows.' He stuck to his story and on investigating I found that instead of 3 barrows I had a sow, a barrow and a boar. That is how I got started in the pig business."

Mr. Sawyer finds that he can get a good supply of skimmed milk in the summer at practically no cost and also during the summer months he gets garbage for the pigs from summer hotels.

"I am going to revise my management a little," says Mr. Sawyer. "I plan to have the pigs born in February and March. During the summer I can get plenty of skimmed milk and garbage and I am going to grow some corn for the pigs to 'hog down' in October. They will be on feed in the barn in the winter and I am going to market them in January or February."

Treat Seed Wheat This Fall

Winter wheat in New York this year is badly infested with "bunt" usually spoken of as stinking smut. The most effective way to control this for another year is to treat every bushel of wheat you sow this fall with one-half ounce of Ceresan. No one has ever counted the number of spores in a head of wheat affected with this disease but one man guesses that it must be at least a billion, which is plenty to infest every wheat plant on the farm.

There are two reasons why this seed treatment should not be neglected. The disease itself will cause a decrease of anywheres from 5 to 90% of your crop and what may be even more important no miller will, if he knows it, buy wheat that has much stinking smut in it. Some men learned that expensive lesson this summer.

There is another kind of smut commonly called loose smut which is not so susceptible to treatment. The variety of wheat known as Yorkwin which is very common in Western New York is not very susceptible to this disease, neither is another variety known as Junior 6.

Winter wheat will be going into the ground very shortly. Don't take chances. Treat your seed. It doesn't cost much and will insure you against heavy losses.

A Flower for the Farm Wife

By JAMES ALDREDGE

THE FARM wife who loves flowers cannot go wrong when she devotes a part of her hard-earned savings to peonies. No other hardy flower thrives so easily year after year. The plants continue to survive the most severe winters and form bigger and bigger beauty spots in the yard or garden.

Do not confuse the homely peonies of grandmother's day with the more recent exquisitely-colored, sweet-smelling varieties. As a considerable time has passed since most of these were originated and they are now widely distributed, many can be bought for less than a dollar.

Growing peonies does not require any work to speak of, outside of the planting. The latter should be done in the fall, from early September until the end of October. A place in the sun is best, and good rich soil is naturally preferred. Some experienced growers do not recommend the use of manure for soil fertilization, but if it has to be used, it should only be of the well-rotted kind, and care should be taken that none of it touches the roots. A good substitute fertilizer is a mixture of bone meal and wood ashes.

Peony plants have small, fleshy roots with pink and white buds or "eyes" at the top. In holes that are 3½ feet apart and 2½ feet in diameter, the latter should be planted, in the best soil obtainable, so that the "eyes" are about 2 inches below the surface level. Before planting, it is a good thing to loosen the soil well under the root and all around, so the shoots can easily spread outward and downward.

For the first winter a light covering of dry leaves, etc., should be used, but it will not be necessary in later years. Roots sold by a nursery are necessarily small and may not have more than two or three blossoms the first year after planting. But do not be impatient. In a few years your plants will be so large and so covered with blooms that they can be divided into smaller roots.

Before telling how this should be done, it might be well to advise the farm wife who cuts a bouquet for the house, to remember to leave at least two leaf shoots on each stem and not to cut lower than that. After the blooming season is past, the leaf stalks of the peony should not be cut down 'till they turn brown in the fall.

In dividing peony roots, a long-bladed spade can be used to dig deeply all around the plant. Then, by gentle prying, the root can be brought out of the ground. The collected earth should be gently shaken off, and then, with a knife, the root can carefully be cut up into divisions, leaving from three to five buds and a good strong root growth to each part. These parts will all make new peonies and have to be planted in the way described at the beginning. Ordinarily, roots can best be divided after a growth of from four to seven years. After a dozen years, the growth becomes so enmeshed that separation is far more difficult.

Choosing varieties depends, of course, on individual taste in colors, and it is surprising how this varies. Some people may not care for red varieties, but others will prefer them to whites and pinks. Where there are hundreds to choose from, perhaps it would be best to list only a few of the finer, inexpensive peonies under the separate headings of white, pink and red:

WHITE: *Festiva Maxima,* white flecked with red, a sturdy grower and one of the finest of all peonies; *Duchesse de Nemours,* fragrant; *Marie Lemoine,* a late white with lemon tints; *Mme. de Verneville,* another fragrant variety; *Couronne d'Hour,* showing yellow stamens; *Mme. d'Hour,* a favorite white.

PINK: *Marguerite Gerard,* a low-growing exquisite shade; *Umbellata Rossea,* an early vigorous variety with a straw-colored center; *M. Jules Elie,* a large chrysanthemum-shaped lilac pink; *Octavie Demay,* a lovely blush; *Triomphe de Lille,* a deeper shade; *Mme. Calot,* another delicate pink.

RED: *Delachei, Felix Crousse, Augustin d'Hour, Mme. Bucquet, Pierre Dessert.*

A Few Onions in the Connecticut River Valley



Grading and bagging onions on the farm of Charles Clark of Sunderland, Massachusetts. Mr. Clark grows 30 acres of onions, 30 of tobacco and 110 of potatoes. He has storage room for 100 cars of produce. Such an acreage of intensive crops is a real farm business but it represents only part of Mr. Clark's interests. He grows 300 acres of onions under irrigation in the state of Texas and also grows certified seed potatoes in the state of Maine.

Onions in the Connecticut Valley are handled somewhat differently than they are in New York State. They are pulled and after they have dried for some time the tops are cut off in the field. They are then sacked and hauled by truck to a grader like the one shown in the picture. The grader is rocked from side to side by hand, allowing loose leaves and small onions to fall to the ground. The onions are then put in net bags and hauled to storage.



Good Annual Hay Crop

Mr. E. J. Montague and his small son standing in a field of Hungarian millet and Manchu soy beans. The crop was put in June 18 and the picture was taken August 11. Mr. Montague planned to cut the field for hay, probably the day following the one on which the picture was taken.

"It takes about three days to cure this kind of hay but it has been my experience that cows like it as well as they do alfalfa and that it is approximately as valuable for feed."

Mr. Montague's farm is just outside the village of Amherst, Massachusetts. He has 60 acres of land, keeps Guernsey cows and delivers milk in Amherst. Because Amherst is a college town, he plans to milk 15 cows in winter and a smaller number in the summer when there is less demand for fluid milk.

PRACTICAL POULTRY MANAGEMENT, Rice & Botsford. In the 15 years since the first edition of this book was published, many changes have taken place in the science of poultry husbandry. This fourth edition embodies the latest methods known in the industry.—John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. $2.75.

Canned Corn *for* Cows

By H. L. COSLINE

WHENEVER I think of filling silo I remember an experience of years ago. The weather was bad that fall, and after a field of extra tall corn had been cut it rained for a week. Meanwhile the corn laid on the ground waiting for the silo filling gang. Just to complicate matters further, the cows got into the field and in accordance with cow nature they sampled a few stalks out of every bundle, meanwhile mixing them up so the stalks lay in all directions. It was still raining the day we filled the silo and it would be difficult to imagine a nastier job.

Even under the best conditions, silo filling is hard work but there is a deep sense of satisfaction, once the job is finished, in realizing that a good supply of "cow salad" is available while the herd is in the barn.

When to Cut Silage Corn

Most men who have studied feeding state that the proper stage to cut corn for silage is when the ears are glazed. For three weeks prior to that stage, corn increases rapidly in feeding value. Unquestionably a man can grow a bigger tonnage of a rank growing corn that will not mature to that stage in the average season, and there is still an occasional dairyman who grows that kind of corn. The question to decide is whether you want the biggest possible tonnage of green feed, or a little less silage which contains an abundant supply of ears to add to the feeding value. Once that decision is reached, it is a question of picking the variety which you want to plant.

In recent years in the northeast there has been a steadily increasing acreage of double-crossed 29-3, a variety which gives an excellent yield with a good supply of ears. Incidentally an enormous tonnage per acre can be grown from a variety that will mature to the glazed ear stage.

Rather than depending on the man who owns an ensilage cutter and does custom work, there is a growing tendency to own a smaller cutter on the farm and to do the work without extra help. To be sure it takes longer, but the work can be done when it should be, and certainly the housewife appreciates the relief which comes from omitting the annual silo filling gang dinner.

When you have to wait your turn for a custom rig, there is always a question of when to cut the corn. You, of course, want it cut before the frost hits it. You also want the corn to get the advantage of every day's growth and you do not like to see it lying on the ground for a week or ten days. If frost does hit the crop, the best way to handle it is to cut it next day and get it into the silo as quickly as possible. In that way there is little damage, either from loss of leaves or leaching out of food nutrients. If you own a cutter, that is the way it can be done.

There is another advantage you can have by using a corn harvester with a bundle elevator which delivers the bundles right on the wagon. If you have your own cutter you can go to the field for a load avoiding any handling of bundles, cut it into the silo and go back for another load, thus taking a few of the backaches out of the job.



Left: Where electric current is available, a motor furnishes a handy and flexible source of power.

In fact, there have been some experiments with a corn harvester which cuts the corn into ensilage right in the field, elevating it to a wagon box which is then hauled to the silo where a blower puts it into the silo.

Handling Frosted Corn

Where corn gets badly frosted and where it cannot be put into the silo immediately, it may be necessary to add some water. If any water is needed, it takes a surprising amount. With badly dried corn a stream of water from a garden hose can run into the blower while the corn is going through without getting it too wet.

The finer you cut ensilage the more power it takes per ton, yet there is some trend toward cutting corn finer. A lot of silage is cut in the 1 inch lengths, but some men feel that the extra power needed to cut it into half inch lengths is well used.

Another argument on which there are still differences of opinion is the necessity for tramping silage. Some men believe firmly that the more you tramp it the better it will be. Others feel that no tramping is necessary. I suspect that the condition of the corn when it goes in has as much to do with the way it comes as does the amount of tramping. If it is still green and put in the day it is cut or if sufficient water is added, it will settle sufficiently to exclude all the air and you will get good silage. Where the job is done by a small filler owned on the farm, it will settle better and you will get more corn in without refilling because it will take a few days to do the job and the silage will settle a little every day.

Personally I feel that one man in the silo is advisable. About all that is necessary is to keep the silage level. With no tramping or spreading, the ears roll off the pile to the edge of the silo and mold may develop around the edges. Keeping it level mixes the stalks, leaves and ears uniformly and it will settle and pack better.

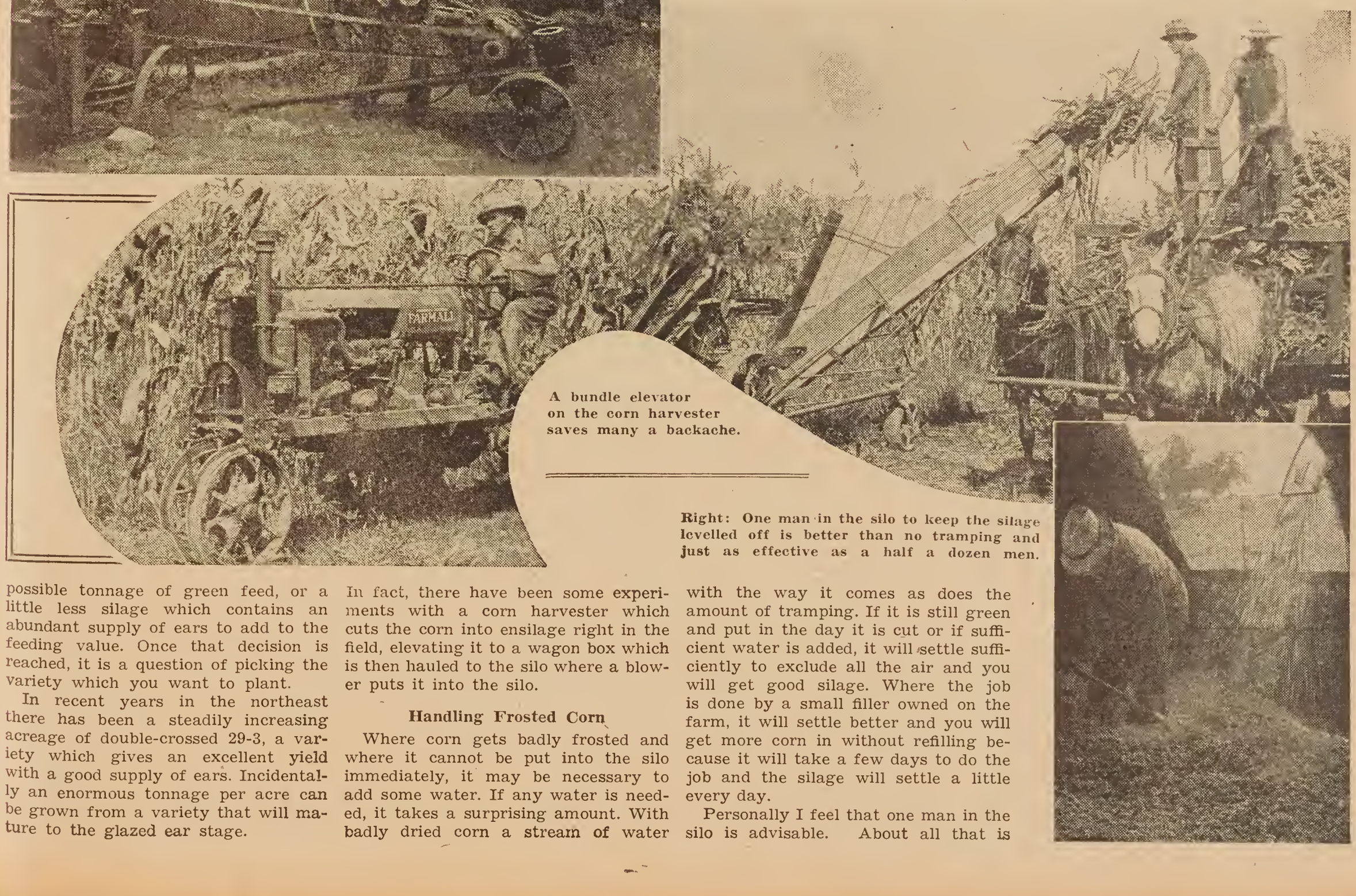


Filling the silo without extra help is a bit slower, but this method has many advantages.

Avoiding Mold

Where moldy silage comes out of the silo in the winter it is a pretty sure sign that the corn was too dry when put in or that the silo was not air tight. A small amount of mold is not too serious when silage is fed to cows, but it is mighty bad stuff for horses. Occasionally I hear a man say that

(*Continued on Page* 9)



A bundle elevator on the corn harvester saves many a backache.

Right: One man in the silo to keep the silage levelled off is better than no tramping and just as effective as a half a dozen men.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

He wasn't behind the door when feet were handed out. — Old Country Saying.

No Relief for Able-Bodied Men

EVERY mail brings letters from farmers asking how they can get hired help to carry on their work. Some of these letters are pathetic, coming from older men who have done their share of hard work and who must now depend upon hired help, which is not available.

Farm help is harder than ever to get now because of the demand for men by the Army and by business to carry on the defense program. But farm help was hard to get right through the depression, while at the same time farmers were paying their share of taxes to take care of millions of men on relief.

No matter what happened in the past, there is certainly no excuse now for any able-bodied man to be out of work, and if any such are left on relief rolls it is high time they were kicked off.

The Road to Prosperity

DR. KARL T. COMPTON, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, recently said that what America most needed was a billion dollars to be devoted entirely to research in order to create new jobs, new industries, new goods, and new services for the world of tomorrow.

Dr. Compton made the further commonsense suggestion that this money for research be raised by private industry and not by the government. He said that if all the large companies in the United States were to spend 2 per cent of their gross income for research, it would raise probably 5 times as much money for research as is now being spent, and would open up a new day for all Americans.

How much more sensible is this suggestion than any and all of the recent government schemes for recovery!

Don't Blame the Milking Machine

A FARMER told me the other day that he quit using a milking machine years ago because every time he tried it his bacteria count went up, and I know that some other dairymen believe that a milking machine spreads mastitis.

It is too bad that farmers feel that way, because equipment is becoming increasingly necessary as good farm labor becomes harder and harder to get. The whole answer to the problem so far as a milking machine is concerned is in keeping it clean. If it is just a matter of preventing high bacteria count, all you have to do is to follow the rules on the machine for properly washing and disinfecting it.

If there is mastitis in the herd, in addition to keeping the machine disinfected, it is a good plan to use a strip cup to examine the milk from each quarter before putting on the machine. Cows showing flakes, clots, or watery milk should be milked last or by hand, and cows that are definitely known to have mastitis should be milked by hand.

Losses from Chicken Thieves

WHEN I was a boy, Mother got my brother and I up at one or two o'clock in the morning to investigate a noise in the hen-house. As we sneaked out with an old muzzle-loading shotgun we saw a couple of men run pell-mell out of the rear door of the hen-house. We took after them, but they hid, and although we spent most of the rest of the night hunting for them, they got away. They didn't get any hens that night, but we always lost plenty during the course of a year, and so did all the neighbors, and so do thousands of farmers still.

One of the reasons for this loss from stolen poultry, which totals up to hundreds of thousands of dollars, is the fact that many enforcement officers, and particularly the judges, take chicken thieving altogether too lightly. Some of them act as though it was something of a joke. It's no joke to farmers, particularly now when organized gangs come out from the cities with trucks and sometimes clean out a whole poultry flock in one night. We need better laws, better enforced.

Tell us your experiences with chicken or other thieves and we will try to get better enforcement against thieves.

There is a Good Trespass Law

I WONDER why it is that there are thousands of people who seem to think they have the God-given right to roam over a farmer's property at will, breaking down his fences, stealing his fruit, and often killing his cattle by reckless shooting. If a few bad actors would realize that they have absolutely no right on farm property and would conduct themselves as they would expect a guest in their home to do, there would be no problem. Hunting or fishing on private property is a privilege, not a right.

Farmers, loving the outdoors themselves, have sympathy for the city man who likes to get out to picnic or to hunt or fish. But it doesn't take long for a farmer to lose that sympathy and to post his land against all trespassers after he has had two or three bad experiences with them.

It's only a few who make all the trouble. If farmers and sportsmen's organizations would get together to make it hot for the hogs on two feet who violate their privileges when trespassing, then the other 95 per cent of people who like to walk and hunt and fish across the countryside could do so, and the farmers themselves would live a happier life. In New York State, and in other states too, there are laws with real teeth against trespassers. The New York law is outlined on page 19. Read it and use it if you need to.



Meet Mr. and Mrs. William Duger and family of sixteen children. Picture was taken on their 50th anniversary. Most of the family are farmers and all live within 15 miles of home. All have one another for help and none have employed outside help. All are readers of American Agriculturist and several report fine service from the American Agriculturist Service Bureau. Mr. Willard Dugar says that the Service Bureau collected $307 for him once, a service that he can never forget. Here are the names of the different members of the family: Mrs. Lela Mosher, Leon Duger, Henry Duger, Mrs. Genevieve Parks, Harry Duger, Mrs. Ira Danenport, all of Plainville, New York; Edw. Duger, Fred Duger, Mrs. Sophia Salisbury, Mrs. Minnie Welch, Fulton; Ray Duger, Ira, N. Y.; Mrs. Augusta Groot, Meredian, N. Y.; William Duger, Augusta Duger, Mrs. Cora Drice, Willard Duger, Ira, N. Y.; Floyd Duger, Cato, and Charles Duger, Baldwinsville, N.Y.

Unfair to Eastern Farmers

IN NEW YORK State, according to Dr. George E. Brandow of Cornell University, for every $100 received by farmers for regular farm operations, government payments amounted to only $1. But in North Dakota, for every $100 received by farmers from regular farm operations, government payments amounted to $25; in Iowa $11; in Alabama $19; in Texas $21.

Northeast farmers might well remember also that they are paying in indirect taxes for these government subsidies many times more than they get in the small amount of cash.

Such large payments by government to western and southern farmers may be fair on a temporary, emergency basis. But it is certainly unfair for a state like Iowa, for example, with some of the richest, best land in the country, to continue permanently on such large government subsidies. They are either poor farmers or good politicians.

Women Best Buyers

SOMEONE was telling me about a California man and his wife who had a contest to see who could purchase a list of supplies of equal quality with the least money. The man won. He paid $2.06 and his wife $2.29.

For a little pleasant competition in your own home try this contest. I think you will find that, as a rule, women are better buyers than men.

Eastman's Chestnut

HERE are some good definitions you cannot find in Webster's Dictionary:

ABSENTMINDED PROFESSOR—One who mistook himself for his pants and hung himself on the bedpost.

ACCORD—The lost chord of the concert of nations.

ABDICATION—An exercise among ancient monarchs, falling hair with the head attached.

ACCORDION—Musical instrument with one advantage—playing it ought to help you learn to fold up a road map.

ADULT—One who has stopped growing except in the middle.

ADULTS—People who wish they had nerve enough to walk down the street sucking a lollypop.

ADVICE—Counsel old men give young men when they can no longer set them a bad example.

ADVISORY CAPACITY—The capacity in which a back-seat driver drives.

AFTER DINNER SPEECHES—An occupation monopolized by men—women can't wait that long.

AIRFLOW—Condition of a car created by putting the wife in the back seat.

ALIMONY—Another war debt a lot of ex-husbands would like to see cancelled.

AMBITION—An itching sensation caused from inflammation of the wishbone.

AMERICAN—A man who does not know the words of the Star Spangled Banner.

ANCESTRAL PRIDE—Going forward by backing up.

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The "Going-Away" Time

AFTER hay and grain harvesting, there comes a period on most farms of a little let-up before the fall work starts. The grass has started to green on the mowed meadows, contrasting with the other green of the long rows of corn; the sun somehow has a different feel, casting its mellow haze across the landscape; bees hum over the buckwheat fields; the days are noticeably shorter, and for several nights now I have heard the lonesome chirp of the crickets—all signs to countrymen that another summer is on its way out.

This period between summer and fall is one of a little regret and sadness for most of us. The older we get, the more we hate to see the passing of another fine old summer. Then, too, in many families it is a time of change, the "going away" time, when children start to school for the first time and are no longer babies, or son and daughter go away to college after a happy summer at home. You realize, somehow, that things will never be quite the same again.

But the rolling of the seasons is like the chapters in a book. Life is like that too, made up of chapters full of change. The happiest person is he who can adjust himself quickly to those changes from season to season and from chapter to chapter of Life, leaving the past with as little regret as possible, making the most of the present, and looking forward to the future with hope and confidence.

Trees in Legend and History

TEST your knowledge of trees with the following questions. Count 10 points to each answer. 70 is fair, 80 good, 90 excellent. Answers are on page 6. Contest is contributed by George W. Lyon, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

1. When Governor Andros demanded that the Connecticut colonists surrender their charter, they hid the document in a hollow————————tree.
   (a) Ash, (b) oak, (c) chestnut.
2. William Penn made a treaty with the Indians of Pennsylvania under a certain————————tree.
   (a) Maple, (b) pine, (c) elm.
3. Longfellow had his village blacksmith stand beneath a spreading————————————tree.
   (a) Oak, (b) ash, (c) chestnut.
4. The people of Canada sing the praise of the————————————leaf forever.
   (a) Chestnut, (b) maple, (c) oak.
5. Washington took command of the Continental army under a spreading————————at Cambridge, Mass.
   (a) Oak, (b) elm, (c) maple.
6. The tree that suggests choice things for politicians.
   (a) apricot, (b) peach, (c) plum.
7. The famous trees of Lebanon, some of which were used in constructing Solomon's Temple.
   (a) Mahogany, (b) cedar, (c) rosewood.
8. In Longfellow's poem, Evangeline, we have in the first line, "The murmuring————————and the————————", etc.
   1. (a) Cedars, (b) pines, (c) spruces.
   2. (a) Tamaracks, (b) willows, (c) hemlocks.
9. The tree associated with the fall of man (not that he fell out of it, but tasted of its fruit).
   (a) Peach, (b) apple, (c) pear.
10. A tree that yields a milky, poisonous juice used for arrow poison.
    (a) Banyan, (b) upas, (c) hemlock.

Give A. A. a Chance to Help

SO FAR as the time of our small editorial staff will permit, we go out and call upon our farmer readers to ask them personally what they like and don't like in *American Agriculturist* and how we can improve it. Once in a great while we find a farm family who subscribes to *American Agriculturist* but doesn't read it. That isn't fair to you nor to your paper.

If you read it and don't like it, tell us so and we'll be glad to get constructive suggestions from you. But I'll just make a bet with you. If you haven't been reading your *American Agriculturist* recently and will start in now and give it a chance, my bet is that you will continue.

How to Tell Poison Ivy and Prevent Poisoning

A NUMBER of my friends, including two members of our staff, have had their summer largely spoiled from poisoning by poison ivy. This bad vine seems to be on the increase. However, many vines that people call poison ivy are not, and the first thing to do is to be certain that you can recognize the poison ivy.

Here is how: First, there must always be three leaflets, but as there are other vines with three leaves that are not poisonous, you must have a further test. If the vine has three leaflets, *and the leaves on the main stem are alternate* (not directly opposite) then you can be certain that it is poison ivy.

Many people think that the poison is carried in the air, and that even coming close to it will poison them. That is not true. The only way you can be poisoned is from actual contact with the vine. When you think you have touched it, wash your hands thoroughly in strong laundry soap and hot water. Thorough washings, with plenty of heavy lather, repeated several times with alternate rinsings with clear water, will generally prevent the action of the poison. Follow, if possible, by rubbing with alcohol. The poison may be carried about on clothing and shoes for some time, so it is a good idea to wash exposed clothing thoroughly.

Mild cases of ivy poisoning may be treated with a 5 per cent solution of potassium permanganate, or a solution of 1 part ferrous sulfate in 5 parts of water, the latter to be applied immediately after exposure. Strong solutions of soda or epsom salts are helpful for inflammation. Immersion of the irritated parts in water as hot as can be borne often gives relief, sometimes for from 3 to 5 hours afterwards. Severe cases, of course, should be referred to a doctor.

To eradicate poison ivy, if there is not too much of it, get somebody who is not susceptible to dig it up. If this is impractical, spray it thoroughly with a solution of 3 pounds of salt to a gallon of slightly soapy water. A very fine spray should be used and care must be taken to cover the foliage of the plants thoroughly with the spray. The first application should be put on when the foliage is about full size in early or mid-June. Second, third, and fourth applications should be made if the shoots put out more foliage when the leaves reach almost full size. It may take more than one season to kill out the plants by this method, but it is certain to if persisted in.

Old automobile lubricating oil, if thinned with kerosene or coal oil until it is thin enough to spray easily, is perhaps just as effective as salt. I suggest you save this information.

Smells Good and IS Good

I CAME into our kitchen the other day to find it filled with the appetizing smell of berries that the women folks had been making into jelly. And is that jelly good—all the better, of course, because I grew the berries myself!

Think of all the thousands of kitchens which for the next several weeks will be rich with the odors of the products of our farms and gardens being canned and preserved and stored away for winter use. It always reminds me with what pride my Mother used to take visitors down cellar to point to the shelves loaded with long row of cans, which she had put up with her own hands.

Hard work? Yes! But also satisfaction and contentment!

Fisherman's Prayer

MY FRIEND, Dr. E. R. Eaton, Physician, Philosopher and Fisherman sends me the following with a note saying that it is good enough for *American Agriculturist*—so it is, and here it is!

Dear Lord, when Gabriel blows his blast
And I come home to rest at last,
Don't measure me for harp and wings,
Let me have, instead, these things:
Some tackle and a rod and reel
A great big strike that I can feel
From the largest bass ever seen,
And I don't want it just a dream;
A perfect pal with whom to angle
A reel that will not tangle,
And permission, Lord, with fingers crossed,
To lie about the fish I lost.

—*Fred Fletcher.*

Readers Talk Back

ARMY SHOULD EAT CHEESE

"A few days ago Mr. F. C. Whitney, a former Mayor of the City of Ilion, was in this office. Mr. Whitney is the owner and operator of a large farm near Ilion, and is a live-wire.

"He stated that, at the time of the Civil War, cheese was made one of the staple foods to be used by the Army. He said that as a result of this there was a tremendous demand for cheese and that prices advanced rapidly. He asked why it was that, at this time when we are having so many war maneuvers and, without a doubt, we will soon be training a million or more soldiers, cheese is not again made one of the substantial parts of the soldier's diet. Mr. Whitney believes that, if this were done, it would not only benefit the soldiers but would make a wonderful outlet for a lot of our surplus milk."—*C. H. Baldwin, Secretary, Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Syracuse, N. Y.*

Well, why not? Northeastern dairymen have and can produce some of the highest quality cheese in the world. It is one of the best foods, and its virtues ought to be better sold to those authorities who determine the diet of our soldiers and sailors.

* * *

LET'S TRY VOLUNTARY WAY FIRST

Dear Mr. Wadsworth:

I am 17 years old, and was graduated from high school last June. I feel I have my life to give to the world and want to do what I think I can do best with it.

The United States of America, it seems to me, is a place where democracy is still at work. I hope it will stay that way. I hope there will be *no* law passed such as the proposed Compulsory Military Training Bill which takes away the freedom every man has, as to what he will do with his life. This proposed bill does not seem to me a further step towards a government "Of the people, by the people, and for the people."

I have lived on my father's farm since I was born. I like farming, and I wish to go into that field as a livelihood as soon as I can get more education in that line. I do it because I want to.

I do not enjoy the idea of killing men and thinking of such things. If the Compulsory Military Training Bill is passed, I, along with thousands of other men, will be *forced* to train for such killing of our fellow men. I know I would enjoy farming more and I'm sure I could do a better job at it and do more good with my life than training for the army.

The United States of America is a Christian nation in my mind, and I'm sure a Christian nation should not even think of compulsory training for war in time of peace. Sincerely, *R. K., N. Y.*

Dear R. K:—Your letter to Representative Wadsworth, copy of which you sent me, is an interesting, thoughtful letter. I am particularly interested because of your desire to become a farmer, which in many respects is the finest and best of all occupations.

Now, I feel about compulsory military training as you do. The compulsory feature is contrary to our American traditions. Probably most young men could spend a year in the Army with profit. The training is fine physically and the discipline is good mentally. A strong defense of the Republic is absolutely essential, also, of course. But let's try the voluntary, Democratic way first.—*E. R. E.*

What Do You Think?

The question for discussion this issue, as announced on page 9 of the August 3 issue, is "Do You Believe in Water Witching?" Here are some of the interesting comments which we have received from readers:

I have located wells for years but I use an iron bar which I balance on my fingers. Have located 50 wells or more and never lost one yet. Have one on my farm which I located that has never been dry. We only went down 19 feet and struck two veins of water.

You have a splendid farm paper in the *American Agriculturist*, and we enjoy your interesting articles.—*Fritz Simonson, Hammondsport, N. Y.*

* * *

Water witching is all right but the stick will not work in all hands. When I was a boy back on the home farm in Penna., an oldish man was to our farm. He tried for water near the barn, using a peach stick. I said, let me see if it will work in my hands, and to my surprise I could not hold it. I went farther back when the stick began to pull in my hands. The well was dug and we found plenty of water. While I lived there, it never was dry. I think it is electricity your body contains that causes the stick to work.—*J. R., N. Y.*

* * *

In the August *Agriculturist* on Page 9 you ask "Do you believe in water witching?" Well, "Seeing is believing." Along the Delaware rim in this section springs are scarce, and at one time a house was built and water had to be had. My husband was a hardware merchant and interested in getting in the plumbing. He took a crotched stick and walked in the place where water was needed for the house. Presently he stopped and the stick was bending so hard it made his wrists ache. He said, "Down so many feet you will find a flow of water from the hill." The workman laughed at him but began digging, and eventually reached a natural flow of water. He was asked other places and always found water. The sticks must be from a tree having fruit with a stone, like peach, cherry, or plum.—*T. B. McG., N. Y.*

* * *

I used to be as skeptical as anyone about water witching. Then my husband and I stopped at a garage where one of the neighbors was trying to locate water with a "divining rod." He heard me laugh at him and said, "You try it." I took the stick and, feeling very foolish, started walking back and forth as he had done. Sure enough, the stick bent for me as it had for him. The pull was much stronger in one place than elsewhere.—*Mrs. Dwight L. Bigelow, East Peru, Maine.*

* * *

The writer has located 152 wells in this manner with not one failure. A certain well driver will take a contract to drive a well if I locate the water.

There is no answer as to why this method works with some people and not others. There are a great many people who can do it but they don't know it. It is very interesting, and many amusing things happen. Believe it or not, it works, for any tidy little bet any one wishes to make.—*R. W. Coffin, Augusta, Maine.*

* * *

In the glaciated (northeastern) part of the country, the earth's surface is in most places underlain by shale, granite, or deep deposits of glacial till, composed of sand, gravel, and clay, although sizeable outcrops of limestone are not uncommon. In this region it is necessary only to go to the depth of the "water table", or level of ground water to obtain water. In other words, in most cases one is as likely to find water in one spot as in any other, and water witching is a waste of time and money.

Having spent five years in forestry training with a smattering of geology, I can truthfully say that so far as is known a "vein" of water has no attraction for a twig of willow, peach, or any other wood. If you want to be sure of a successful well, consult a geologist, not a water witcher.—*Ellis L. Lyon, B.S., M.F., Naples, N. Y.*

* * *

I happen to be a water witch and have found water for different persons. We have a driven well that we dug through our cellar just when the stick went the fastest, and in spite of dry weather have always had plenty of water. My father could locate water and some of his old neighbors said he was a wizard at it. I have talked with engineers and other college men, but lots of them think there is nothing to it, and that it is all a big joke. However, we are enjoying water that was located 25 years ago.—*Mrs. James O'Donnell, Scotia, N. Y.*

* * *

I believe that certain people have the ability or gift to find veins of water by means of the twigs of certain trees. Personally the trick won't work for me. —*H. Knight, Chesterville, Maine.*

DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

I HAVE just spent over two weeks in the Northeast. Too much rain set everything back early, but July and August have been such good growing months that hays, grains, gardens, and even corn and pastures are green, thick, and prospects are good. I spent most of this time through Vermont and New Hampshire, and the progress that those states have made in the past few years brings up a great many questions as to how it has been done.

One Vermonter said to me, "We do have fertile valleys; our operations are small, but our hillsides carry us in the summer, and our valleys in the winter, and I believe we have about as much left at the end of the year as the average farmer anywhere." That word, "left", got me to thinking and observing. These small, New England farmers simply do not pay out money. By running their operations themselves, keeping every possible expense down, they really are able to have something "left".

Perhaps one of the best illustrations is the number of oxen that are being used for power through both these states. Not that I would recommend our farmers, generally, to go back to oxen for power, but the general principle can be well applied. They are still "tradin'" in horses. There is no laughter when we talk of any kind of farm-sustaining power, whether it be oxen or horses. There is practically nothing sold from any of these farms that can be fed to any type of livestock. In a good year like this, they keep a few more of their heifer calves to winter through; they get a pig or two; they keep their ewe lambs over. In fact, it was an eye-opener to me to see how much livestock they could winter with the amount of feed in their barns. The only answer is thrift without waste. They do not waste anything.

Every farm has its own home garden spot. Berries were plentiful this year and they were not wasted. Eggs were selling to summer people for at least 10c a dozen more than they were bringing in Buffalo. They still like Jersey cows and rich milk, and that is something to think about. Practically every farm has an animal or animals that they are carrying along for their home meat consumption this winter, and that is why, as one of the summer people expressed it to me, "Vermont and New Hampshire farms look as if they had had a hair-cut, a shave, a shampoo, and all the trimmings."

Incidentally, Willkie really rates in those hills, and they do not hesitate to say so.

With livestock feed crops as plentiful as they are this year, we are again faced with marketing costs. For example, this will be another year when it will cost more to bale hay and ship it, than the original cost of the hay, which brings to mind the old adage that it does not cost any more to feed this feed to your own livestock than it costs you to get it marketed. With what is happening in Europe, and with the increased demand there is going to be for food by next spring, think this over.



"Do you still think it's a moose call?"

Fall Housecleaning

By ED W. MITCHELL.

EVERY YEAR the apple growers are stymied by a lot of apples of poor grade or variety lying between the good apples and the market. It is either human nature, or a custom of such long standing that it has become second nature, to insist on selling these first.

The result is the same as though the grocer had good eggs and bad, but insisted on customers using the poor eggs before he would release the good ones to them. The result is that people eat something else.

There are two very practical ways to overcome this difficulty.

First, cut down all apple trees of the poorer varieties, or in a condition or position where they do not warrant and get the best of care.

Second, market first of all the good apples, and release the poor ones only when the good ones are all gone and the market will pay enough for the poor ones to show a profit on handling them.

Harvest time is a good time to mark the trees you know ought to come down; and in the fall, when prices are low, is the time to do the job. That is one simple little contribution every grower can make for the good of the industry, and at the same time be sure of advancing his own individual welfare. It is cheaper to cut them down than prune, spray, thin and pick them another season.

Try it yourself on your own orchard and see how it works.

ANSWERS

Trees in History, Legend and Story

1, Oak; 2, Elm; 3, Chestnut; 4, Maple; 5, Elm; 6, Plum; 7, Cedar; 8, Pines, Hemlocks; 9, Apple; 10, Upas.

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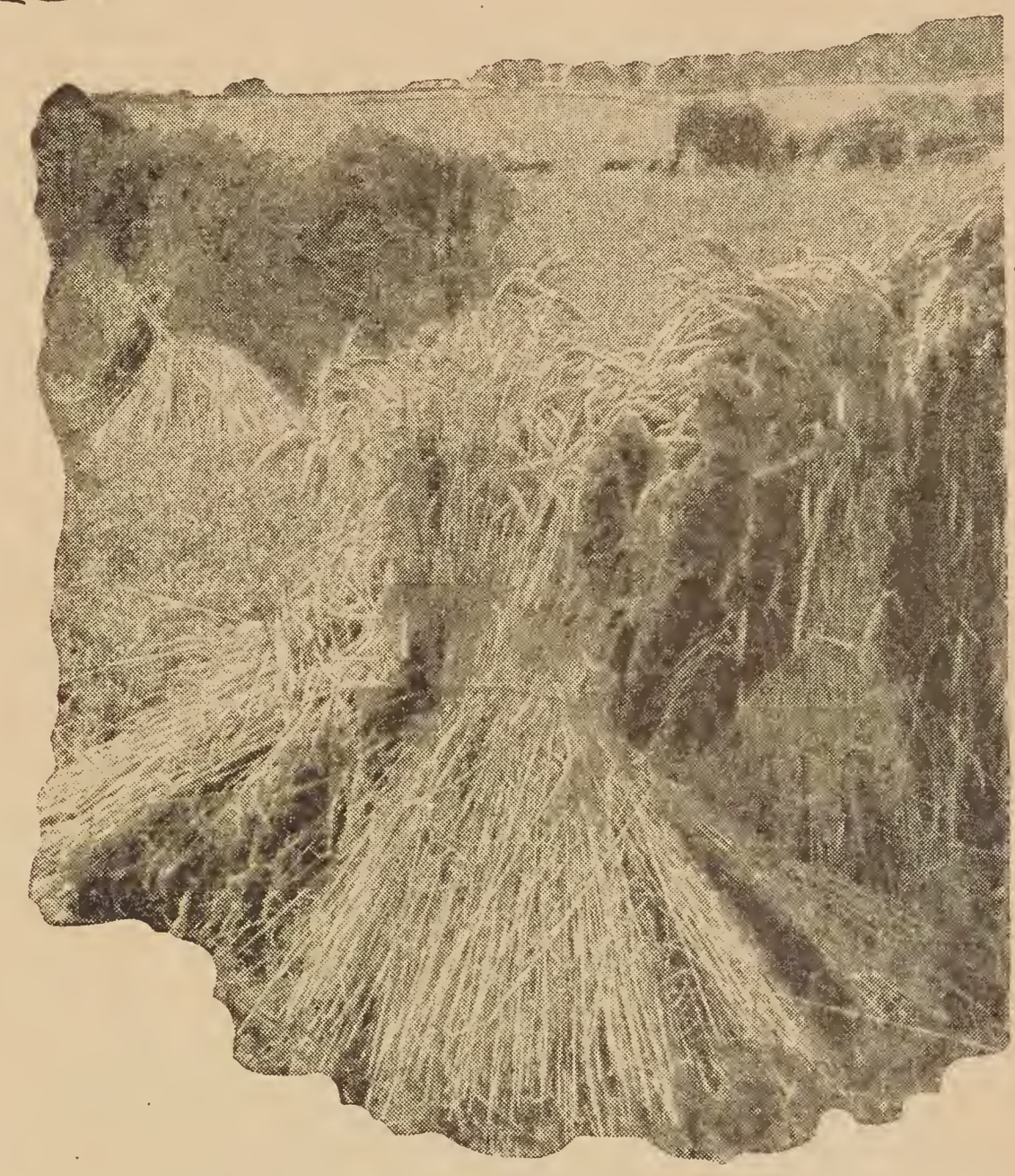
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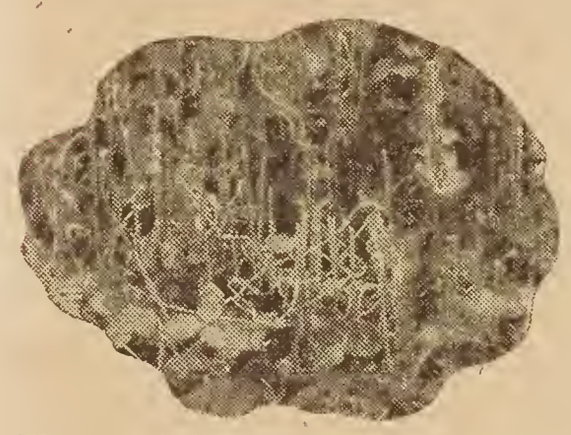
If part of your small grain acreage is suited to wheat, you can generally get more feed per acre than with any other grain.

THERE ARE more patches of winter wheat scattered through the Northeastern countryside than there were a few years ago. Not only in the "wheat belt," but pretty generally throughout the Northeast, more farmers seem to be including some wheat in their rotation.

Why are they doing this?

Farmers who are planting patches of winter grain—three to ten acres—say that the rush of spring work is lessened by planting some of the grain in the fall, and that cash spending for lime and fertilizer is spread out. They say that sowing legumes on frost honeycombed land early in the spring is a surer way of getting a good stand of seeding.

They have found that they can use about a third less seed when timothy is sown in the fall. Most important,



Winter grain is cut early, removing nurse crop competition and giving the seeding moisture and light.

they point out that winter grain is cut early enough in the summer to give the seeding better growing conditions in late July and August when hot dry weather comes.

Wheat for Cash or Feed

All the winter grains—wheat, barley, and rye—generally yield more pounds per acre and more nutrients per acre than oats or oats and barley mixed. Let's examine the case of wheat in particular.

Wheat is one of the best feed crops, especially for hens. Often it is a good cash crop.

It takes 56 bushels of oats to equal 30 bushels of wheat in weight. It takes more than 65 bushels of oats to equal 30 of wheat in total digestible nutrients.

Here are some of the practices recommended by farmers who have had experience growing winter wheat successfully:

1. Plow Early—far enough ahead of planting to get a good firm seed bed.

2. Use Good Seed — clean, smut-treated seed of the variety that is recommended for your locality.

3. Plant Soon As Possible after danger of Hessian fly is past. (Consult county agent for best planting date.)

4. Use High Phosphorus Fertilizer like 5-20-5, to give the wheat and seeding plenty of push.

5. If Lime Is Needed for the seeding, apply before plowing.

6. Sow Timothy in Fall with grain; legumes as soon after March 1st as ground is reasonably free from snow.

Spreading superphosphated manure on fall-sown grain, after the ground is frozen, makes a better grain crop and is fine for the seeding.

Winter Grains Compared

Grain	Bushel Weight	Digestible Nutrients per Bushel	% Protein
Barley	48 lbs.	38.77 lbs.	9.3
Oats	32 lbs.	22.88 lbs.	9.4
Rye	56 lbs.	44.8 lbs.	10.3
Wheat	60 lbs.	50.16 lbs.	11.3

Recommended Wheat Varieties

White Wheat

Yorkwin (Hybrid #19). White chaff, beardless, stiff-strawed, winter-hardy. Somewhat resistant to loose smut. Recommended as high-yielding, pastry flour type.

Honor. Bronze chaff, beardless, stiff-strawed, winter-hardy. Very susceptible to loose smut. Seed should be treated.

Junior No. 6. Bronze chaff, beardless, not as winter-hardy as Yorkwin and Honor. Susceptible to Hessian fly injury. Excellent pastry flour variety.

Dawson's Golden Chaff. Light brown chaff, beardless. Very resistant to Hessian fly injury. Excellent yielder in western New York and New Jersey.

Red Wheat

Valprize. White chaff, beardless, stiff-strawed, winter-hardy. Resistant to loose smut. Superior to other red varieties for pastry flour but not equal to Yorkwin, Honor, or Junior No. 6.



The small combine is growing in popularity on Northeastern farms.

Leap's Prolific. Yellowish white chaff, beardless, moderately stiff-strawed. Soft kernels. Good for New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Nittany. White chaff, purple straw, bearded. Inclined to lodge on rich land. Recommended for Pennsylvania.

Forward. White chaff and straw, awnletted, fairly stiff straw. Inclined to shatter when dry. Recommended for Pennsylvania and New York.

Barley and Rye

Barley is a very good feed crop and yields better than wheat for some farmers. Winter barley of the Polish variety seems to withstand our Northeastern winters successfully. Many farmers who have tried the smooth-awned Virginia barley have had poor results with it. The soil requirements for winter barley are the same as for wheat, but the seed may be planted later.

Winter rye does better than wheat or barley at high elevations and on less fertile land. It can be used for livestock feeding in amounts up to 20% of the ration. Rye stands grazing in the late fall and is an excellent crop to control winter erosion.

FERTILIZING WHEAT

The rates given here qualify for Agricultural Conservation payments. They are somewhat higher than necessary if wheat is sown alone, but on seeded wheat the hay crop will more than pay for the extra plant food.

ON SOILS NOT MANURED SINCE SPRING 1939

Lbs. Per Acre	Analysis	Minimum Plant Food		
		Nitrogen	Phos. Acid	Potash
300	5–20–5	15	60	15
500	3–12–6	15	60	30
500	4–12–4	20	60	20
400	4–16–4	16	64	16
ON FERTILE SOILS RECENTLY MANURED				
300	20% Gran-Phosphate	—	60	—



From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

THE PAST MONTH has been one of summer meetings and tours. It is good to get around and see what the other fellow is doing and, incidentally, to visit with folks one does not see often enough. In general, growers are feeling better this year. That is not to say that prices are high enough, or that everything is working out satisfactorily.

Starting the marketing season, cherry growers got a much better break on prices than last year. A large amount of the gain is undoubtedly due to the organized effort put behind the marketing of the crop. Last year the big crop and low prices created a situation which brought home to many growers that something had to be done. Cooperation of retail stores in moving a large part of the processed crop cleared the decks somewhat for this year's crop.

The New York State Cherry Growers' Association, with Horace M. Putnam of Lyons as president, already was in action when June crop estimates pointed to a larger crop than growers believed would materialize. Largely as a result of a four-state conference called and presided over by Mr. Putnam, the price was stabilized at three cents per pound for the tart varieties. Many growers would like to have seen it a bit higher, but it must be remembered that it was twice the general price of a year ago.

When the State Horticultural Society held its summer meeting at the Geneva Experiment Station it was noticeable that most growers felt pleased over the cherry deal.

How Canada Moved Crop

The main speaker at Geneva was W. J. Tawse of Montreal, a member of the Canadian Horticultural Board. Canada, like the United States, had a record crop of apples last year and heroic measures were called for to move it. War cut into the export market, as the United Kingdom took only half of its normal quota of apples from Canada.

This still left a larger than usual volume of apples to be marketed at home. Tawse said the dominion was divided into three areas for marketing, but that this had been found to be unsatisfactory and this year the crop will be marketed on a nationwide basis. Certain localities, he said, have developed a taste for certain varieties regardless of whether or not they are produced within that area.

Upwards of $100,000 was expended in an apple advertising campaign and Tawse reported that it had been successful in selling apples. This year the crop is less than a year ago, but it still is a large crop and apples will be marketed systematically in every possible channel.

Frozen Food Outlet

Dr. Donald K. Tressler of the Geneva station was kept busy explaining what was being done at the station with frozen foods and fruit juices. A number of growers were amazed to note the conditions under which some of this work is being done at Geneva. Tressler's work has reached extensive proportions in recent years because of the demands for experimentation, but no adequate housing or equipment has been provided. Parts of it are done piecemeal in cubbyholes in three or four basements. A new freezing unit has been installed in the administration building, because there is no other place for it.

In response to inquiries, Dr. P. J. Parrott, station director, told growers that the Geneva greenhouses will be closed again next winter for want of funds to repair and operate them.

Economy Hits Hard

The station, like other state institutions, is hard hit by an economy program. For several years cuts have been made, even in such things as light, heat and power. Parrott said a deficit is not permitted, so when funds run out there is no way to continue operations.

A few years ago the state expended about $85,000 to build the greenhouses at Geneva. The idea of greenhouses at Geneva and Cornell is to extend the growing season. Where two crops can be grown a year it means that certain types of research can be carried on the year-around.

From expressions I heard, the greenhouse plant at Geneva is a discredit to somebody. The heating plant is located below the ground level with no drainage. One unit is not in condition to be operated and the other was partially repaired last year. One greenhouse was kept in operation because a small heating plant was installed in one end. A wide ramp leads into the boiler room and down this water flows, with the complaint being made that good money must be used to buy power to pump out the water.

These conditions are far from being exaggerated. Dr. Parrott says his job is to keep within his budget, not to say how much money should be expended upon agricultural research. Growers who are interested will do well to look over the situation.

* * *

Visit Field Plots

Several hundred growers went to Geneva for the summer meeting of the State Vegetable Growers' Association. In the morning there was a tour, followed by a frozen food dinner at noon. After a short program members dispersed to visit the experimental plots. In fact, the thing that impressed me more than anything else was the fact that so many growers came to Geneva with definite ideas of what they wanted to see and discuss. After the program the entire crowd dispersed to the fields quickly.

It seems to me that at this gathering there were many items that very clearly demonstrated the value of agriculture research. I remember that at one field Dr. C. B. Sayre, head of the vegetable crops division, pointed out that application of 80 cents worth of "starting solution" had resulted in a yield of 800 pounds of tomatoes. The solution used was two parts of ammonium phosphate to one part of nitrate of potash.

The experiments have been under way for the past two years and many growers report equal success, according to Dr. Sayre. One of the drawbacks has been that nitrate of potash comes from Germany and the supply is shut off, but at the station this year they are obtaining equal success with a substitute.

The starting solution has been found equally effective in use of cabbage, peppers and some other plants. It is applied in water at time of transplanting. With canning tomatoes it has been particularly effective in producing extra yield early in the season.

Likewise, the vegetable growers saw how a quarter to a third of the usual amount of fertilizer may be more effective if applied in bands, and that fertilizer placed deep is far more effective than if placed shallow. So many of these instances of how to get a larger yield or better crop were cited to the growers, and so many growers reported success with them, that there seemed to be no doubt that money being spent for agricultural experimentation is returning big dividends.

* * *

Potato Club Draws 10,000

Gilbert Prole, Master Farmer, was host to the Empire State Potato Club field day at his farm in Stafford. An estimated crowd of 10,000 saw a show that more than outdid most county fairs. The potato field day has definitely established itself as the largest turnout of New York farmers during the summer, at least. Lieutenant-Governor Charles Poletti was the speaker and urged growers to seek better markets through the use of the state trade mark for inspected farm produce.

On behalf of the H. S. Duncan Memorial Fund, Poletti presented the 1939 joint award to Spencer G. Duncan of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets and Dr. Arthur J. Pratt of the State College of Agriculture. The award was made for their "unusual and meritorious services in demonstrating the value of good grading and packing as aid to more satisfactory marketing." It was cited that Duncan and Pratt have been zealous far beyond the routine calls of duty over a period of years in conducting marketing education, especially among the 4-H Clubs and other groups of young people.

* * *

Wheels to Turn Easier

At the eastern meeting of the Horticultural Society I was interested to hear Ed Babcock (Kernels, Screenings and Chaff) talk about wheels, farm freezers and a number of other things. A few weeks ago my wife and I stopped at Ed's farm and saw what a simple proposition the farm freezer is, as the result of a great amount of research and trial.

At Holmes I learned that wheels on Ed's farm equipment are being standardized, so that on seven machines wheels and rubber tires are interchangeable. Incidentally, the knobby tread tires used on one of the cars in winter have been doing summer duty on the hayloader.

Herbert P. King, president of the State Farm Bureau Federation, was a speaker at the meeting and analyzed some of the perils that now face agriculture. He foresees that cuts may be made in subsidies to agriculture, because of the need for more funds for defense. This will have the effect of reducing farm income. Some benefits will be obtained from industrial pick-up, but Mr. King thinks the solution is to raise the price level.

Instead, he says, a number of men in high places are toying with the idea of price-fixing. "I dread to think of this," he said, "because no man or group of men is competent to fix prices for all commodities and if they attempt to do so it will lead to regimentation of the worst sort."

In a reminiscent mood, Doctor Parrott recalled early days of fruit work in the Hudson Valley and praised the optimism of the society president, J. Wessel TenBroeck, in launching an orchard enterprise of several hundred acres. Members inspected the TenBroeck and other nearby orchards on a short tour.

Steuben Potato Tour Largely Attended

STEUBEN potato growers attended enmasse on Tuesday, Aug 20, the tour celebrating the second anniversary of "Little Maine" and paid tribute to the vast potato industry for which the county is famous. Starting point was the Cohocton farm of C. D. Wolcott to make the annual checkup of the rotation and fertilizer test plots, and a planting of seventeen varieties of potatoes.

At the nearby Frank Clark farm on Lent Hill, where 70 acres of certified seed are making crop, a new twelve row, truck-mounted sprayer was shown. Keynote speaker here was Chief of Cornell's Agronomy Department, Dr. Richard Bradfield, who discussed the potato soils of Steuben County and their adaptation to the crop.

Dine at Warehouse

The former Avoca Wheel Factory now being rebuilt for potato storage estimated to have capacity of a quarter million bushels, provided shelter for the basket picnic at noon.

It is estimated that over 800 persons attended the Bishop & Babbin farm on Olmsted Hill, where the tour went in the early afternoon to see the 135 acres of potatoes and the several hundred acres of cover crops being grown for potato production in 1941.

Harvest Contest A Feature

Picking 150 pounds in five minutes, Mrs. Lucy MacDougal of Avoca placed first in the women's division of the potato harvest contest. Other top scores were Mrs. Freeman Davis of Prattsburg with a weight of 145, and Mrs. Joe Richards of Atlanta whose pick weighed in at 142.

Using the baskets and barrels common to their native Maine, Fred Langen, Cohocton, Freeman Davis, Prattsburg and Lawrence Martin, Avoca, placed first, second and third in the men's division.

Expansion of the potato industry in Steuben County was predicted by Roy Porter, Elba grower who for nine years served as president of the Empire State Potato Club and is a prominent member of the Northeastern Potato and Vegetable Council.

The meeting was sponsored by the Steuben County Farm Bureau.



Mrs. Freeman Davis and Mrs. Lucy MacDougal, formerly of Caribou, Maine, winners of the women's division of the Harvest Contest, discuss with Steuben growers, Guy Robbins and Olin Sharp, the crop on Bishop & Babbin farm, at Steuben Potato Tour.

Changes in the Milk Marketing Set-Up

By LELAND SPENCER

THE OLDER text books on marketing described the functions of several agencies that played a part in getting farm products into the hands of consumers. Most prominent among these middlemen were the country buyer, commission merchant or wholesaler, jobber and retailer. Sometimes a broker was used between country buyer and wholesaler and of course such products as wheat, livestock, etc., had to go through the hands of a miller, packer or other processor.



Leland Spencer

In the course of time marketing methods and organization have changed so that fewer middlemen are employed. The development of mass buying by large chains of stores has eliminated many independent wholesalers, jobbers and retailers and has forced others to consolidate. Direct selling by large cooperatives to chain stores and direct marketing by large scale organizations such as the big packers has had a similar effect. This trend toward fewer middlemen and more direct marketing has generally been considered as a favorable development helping to give the farmer a larger share of the consumer's dollar.

One of the most important dairy products, butter, has shared in this change toward a more integrated system of marketing. Yet ordinarily the ownership of a lot of butter will change from three to five times between producer and consumer. The same is true of eggs, potatoes, apples and in fact the great majority of products raised on the farm.

The principle of direct marketing probably has been carried further in the case of fluid milk than with almost any other product. Most commonly the producer sells to a milk dealer who looks after all the essential functions of marketing all the way to the consumer's doorstep. I suppose the milk business has developed that way because the product is so perishable and because continuous close supervision is necessary to maintain the quality of milk so that it will be satisfactory to the consumer.

The business of distributing milk is so vast and varies so much in different markets that it is difficult to judge the importance of changes that occur from time to time. However, it seems to me that a most important change in the milk marketing set-up is now going on. In New York and probably in some other large markets there is a tendency for specialized agencies to take over certain parts of the job. I refer particularly to the development of independent country plants, to the increased distribution of milk through stores and to the growth of retail distribution by sub-dealers or peddlers.

Of course substantial quantities of milk have always been handled by independent country plants, both private and cooperative, and retail food stores have been an important channel of distribution for many years. However both of these specialized marketing agencies are now increasing their proportion of the total business. On the other hand sub-dealers have come into the picture quite recently.

If these observations are correct the present trend in milk marketing is practically the opposite of that which has been going on in the marketing of other products. Probably one important reason for the apparent splitting up of marketing functions in the milk business is the improvement of quality control to a point where milk from any source approved by the city health department is acceptable to the majority of consumers. Certain other conditions also have played their part, but our comment on these will have to be reserved for a later article in this series.

Milk Prices

Milk Administrator Cladakis has announced that the July uniform price for milk producers of the Metropolitan area is $1.68 per hundred. This price is for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone.

This price is 12c above the June price and 18c above the July price a year ago.

Milk delivered during July showed more than the usual seasonal decline, yet deliveries during the month were higher than they were a year ago.

Mr. Cladakis attributed the increase to the higher price level established by amendments to the Federal State Order that became effective on May 1.

Renken Decision Reversed

In the July 6 issue we commented on the fine given to the Renken Dairy Company on a charge of manipulating butter fat tests. On July 29 following a hearing at the Tioga County Pennsylvania Court House Judge Thomas A. Critchton reversed the decision and acquitted the Company. The Judge stated that it was evident that the tester for the Commonwealth did not use the best methods for making the test and that he had stated in effect that the tester should use his imagination to some extent. It was also brought out that other tests made by a disinterested tester gave results which did not check with the figures used in the trial.

The Government Crop Report

The latest Government crop report gives the following indications for crop yields this season:

POTATOES—The total 1940 United States potato crop is forecast at 374,314,000 bushels. Last year the crop was 364,016,000 bushels and the 10 year average was 366,949,000 bushels. Maine expects a crop considerably above last year, New York a crop slightly above and Pennsylvania about the same as last year. The crop in western states is below last year.

ONIONS—The U. S. onion crop is forecast at 11,887,000 sacks. This indicates a crop 15% below last year but 16% above the ten year average. The Massachusetts crop is up from last year but below the 10 year average. The New York crop is somewhat under last year and the Pennsylvania crop a little better.

DRY BEANS—The forecast is for a crop of 14,649,000 bags as compared to last year's crop of 13,962,000 bags and a ten year average of 13,086,000 bags. The crop in New York and Michigan is slightly below last year, while the crop in Idaho and California, two of the big western bean producing states, is up somewhat.

CORN—The indications are that the U. S. corn crop is below last year. This year's figures are 2,248,246,000 bushels. Last year's crop was 2,619,137,000 bushels. This is a decrease of about 7% below the July 1 estimate and is 14% below the 1939 crop and 51,000,000 bushels below the 10 year average.

WHEAT—The U.S. winter wheat crop is forecast at 555,839,000 bushels compared with last year's crop of 563,431,000 bushels. The ten year average is 571,067,000 bushels.

The total wheat crop (winter and spring) is forecast at 760,623,000. This forecast is nearly 42,000,000 bushels higher than the July 1 estimate. The latest estimate is nearly 1% above last year's crop and the ten year average.

State Commission for Soil Conservation

Governor Lehman recently appointed a State Soil Conservation Commission. Members are:

Harold I. Peet of Pike, Chairman; Millard Davis of Kerhonskon; J. Sloat Welles of Big Flats; Dean Carl E. Ladd and Director of Extension, L. R. Simmons of the College of Agriculture, Cornell.

At the first meeting of the commission Mr. Peet was elected chairman. L. D. Kelsey of the State College of Agriculture was appointed as executive secretary.

At the meeting it was announced that Schoharie County had formed the first Soil Conservation district in the state.

More Dairy Cows Than Year Ago

U. S. dairy farms on last June 1 had 1% more producing cows than they had a year ago. This increase of 1% a year has been going on now for three years. There will be another increase next year. How do we know? Because dairymen are raising 22.1% as many heifer calves as they own cows. That is slightly fewer than they raised last year but with that exception it is the highest number since 1930.

In the Northeastern states, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey have 1% more dairy cows than a year ago, Rhode Island has 3% more and other New England states have neither increased nor decreased since last year.

Dealer Goes Broke—Maine Dairymen Get Checks

Fifty-seven Maine dairymen received $2,950 last week (Friday, Aug. 16) from New England Milk Producers' Association to reimburse them for loss due to the bankruptcy of New England Creamery Company.

The company, which has been buying milk from farmers in the vicinity of Livermore Falls, Maine, for many years, went into bankruptcy on July 11, owing a total of about $15,000 to producers, $12,000 of which was for milk delivered in June and the remainder for that delivered during the first ten days of July.

The payment made by NEMPA was to its own members under its membership contract which guarantees full payment to members for milk delivered to approved dealers if it is of proper quality. It covers deliveries of milk during June for which the company had failed to pay.

NEMPA checks for deliveries during the first ten days of July will be given to producers as soon as payroll figures have been computed for that period by the federal milk market administrator for the Boston market.

The bankrupt creamery was operated from the time of the bankruptcy until August 1 by a representative of the Receiver in Bankruptcy. On August 1 it was taken over by Maine Shawsheen Dairy and will be operated by that company.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

Monday, September 2nd
Holiday—No program.

Tuesday, September 3rd
12:35—"Names and Nicknames of Schoharie County Places," R. F. Pollard.
12:45—Homemaker's Clinic, "The Woman Who Put Fruit Back in the Menu," Janis Friss.

Wednesday, September 4th
12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag, "The Science of Motorology," Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—Countryside Talk, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Thursday, September 5th
12:35—"Rambling 'Round Rensselaer," C. C. DuMond.
12:45—"The Stuff of Which Pastures are Made," Washington County, N. Y., Agricultural Conservation Committee.

Friday, September 6th
12:35—"Between You and Me," Howard R. Waugh.
12:45—Women's Corner, "How to Bring a Meeting to Order — and Keep it There," Caroline Pringle.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, September 7th
12:35—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "Something Different in Scrapbooks," Delaware County, N. Y., 4-H Club Member.
12:45—Grange Views and News, "Are Lottery and Gambling Laws Adequately Enforced?" Greene Pomona Grange.

Monday, September 9th
12:35—"What Do Price Changes Mean to the Farmer?" G. E. Brandow.
12:45—"Rural Education in the News," Francis E. Griffin.

Tuesday, September 10th
12:35—"Boys Who Have Made Good in Farming," Stanley G. Judd, Principal.
12:45—Homemaker's Clinic, "The Woman Who Had No Outlet for Her Energy," J. H. Van Aernam.

Wednesday, September 11th
12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag, "Production Control in the Henhouse," Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—Countryside Talk, "Old Fashioned Apples," Ray F. Pollard.

Thursday, September 12th
12:35—"Growers—Grades and Grading," R. W. Tousey.
12:45—"New Developments in Soil Conservation," O. C. Bruce.

Friday, September 13th
12:35—"Up and At This Marketing Business," W. J. Birdsall.
12:45—Women's Corner, "Look at the Label," Sara Kerr.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, September 14th
12:35—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "A Farm Girl's Story," Berkshire County, Mass., 4-H Club Member.
12:45—Grange Views and News, "Are We Spending Too Much for Agricultural Education?" Rensselaer Pomona Grange.

Canned Corn for Cows

(*Continued from Page* 3)

adding salt prevents mold but I have been unable to find any scientific support for the idea.

The best way to prevent spoilage on top of a silo is to start feeding it as soon as it is put in. Of course, what you will have for a time is chopped corn rather than silage because the fermentation will not be complete. Nevertheless cows will relish it and do well on it. It is not always possible to begin feeding immediately and various experiments have been tried to prevent or lessen spoilage at the top. Some men spread oats over the top. The warmth caused by fermentation results in quick sprouting and the growing oats tends to prevent spoilage. Another plan is to cut a load of two of swamp hay or straw into the top of the silo with the idea of discarding it when the silo is opened. One of the best ways, considering the time required, is to add some water to the top of the silo each day for several days and then tramp it down. Without this procedure the top layer of silage becomes loose as the silage settles and considerable spoilage results.

With good equipment, sharp knives on the cutter and good weather to do the job, silo filling after all is not so bad.

A Living Price for Milk

Steps

Leading to Bigger Milk Checks for Dairy Farmers

1. **PRODUCERS** join with neighbor **PRODUCERS** to form Cooperatives.
2. **PRODUCERS'** Cooperatives join other **PRODUCERS'** Cooperatives and work together in the **PRODUCERS' BARGAINING AGENCY.**
3. **PRODUCERS'** Cooperatives in **BARGAINING AGENCY** work with State and Federal governments to develop a sound surplus control plan.
4. **PRODUCERS** present principles of sound surplus control plan at public hearings. These principles are incorporated in Federal-State Marketing Orders and, by vote, are approved by vast majority of **PRODUCERS.**
5. **PRODUCERS** use a government agency (Market Administrator) uniformly to enforce provisions of Orders and to see that benefits are equitably distributed to all **PRODUCERS.**

OBJECTIVE

Orderly Marketing Returning a Living Price for Milk

21 Million **MORE** Dollars

FOR the first time in years the dairy farm families of the New York milkshed have had a steady market for their milk.

For the first summer in years, dairy farm families in this milkshed have seen their milk prices hold steady without a break . . . and have enjoyed a peaceful summer of "price security" and living comfort.

Go where you will in this milkshed and you will find farm families rejoicing that they have been able to reap and enjoy these benefits. Talk to the businessmen in towns throughout the milkshed and you will find that they, too, appreciate the prosperity which has come their way. Bankers are willing to make "character" loans to farmers today, based on the assurance of a steady milk market. Farm-machinery dealers say much needed equipment is being bought by these same farmers. And farm homes are now getting the supplies and conveniences they have long wanted.

Farmers Themselves Won These Benefits

This wellbeing in the farm homes of our milkshed—this prosperity which has come to our rural communities has been won by the farmers themselves with the assistance of the Government in the control of the surplus. This prosperity has been won because farmers working together, first earned the legal right to work as a group, and second got the necessary Government assistance through the force of their collective strength.

PRICES PAID PRODUCERS
for 3.5% Milk at 201-210 Mile Zone in Metropolitan Milk Shed

Month	First Order Began Sept. 1, 1938 Suspended Feb. 1st, 1939 Price Paid 1938-1939		First Continuous 12 Months Under Marketing Orders Price Paid 1939-1940	Increase Under Order
July	$1.28	No Control	$1.50	+22
Aug.	1.31	No Control	1.89	+58
Sept.	1.87		2.15*	+28
Oct.	1.91		2.27	+36
Nov.	2.10		2.28	+18
Dec.	2.02		2.16	+14
Jan.	1.88	No Control	2.14	+26
Feb.	1.74	No Control	2.10	+36
Mar.	1.35	No Control	1.92	+57
April	1.06	No Control	1.81	+75
May	1.01	No Control	1.58	+57
June	1.10	No Control	1.56	+46
Average	$1.55¼		$1.94⅔	+39-4/10

No Control means No Control of Surplus.
*Indicates Total Price Paid Some Producers Due to Mayor's Premium.

The Metropolitan Co-operative

The Thousands of Farmers Who Belong to the Following Cooperatives are the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency.

Adams Producers Coop. Inc. Adams, N. Y.
Adams Center Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Adams Center, N. Y.
Amsterdam Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Amsterdam, N. Y.
Andes Coop. Creamery, Inc. Andes, N. Y.
And-Well Producers Coop. Inc. Andover, N. Y.
Bear Lake Coop. Milk Prod. Assn., Inc. Bear Lake, Pa.
Bennington County Coop. Creamery, Inc. Manchester Depot, Vt.
Boonville Farms Coop. Inc. Boonville, N. Y.
Bovina Center Coop. Dairy, Inc. Bovina Center, N. Y.
Bridgewater Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Bridgewater, N. Y.
Campbell Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Campbell, N. Y.
Coop. Dairymen of Cannonsville, N. Y., Inc. Cannonsville, N. Y.
Chateaugay Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Chateaugay, N. Y.
Chester Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Chester, N. Y.
Circleville Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Circleville, N. Y.
Conesus Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Lakeville, N. Y.
Coventry Dairymen's League Coop. Assn. Inc. Coventry, N. Y.
Dairymen's League Coop. Assn. Inc. New York City
Producers Cooperative, Inc. Dolgeville, N. Y.
Eastern Milk Prod. Coop. Assn., Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.
East Freetown Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. East Freetown, N. Y.
Ellenburg Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Ellenburg, N. Y.
Fair Haven Milk Prod. Inc. Fair Haven, Vt.
Frankfort Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Frankfort, N. Y.
Goshen Dairy Coop. Inc. Goshen, N. Y.
Gouverneur Coop. Dairymen, Inc. Gouverneur, N. Y.
Gracie Dairy Coop. Assn. Inc. Cortland, N. Y.
Inter-State Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Philadelphia, Pa.
Keuka Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Prattsburg, N. Y.
Kirkland Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Clinton, N. Y.

means Happy Farm Families

for Dairy Families This Year . . .

Yes, there are those who say "we should be getting more." But ask any farmer in the milkshed to compare the checks he has received for his milk this year with the checks he received last year. In that story you will find the cause of satisfaction.

The 62 cooperatives and their thousands of members who make up the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency have battled long and hard for this *Surplus Control Plan*. They have realized from the start that only by controlling the surplus could the farmers begin to put a price tag on their own milk. They knew from the start that this *Surplus Control Plan* would give each producer his share of the benefits of the fluid market and compel each to bear his share of the costs. They knew from the start that the *Surplus Control Plan* would force each dealer to pay the same price for milk used in the same way. They knew from the start that the *Surplus Control Plan* would eliminate competition and strife between groups of producers and encourage true cooperation between the many producer cooperatives.

Given Federal and State assistance, the directors of this Agency have been able to prove that the farmers could bring peace and stability to the milk industry.

But the Fight Must Go On

Never for a moment can we afford to slacken our effort. The forces which have continually fought ANY plan for orderly milk marketing are still in existence. Those who would stir up strife among farmers—those who would profit by disorganization, are still as busy as ever. Only stronger cooperatives and a stronger Bargaining Agency can hold the position we have won. But by standing shoulder to shoulder in support of this collective effort, the farmers of this milkshed will be able to continue and to increase the benefits we have won. For all the forces which strive to disorganize—all the forces which would like to see the *Surplus Control Plan* eliminated or weakened—all of the forces which have profited by shattered and disorganized markets cannot withstand the firm resolution and collective strength possessed by the 62 member cooperatives of this Agency.

OUR PLEDGE

We pledge our continued efforts to all our members and to all farmers and business men in this milkshed. Because no matter what may be said or done, we cannot permit anyone to take from us the great financial and human advantages which we have enjoyed during the last few months. Advantages which we have won legally and fairly and which we have used reasonably with justice and benefit to all.

The Results

of Milk Marketing Under Surplus Control Plan for Twelve Months

1. Orderly marketing with a ready market for all milk. Surplus controlled.
2. Uniform prices on all milk based on utilization. The same price for every dealer.
3. Every producer has shared in the benefits and the cost of maintaining this sound marketing program.
4. Greater uniformity in producers' prices and better understanding of fundamental problems of milk marketing. Importance of economy of production to profits recognized.
5. An increase of approximately 40c per hundredweight over producers' price of previous twelve months.
6. An increase of approximately twenty-one million dollars ($21,000,000) paid to producers during first six months of 1940 as compared with corresponding months of 1939.
7. Development of new and more efficient producer owned and controlled cooperatives.
8. Firm foundation laid for greater benefits to producers by power of cooperative effort among producers and by using government aid as a servant.

Success Depends Upon Extent That Cooperative Effort Increases and Remains the Guiding Power

Milk Producers Bargaining Agency

Konhocton Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Cohocton, N. Y.
Lafayette Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Lafayette, N. Y.
Leon Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Leon, N. Y.
Liberty Valley Coop. Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Liberty, Pa.
Lisbon Producers Coop. Inc. Lisbon, N. Y.
Little Falls Dairy Company, Inc. Little Falls, N. Y.
Mallory Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Mallory, N. Y.
Malone Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Malone, N. Y.
Marshall Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Marshall, N. Y.
Mettowee Valley Coop. Milk Prod. Inc. W. Pawlet, Vt.
Middlebury Coop. Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Middlebury, Pa.
Missisquoi Valley Milk Prod. Inc. Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Montgomery-Eastern Dairy Coop. Inc. Fort Hunter, N. Y.
Montgomery Producers Coop. Inc. Montgomery, N. Y.
Nicholson Coop. Milk Prod. Assn., Inc. Nicholson, Pa.
North Country Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Canton, N. Y.
Oriskany Valley Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Deansboro, N. Y.
Osceola Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Osceola, Pa.
Oswegatchie Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Heuvelton, N. Y.
Otselic Valley Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Cincinnatus, N. Y.
Otter Valley Milk Prod. Inc. E. Dorset, Vt.
Poland Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Poland, N. Y.
Portville Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Portville, N. Y.
Rupert Milk Prod. Inc. Rupert, Vt.
Sauquoit Valley Farmers Coop. Inc. Utica, N. Y.
Schoharie County Coop. Dairies, Inc. Cobleskill, N. Y.
Slate Hill Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Slate Hill, N. Y.
Slate Valley Coop. Milk Prod. Inc. Fair Haven, Vt.
Steamburg Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Steamburg, N. Y.
Van Hornesville Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Van Hornesville, N. Y.
Washington & Rensselaer Counties Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Cambridge, N. Y.
Westfield Coop. Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Westfield, Pa.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

DAIRY CATTLE

"Invincible"
Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires.
Orchard Hill Stock Farm, M. R. Klock, Fort Plain, N. Y.

Holsteins—T.B. Accredited; 250 Head.
Offering surplus breeding stock of all ages; a few bulls of serviceable age backed by several generations of good C.T.A. records. Inspection invited.
E. P. SMITH, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

Sunnygables SALES LIST
Choice of 94 typy purebred unregistered Hereford heifers ten to fifteen months old, some individuals weighing 600 or better. T.B. and Bangs tested. October 1st delivery. Singles $65.00—discounts on larger numbers. Can be seen at farm any day.
H. E. BABCOCK, SUNNYGABLES. ITHACA, N. Y.

FANYAN FARMS
C. C. BENNETT, HOMER, N. Y.
offering: One service age, two baby sons of "Cornell Royal Blend," famous son of All American 1152 lb. fat cow, 'Cornell Ollie Catherine"; his second dam All American 4.3%, 1079 lb. fat sister of his dam, Cornell Ollie Pride.
Dams of these bull calves are daughters of our former 911 lb. 4% Snow bull, sired by Aristocrat, famous son of the World's Champion 4.3% "Snow Countess". Dams all have fine official records in Class C twice a day milking. They will please you as to type.
Records and per cent test of dams available.

Increase Your Butter Fat Test with a Son of
MONTVIC PATHFINDER
His first 12 two-year-old daughters average 607 fat, 4.1% fat, 14,850 milk. Baby sons now available at farmer prices.
F. C. WHITNEY, ILION, N. Y.

Ready for Service — Young Bulls
from our outstanding Champion Show Bulls. They are bred for type as well as production. Prices reasonable.
J. REYNOLDS WAIT, The Wait Farms, Auburn, New York.

TARBELL FARMS Guernseys Accredited Negative 350 HEAD
YOUNG BULLS OUT OF HIGH RECORD A.R. DAMS AND SIRED BY
MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON 130308
98 A.R. Daughters.
FOREMOST PEACEMAKER 214202
15 A. R. Daughters
ALSO A FEW A.R. COWS AND HEIFERS.
Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

YEARLING GUERNSEY BULLS
Grandsons of Royal Supreme 137088 from dams with herd improvement records. Herd average 9602 M., 486.0 F. Prices reasonable considering quality. Accredited — Negative.
WYCHMERE FARMS, ONTARIO, N. Y.

Guernsey Bull For Sale
BORN MAY 22, 1940.
His Dam has 2 year old D.H.I.A. record of 10,444 lbs. milk, 571 lbs. fat. This record won a cup presented by N.Y.S. Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n. Sire's seven nearest Dams average 13,601 milk, 679 lbs. fat. Dam of Sire is ¾ sister to Beechford's Glow 437962, world record cow in CC and C. Have other yearling bulls for sale from same Sire and a few young cows.
HAROLD C. TRIPP, DRYDEN, N. Y.

CATHEDRAL FARMS, Oneonta, N. Y.
BIGGER AND BETTER GUERNSEYS
Because CATHEDRAL FARMS BIGGER AND BETTER GUERNSEYS at Oneonta, N. Y., are leading the Guernsey world in production, it does not mean that you cannot afford to bring into your herd one of their bulls.
If you will buy your bull when a calf and raise it yourself, you can make a big saving on the price.
Others have built up great production herds from a small investment by doing just that, why don't you? Write soon or come and see.

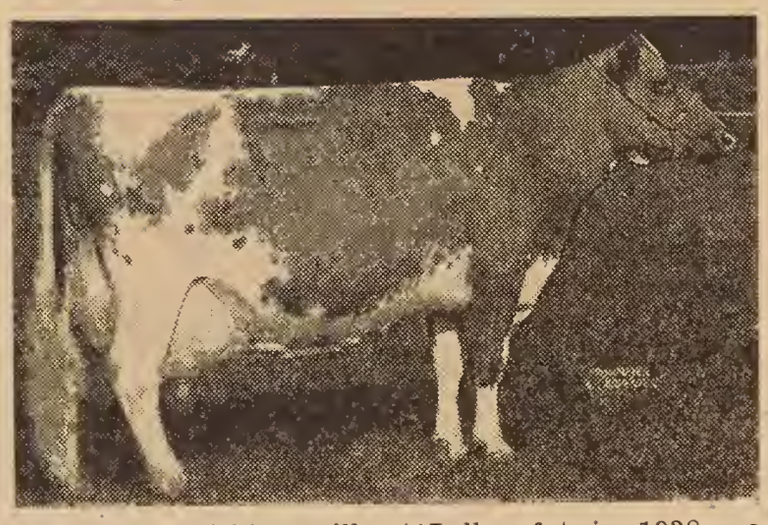
COWS FOR SALE
T.B. Tested Holstein and Guernseys in Carload Lots. Ninety Day Retest Guaranteed.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

Altamont Jersey Farms
ALTAMONT, ALBANY CO., N. Y.
Established by Mr. Perley A. Dutton, importer and constructive Jersey breeder for more than 25 years.
Imported and high grade Commercial cattle, T.B. and Bangs tested at prices commensurate with quality. Visitors always welcome at
ALTAMONT JERSEY FARMS,
15 miles from Albany, 10 miles from Schenectady on Route 146. Phone 2301.

PUREBRED AND GRADE JERSEYS
WITH ANY REQUIRED TEST.
PARTIAL CREDIT GIVEN.
J. K. Keith, Phone 722F3, Oneonta, N.Y.

JERSEYS— Yearling service bull, Owl Interest and St. Lambert breeding. Gold and silver medal dam. Silver medal sire. Classified Herd. Accredited for Bang's and T.B.
BRADFORD JERSEY FARM,
TURNER, MAINE.

A Touring Ayrshire



TRAVELING in her deluxe barn-trailer, Penshurst Emerald, one of the most famous Ayrshire cows of all time, is now making a 5000-mile tour, which will include visits to county fairs, and one-night stands at various dairy centers throughout the New York milk shed.

This famous fourteen-year-old bovine aristocrat is the mother of a great family, that includes nine daughters and four sons. She has made more than 53 tons of 4.32% milk to date, and just prior to leaving her Vermont home, was producing over 50 pounds of milk daily.

Penshurst Emerald is owned by Fillmore Farms, Bennington, Vt., and is one of 151 cows that made a world's record Herd Test average of 10,338 lbs. 53 tons of 4.04% milk, 417 lbs. fat in 1938 — a record that has never been duplicated by a registered herd of this size. Needless to say, "Emerald" and her descendants are counted among the most highly valued members of the Fillmore herd, which presently includes more than 300 registered Ayrshires.

BROWN SWISS

BROWN SWISS— Five production bred bulls of Nevard of Bowerhome and College Boy breeding, up to 1 year old. Build type, production, vigor into your herd with a Forest Farms bull. Approved, Accredited.
FOREST FARMS, MONROE COUNTY, WEBSTER, N. Y.

SWINE

Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

PEDIGREED HAMPSHIRE SWINE
BRED SOWS AND PIGS FOR SALE.
One of the most popular and economical breeds.
RAY HUEY, AURORA, N. Y.

SHEEP

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
Choice rugged, heavy boned yearling rams with size and heavy fleeces, sired by Iroquois Woodsman & Gibson 179, Champion winners at Chicago and Toronto. Also yearling ewes.
VAN VLEET BROS., LODI, N. Y.

MISC. LIVESTOCK

Choice Dairy Cattle - Fancy Horses
CARLOAD LOTS OR RETAIL. PRICED TO SELL.
FREE DELIVERY ANY PLACE.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, Inc., HOBART, N.Y. Established 1845

FOR SALE —
CHOICE O.I.C. SWINE, BRED SOWS, SHOATS, PIGS.
ALSO FEEDING SHOATS AND PIGS.
YEARLING SERVICE BULLS. HOLSTEINS.
GUERNSEYS AND AYRSHIRES.
Sayre Dairy Cattle Co., Sayre, Pa.

DOGS

FOR SALE: St. Bernard Pups
MALES, $20.00 — FEMALES, $10.00.
ROBERT URQUHART,
WEST NEWBURY, VERMONT.

SEED

Certified Yorkwin Wheat
A NEW VARIETY AND THE HEAVIEST YIELDING WHITE WINTER WHEAT FOR EASTERN CONDITIONS. SEND FOR PRICES.
Harwood Martin, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

Certified Yorkwin Wheat
New high yielding variety, College inspected. Write for prices.
Appleton Bros. Canandaigua, N. Y.

WHEAT—Red and White Varieties—
Certified Yorkwin and hybrid 5-7.
Write for information.
Jerry A. Smith & Sons, Ludlowville, N.Y.

HONEY

HONEY LOOK, LOWER PRICES. 60 lbs. best clover, $4.50, 28 lbs., $2.25; 60 lbs Buckwheat, $3.30; 60 lbs. Mixed, $3.90. Not prepaid 10 lbs. Clover, postpaid, $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Honey for Health.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

POULTRY

HARTWICK QUALITY **Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns**
B.W.D. TESTED PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK.
Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.
Hartwick Hatchery, Inc., Hartwick, N.Y.

ENGLISH BLACK LEGHORNS —
Big, hardy, vigorous, low mortality, great layers of big white eggs, as broilers dress yellow.
Eggs reasonable. Circular free.
THE KEYSTONE FARMS, R.F.D. No. 2, Richfield, Pa.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
YOUNG BREEDING MALES AND READY TO LAY PULLETS.
James E. Rice & Sons, Box A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

Babcock's Healthy Layers
W. LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES. BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSS. RED-ROCK CROSS.
100% Pullorum Clean — 100% Satisfaction Guaranteed
Write for attractive catalog.
BABCOCK'S HATCHERY,
501 Trumansburg Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

De Roy Taylor HI-EGG-ABILITY PEDIGREED R.O.P. WHITE LEGHORNS
GROWING PULLETS FOR SALE and READY FOR PROMPT DELIVERY. Our New York State Official Laying Test records show a seven years livability average of 93%, and egg production average of 64½%.
DEROY TAYLOR, Newark, Wayne County, N. Y.

Mapes Poultry Farm
Certified R.O.P. Pedigreed Breeders
WHITE LEGHORNS, NEW HAMPSHIRES
BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSSES.
Mapes stock is famous for fast growth and high production. All breeders bloodtested. Send for Folder and Prices.
WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, Middletown, N. Y.

RICH POULTRY FARM 29TH YEAR
LEGHORNS — REDS
TRAPNESTED AND PROGENY TESTED.
EXCELLENT PRODUCERS OF PREMIUM EGGS.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS
Ask any of our customers about OUR LARGE BIRDS AND LARGE, PURE WHITE EGGS.
WALTER S. RICH, Box H, Hobart, N.Y.

ZIMMER'S PRODUCTION BRED, PULLORUM FREE WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS, BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSS.
100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
REASONABLY PRICED. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
Zimmer Poultry Farm, Box C, GALLUPVILLE, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS
The largest official trapnest flock in the United States — offering 1000 U. S. R.O.P. Pedigreed pullets from 250-300 egg U. S. R.O.P. Dams. Also—1000 U. S. R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels from 250-317 egg U. S. R.O.P. Dams. All sired by 300 egg males.
ELI H. BODINE, CHEMUNG, N. Y.

For Sale—500 S. C. W. Leghorn pullets
Hatched May 1. $1.00 each. Two-thirds of them from Official N. Y. State Certified Hens.
Wilcox Poultry Farm, Mayville, N. Y.

FARM MACHINERY

WANTED AT ONCE:
GOOD USED CORN HARVESTER, ALSO 36 USED STEEL STANCHIONS, AND 1 LOW WHEEL FARM WAGON AND 2 SETS OF TEAM HARNESS.
S. S. Taylor, Lafayette, New Jersey

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Experienced Dairy Farmer,
Sept. 1st. Married. State present employer, wages expected. No liquor or cigarettes. Care of 20 cows, hand milker. Must board one other worker. Tenant house, milk, eggs furnished. Write
M. A. HANEY, R.F.D. 1, FLEMINGTON, N. J.

HELP WANTED
WANTED RIGHT AWAY — MAN WITH A FAMILY OR SINGLE MAN WHO CAN WORK ON FRUIT FARM.
O. V. Jolley, Williamson, N. Y.

WANTED—Reliable Married Man
to work on a modern Sullivan County dairy farm. Permanent position. Non-smoker or drinker. Wages $40 per month and privileges.
American Agriculturist WRITE BOX 514S, ITHACA, N. Y.

WANTED: Dairy Herd Improvement Association milk testers.
WRITE TO
Dairy Records Office, Wing Hall, Ithaca, New York

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Sept. 7	Avis Acres Guernsey Dispersal Sale, Princeton, N. J.
Sept. 11	Vermont State Guernsey Sale, White Heather Farm, Arlington.
Sept. 18	121st Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Sept. 20	Lancaster County Holstein Breeders Sale, Lampeter, Pa.
Sept. 20	Folly Farm Jersey Sale, Simsbury, Conn.
Sept. 20	Guernsey Consignment Sale, Doylestown, Pa.
Sept. 21	Third Beechford Farms Guernsey Sale, Harry Bailey, owner, Mt. Tremper, N. Y.
Sept. 24	Vermont Jersey Cattle Club Consignment Sale, Hartland, Vermont.
Sept. 27	Dutchess County, N. Y., Annual Guernsey Sale, Salt Point, N. Y.
Sept. 28	Cayuga County, N. Y., Guernsey Sale.
Oct. 2- 3	122nd Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Oct. 4	Pennsylvania State Holstein Sale, Lancaster, Pa.
Oct. 5	Thatch Meadow Farm Guernsey Dispersal, St. James, Long Island, N. Y.
Oct. 7	New England Guernsey Sale at Hilltop Farm, Suffield, Conn.
Oct. 8-9	The 122nd Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Oct. 10	Ballard Farm Holstein Consignment Sale, Troy, Pa.
Oct. 11	Pennsylvania State & Eastern Guernsey Sale combined, Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 12	New Jersey State Guernsey Sale, Trenton.
Oct. 14	Langwater Guernsey Sale, North Easton, Mass.
Oct. 15	Northeastern Guernsey Consignment Sale, Topsfield, Mass.
Oct. 21-22	Broadland Guernsey Dispersal, Thomas Marsalis, owner, Queenstown, Md.
Oct. 22	Penn State Holstein Sale, Mt. Vernon, Pa.
Oct. 23	Ohio Breeders' Fall Holstein Sale, Wooster, Ohio.
Oct. 24	New England Fall Holstein Sale (Place to be announced).
Nov. 7	50th Breeders' Combination "Golden Anniversary" Holstein Sale, Fairgrounds, Stratford, Ont.
Nov. 11-13	U. S. National Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale, Waukesha, Wis.

Coming Events

Aug. 25-Sept. 2	New York State Fair, 100th Anniversary, Syracuse, N. Y.
Aug. 31	Morgan Horse Show, Woodstock, Vt.
Sept. 15-21	Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
Sept. 30-Oct. 6	Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa.
Oct. 1-4	Fifth NEPPCO Poultry Industries Exposition, Atlantic City, N. J.
Oct. 8-9	Annual New Jersey Holstein Tour covering Sussex County.
Oct. 12-19	National Dairy Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Oct. 23	Annual Meeting Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, Lancaster, Pa.
Nov. 13-15	13th Annual Poultry Breeders School, State College, Amherst, Mass.
Dec. 3-4	Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Association Annual Meeting, Hotel Garde, Hartford.
Dec. 9-12	22nd Annual Convention of American Farm Bureau Federation. Baltimore, Md.
Jan. 15-20	92nd Boston Poultry Show, Boston Garden.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Sell the Slackers

TWENTY years ago poultrymen were just becoming familiar with the principles of culling out non-producers. Many a poultryman, after a culling demonstration had been held on his farm, kept the culls for a few days just to be sure they weren't the best hens instead of the poorest! While every poultryman now understands the principles of culling non-producers, an occasional brief review is helpful.

There is an old story that has an application to culling hens. A friend said to a razor manufacturer, "Why do you advertise? Everybody uses your razors now." The manufacturer replied, "There are two reasons for advertising. First, not everyone does use my razors and anyway there is a new crop of shavers coming on every year." Not all hens are good producers and anyway there is a new crop of pullets every year.

There are three kinds of culling. First, there is the sorting out of non-producers from the laying flock. Second, there is the culling out of poor pullets when they go to the laying house and third, where a man follows a breeding program there is a question of picking out the cockerels that he wants to save for his breeding pen.

It is poor policy to cull the laying flock when they have been neglected. In other words a hen ought to have a chance to show her ability to produce. Then if she doesn't produce she should be sold. When a hen stops laying she begins to put yellow color back into the vent, eye ring, beak and legs. Usually she also begins to shed her feathers, her abdomen contracts and she begins to lay on fat. A hen that stops laying early in the fall molts more completely and lays fewer eggs during the year than does the hen who continues to lay right into the fall. It is becoming common for poultrymen to cull more systematically throughout the entire year, and also to go through the flock thoroughly about the first of September. At this time a poultryman can cull out and sell birds that show a lot of yellow color indicating that they have been out of production for some time, birds that are very light weight or birds with a very small body capacity.

There is some temptation to discard a hen that is in a complete molt, but this is wrong because a bird that molts completely is usually a quick molter and will be back in production in time to make her profitable. Some birds that lay steadily at the rate of 2 or 3 eggs a week molt slowly but take a long time to complete the molt. If a quick molter has her legs well bleached out you can be pretty sure that she has been laying heavily.

No matter how good a flock of pullets you have you are likely to have a few culls. It is always a temptation to keep them, particularly if you are a little short of pullets, feeling that they will come along and be profitable. The thing to do is to pick out the most mature pullets and put them together in one pen, then a bit later to put the slower maturing pullets together in other pens, at the same time culling out 3 or 5 or 10% of the runts which, if put in the laying pen will merely be an expense instead of returning a profit.

The way to select cockerels for the breeding pen is by a system of elimination. Most poultrymen keep two or three times as many as they really need. At broiler age they pick out the best looking, fastest developing cockerels which at that time may look pretty uniform. However, as time goes on, differences show up and a continual culling of this bunch of cockerels will result in the number you want and the kind you want.

Consistent culling is no substitute for better breeding. Culling merely raises average production by taking out the poor producers while better breeding raises production by raising the average of the entire flock. "Feed, Weed and Breed", is a slogan that applies to hens quite as well as it does to cows.—*H. L. C.*



"I'd hate to be in Eddie's shoes if Pop discovers his kite is made out of American Agriculturist."

Your Questions Answered !

Molting Pullets

Is it possible to keep early-hatched pullets from molting in the fall?

We do not say it is impossible, but it is very difficult. However, if these pullets are bred for high production, they should molt rapidly and get back into production in a relatively short time.

* * *

Building a Temporary Silo

Because of rainy weather, I have put more grass in the silo than I intended. My corn is looking better than average, and I will not have enough silo room to hold it. Is a temporary silo satisfactory? Can I put corn silage in on top of the grass?

Some dairymen are satisfied with the results from temporary silos. Others are not. At least some of this difference of opinion results from the way the silo is put up. A temporary silo is just what the term says, "temporary". The best temporary silo in our opinion is made from snow fencing and heavy building paper. It is not as simple as it seems to put up such a silo and have it stand firm. Some lean at a perilous angle which means that the silage pulls away from the walls, allowing air to enter and causing spoilage.

A company that manufactures paper has put out a little leaflet giving very definite directions for building a satisfactory temporary silo. We are sending this leaflet to you, and will be glad to send it to any reader who intends to put up a temporary silo this fall.

There is no reason why you should not put your corn silage right in on top of the grass silage.

* * *

Apple Crop Below Average

What are the latest figures on the expected U. S. apple crop and what is the condition of the crop in various areas?

The U. S. Government report indicates an apple crop a little under average. The total crop is forecast as 116,721,000 bus. as compared to 143,085,000 bus. a year ago and a five year average of 121,755,000 bus.

By regions the east is expected to have a crop 27% smaller than a year ago, while in the far western states the commercial crop is expected to be 2% larger than a year ago but about 10% below the five year average.

* * *

Bruised Potatoes Bring Less

I have heard quite a bit said about the necessity of handling potatoes to prevent bruising. Can you give me any suggestions that will help?

The first thing to do is to dig deeply enough so that the dirt acts as a cushion while the potatoes are going over the digger. In the second place a lot of growers have padded their digger. Sponge rubber is used on some metal parts, and sections of hose are cut to go on shaker rods. The third point is to instruct the people who pick up the potatoes that the potatoes are not stones and they should be placed and not thrown into crates. Unquestionably a good proportion of the defects which show up when consumers buy potatoes is due to rough handling.

HORSES

WEEKLY AUCTION SALES!
2500 HEAD OF HORSES
AUGUST 12TH, AUGUST 19TH, AUGUST 26TH, SEPTEMBER 2ND, SEPTEMBER 9TH, SEPTEMBER 16TH, AND SEPTEMBER 23RD.
PRIVATE SALES DAILY

OVER 2000 HEAD GENERAL PURPOSE, FARM AND DRAFT HORSES, including a substantial number recently acquired from the French Government, we having taken over their entire purchases made in Canada. These horses run in age from 4 to 10 years and weigh anywhere from 1000 to 1800 lbs. The majority weigh from 1200 to 1500 lbs. and are of Percheron, Belgian, Clydesdale, and French Canadian breeding.

300 HEAD CAVALRY HORSES, all broken to harness and majority broken to saddle.

200 YEARLING AND TWO YEAR OLD COLTS of draft and French Canadian breeding.

We particularly invite commercial horse dealers to attend these weekly sales and buy what horses they need at their own price. If your district needs horses, communicate with us and we will work out arrangements to supply you. This is without douht the greatest offering of horses that has ever been assembled together and offered to the public at their own valuation.

SALES WILL BE HELD UNDER COVER, RAIN OR SHINE, commencing at 9:30 A. M.
TERMS: CASH.

200 HEAD PEDIGREED STALLIONS AND MARES, COLTS AND FILLIES ARE BEING OFFERED FOR PRIVATE SALE AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES—PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, CLYDESDALES, FRENCH CANADIANS, FRENCH COACHERS, HACKNEYS, AND STANOARDBREDS.

ARNOLDWOLD FARMS, Grenville, Que., Canada.

SWINE

PIGS --- PIGS --- PIGS
Medium YORKSHIRE and CHESTER WHITE cross. color white. BERKSHIRE and CHESTER WHITE. color black and white.
6 to 8 wks. @ $3.00 each.
8 to 10 wks. @ $3.50 each.
Will ship two or more C.O.D., F.O.B. Woburn, Mass. No charge for crating. Orders requiring inoculation 35c extra, for each pig.
Telephone 0230.
John J. Scannell, Russell St., WOBURN, MASS

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE
Thrifty, rugged stock of exceptional quality.
Berkshire and Chester crossed or Yorkshire and Chester crossed | 7 to 8 weeks old $3.50; 8 to 10 weeks old $4.00
Chester Whites ---------- 7 to 8 weeks old $4.25
All orders carefully filled.
A. M. LUX FARM, 206 Washington St., WOBURN. MASS.

Walter Lux, Tel. 0086, Woburn, Mass.
10-12 weeks old, $3.50 each: 8-9 weeks old, $3.00 each: 5-6 weeks old. $2.50 each. CHESTER WHITE, YORKSHIRE and CHESTER CROSS, or BERKSHIRE and CHESTER CROSS. All large type. Stock sold as Feeders or Breeders. Will ship any number C.O.D. with pigs that will please you. If not, return them.

DOGS

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

TURKEYS

BIG BREASTED TURKEYS 5,000 WEEKLY
Bronze, Black, White and Red. Special Breeding Stock. Correctly hatched. Guar. Poults. Prompt delivery. New low prices. Write to:
S. W. KLINE Box 6, MIDDLECREEK, PENNA.

DUCKLINGS

Ducklings. Pekins $14.00 hundred, Runners $12.00. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns, New Hampshires, Wyandottes Reds, Rocks, Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks
All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with
NO REACTORS FOUND
Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.
"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1927. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue Free. Over nine million chicks in 1938, and again in 1939. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.
Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.
"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS
Hatched in Elec. incubators. Hatches on Mon. and Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo catalog.

Cash or C.O.D. Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$6.00	$11.00	$2.00
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Favorite Vegetable Recipes OF FARM FAMILIES

WINNERS IN A. A.'s CASH CONTEST

IN JUNE we sent out a call for "something different" in vegetable recipes and offered $1.00 each for the five best recipes, and 35 cents each for every other one that we could use. From every corner of the Northeast they came, such excellent ones that our Home Editor had a difficult time picking the winners. Nearly every woman who sent in a recipe stated that it is a great favorite with her family, and we know that other farm families who try these recipes are going to enjoy them equally.

Name of sender is given with each recipe. Where cooked vegetables are specified in a recipe, please note that 1 teaspoon of salt per quart of vegetables is the standard allowance in boiling:

Spanish String Beans
(First Prize, $1.00)

1 tablespoon flour
1 teaspoon salt
pepper
2 large onions
1 sweet pepper
2 large tomatoes
2 lbs. green beans cut in small pieces
4 tablespoons butter

Cook onions, tomatoes, sweet pepper, butter and flour until a golden brown. Cover beans with boiling water, season and add first mixture. Cook slowly for one hour.—*Mrs. L. Lagree, Cherubusco, N. Y.*

Stuffed Cucumber Cups
(Second Prize, $1.00)

Wipe and pare cucumbers; cut in 2-inch pieces, crosswise, scooping out seed centers to form little cups.

Mix 3 tablespoons bread crumbs, 2 tablespoons finely chopped ham (or other cooked meat) and 2 tablespoons grated cheese. Moisten with 4 tablespoons tomato sauce and season with salt, pepper and a dash of cayenne.

Put cucumber cups in a shallow pan, fill with the mixture, and lay square of bacon on each cup. Bake 30 min., remove from oven and cover with buttered bread crumbs and bake until crumbs are brown.—*Mrs. William Carpenter, Mount Morris, N. Y.*

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Stewed, strained tomatoes, thick tomato juice or chili sauce may be substituted for the tomato sauce.)

Stuffed Eggplant
(Third Prize, $1.00)

Cut an eggplant in halves, remove seeds. Cut a few lengthwise cuts with a sharp knife, sprinkle with salt and let stand about ½ hour. Turn out water, squeeze, then rinse and dry. Brush inside with olive oil, sprinkle with chopped parsley, salt and pepper. Make a bread crumb stuffing. Fry 1 tablespoon chopped onion in 2 tablespoons butter until delicately brown. Add 1 cup soft bread crumbs, ¼ cup chopped olives, ¼ teaspoon salt, a very little pepper. Fill the eggplant, dot the tops with butter. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until eggplant is tender. Serve with the following tomato sauce:

⅛ teaspoon pepper (black)
¼ cup olive oil
1 small onion
3 tbsps. tomato catsup
½ cup water
2 cups canned tomatoes
1 bay leaf
2 cloves
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar

Add black pepper to oil and cook 2 min., cut onion in thin slices and cook in oil until tender but not brown. Mix catsup with the water, add to oil in 3 different installments, letting it boil up between times. Add tomatoes, bay leaf, cloves and salt and cook slowly for 45 min. Add sugar and cook 10 min. more.—*Hattie Mathewson, Sinclairville, N. Y.*

Vegetable Chowder (serves six)
(Fourth Prize, $1.00)

2 medium sized onions, chopped
1 small green pepper, chopped
2 tablespoons butter
1 cup cooked corn
1 cup cooked peas
1 cup cooked diced potatoes
1 cup cooked lima beans
1 cup cooked diced carrots
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
2 cups water
1¾ cups milk
¼ lb. cheese, diced

Fry onion and green pepper in butter until light brown. Put into a kettle and add corn, peas, potatoes, lima beans and carrots, with salt, pepper and water. Bring to boiling point and add milk and cheese. Heat thoroughly and serve immediately.—*Mrs. Ernest Harris, R.D. 1, Nineveh, N. Y.*

Vegetable Loaf
(Fifth Prize, $1.00)

1 cup cooked peas
1 cup cooked carrots
1 cup cooked stringbeans
2 cups mashed potatoes
5 tablespoons butter
1 medium-sized onion, chopped
3 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk or vegetable liquor
2 teaspoons salt
½ teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon celery salt
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
1 cup grated cheese
1 cup buttered breadcrumbs

Arrange vegetables in layers or mix together in greased baking dish. Melt fat in saucepan, blend in onion and flour, gradually add milk, seasonings, and parsley; stir until thick and smooth. Add cheese, stir until melted and remove from heat. Cool slightly. Add eggs and mix well. Pour sauce over vegetables and sprinkle with crumbs. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 45 min. Serves 6 to 8.—*Mrs. Add Van, Spruceton, Greene Co., N. Y.*

Brussels Sprouts with Brown Sauce

2 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
¼ teaspoon salt
1¼ cups brown stock
1 quart brussels sprouts
1 tablespoon cooked ham
1 tablespoon celery
few grains of pepper

Melt butter and cook flour in it until brown, add salt, pepper and stock; cook until thickened; add ham, and celery. Simmer ½ hour, strain and add Brussels sprouts. They may be served in toasted bread cases.—*Bertha Jones, R.D. 1, Eaton, N. Y.*

Green Corn Cakes

1 cup corn milk
2 eggs
1 tablespoon shortening
½ cup sweet milk
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder
2 cups flour

Slash corn kernels, and press out contents which should be in milk stage. Mix well, cook in small cakes on hot griddle or skillet. They are very tender. Batter should be thin like pancake batter. Flour may have to vary slightly according to thickness of corn milk.—*Mae Capron, West Valley, N. Y.*

Tomatoes Stuffed with Corn

6 medium tomatoes
1 cup corn
½ cup breadcrumbs
½ cup chopped celery
¼ cup minced onion
½ teaspoon salt
pepper
2 tablespoons butter (melted)
buttered crumbs

Remove stem end from tomatoes and remove the pulp with spoon, being careful not to break the skin. Drain. Mix the tomato pulp with other ingredients. Stuff the tomato cases and sprinkle with buttered crumbs. Bake 45 min. at 350° F.—*Mrs. DeWitt Bower, Trumansburg, R.D., N. Y.* Serves 6

Onion Stew with Dumplings

6 sliced potatoes
1 sliced onion (large)
2 or 3 carrots
6 slices salt pork or bacon
salt to taste
water to cover

Boil together until partly tender. Add dumplings made as follows:

2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
2 or 3 tablespoons fat
⅔ cup milk

Sift dry ingredients together, cut in fat, add milk to form soft dough. Drop by tablespoonsful on boiling vegetables leaving the cover off pot for 10 min. Replace cover for 10 min. Serve immediately. Break dumplings as served and dot liberally with butter.—*Mrs. Carl Van DeBogert, Central Square, R.D. 2, N. Y.* Serves 6.

Creamed Tomatoes

Wipe, peel and slice three tomatoes. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and brown in butter. Place on a hot platter and pour over them, one cup of thin white sauce, made of two tablespoons butter, two tablespoons flour and one cup milk, ¼ tsp. salt, sprinkle of pepper. This serves three, but is easy to double.—*Ruby E. Pease, Laconia, N. H.*

Spinach Souffle with Egg Sauce

2 cups cooked spinach
2 cups fine cracker crumbs
¾ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
2 eggs
1 pint milk
2 tablespoons butter
grated cheese

Beat eggs, add milk, crumbs, seasonings and spinach, chopped with butter. Pour into well greased baking dish and bake slowly for about 40 min. or until mixture is set. Sprinkle with cheese before baking. To make sauce, take

2 cups milk
¼ cup butter
¼ cup flour
Pepper
½ teaspoon salt
2 hard cooked eggs

Melt butter, add flour, salt and pepper. Gradually add milk, stirring after each addition. Cook until smooth and thickened. Add chopped eggs.—*Mrs. Harold Lounsbury, Ontario, N. Y.* Serves 6.

Baked Vegetables Supreme

1 lb. fresh asparagus, trimmed
1 quart boiling water (cooking time—10 min. or more)
1 can (2 cups) kernel corn
2 cups cooked or canned peas
2 eggs, beaten light
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons butter, melted
1 teaspoon cornstarch
1 teaspoon salt
1/16 teaspoon pepper

Cut the tender asparagus stalks into inch pieces; cook in the boiling water in a saucepan until tender; drain. Mix with the peas and corn. Beat the eggs in a bowl; add the milk, butter, cornstarch, mixed with 2 tablespoons milk, and seasonings. Combine with the vegetables; pour into a buttered baking dish. Bake in a moderately slow oven (325° F.) until firm (about 1 hr.) Serve in baking dish. Serves 8.—*Miss Rae Keller, Flemington, N. J.*



"QUICK! See what it says to do when you GET A BITE!!"

Escalloped Egg Plant

1 large egg plant
4 tablespoons butter or other fat
1 qt. canned or chopped raw tomatoes
2 teaspoons salt
pepper
1 green pepper (chopped)
1 small onion (chopped)
1 cup bread crumbs

Pare egg plant and cut in cubes. Melt 2 tablespoons fat in skillet. Add pepper and onion and cook few minutes. Add tomatoes, egg plant, salt and pepper. Cook 10 min. and place in shallow baking dish, greased. Melt remaining fat in skillet, stir in bread crumbs and sprinkle same over egg plant. Bake in moderate oven one-half hour or until done. Very good.—*Mrs. Robert S. Marshman, Oxford, N.Y.* Serves 6.

Parisian Vegetable Hash

½ cup cream
¼ lb. butter
1 cup potatoes
1 cup turnips
1 cup carrots
2 cups young tender beets

Boil vegetables separately, then dice fine. Divide butter, but in skillet and brown a medium size onion (diced) in it. Season vegetables with salt and pepper if desired, add to onions. (I like to keep the vegetables in separate mounds in skillet but they can be mixed thoroughly, being careful not to break them too much). Add the rest of the butter, and ladle over all the cream. Cook until lower side is brown and serve immediately.—*Mrs. Sidney O. Lane, Marietta, N. Y.*

(EDITOR'S NOTE: A good way to utilize small quantities of left-over vegetables.)

Supper Souffle

3 cups sieved tomatoes
2 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1 cup whole kernel corn
6 eggs, separated
1 tablespoon sugar
1 cup grated cheese

Make sauce by combining tomatoes, sugar, butter, salt and pepper; heat to boiling point, stir smooth, thicken with flour stirred to a paste with a tablespoon cold water. Pour sauce slowly over beaten egg yolks, add cheese and corn, and fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour in 2 quart greased baking dish. Bake 45 min. at 375° F. Serve at once on hot plates.—*Miss Martha Richards, Wayland, N. Y.*

Deviled Onions

Chop 6 large onions very fine, add mashed yolks of 3 hard cooked eggs, ½ teaspoon salt, 1½ tablespoons chopped parsley and 1 cup medium white sauce. Turn into 6 greased ramekins and sprinkle with fine buttered crumbs. Brown under medium broiler flame or on top rack of hot oven. Especially favored when served with steak.—*Mrs. Norman Davis, Center Harbor, N. H.* Serves 6.

Healthful Greens

Combine Swiss Chard, endive and spinach greens, using about ⅓ of each kind. Clean thoroughly. Place in covered kettle, adding no water except that which clings to the greens. Cook 10 min. Turn them over, shaking them apart well. When they are wilt-

(*Continued on opposite page*)



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"Who's the old hag, dearie? She looks familiar."

Favorite Vegetable Recipes

(*Continued from opposite page*)

ed, add salt, (1 teaspoon per quart of wilted vegetable.) Cook another ten or 15 min. Remove from fire. Add butter, serve immediately. Vinegar may be added at table if desired.—*Mrs. W. A. Hatch, North Penobscot, Maine.*

Vegetable Souffle

(For carrots, spinach or Hubbard Squash)

- ¼ cup butter
- ¼ cup sifted flour
- ⅓ cup cream
- ⅓ cup vegetable water
- 1 cup sieved vegetable
- 3 eggs
- ½ teaspoon salt
- pepper

Melt butter over hot water. Add flour gradually, then cream and vegetable. Add well-beaten egg yolks, and fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into buttered baking dish, place in pan with hot water and bake in slow oven. —*Mrs. Leo Bibeau, Star Route, Essex Junction, Vermont.*

Cucumber Jelly

- 2 cups chicken stock
- 2 cucumbers
- 1 slice onion
- 1 sprig parsley
- 1½ tablespoons granulated gelatine
- green coloring

To well-seasoned stock add onion, parsley, cucumbers, pared and grated; cover. Let stand two hours. Heat gradually to boiling point. Add gelatine and color green. Let stand till nearly cold. Strain into individual paper cases in the bottom of which is a slice of cucumber. Garnish tops with mayonnaise dressing and halves of nutmeats.—*Mrs. Anna Watson, Ely, Vermont.*

Onions with Cream

Boil in salted water the usual amount of onions that you serve. Drain, add sweet or sour cream almost to cover. Sprinkle generously with paprika and simmer until the cream is partly absorbed. A different way to serve the hard-to-vary onion.—*Ruby E. Pease, Laconia, N. H.*

Tomato Treats

Original Recipes by "H. R."

Savory Tomatoes

Arrange alternate layers of cooked macaroni and dried beef in buttered casserole. Pour over enough well seasoned, stewed tomatoes to cover, top with buttered crumbs and bake 25 minutes in moderate (350°) oven.

Tomato Main Dish

- 5 tablespoons butter
- 2 medium onions, chopped
- 2 tablespoons green pepper, chopped
- 1 pound hamburg
- 1 quart chopped tomatoes, fresh or canned
- 2 teaspoons salt
- ¾ teaspoon pepper
- ½ pound noodles

Cook together until golden brown, butter, onions and green pepper. Add hamburg and cook gently 10 minutes. Add tomatoes seasoned with salt and pepper. Cook noodles in boiling, salted water until tender and drain. Mix hamburg-tomato mixture lightly with noodles; bake in slow oven 275° F. for 45 min. in greased baking pan.

Tomato Medley Chowder

- ½ pound diced salt pork
- 1 cup diced potatoes
- 1 cup diced carrot
- 3 chopped onions
- ½ cup shredded codfish
- 1 quart stewed tomatoes, well seasoned
- Toasted crackers

Cook salt pork in bottom of kettle until golden brown and crisp. Add potatoes, carrot, onions and codfish and simmer until ingredients are tender in water barely to cover. Add tomatoes, heat and serve with crackers.

Tomato and Lima Bean Casserole

Butter a casserole and fill with alternate layers sliced tomatoes and raw young lima beans. Add bits of butter to each layer using about 2 tablespoons butter (or savory drippings) to each pint of mixture. Season each layer well with salt and pepper. Bake 1 hour in moderate oven (350° F.) or until lima beans are perfectly tender. Sprinkle with grated cheese to serve.

Cranberry-Orange Relish

Since it has become known that cranberries, raw ones particularly, add considerable vitamin C to the diet, various ways to serve them are more in demand than ever. Here is a tasty relish which also has the advantage of keeping well for two or three weeks:

- 1 lb. (1 qt.) raw cranberries
- 1 orange
- 1 cup sugar or strained honey (about)
- ¼ teaspoon salt

Wash and quarter the orange, remove the seeds but use both pulp and skin. Grind orange and washed cranberries in food chopper, using coarse knife. Add salt and sugar or honey to the ground fruit, adding more if desired. Put in covered jar in the refrigerator where it will keep for 2 or 3 weeks and be ready to serve with any kind of meat or poultry.

Personal Problems

Weigh Your Words

Dear Lucile: I am 21, have a nice job as secretary, come from a good family, have a nice home, and all the clothes a girl needs. And am not really so bad looking. However, it just seems that I don't click with anyone.

I get along unusually well with my family — really swell with three brothers, ranging between the ages of 12 and 18; and very well with my co-workers. But when it comes to having friends I am just a miserable flop. It seems that I am sarcastic and stuck-up to people, when I do not mean to be so at all. I honestly try to treat other people as I would like to be treated — but it does seem as though everything I say is the wrong thing. Now how can I overcome this? I want so very much to make friends with people and have them like me, that I am writing to you in the hope that you can give me some "pointers."—*Bewildered.*

I think, perhaps, that your very intense desire to have other people like you defeats its own end. Without a natural aptitude at making friends easily you impose such a strain upon yourself that you cannot talk or act naturally.

Try being slow and deliberate; take time to think how things will sound and if there's a tinge of sarcasm to them, change your speech or keep silent.

Try to be *sincerely* interested in others; perhaps you're a bit too self-centered in your interests. You can't fake on things like this, you know; you must first be a sincere friend before you can expect the same quality of friendship in return.

* * *

Better Stick

Dear Lucile: I am 24 years of age, and have been married five years, which have been very, very disagreeable ones. My husband is 32. My problem is, should I stick by my husband or should I find a way myself, or is it too late to do so?

We have been struggling these past five years and I have tried my best to make a go of our marriage, but I haven't gained at all. My husband isn't lazy, but he doesn't seem to get ahead or else he doesn't care to.

We have 80 acres of good producing land and I really can't see why we have to live on a low standard, which we do. The barn is in fair condition but from neglect it won't be for long, but the house wasn't fit to bring anything into when I came here. At first I thought my husband wouldn't stay here but I soon found out he intended to, so I knew I'd have to make the most of it.

I love my three children. I have even offered to go working but he won't listen to that for he says the littlest ones need their mother's care. I think I have tried to carry my share of our load but I'm finding it pretty hard to do so of late. I really hate to break up our home if I can find any way to make my husband realize he has a wife and a family to care for. The children think a lot of both their father and me. Is there any possible way you could advise me to try? I maybe haven't made everything clear but I hope you will be able to help me some. —*Discouraged.*

It is always hard to advise on a case where only one side is given and you have not been very definite in naming your husband's faults. I take it, hower, that the lack of ambition to provide adequately for his family is the main one.

While life with a person such as you have described your husband to be can be very unpleasant and frustrated, I do not believe you would help your condition very much by leaving him. You have three children to think about and their support would not be easy. If you did decide to break up the home and leave your husband, the court would probably order him to contribute to their support, but as he lacks ambition to work the chances are he would not help you very much.

As it is now, you have a home and as you say, 80 acres of good producing land, so why not dig in and put your best efforts in on the farm and its management and see what you can do toward making things go? You would most certainly have to work hard if you left your husband and your present home so why not keep on with things as they are and put hard work in right there? Many women, surprisingly enough, turn out to be very good managers and perhaps you could in some way get your husband to consent to your taking a more active hand in things, to the mutual benefit of all.



Fall in Line

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Such Homely Things

By Jessie Wilmore Murton.

Such homely things (fresh nut-brown bread
By which four hungry mouths are fed;
A doll-child that needs sewing up,
A nondescript ungainly pup,
A barrow and a tiny trowel,
Small, grimy hand-prints on the towel,
A wee darned sock, and small patched blouses)—
Keep homes from being merely houses!

LOCKING UP the PULLETS

By ROMEYN BERRY.

OUR PULLETS came a little late last spring. They are still out on range. This means that in the dusk of every evening someone must go out and lock up the range shelter. The purpose, of course, not to lock the pullets in, but to lock the foxes out—foxes, skunks, raccoons and other varmints with whom nice, self-respecting pullets should never be allowed to spend the evening.

Unlike all other chores around our farm locking up the pullets has never become the designated task of any one person. I don't know why. Perhaps it doesn't last long enough. Maybe it's because we merely keep chickens as a part of farming and have not yet become poultry people. Sometimes my wife locks up the pullets, sometimes Elmer does, and sometimes I do. On still other occasions — as you've doubtless guessed — nobody locks them up at all, which means I've got to get out of bed again and go do it. And I want to tell you that locking up the pullets in the dusk can be a pretty spooky business, and that no one really likes it much.

It's dark enough at pullet time to make a flashlight necessary, and it isn't dark enough to make a flashlight any good. It's the better part of a quarter of a mile from our house out to the range shelter and the journey is a complicated one. The path leads first along the little brook, then through the barnyard — which involves opening and shutting two gates — around back of the main chicken houses, and finally across the open field to the range shelter. Most anything can happen on a trip like that in the dark and it usually does.

There's a bullfrog in the brook who sounds off "Ker-Chug" at the instant I'm about to step on him. I wish he wouldn't. I do not regard myself as a timid person, and I'm not the least bit afraid of any bullfrog, but it always makes me jump when our bullfrog does that and I'm past the jumping age — high or broad. Not infrequently, too, some cow has decided to spend the night in the barnyard instead of going down in the pasture with the other girls; and I find it extremely disconcerting when I'm trying to close a barnyard gate to have an unsuspected cow breathe heavily on the back of my neck in the dark.

Having passed the brook and the barnyard, going around back of the chickenhouse becomes the worst part. That's where you are pretty apt to run into skunk trouble. We have a large, white skunk on our farm who belongs to the night shift and apparently goes to work just about pullet time. I've run into him only once but my wife meets up with him practically every time she locks up the pullets. Nothing has ever happened, but she doesn't like it either. I don't like it much myself.

But once you're past the skunk phase it's all clear sailing and from there on I rather enjoy locking up the pullets. In its present location at the summer's end, the range shelter is up on a little ridge with the land falling off abruptly on either side. Up there I like to stand and look around—once I know the pullets are in and the doors are locked. There is still color in the upper sky, the grass isn't long enough for anything to hide in, the crickets and the katydids give lots of company, the nights are getting longer and cooler, and you can see the lights of automobiles coming out of the hills 10 miles away. In such surroundings locking up the pullets becomes a pleasant task and I like to dawdle over it and enjoy it.

Everything is in now except the corn and potatoes. The pressure is off. The fields where the wheat and oats were growing a little while ago look as smooth as if they'd just come from the barbershop. There's a patch of blooming buckwheat over on the next farm but one. The woodlot silhouetted against the night is blacker than the night. The lights in the northern sky might be the afterglow departing or the first display of the aurora borealis just about to start. It's nearly time for that. Little bugs make noises in the grass and there's something strangely appealing in that hour—when the work of the day is over, the hard work of the summer nearly over—that keeps people on the land no matter what the prices are or how disappointing the crops. There's a comforting sense of peace and security in the realization that the fields as far as you can see (in the dusk when you can't see very far) belong to you; that through other periods of war and social change and economic chaos they have sustained the people who have tilled them; that the farming business is a sound one that must endure as long as boys and girls continue to take a deep interest in soft boiled eggs for breakfast, in chicken and dumplings for dinner.

If you think you can tell what is going to happen within the next ten years to the world in general, and to the United States in particular, you're a more confident prophet than I am. Who would have guessed that after a year of destruction, wheat and pork would be selling at a lower figure than when the madness started? Nobody knows what's going to happen. Perhaps the things we now fear most acutely will turn out to be as harmless as that bullfrog, the cow that breathes on the back of my neck in the dark, and the amiable skunk attending to his own business out back of the chickenhouse. And we can be reasonably sure, I think, that people will continue to hanker for soft boiled eggs for breakfast, for chicken and dumplings for dinner. Moreover if you can't sell what you produce in the farming business, you can at least eat it yourself, which is more than can be said of people who turn out, and hope to sell to somebody else, electric refrigerators, 4 per cent bonds and silk stockings.

Such comforting thoughts can be pumped up by an expert pumper, I suppose, in most any surroundings, but I find they come easier out under the new stars on the pullet range than they do within hearing distance of a radio, or in reading distance of our evening paper. So when I go out to lock up the pullets, and take a half hour for a ten minutes job, my wife doesn't get anxious about my absence. She knows I'm standing out by the range shelter in the descending night looking at automobile lights 10 miles away — at stars 10 million miles away — and getting my mind straightened out before I go to bed. She knows because she does it, too, when she locks up the pullets and with much the same results. Going out is spooky in the dusk, but it's nice coming back in the dark with your serenity re-established and that half-remembered verse ringing in your head — "When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained; what is man that thou art mindful of him? And the son of man that thou visitest him?"

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



WE USED to feed the cows and shoats on corn and barley and on oats, they'd grow and thrive and put on fat, on plain old-fashioned feed like that. But now the scientists have come and put old ideas on the bum, the way we fed in days of yore won't satisfy the stock no more. We used to shovel out the feed to satisfy each critter's need, we'd pitch down hay to fill 'em up; them animals would dine and sup on feed that Nature had prepared, to look at 'em, you'd think they fared almighty well, their coats were slick and very seldom one got sick. They helped us pay the mortgage and to buy another piece of land, our ignorance was deep and rank, but we put money in the bank.

In these here days the scientists come out and speak and wave their fists and tell us we must feed the swine a dozen kinds of vitamin. Stock must have minerals and yeast, we have to coddle up each beast and put calories in their swill, we feed 'em this and that until we've got 'em growin' strong and fast with vitamin B 1 at last. To feed the cattle right, by gee, you need to have a Ph. D., it takes a scientific cuss to balance lime and phosphorus so that in ev'ry bite they eat they've got the stuff for bones and meat. We immunize them critters too against diseases that might do 'em harm. I lie awake at night for fear my feed ain't balanced right, and worry lest each pig and cow ain't disinfected right, somehow; I'd like to quit and take my chance with my old-fashioned ignorance.

An Open Letter to Northeastern Apple Growers

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Last year the Washington State apple growers spent $250,000 to advertise and merchandise their crop.

Is it any wonder, then, that the consumer is turning away from your northeastern apples to almost every other kind of fruit? For the same reason, is it any wonder that hundreds of you efficient apple producers both in New York and New England are now in financial distress? The real wonder is that you have not realized this situation years ago and done something about it.

At last something is being done to meet this marketing problem of eastern apple growers, through the New York-New England Apple Institute, which was organized in 1935. In spite of poor support on the part of apple growers, this organization already has done a remarkable job in increasing the sales of northeastern apples. If the organization were supported by every grower, or even by a majority of apple producers, it would restore the prosperity of efficient apple growers of the Northeast.

The purpose, of course, of the New York-New England Apple Institute is to increase the consumption of apples, thereby raising the price, particularly of the varieties produced in New York and New England. Here's how the organization works, and some of the results it has obtained:

Institute Gets Results

One of the Institute's first jobs was to get in touch with the heads of all the big chain and independent stores, interest them in apples, and get them to put on intensive local and national apple drives to make the consumer apple conscious. Some of these drives were in cooperation with the National Apple Institute, so the great campaigns were conducted throughout the nation. Many stores more than doubled their apple sales.

During these drives, and also at other times, field representatives of the Apple Institute personally visited the trade, including all outlets such as chain stores, independents, commercial truckers, super markets, wholesalers, to talk to these people about increasing the sales of apples, and to put into their hands poster material for displays in stores and windows, cuts for newspaper publicity, advertisements, recipe booklets for consumers' use. Representatives also addressed many retail grocers' association meetings and consumers' meetings to tell the audiences about the profits for them in properly featuring and selling and eating New York and New England apples, which are of the best quality in the world.

One chief reason in the past for the lower consumption of our apples has been their poor handling and display in retail stores. Under the guidance of representatives of the Apple Institute, grocers have been helped to handle Northeast apples so as to maintain their quality and to display them in a manner to attract consumers. The best salesmen for apples are good apples themselves, well displayed. For this reason culls should never get to the retail trade.

"An Apple a Day"

The Institute has placed much emphasis upon making the consumer realize the health properties of apples. Large publicity campaigns costing little

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

What Shall I Build Today?

What shall I build today
While far away the warplanes roar?
I'll build a little house secure and warm
For thirteen downy yellow chicks
To shelter them from harm.
While little children starve
And fly in terror and despair,
I'll build a cake with candles on:
Who knows how soon *my* son
May march to war?

—Elizabeth Wells Webster,
Whiting, Vermont.

have been carried on by the Institute, working with departments of markets in several states and home bureau agents; and using demonstrations, newspapers, public utilities, the radio, and consumers' service publications. Public authorities have been influenced to use more home-grown apples in the State, county, and city institutions. The Institute also has worked with the Federal Surplus Corporation to get this government agency to buy large quantities of apples at favorable prices for relief purposes.

The effect of all of this accumulative work has been to move thousands of bushels more of northeastern apples, and to raise the price to producers above what it would have been without this work. The special apple weeks and other sales campaigns alone have moved thousands of extra bushels of northeastern apples, and every apple of good quality so moved has helped to increase consumer interest in buying more.

In a word, I am enthusiastic over the surprisingly good job that the Institute has done with comparatively little financial help. Fortunately, growers who are on their toes are beginning to recognize two fundamentals:

First: That if they are to continue in the apple growing business they have got to do something about the marketing end.

Second: They are beginning to appreciate the good work of the New York and New England Apple Institute, with the result that more and more growers are joining.

Since I started to write this letter, my associate editor, Mr. H. L. Cosline, has returned from a trip to visit farmers in New England and tells me:

"One of the best growers in Massachusetts said to me that the Apple Institute is the only way out for growers. 'We may as well make up our minds to get back of an organization of this kind or fold up.'"

Responsible Leaders

One of the chief reasons why the Institute has been able to do such good work, and why more and more growers are joining up, is the fine leadership of the Institute. Each apple section has its own Institute director, of which there are 22 in all. I know many of these directors personally, and have the highest respect for them. They are efficient growers and high-class citizens. The President is John Chandler of Sterling Junction, Massachusetts; vice-president, Frank W. Beneway of Ontario, New York; secretary and assistant treasurer, Theodor Oxholm of Esopus, New York; treasurer, E. Stuart Hubbard of Poughkeepsie, New York. Highest commendation goes to Manager Thomas H. O'Neill, whose enthusiastic and efficient hard work has had much to do with the success of the Institute. The other directors are: John Lyman of Middlefield, Connecticut; Charles B. Young of Wallingford, Connecticut; Howard P. Gilmore of Westboro, Massachusetts; Roger E. Peck of Sherburne Falls, Massachusetts; Myron O. Lord of Kezar Falls, Maine; Stanley L. Painter of Augusta, Maine; James W. Elton of Hampton Falls, New Hampshire; Jay Gelder of Chazy, New York; William B. Giddings of Baldwinsville, New York; Percy R. Morgan of Lewiston, New York; J. Wessel Ten Broeck of Hudson, New York; Rolland Reitz of Rochester, New York; W. R. Tousey of Waterport, New York; Howard W. Hathaway of Portsmouth, Rhode Island; John M. D. Suesman of Cranston, Rhode Island; Sherman V. Allen of Fair Haven, Vermont; and William H. Darrow, of Putney, Vermont.

What Do You Say?

If you are an apple producer, all you have to do to join this organization and get back of it is to sign a pledge to pass on 1 cent per bushel of your commercial crop of apples—culls and drops excepted. Can any of you kick on the absurdly low cost of a cent a bushel to help put your business on its feet? All you have to do is just drop a postal or write a letter to New York-New England Apple Institute, 154 Nassau Street, New York City, telling Mr. Thomas H. O'Neill, Manager, that you want to join the Institute, and that you will gladly pledge 1 cent a bushel from the sale of your commercial apples to help its good work along.

Now, at the beginning of this apple marketing season, is the time to do it. What do you say?

Yours for a more prosperous Northeastern apple industry,

E. R. Eastman

Good Books to Read

THE UNQUIET FIELD, Beatrice Kean Seymour. "The battle of freedom is never done and the field is never quiet." With these lines of Nevinson's as her theme, the author traces three generations of an English family, from the days when Liverpool, in the days of privateers and slavers, was undeniably a bad old town if a picturesque one. Through the hundred years of this family's history, the "modern" spirit, always in advance of its day, emerges again and again in different members to challenge contemporary minds.—*The Macmillan Company, New York.* $2.50.

ACCOUNT RENDERED, Patricia Wentworth. A good story to take on vacation with you. Lucas Dale, new owner of a big estate, thought that he could have anything he wanted. When, under threat, he forced Susan Lenox to consent to marry him, he started a train of events that led to murder. The solving of that murder keeps the reader interested to the end. —J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Pa. $2.00.

Good Movies to See

LUCKY PARTNERS. Ginger Rogers (a bookshop girl) and Ronald Colman, (an artist) in light romantic comedy. Greenwich Village setting.

THE MORTAL STORM. Family breakup under Nazi regime. Powerful and dramatic. Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young, Frank Morgan.



With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



PURE BRED DAIRY CATTLE ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED.

Top row, left to right: John S. Clark, Executive Committee of The American Guernsey Cattle Club, Huntington, Long Island, N. Y.; Fred Idtsc, Assistant Secretary of the Brown Swiss Association, Beloit, Wis.; Joseph W. Alsop, President of Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Avon, Conn.; C. T. Conklin, Secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Brandon, Vt.

Middle Row: Glenn H. Campbell, Cleveland, Ohio; Lewis W. Morley, Secretary of The American Jersey Cattle Club, New York City; Charles M. Rodriguez, Ayrshire Breeder, Troy, N. Y.; Ira G. Payne, East Schodack, N. Y., Jersey breeder; Glen M. Householder, Holstein-Friesian Association, Brattleboro, Vt.; D. N. Boice, Brown Swiss breeder, Churchville, N. Y.

Front Row: Ira Inman, Secretary of the Brown Swiss Association, Beloit, Wis.; C. F. York, Brown Swiss breeder, Greenville, Ohio; Karl B. Musser, Secretary of The American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterborough, N. H.; H. W. Norton, Jr., Secretary of Holstein-Friesian Association, Brattleboro, Vt.; Albert B. Craig, Holstein breeder, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AN ASSOCIATION of dairy breeds was formed at a meeting at Peterborough, N. H., recently, when representatives met to discuss a program for the breeders of purebred dairy cattle. The breeds represented were Guernsey, Jersey, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss and Holstein-Friesian, with about 1,400,000 registered animals.

The President of the new organization is Ira G. Payne, East Schodack, New York, Jersey breeder; Vice-President, H. W. Norton, Jr., Brattleboro, Vermont, representing the Holstein-Friesian Association; Secretary and Treasurer, Karl B. Musser, Peterborough, N. H., representing the Guernsey breeders. Ira Inman of Beloit, Wisconsin, representing the Brown Swiss breed, and C. T. Conklin, Brandon, Vermont, representing the Ayrshires, were elected to serve on the Executive Committee with the officers.

The program of the new organization, to be known as the Pure Bred Dairy Cattle Association, is basically one of help to the dairy farmers of America. The officers point out that modern production would be impossible had not careful breeding practice developed high production livestock through centuries of effort. Pure bred dairy cattle used as seed stock is playing a definite part in economical dairying today. It is the function of this new organization to find ways in which pure bred dairy cattle further fit into the modern dairy program and be of benefit to dairy farmers.

* * *

WINNERS IN GOODYEAR ESSAY CONTEST

Ten farm boys attending high school were winners in Goodyear's 1940 farm essay contest. At Dearborn, Michigan, they visited testing grounds of Ferguson-Sherman Manufacturing Corp., national distributor of Ford tractors with Ferguson System, for a few hours enroute to Timagami, Ontario, where they enjoyed a north woods outing as guests of P. W. Litchfield, chairman of the board of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, as reward for their outstanding manuscripts.

Winners were.: Rulon Stephenson, Holden, Utah; Warren Howard, Flora, Illinois; Ralph Whitlow, Mayfield, Kentucky; Richard T. Howard, Brookville, Indiana; Ralph Egli, Mt. Vernon, Indiana; Wiley Connor, Belle Center, Ohio; Stuart Currie, Odebolt, Iowa; Neal Wright, Roosevelt, Oklahoma; Raymond Greene, Winfield, Kansas; Eulon Pritchett, Dixons Mills, Alabama.

Other highlights of the prize trip included a trip through Goodyear's farm tire manufacturing departments at Akron; Niagara Falls; a steamer trip from Detroit to Buffalo; visit to the Dionne quintuplets, and fishing expeditions into remote areas of the Timagami reserve.

The boys returned to their homes in August. Subject of their manuscripts was: "How Rubber Tires Have Changed Farm Equipment and Methods".

* * *

Fall is a good time to build and concrete is the accepted material for foundations. You will find the booklet "Plans For Concrete Farm Buildings" very helpful. To get it, drop a postcard to the PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION, Department KHC-1, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City.

* * *

"Says Who?" is a 16 page book published by the CHEVROLET MOTORS DIVISION, General Motors Sales Corporation, Detroit, Michigan, in which you will find interesting and valuable facts about the cost of operating motor trucks. You can get it either direct from the company, whose address is above, or from your Chevrolet dealer.



"RURAL ROYALTY" — Crowned with a diadem of corn and bearing a pitchfork trident and cornstalk sceptre, pretty 16-year old Edith Johnson of Brooklyn reigns from her haystack throne in the Goodrich Arena as Queen of World's Fair Farm Week and prime choice of visiting farm editors.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

IT IS MY opinion that the rush of world affairs is changing the conditions under which we shall farm in the Northeast so smoothly and yet so rapidly that before we know it we shall be faced with an entirely new set of problems—problems to which at the present time we are paying scarcely any attention.

Farm Labor

Two weeks ago I mentioned the fact that farm labor was already becoming scarce. I feel that it will be much scarcer by next spring. Farmers generally, I presume, will try to meet the situations created by a scarcity of farm labor by working harder themselves (if this is possible) and by mechanism. If any real labor shortage develops, however, neither of these devices will suffice. There is a limit to what a farmer can do himself and there is a definite limit to the labor which can be saved through machines.

One constructive way to fight a farm labor shortage will be through making farm work more attractive. As farmers, I don't think we have yet given sufficient attention to this problem. There is a lot we can do to make the jobs, particularly of married men working on farms, more desirable without increasing money wages.

One of the best ways to accomplish this result I think lies in a smarter handling of farmhands' so-called privileges. This is why I am so attracted to the farm freezing and cold storage box. Just handling the farm meat alone—meat which can be used for wages—offers an entirely new approach to solving the problem of farm help.

Pre-Dating Work

Another practical way I see of forestalling some of the worst effects of the almost certain farm labor shortage which lies ahead is by getting as many jobs as possible done while labor is available. By this I mean jobs which once taken care of don't have to be done again for several years. A good example is fencing.

I have an idea that fencing materials are almost certain to advance in price. Now, a combination of high costing fencing materials and a shortage of farm labor makes an awkward situation for a livestock country.

Personally, I am going to rebuild or repair every possible rod of fence I can this fall. I am going to build any new fencing carefully so I won't have to touch it for years.

* * *

Frozen Farm Foods

From time to time I intend to report about our experience with our farm quick-freezing and cold storage box.

The box runs so smoothly, however, and we get so used to living out of it that I find myself forgetting all about it for weeks.

We have come to running the box when we are not freezing in it at practically zero. Once the dial is set at zero the box goes along weeks and even months without the recording thermometer showing a variation above or below zero of more than a degree or two.

When we have meat, fruit, or vegetables to quick freeze, we set the dial at about twenty below and at this temperature, with the aid of a fan in the box, seem to get a very satisfactory quick freeze, in the course of a few hours, of almost anything we attempt.

Our box has three wells. We quick freeze and store some frozen food in the middle well; while we use the two outside wells — one for storing fruits and vegetables, and the other for storing meats.

Of course in the summertime we eat very little frozen fruits or vegetables, but we do use some frozen meat out of the box practically every day. During most of the summer we have been able to have home-raised-and-slaughtered beef, mutton, lamb, veal, turkey, and chicken in our box.

The box got rather low on lamb and mutton the other day, so we killed a spring lamb and a yearling wether. The lamb was in prime condition, but we all felt that the wether was much too fat. Since all our frozen sausage is gone and there are only a few frozen pieces of pork left, we plan to kill a two hundred and twenty-five pound shoat—we have been so busy she has gotten a little too heavy—within the next few days.

For some reason or other we seem to have lost our taste for turkey. We have had around a dozen frozen turkeys on hand all summer, but no one has seemed to want to have one cooked. My theory is that the trouble with turkey as a more or less regular item of diet is that one turkey just lasts a small family too long. It goes swell freshly roasted on Sunday and isn't too bad cold Monday, but turkey hash by Thursday is just stretching it too far.

* * *

Silos Full

I am sure that I have reported before that we have four big silos full of grass silage. It is pleasant to recall this fact now, however, just when a lot of folks are getting ready to put up corn silage.

I certainly don't want to lead anyone astray, but in the case that any one of you have lots of land I'd just like to start you thinking about the comparative cost of a silo full of corn silage and one filled next June with a mixture of legume hay and some winter grain in the milk or dough stage.

Of course, to make grass silage cheaply, a hay loader rugged enough to pick up green hay or grain out of the swath is needed, and some sort of rig—either horse-or tractor-drawn—is desirable which will dump its load so that the green material can be pitched into a chopper by a man standing on solid ground instead of on a swaying hayrack.

A final consideration which you should think about in connection with grass silage is the opportunity making grass silage gives you to control weeds. I know of no more practical way to deal with a weed-infested new seeding than to make it into grass silage before the weeds have set any seed.

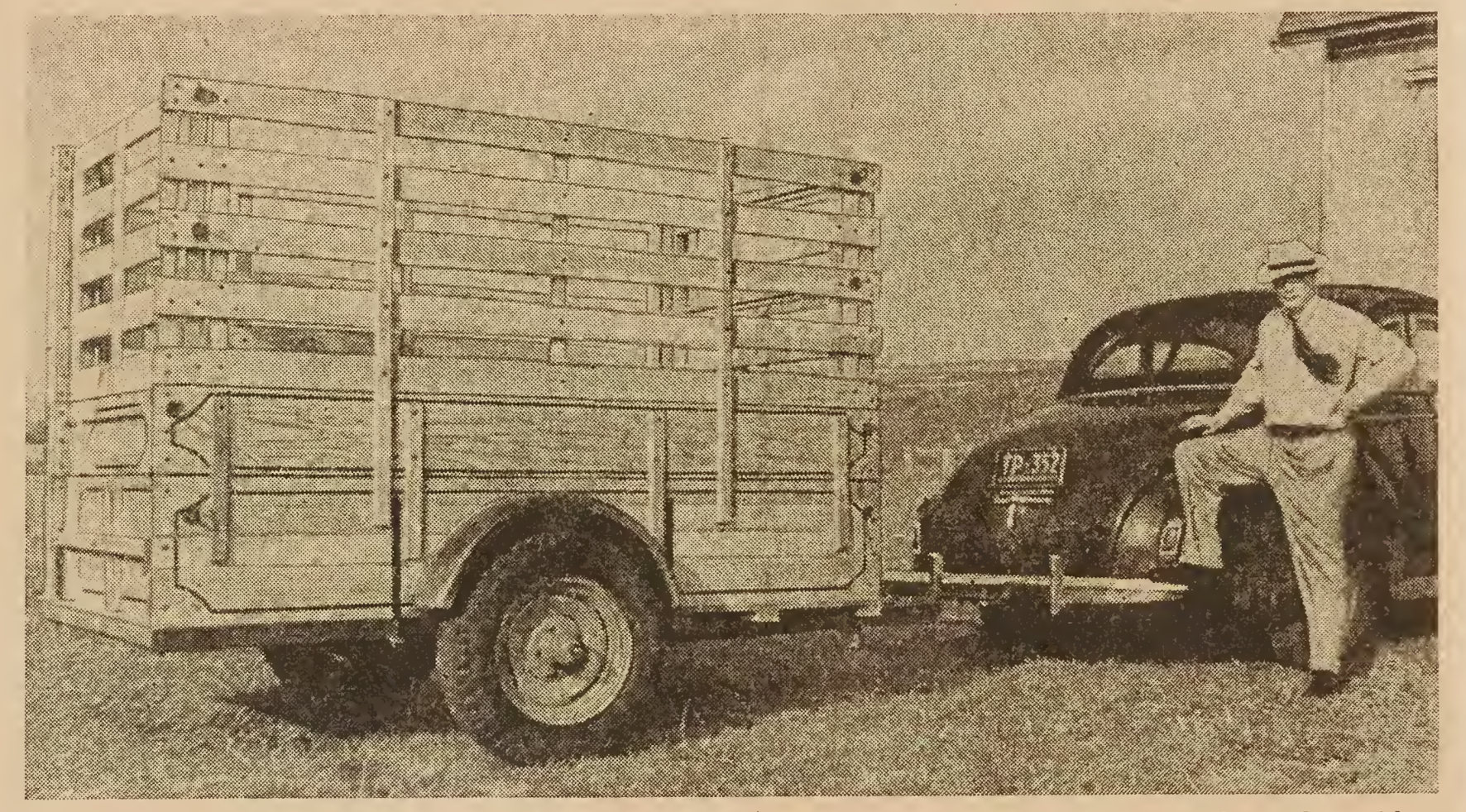
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Horse-Drawn Trailers

For several years we have been interested in trailers to use with our automobiles, our truck, and our tractors. We have tried out several. As yet, according to our experience, the ideal trailer has not been built.

A trailer to be satisfactory for use with a tractor on a farm should be low, yet should dump by gravity at an angle sufficient to shed its load, whether it be gravel or hay. It must, of course, be sturdy and it probably should be mounted on dual wheels which can be equipped with second-hand 600 x 16 tires.

Given such a trailer, however, I doubt if it would be sufficient, to get the most out of it, to draw it only with a tractor. What I am interested in seeing built is a small, two-wheeled truck, carrying a pair of shafts or a pole which can be hooked to the trailer in place of a tractor, and powered with from one to four horses or mules. Some day I hope to have just such a rig.



When our Hereford heifers are reeeived from the Southwest they are usually so tired after their long train trip that they are not very wild. If they are handled earefully while they are resting up from the trip wc never have any trouble with them. No matter how tame they beeome, however, it is never possible to handle them satisfaetorily on foot. On the other hand, a single man on a good live horse ean drive a buneh of range-born Herefords almost anywhcre. Sinee our pasturcs are scattered along a twelve-mile stretch of road, the problem of having a horse available at each of the pastures rather stumped us until we decided to take our horse along with us when we visited the pastures, and for this purpose to use a light trailer behind a passenger car.

The picture shows the trailer we are using. Note that it is mountcd on the same standardized wheel we hope to use eventually on all of our farm equipment.

In addition to using the trailer for hauling our saddle horse, we expect to find it uscful for hauling supplies to the pastures, and occasionally for transporting a few head of livestock. It dumps by gravity, which is a useful feature in loading livestock on levcl ground.

* * *

Now that we have our five darkened basements all in operation, each with running water in it, and a big trough of loose salt, we continue to be amazed at the amount of salt that pastured young stock will eat. On the basis of the loose salt ours are eating, the average heifer which goes for days without any salt at all, or has literally to rasp and melt a meager ration off a salt block must not be getting salt enough to do well. I suggest to readers of this page that you try putting loose salt in a dark, cool, well protected place to which cattle have free access, just to see how much they really appear to want.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

New York's Trespass Law

The New York State Law states plainly that it is a violation of the law to hunt or fish on private property, which is posted in accordance with the Conservation Law. Property is legally posted when a sign at least 11 inches square is put along the farm boundary, one on each corner and at distances not greater than 40 rods apart. Signs which have become illegible or have been torn down must be replaced once a year during the months of March, July, August or September. The one word POSTED is legal, but other forms may be used. It has been ruled recently that the printing on these signs must occupy at least 80 sq. in.

It is the duty of local law enforcement authorities, game protectors and State Police to enforce this law. Any violation of the Conservation Law is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine which becomes more severe on subsequent offenses. It is a violation of the Conservation Law to step on private property with a gun or fishing rod. It is also a violation of the law to deface or tear down "No Trespass" signs.

Occasionally we hear reports that the law against trespassing is not vigorously enforced and in such cases a discussion of the situation in granges, at Farm Bureau meetings and other meetings, and a vigorous presentation of the farmer's attitude on the subject to the proper authorities often has a good effect. No single thing develops more respect for this law among so-called sportsmen than an arrest and conviction under the law.

* * *

Arrested

In recent weeks a number of poultrymen have complained that egg checks signed by T. Krug of New York City were protested and returned by the bank. When such a thing happens there is one of two explanations. Either the firm is in financial difficulties, or there is a definite plan to defraud poultrymen out of returns. As yet it is uncertain which applies to this case. Anyway a warrant for the arrest of Thelma Krug was issued in Tompkins County, New York, and through the cooperation of Clarence Beach and the New York City authorities, she was arrested and released on $200. bail to appear before Justice of the Peace Floyd Beach of Newfield, New York.

This case again emphasizes the necessity of checking the reliability of egg receivers before you ship. Too many poultrymen are persuaded to ship eggs on a bare promise of better returns. In slang terms, it is called, "Sucker Bait."

* * *

Home Work

"Do you know of any honest reliable companies that give home work such as addressing letters or post cards. I would like to do this work as I would like to earn a little extra money at home as I remain at home most of my time."

We have never yet found a company that offers work on addressing postcards and circulars that is reliable. Usually it turns out like this:—you are supposed to mail out advertising material to your friends and IF any sales result from your efforts you get a commission, otherwise, you get nothing. Incidentally, it is our experience that sales are few and far between. We might add that in general our experience with firms offering to give work to do at home is very unsatisfactory.

* * *

Some Things We Cannot Do

The Protective Service Bureau is able to settle a surprisingly large number of complaints for subscribers, but there are some types of complaints that we cannot handle. First among these are differences of opinion among neighbors or claims against neighbors —please do not ask us to do this. Second, we do not claim or pretend to collect ordinary store bills against customers. Third we are not supposed to collect notes or handle any case which has already been in the hands of a lawyer.

The purpose of the Service Bureau is to warn our subscribers against fraudulent schemes of various sorts, to give such advice as we can, and to attempt to settle differences between them and buyers of farm produce and other commercial concerns. We do not furnish advice on investments, or on legal matters except as it may involve agriculture and market laws in the states in which we circulate.

* * *

Stale News

"I received a card from the Press Associates of Boston, Mass., saying they had a news item mentioning my name which they would send me if I would send them twenty-five cents. I was curious and sent the quarter but when I received the news item it was from our local paper and was an item I had written myself. I am sure there are others who would like to know about this so they would not be taken in the same way I was."

This is an old scheme that bobs up periodically. It is a very simple matter to start a press service. All that is necessary is to subscribe to a bunch of local papers, clip out the items and send cards to everyone whose name is mentioned. The simple way to put such concerns out of business is to refuse to bite.

* * *

Treasure Hunt

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered Henry Bergman of Springfield, Missouri, to stop misrepresentations in the sale of instruments advertised as useful for locating gold and silver. The one thing I have never been able to figure out is how a man with such an instrument would be able to sell it. If I had one I would want to use it myself.

* * *

Thanks for the Thanks

"I am letting you know how much you helped me. They settled my claim very nicely and I thank you so much. A letter from you helps a lot and I surely appreciate what you have done for me."

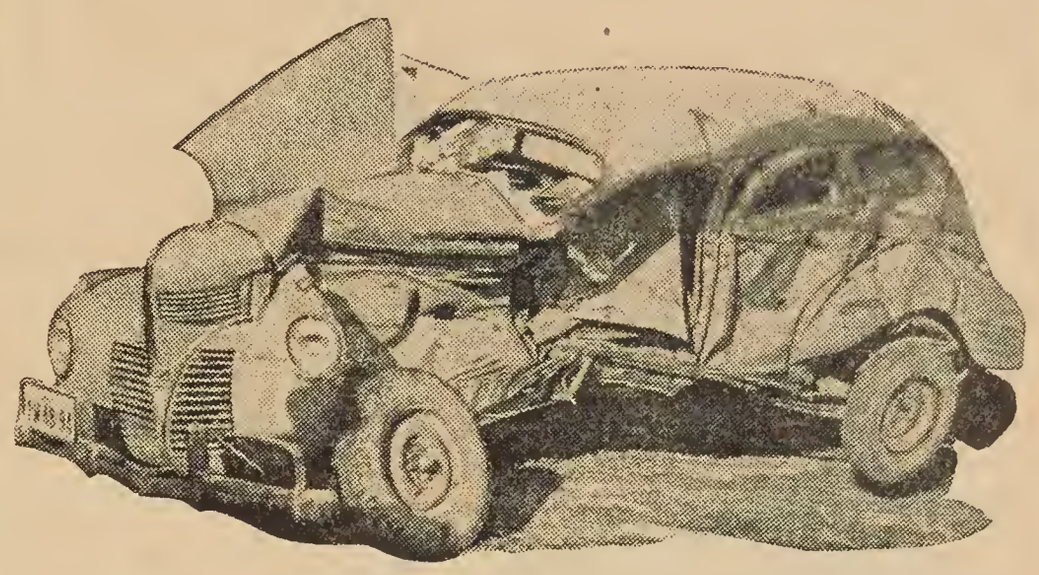
We realize that our subscribers are very busy and sometimes they neglect to send a note of appreciation when we have been able to be of assistance to them. However, letters like this do help us to put forth our best effort to be of service to subscribers.

I would be glad to have some elderly person, lady preferred, to room and board with me. I have a quiet home. If any of your readers are interested I would be glad to have them write me and then I will discuss the price with them.—*Mrs. M. A. P.*

If any subscriber is interested, write to Mrs. M. A. P., *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, New York and we will forward the letter to her.

Man of 34 wishes practical experience in farming. Will work for board. Has had two years college botany. Conscientious hard worker. Write H. M., c/o *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

Farm woman, widow, Protestant, would like to care for some older woman or man. Pleasant disposition. Good references. Mrs. W. S., care *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.



Mary E. Johnson and her brother were riding in this automobile when it was struck by a train in Johnson City, New York. Both were instantly killed.

Mrs. Johnson's husband, Clayton, was in the hospital at the time recovering from an operation. The accident happened Sunday morning. Mrs. Johnson and her brother were on their way to the hospital to visit Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson was waiting for his wife to arrive when he was told she had been killed. He had expected to go home within a few days but the shock of this terrible accident made it necessary for him to remain in the hospital for six weeks.

The death benefit of $1,000.00 provided by Mrs. Johnson's policy was paid to her husband.

Accidents happen when we least expect. Experience shows all members of the family should carry a policy.

Keep Your Policy Renewed

We suggest you take out the NEW travel policy which pays $1,000.00 for the loss of life or $10.00 a week for as many as 13 weeks while totally disabled if accident happens by the wrecking of an automobile, truck, or public conveyance in which you are riding, or if you are injured or killed in a pedestrian accident as provided in the policy.

With all the extra protection the new policy only costs $2.00 a year.

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

THE LEAGUE STANDS FOR THE AMERICAN WAY



"LET US MARCH IMMEDIATELY AND NEVER LAY DOWN OUR GUNS UNTIL WE HAVE OBTAINED OUR INDEPENDENCE"

—FROM A SPEECH BY NATHAN HALE IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON

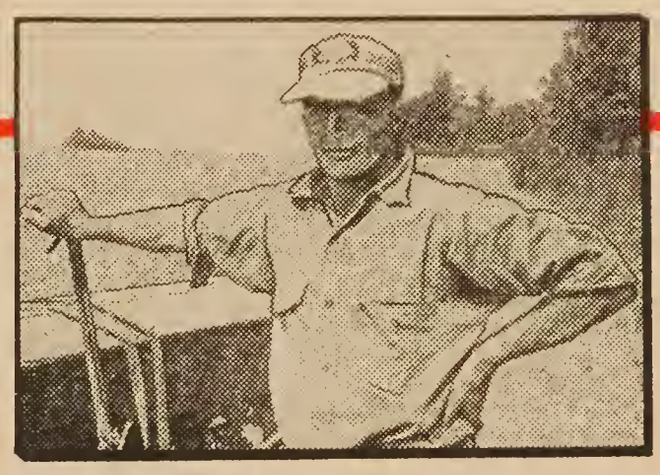
EVERY American schoolboy knows the story of Nathan Hale — the gallant Connecticut school teacher who became a spy. How Hale spent two weeks in the camp of the enemy and was captured on the shore as he waited for a boat to take him away. And every schoolboy can repeat Hale's dying words — words that breathe the splendid defiance of a man who loves liberty above all else, "I regret that I have but one life to give to my country."

★ ★ ★

American history is filled with countless stories of men like Nathan Hale, who put love of liberty above personal comfort and safety. We owe them a debt of gratitude, just as all of the farmers in this milkshed owe a debt of gratitude to the founders and members of the Dairymen's League. For from the very start of the struggle for A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK, Dairymen's League members have been in the forefront of the battle.

And like Nathan Hale, members of the Dairymen's League also made sacrifices to win the rights and privileges of free men for others of their kind. Their leaders suffered arrest, they were denied markets, boycotted. But they stuck to their guns and stuck together. They proved to all farmers that organization was the way out . . . that co-operative action was the only thing that their oppressors feared.

Today, as a result of that co-operative action, farmers of this milkshed are receiving millions of dollars more for their milk than they would otherwise receive. The perplexing problem of the "surplus" has practically vanished as an influence in depressing the market. And all because far-seeing farmers stood shoulder to shoulder and cried, "let us fight together for our rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness — *let us never lay down our guns until we have obtained our independence.*"



FIELD BOYS *of Morrisville* Are 2d Generation League Members

Charles Field and his brother, Bill, Jr., are 2d generation League members. Each works a farm overlooking the State School of Agrieulture at Morrisville where both used to be students and basketball stars.

"Playing basketball is a lot like running a co-operative assoeiation," deelares Charles, who was onee eaptain of the Aggie team. "It's team work that eounts. The best men must be given the opportunity to shoot the baskets, but every man has his part to do and every individual eounts."

The Field family eame to Ameriea from England at the time of the Civil War. "Grandfather thought he eould do better here," explains Bill, Jr. "Wages were higher. And there was a greater opportunity for employment. Father, who was the first League member in the family, was born on a farm over at Pine Woods. He is retired now and lives in Morrisville."



Published by

THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE



FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00

THREE YEARS FOR $2.00

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Founded 1842

SEPT. 14, 1940

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Farmers Fight World's Worst MONOPOLY

by Robert Eastman

YOU ARE a farmer, or (whatever may be your profession) your interests are vitally affected by the welfare or illfare of agriculture. Anything which affects agriculture affects *you* immediately or eventually.

As a loyal American, you are also deeply concerned with any pressure group working against the interests of the whole country. You, therefore, are now interested in the actions of organized labor—at its best, a great idea benefitting the working man and the nation as a whole; at its worst, a racket or a Fifth Column in which sinister foreign forces work for the downfall of this country and the destruction of the democratic ideal.

You're worried about organized labor because it has created a great pressure group and because you're afraid it's a bit Reddish. You would like to see it investigated because it is trying to organize agriculture. But you are no labor baiter! You believe in labor's right to organize. You believe in every man's right to a decent standard of living, to good food and clothing and a few luxuries for his wife and children. You are sympathetic with the laboring man. Haven't you, too, worked with your hands and known pride in even simple physical skills? You object only to any force working against the best interests of agriculture, industry and the nation, and of labor as well.

Your investigation uncovers these points:

There exists today in the United States a colossal Labor Monopoly, an oligarchy of professional labor unionists whose every action is bent toward maintaining themselves in power regardless of the effects of their action on worker or nation. Not all, but a too large number of labor leaders are among this group. This monopoly has been created by unAmerican methods of violence, coercion, threats, ballot-box stuffing, and includes among its number criminals, racketeers, and Communists. Despite this, the government has supported and encouraged this Labor Monopoly, so much so that it is in the saddle of power today.

Minority Rule

Although only 8,000,000 workers out of the national total of 54,500,000 are under the direct control of the Labor Monopoly, still the Monopolists speak as the Voice of Labor. Since the government accepts the word of these professionals as the will of all workers,



—Photo Courtesy of Acme Newspictures, Inc.

This picture was made in April, 1937, just as some 2,000 Pennsylvania dairymen, patrons of the Hershey Chocolate Company, Hershey, Pennsylvania, invaded the plant to drive out the sit-down strikers, who had been occupying the plant for several days, causing tremendous loss to dairymen.

As at Lexington and Concord in 1775, the farmers were successful, and the plant opened for business the next morning.

Sit-down strikes started in France. France was unable to defend herself against invaders and is where she is today because of division among her own people, for which organized labor was as much to blame as other classes. It can happen here.

behold they have created a monopoly as deadly to national welfare as any Oil Trust or Beef Combine ever was.

Not only agriculture may be concerned with this Monopoly. It works a great deal more to the disadvantage of the laboring man than anyone else. It has stolen from him his fundamental right of freedom of action. In many cases, he is just as downtrodden today by his leaders as he was in times past by industrial monopolists. Often he no longer can get a job or a promotion through skill or merit alone; he must belong to a Monopoly-controlled union. He strikes not when he has an honest grievance but when the Monopoly tells him to. If he refuses to do the bidding of the Monopoly, he may be fined, he may be dropped from the union and so lose his job, or in extreme cases he may even suffer personal injury. The Monopoly has thrived because the rank and file worker has delegated his power to make decisions, and has not made his leaders render him an accounting.

Largest Unregulated Business

The Labor Monopoly has one of the largest unregulated businesses in the country today. Counting only dues of one dollar a month from 8,000,000 workers, it rakes in a total of $96,000,000 a year, for dis- (*Turn to Page* **5**)

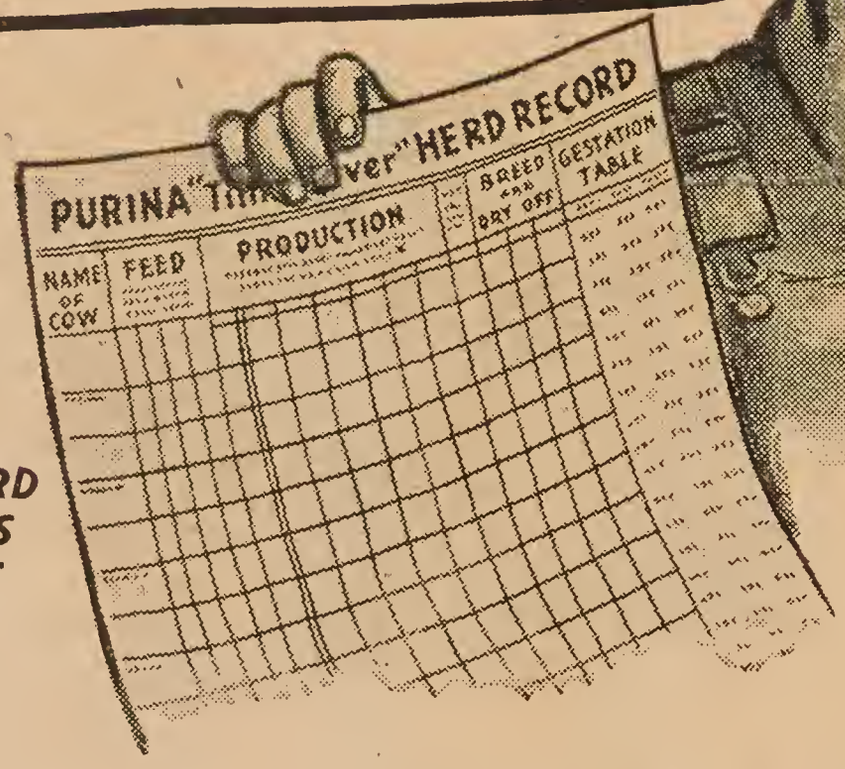
POTATO PROSPECTS DECLINE — SEE PAGE **6.**



THERE'S MONEY IN MILK!



USE THESE TO PROVE WHAT FEED WILL PAY YOU MOST



MILK RECORD CARDS FREE

MILK SCALES AT A VERY LOW PRICE

It's here at last—the time when a dairyman who's getting good production can make some real honest-to-goodness money. It's a situation to take advantage of by getting *all the milk you can.*

Perhaps you've been using a low-priced ration because you felt that a better one was too expensive. We believe that time is past. We believe that there's more money in feeding for lots of milk.

Here's how you can find out. Get free milk record sheets from your Purina dealer. Get a milk scale at the special low price of $4.00. Weigh your milk and weigh your feed.

Then try Purina Cow Chow. Weigh the milk at least once a month. Weigh the feed used. Check up and see if production doesn't begin to climb—until you're getting a good increase in milk at only a slight increase in cost. See if you aren't making more money.

Many dairymen *have* made this test and *did* find that the Purina plan makes more milk and more profit.

PURINA MILLS • BUFFALO, N. Y. • ST. LOUIS, MO.

THERE'S A COW CHOW TO FIT YOUR NEEDS

16% or 20% for straight feeding
24% or 34% to balance your grain





"WORK HARD PLAY HARD PRAY HARD

We Have a Victory to Win"

SUCH was the message that I gave my associates nearly twenty-three years ago when I left for France to serve in the World War. I know of no better message than this for us today as we face the appalling hunger of Europe. First let's consider a program to WORK HARD.

Here is a sentence from a recent letter which sobers me:

"There's a surplus of public screaming, and it's thrilling, but it's expensive luxury, for it hampers *hard work* and cool thinking."

Was there ever greater need for *hard work* and cool thinking? There is a war and we have a victory to win —a victory right up our own alley — by Producing.

I want you to ponder over some figures which I had prepared early this summer which show Chicago Cash Prices for June 3, 1940 — some TOP prices reached during the past five years — *and TOP prices reached during the last war*. Who knows but what these Tops may again be reacned in the days ahead? Anyway, while we are doing our duty by *Producing*, I have a feeling way down in my bones that in the long run we will profit by Producing.

Whether we have a long or a short war, the world will need FOOD. It's our Fight to Produce Food.

	June 3, 1940 Chicago	Highest Price Since 1-1-35	Highest Price During Last War
Wheat	$ 0.85	$1.51 Apr., 1937	$3.45 May, 1917
Corn	.67	$1.41 May, 1937	$2.36 Aug., 1917
Oats	.37	$0.60 Jan., 1935	$0.66¾ Feb., 1918
Rye	.49½	$1.20 Dec., 1936	$2.95 Mar., 1918
Cattle	11.15	$19.90 Oct., 1937	$21.50 Dec., 1919
Hogs	5.50	$13.75 Aug., 1937	$23.60 July, 1919
Lard	5.10	$17.25 Aug., 1935	$35.85 June, 1919
Eggs	.15¾	$0.36 Nov., 1936	$0.73 Dec., 1919
Butter	.26	$0.39½ Dec., 1937	$0.69 Nov., 1919
Turkeys	.14	$0.31 Apr., 1938	$0.40 Dec., 1919

Mr. Babson assured us in a bulletin that:

"Should the worst happen abroad we see no basis for the bottom dropping out of general business or commodity prices in this country.

"When thinking the whole thing thru, it seems to us that America is on the verge of its greatest opportunity in history."

At our disposal are the immense resources of our country. We touch life at every source. When every man, woman, and child in our beloved country dreams and thinks and works for Production then we become real Fighters for the cause of humanity.

Let's each of us—with whatever capacity we have — marshall our strength, our whole resources, and make everyone around us conscious that we are back of a Production program.

When we do this as the main business of our lives, we will set an example which will make the whole world respect us. Instead of hanging morbidly over our radios and listening to nothing but "war news," let's take a hitch in our belts and WORK HARD —harder than ever before—at our particular job in our particular field of production.

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

More daughters from PROVEN SIRES Through Artificial Insemination

By H. L. COSLINE

HERD SIRES with a record like that of Cornell Ollie Lady Boy are scarce. Born January 10, 1929, this Holstein bull is a proven sire with 18 daughters averaging to produce 454 pounds of milk and 51 pounds of butterfat more than their dams. The figures are even more startling when we learn that their dams averaged to produce 11,860 lbs. of milk and 401 lbs. of butterfat. When such a bull is discovered it is just plain horse sense to raise as many of his daughters as possible.

Here are some more interesting figures. Lady Boy, as this bull is known for short, is one of the bulls owned by the Central New York Artificial Breeding Association. During the last year this bull was in the herd of Floyd Shimel of LaFargeville, New York, his former owner, eight heifer calves were born of which he was the sire. Compare this with last year's figures when among herds of members of Artificial Breeding Associations 150 heifer calves were born of which he is sire.

But that is not all. Also in the bull barn owned by the Central New York Association near Syracuse there are eight other outstanding Holstein sires and four outstanding Guernseys. Three thousand, nine hundred and fifteen cows in the herds of members of this association are being bred to these outstanding bulls and there is every evidence that this number will increase steadily.

How did it all start? Artificial insemination is not a new thing. An Italian scientist experimented with it as far back as 1760, but the religious leaders of his day created an uproar of opposition to the idea and it was not until the last years of the past century that any practical use was made of the idea. Before the World War a Russian scientist experimented with artificial insemination and when vast numbers of Russia's livestock were killed in the last war and when the idea of collective farming was tried out, the Russian government encouraged the practice until it was rather widely used.

Denmark was the first country to start Artificial Breeding Associations of dairymen with a veterinarian for every association. That was in 1936. When travelling in Denmark, E. J. Perry of New Jersey State College was greatly impressed with results obtained there and when he returned he persuaded the Board of Supervisors of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, to hire a Danish veterinarian by the name of Larsen to come to this country. In April 1938 the first Artificial Breeding Association in the country was started in New Jersey, and before long several similar associations were started in the Northeast. For example there is the Central Maine Association which claims to be the largest association in the country, with 13 bulls owned or leased. On November 15, 1938, such an association was started in New York State. It was appropriately named the Pioneer Artificial Breeding Association and was made up of about 100 dairymen around Dryden, New York. The State College of Agriculture called these dairymen together and proposed that such an association be started on an experimental basis in order to gain additional knowledge about artificial insemination.

As might be expected some problems arose and it was decided that these problems could be better met by combining the local associations into the Central New York Artificial Breeders' Association. This was done and all the bulls moved to an old barn near Syracuse which was remodelled without a heavy outlay of money.

The president of this association is Harold Creal of Homer, New York. Each breed is represented by a vice-president. Homer Shephard of Cazenovia, Madison County, is vice-president representing Holsteins, (*Turn to Page* 15)

BULLS OWNED *by the* CENTRAL NEW YORK ARTIFICIAL BREEDING ASSOCIATION

HOLSTEINS

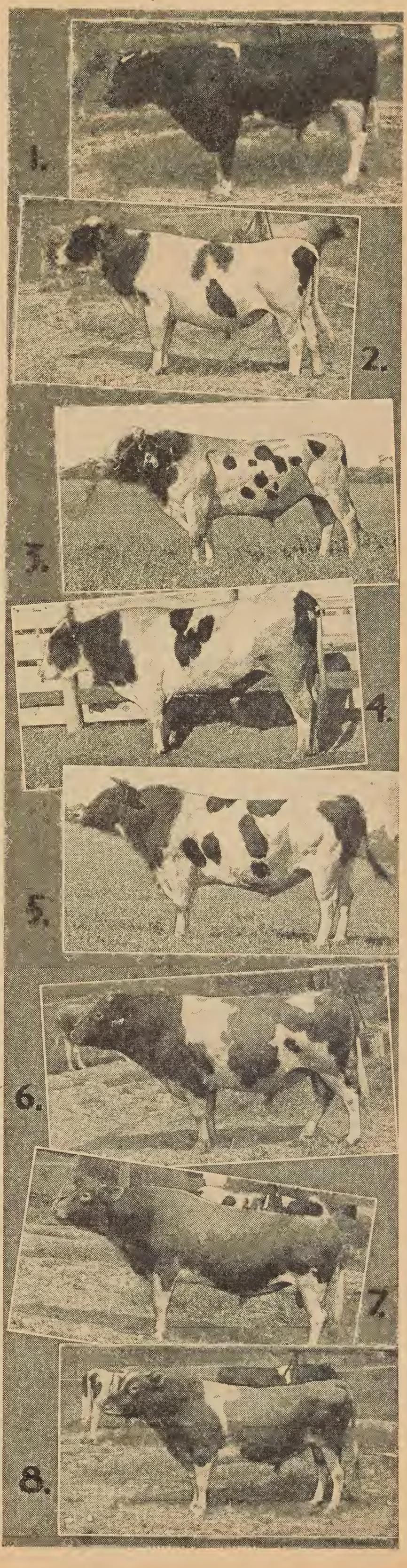
1. **Gromor Marathon Gilt Edge Nudine, No. 786552.** Three years old. This bull is not proven but his sire is proven and he is from a proven cow family. His dam has three records averaging 15,513 lbs. of milk and his sire has 33 daughters who produced 887 lbs. of milk and 26 lbs. of butterfat more than their dams.
2. **Spencercrest King Spofford Ormsby, No. 612688.** Born in 1929. A proven sire. He has 13 daughters with records averaging to produce 1235 lbs. of milk and 55 lbs. of butterfat more than their dams.
3. **R. M. F. Inka, No. 658861.** Born in 1931. He has 15 daughters with records that average 506 lbs. of milk and 22 lbs. of butterfat more than their dams.
4. **Winterthur Posch Boast Ormsby Okat, No. 675045.** Born in 1933 and is a proven sire. He has 16 daughters with records for producing 2317 lbs. of milk and 76.4 lbs. of butterfat more than their dams.
5. **Cornell Ollie Lady Boy, No. 64483.** Born in 1931. He has 18 daughters averaging to produce 454 lbs. of milk and 51 lbs. of butterfat more than their dams.

GUERNSEYS

6. **Cuddles of Elmwood Farm, No. 238115.** Born in 1935, this bull soon is expected to be a proven sire. He has two daughters with records as two years old that average 398 lbs. of butterfat. His sire has been proven and the first 8 daughters averaged 10065 lbs. of milk which was 1327 lbs. more than their dams.
7. **Hinsdale Renown, No. 216597.** Born in 1934. A proven sire with 8 daughters averaging to produce 1155 lbs. of milk and 10.5 lbs. of butterfat more than their dams.
8. **Cornell Royal Perfection, No. 223982.** Born in 1934. His sire has 10 daughters with an average production of 514.5 lbs. of fat.

Line Gerben Twice Colantha, No. 661955. (Picture not shown). Born July 17, 1931. He is owned by the Bureau of Dairy Industry at Washington and has been loaned to this association for an indefinite period. He has 42 daughters with records averaging 13,059 lbs. of milk and 445.7 lbs. of butterfat. The dams of these daughters average to produce 11,277 lbs. of milk and 378.5 lbs. of butterfat. These excellent cows have tested daughters producing 1782 lbs. of milk and 67.2 lbs. of butterfat more than their dams.

Daughter and dam comparisons are important but they do not tell the whole story. The dams on which comparisons were made are uniformly high producers. It is not so difficult to find bulls that will raise the average production of a mediocre herd but it takes a real herd sire to raise a production average of a Holstein herd averaging to produce 10,000 to 11,000 lbs. of milk or a Guernsey herd already producing 8,000 or 9,000 lbs.



THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York

Grow More Wheat

MOST eastern farmers stopped growing wheat because of the competition of the West, and also because wheat was thought of more in terms of bread for human consumption than as food for cattle.

It is still true that it probably wouldn't pay in most parts of the Northeast to grow wheat for bread. But wheat for feed is still a practical proposition on most of our farms. Compared with oats, wheat will produce more digestible nutrients by far, and it is a much better nurse crop than oats.

Here is another way to make your farm more self-sufficient. It would be great to see this golden grain growing again in the hills and valleys of our old Northeast as it once was, and there is no reason why it shouldn't.

Subsidies Are Bad in Principle

OF THE 3 cents you pay to send a first-class letter in the United States, the government pays the railroads an average of about one-fifth of a cent for hauling it. But if you put a 6 cent airmail stamp on a letter, the government pays the air lines about 7½ cents for hauling it. This is what you call a "government subsidy."

Government subsidies of either a business or an individual are dangerous, and except in a great emergency ought never to be used.

To Get Correct Weights and Tests

A DAIRYMAN, who spent six years as a tester in Dairy Improvement Associations, writes as follows:

"From my long experience in dairy milk testing work I am satisfied that members of Dairy Herd Improvement Associations do get their full test from the milk stations. I am not so sure that they get full weight, and I believe there is a greater loss by short weight than by low tests. I also believe that the milk plant tester tends to make up on farmers who have no check up on him for the more generous reading of tests of farmers whom he knows are watching his tests and have a check on them."

Years ago I had charge of several cow testing associations, and I have always believed that dairymen lose thousands of dollars through short weights and short tests. Most of the dairy States, through their departments of agriculture, are doing what they can to check tests and weights at the milk plants, but the job is too big for them. Any adequate supervision would require a small army of state employees. About the only answer to the problem that I can see is for the dairyman himself, either through a Dairy Herd Improvement Association or as an individual, to make careful and frequent checks of both his butterfat and his weights, to make sure that the local milk station manager knows that the farmer knows what his butterfat and weights should be. There are strong laws in every state. If in doubt write your department of agriculture and a careful check will be made.

Marketing Suggestions to Farm Women

A FARM woman writes to ask for suggestions for selling her own high-quality homemade wild strawberry jam. Here are the suggestions our household department gave her, and they may help you:

1. Get in touch with the farmer-owner of a successful roadside stand—one of those modern, large ones which draw city trade. Make a deal with him to sell your jam on commission. A man, who owns and operates a large roadside stand near here says that he has many demands for homemade jams, jellies, baked goods, etc. This is going to be one of the big outlets in the future, as these large modern stands are growing in number and more and more city people are flocking to them.

2. Try advertising your product at home. Hang out an attractive sign which will make tourists stop and buy.

3. If you live near a good-sized city, see if you can get a local grocer (a fancy one) or the local hotel to take your jams and sell them.

4. Advertise in a nearby city paper. Have a distinctive name for your wares, which will identify them to the consumer.

5. Offer your jams to a gift shop. Many gift shops have a good sale for such goods.

More Trees in Legend and History

LAST time we started a little contest to see how well you remember your trees. Apparently it made so much fun that we are giving you another try at it. Count 10 points for your answer to each of the following questions. 70 is fair, 80 good, 90 excellent. Answers are on page 13. The contest is contributed by George W. Lyon, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

1. A tree that melancholy poets like to plant in English cemeteries.
   (a) Weeping willow, (b) Holly, (c) Yew.
2. A beautiful tree that the people of South Carolina regard highly.
   (a) Live oak, (b) palmetto, (c) peach.
3. A tree that the Tar Heels of North Carolina value for producing naval stores.
   (a) Spruce, (b) pine, (c) hemlock.
4. Probably the largest and highest of all trees.
   (a) Sequoia, (b) California redwood, (c) pine.
5. A tree with many trunks, or one that appears to have many.
   (a) Upas, (b) banyan, (c) palmetto.
6. A tree that the American Indians found most valuable in making canoes.
   (a) Maple, (b) oak, (c) birch.
7. A tree that provides the inhabitants of tropical countries with more valuable products than any other.
   (a) Breadfruit tree, (b) coco palm, (c) mahogany.
8. The tree that sweetens all Vermont and much of the Nation.
   (a) Hard maple, (b) Soft maple, (c) Rock maple.
9. A tree that makes the best wood to burn in an open fireplace because it does not throw sparks.
   (a) Oak, (b) ash, (c) appletree.
10. The rowan tree of Scotland.
    (a) Oak, (b) mountain ash, (c) pine.



One of the most interesting spots at the World's Fair is the electrified farm, owned and operated by the electric power companies.

To me the most interesting exhibit at this farm is the quick freezing cabinet. Farms of the future must become more self-sufficient, and this quick freezing process is going to make this possibility a reality, because you can keep vegetables, fruits, and meats as fresh the year round as when they were picked.

Reading from left to right, the folks in the picture are: N. W. Nixon of the Empire State Gas and Electric Association, your editor, D. E. Blandy of the New York Power and Light Corporation, and Miss Rachel Hilt of the staff of the Electrified Farm.

Eastman's Chestnut

THE definitions in my last Chestnut (some of which I stole from "The Treasury of Modern Humor) apparently got so many laughs that I am tempted to give you some more:

Americanism—Spending two hours buying a life insurance policy and 2/10ths of a second going through a grade crossing.
or
Voting to set the speed limit at 45, and demanding a car which will do 90.

Apology—The only means of having the last word with a woman.

Asphyxiation—Smoking a cheap cigar in a telephone booth.

Auto—After the horse came the auto—after the auto came the collector.

Average Husband—One who isn't as good as she thought he was before she married him, nor as bad as she thinks he is afterwards.

Baby—An alimentary canal with a loud voice at one end and no responsibility at the other.

Backseat Driver—No worse than a man who cooks from the dining room table.

Baldhead—Like Heaven, in that there is no more dye-ing or parting there.

Bargain-hunter—One who is often led astray by false profits.

Bathing-suit—A garment with no hooks but plenty of eyes on it.

Blackberries—Things that should be black but are red when green.

Block—The distance between some people's ears.

Blotter—Something you look for while the ink dries.

Boy—A pain in the neck when he is around; a pain in the heart when he isn't.
or
One who loves a dog because it is the only thing around the house that doesn't find fault with him.

Carrier pigeons—Birds that ought to be crossed with parrots so that if they lose their way they can stop and inquire.

Cauliflower—A cabbage with a college education.

Chivalry—The attitude of a man towards a strange woman.

City—Millions of people being lonesome together.

Cleverness—The ability to refuse a kiss without being deprived of it.

Communist—A person who has given up hope of becoming a capitalist.
or
One who wants to share his nothing with everybody else.

Conscience—A device that doesn't keep you from doing anything; just keeps you from enjoying it.

READERS TALK BACK

WE HERE on the farm have been doing considerable thinkin' since attending the Syracuse State Fair last week. It was one of the best fairs ever held there in our estimation, and we have been attending for nigh on forty years. But we have one criticism which we believe is justified. Our young son was at the Fair this year with us and wanted a milk shake. We bought one and paid the exorbitant price of twenty cents for it. One-half pint of milk was used, and no ice cream. At this price one quart of milk would bring eighty cents. At home on the farm we deliver from three to four hundred quarts of milk daily to the local creamery and receive less than EIGHTY CENTS FOR FIFTY QUARTS OF MILK. If the State desires to advertise the value of using more milk they might begin "at home", so to speak, by encouraging the drinking of more milk at their Fair, at a price fair to all, not at the rate of eighty cents per quart.

Yours for fair milk prices, a Farm Woman.

Editor's Note: RIGHT!

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Farmers Fight World's Worst MONOPOLY

(*Continued from Page* 1)

position of which it gives little or no accounting. This estimate does not take any measure of extra income like fines, special assessments or strike benefits, which would swell the total considerably.

Farmers are unitedly angry at the extent to which Communists taking orders from Moscow have entrenched themselves in the very labor unions which would like in turn to entrench themselves in agriculture. "A recent survey by investigators has shown in California that in the so-called agricultural workers' unions, the Communist membership is approximately fifteen per cent among the workers and about eighty-five per cent among the heads of the unions," writes a California agricultural authority.

Says the Dies Congressional Committee Investigating UnAmericanism in their summary report:

"On the basis of the evidence submitted, we find Communist leadership entrenched in the following organizations: National Maritime Union; United Cannery, Agricultural and Packing Workers of America. . . International Longshoreman's and Warchouseman's Union; Transport Workers Union; Fur Workers Union and others. . ."

Each one of these unions has either directed or aided attempts of the organized Labor Monopoly to penetrate agriculture.

Farmers object, too, to the methods employed by striking labor unions since they are so similar to revolutionary tactics that Reds advocate. Threats, violence, beatings, intimidation and boycotts are not the American Way, yet they seem to have been the way of many labor leaders. A Mr. Schiro, dried fruit and nut packer of San Jose in California, was asked by a union for permission to talk to his workers. He granted that permission and union organizers failed to interest his workers. Mr. Schiro was asked to sign a union contract anyway, but he refused, not wishing to coerce his employees into joining a union when they didn't want to. The union then threw a picket line around the Schiro plant, forcing Schiro to ship by rail and not by truck as he had. For eight months that picket line stayed there until the union cracked down in another direction and marked Schiro's rail cargoes as "hot" so that no union members could handle them. Finally, a month later, Schiro obtained an injunction restraining the union from its unAmerican abuse of power.

Horning Into Farming

The Labor Monopoly is making a definite effort to enter the farm field. Back in 1938 a Salesmen's Union Local of the American Federation of Labor gave farmers who were shipping milk to the Orange Dairy Company of Sussex, New Jersey, seventy-two hours to sign union contracts, with the alternative of having their milk dumped or worse. Four farmers signed. The other seventeen, refusing to believe that the union could help them in any way, decided not to be intimidated and soon the attempt collapsed.

"As far as union penetration goes", writes a Californian, "we probably have more in California than in any other part of the nation." He continues, "Our difficulties with so-called union labor began in 1933 during a series of strikes, accompanied by much violence and some bloodshed, and this has continued on through the strike in the Salinas lettuce packing industry, the Stockton cannery strikes, the strike in the Marysville peach area, and the annual strikes and violence in the harvest of the California cotton crop. . .

"Hot" Milk

"One group which has caused considerable trouble has been the Milkers' Union, who have been very unreasonable in their demands and have caused many cases of secondary boycotts against milk producers who refused to sign closed shop agreements which would require that all their employees become union members." A secondary boycott, one of the effective weapons of the Monopoly, is the technique of declaring a protesting farmer's produce "hot", and no labor union member may then handle it.

Deviating from their direct attempts to enter farm enterprises, **the Labor Monopolists have tried to enter and control all businesses connected with processing and distributing farm products.** Given a stranglehold on farm products, they can more easily attack the farm.

In 1938 Land O'Lakes Creameries of Minneapolis, a farmer's cooperative sympathetic with organized labor's rights and reasonable demands, was struck against by a Dairy Workers Union demanding numerous concessions as to wages, hours, and a closed shop. Land O'Lakes made all concessions but stood out on the closed shop. With a closed shop, Land O'Lakes knew they would lose the right to hire whom they pleased; they could not for instance hire sons and daughters of farmer owners unless they were union members. Thousands of farmers wrote and telegraphed their disapproval of the strike and finally it collapsed.

On July 30, 1938, *American Agriculturist* carried a story about the C.I.O.'s attempt to organize bean pickers near Batavia, New York, when bean growers were not only paying pickers good wages but were losing money themselves. **Farmers were angry then at the support given the C.I.O. by government agencies** and at the general attitude of those agencies that the employer was always unfair and any representative of the Monopoly was always right.

Are Milk Drivers Better Than Farmers?

One reason for the high consumer cost of milk is the excessive wages Milk Wagon Drivers' Unions have taken from consumers' pockets. The Monopoly step by step has forced wages up until an average driver would get $45 plus commissions on extra sales for six days of work delivering 225 accounts a day. Suppose each of his customers takes a quart a day; this driver gets three and a third cents a quart for delivery. Oftentimes this is the sum total of the farmer's returns for the complete seven-days-a-week job of producing his milk. The farmer has a large investment; the driver none. The farmer must meet all the problems of management; the driver needs only to remember his route. Farmers have all normal expenses of farming; drivers have no delivery expense.

Farmers sympathize with the laboring man's problems although their own are entirely different. They are glad to see workers get good wages. But they cannot and will not countenance any penetration into agriculture when the farmer is as economically beaten as he has been since the first World War.

The farm depression foreran the industrial depression by ten years; ever since 1929, the farmers of America have lost thirty-nine billions of dollars, the difference between their actual income and what they would normally receive. Ivan G. McDaniel, testifying before the LaFollette Committee, said:

"You are well aware of the economic disparity between the earnings of farmers with those of capital and labor. . . .

"As of October, 1939, prices paid by farmers for commodities used by them in living and production were 122 per cent of the 1910-14 level. At the same time industrial wages were 217 per cent of the 1910-14 level . . . . All producing farmers were receiving but 98 per cent of the prewar parity lvel.

"In contrast to this, farm wages were 126 per cent of the 1910-14 level, so while farmers received prices for their commodities considerably below the parity level, the prices farmers paid for their labor were much above it. . ."

In this depressed state, farmers cannot meet the demands of the Labor Monopoly for higher pay. Indeed, a farm labor shortage has been caused already by high wages on W.P.A. projects and too large payments to relief clients. Under these conditions, farm folks feel that **the only result of Labor Monopoly activity on farms, unless millions of farmers go bankrupt — which itself is a logical possibility — would be a price fixing economy.**

Farmers know that a price fixing economy is one of the cornerstones of a National Socialist, Nazi or Facist State. They know that a suffocating bureaucracy would be needed to keep it going. Economic conditions being what they are, farmers are opposed to any extension of even genuine labor unionism into agriculture, although they still believe in the principles of labor unions for the working man. Naturally, they oppose even more strongly any extension of the illegitimate Labor Monopoly in the farm field.

Farmers Won't Tolerate the "Isms"

The farmer resents the Monopoly's attempts to influence and dominate his own legitimate farm organizations. The *Newburgh News* for August 17, 1939, carried a story about one Leo Levine, described as a business agent for the C.I.O. in Middletown.

"He said that the C.I.O. was back of every attempt being made to organize the farmer."

And it was obvious that Levine meant that the C. I. O. **was back of every attempt of the Labor Monopoly** to organize farmers and penetrate their farm organizations.

A dispatch in the New York Times dated December 12, 1937, tells of a pact concluded between Labor's Non-Partisan League, the C.I.O.'s leftwing political organization, and the National Farmers Union of Minneapolis for ". . . joint action, politically and otherwise. . ."

Further along the same item reads:

"Representatives of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America also took part in the meetings.

"Those attending the meeting agreed that labor and farmers composed 'the great exploited mass' of producers and consumers. . ."

Labor Rackets Take Farm Toll

Farmers protest rackets perpetrated in the name of labor unions. Farmers resent the Labor Monopoly's condoning such crimes. Twenty-three members of Local 807 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America were found guilty and sentenced in June this year for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and the Federal Anti-Racketeering Act. It seems that all out-of-town trucks bringing general merchandise and perishable foodstuffs — farmers' produce — into New York City, were received at the city limits by members of Local 807. By the use of threats, intimidation and violence, truck owners or drivers were forced to pay a levy of $9.42 for each trip into New York for every large truck and $8.41 for each smaller truck. The fee was levied irrespective of whether a member of Local 807 did any work. In this way, the union and certain of its members levied an estimated annual tribute of almost $1,000,000 on trucking, a levy assumed ultimately by the consumer and one which discriminated against those farmers whose produce was so taxed.

Trucking Troubles

Another local of the same union in New York City, 202, was indicted and charged with a variation of the same racket, yielding $200,000 a year. Non-union truckmen bringing shipments of butter and eggs into the city were forced to drive to a certain place, and there have their trucks unloaded and reloaded on another truck for local delivery at a cost of 7c per package. It didn't matter whether the whole consignment went to one dealer or several; the transfer still had to be made. In one case, the dealer's place of business was only three blocks from the terminal; yet the transfer was still made and the levy collected. Consumers and producers paid that bill, too.

Some publicity is now being given to Federal prosecutions against certain criminal members of the Labor Monopoly. It will be interesting to see if

(*Continued on Page* 13)

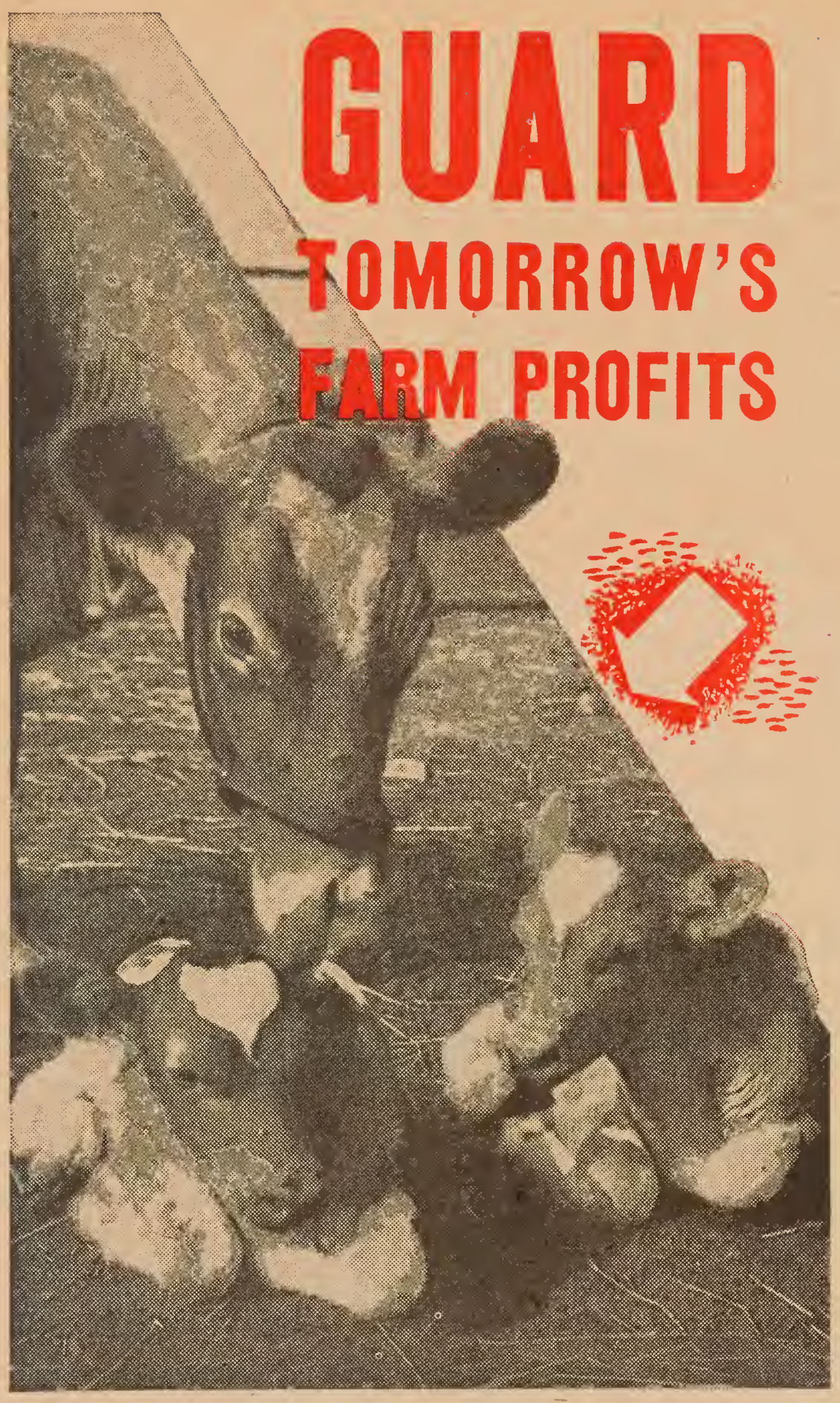
Labor Monopoly Must Be Controlled

WHEN MY FATHER was a boy, before the Civil War, and before he started farming, he did heavy labor in a tannery twelve hours a day, for a daily wage of a few cents. Many other men worked a twelve-hour day for a starvation wage. The labor union changed that, brought better wages and shorter hours, and forced capitalistic, hoggish employers to be fair.

All of which is to the good. But now organized labor itself has become a great monopoly, supported and abetted by government bureaucrats, and in many cases it has become a racket, invading the rights of farmers, injuring the laboring man himself, and destroying individual initiative, action, and liberty.

If you doubt these strong statements, read the article beginning on Page 1 and continued on this page. It was written by an impartial investigator, who has spent weeks on the subject, travelling hundreds of miles and interviewing dozens of people.

The facts in this article affect you both as a farmer and as an American citizen.—E. R. E.



START USING ESSO FUELS AND LUBRICANTS...NOW!

WHEN you're counting on your machinery to bring in a profit crop...excuses *just don't go!*

No apologies are needed when you use Esso products. Power for the toughest jobs and full protection for your motors. Esso Fuels and Lubricants are getting the best out of your machinery all the time.

That goes for tractors, trucks or the family car. Long hours in the hot sun—with motors at full load...that's the test that proves Esso products unbeatable.

Ask your Esso Dealer about the right lubricants for your needs. And try one of the two great new Esso Gasolines. Make a point to buy at the Esso Sign *from now on!*

New ESSO

Sets a new high level for a regular-price fuel. A powerful favorite for trucks, tractors and the family car.

New ESSO EXTRA

The finest gasoline ever sold by the world's leading petroleum organization. A new, all-time high in EXTRA quality. *Extra* pick-up, *extra* power, *extra* value!

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

ESSO MARKETERS

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

Potato Prospects Decline

Frost, Blight and Heat Take Their Toll

MANY a farmer in the Northeastern states had a disappointed look Sunday morning of August 25th. This was especially true when all across New York State and into New England corn, potatoes and other frost susceptible crops in so called frost pockets where air drainage was poor, were black. In some areas temperatures as low as 22 degrees were reported with ice on still water. In those sections everything was killed.

The damage from the freeze was hard to estimate. Reports indicate that some late planted potatoes will never be dug. The tops being succulent, were easily killed, and the plants being so late in getting started did not have a set of any size.

Frost damage was reported as far west as Michigan and as far south as the northern Pennsylvania Counties and east into New England. In the aggregate the greatest damage was to other crops than potatoes.

Blight Widespread

Due probably to a very cool and wet spring, blight got started earlier than usual and many instances of infection were reported early in July. The infection was pretty widespread throughout all the northeastern states and during the last of July considerable damage to growing plants was indicated. However, during August hot, dry weather checked the development on a good many fields and there has been not much spread since. In some sections vines died prematurely, leaving a small crop of small tubers.

After a late and wet spring many late potato fields were shallow rooted and suffered severely during the hot, dry weather of August. Much tip-burn is reported especially in New York due to this condition.

Early in the season a severe blight infection on Long Island was noted but the crop there is near maturity at the present time and not much severe damage is expected. However, the yield which will be dug on the blighted fields will be in direct proportion to the amount of green leaves left on the plants. Fields properly sprayed and cared for will return an excellent crop but fields which were not sprayed or dusted in some cases will not dig more than half a crop.

All these factors tend to indicate that the crop in New York State and surrounding territory will not be nearly as high as previously estimated. In July crop reporters were impressed with vines looking fine and their estimates were apparently high. The situation is not so bright at the present time, however, for a big crop and everything indicates that good potatoes will bring good money this fall. Present markets are low because of potatoes shipped in from sections where growers are planning on a second crop or where very inadequate storage facilities prevail. With the coming of cooler weather and when these emergency shipments are passed the potato industry as a whole expects material improvement.

—H. J. Evans.

Let 'em Fall

By ED. W. MITCHELL

I HAVE just finished a trip through some of the better McIntosh orchards around here and note that, while the ground is fairly well covered with wormy apples, there are still a lot of them on the trees. These will come down before long and before the good ones get color. It seems to be the opinion of the smarter growers (if any of them are smart) that it will pay to hold off picking till most of the wormy apples have fallen and the good ones get really good color.

Years ago there was a joke about the cotton growers that a little bug, the cotton boll weevil, was all that saved them from going bankrupt, and they should erect a monument to it. Now it looks as though we ought to put up one for the codling moth because it is in a fair way to cut any overproduction of apples.

Experience has shown that windfalls seldom bring back the cost of handling, so most growers will put these drops into cider or ensilage to clean up the orchard. Certainly, they ought not to try and dump them on what promises to be a weak market. In ensilage they are worth about 15c a bushel, and that is the best way I know of to market them.

A fellow, who was trying to impress on me how hot it was where he was working in Georgia, said it was so hot he saw a dog chasing a rabbit, and both of them were walking. Well, sometimes I think that is the way the apple growers feel about this time of year; they chase bugs and scab, poor prices and glutted markets, labor troubles, and this and that 'till, by this time of year, they get slowed down to a walk.

As a matter of fact, I do think the growers get so worn down by the end of a season they lack the "gimp" to give marketing the final punch that is needed to lick that problem. If they could do the marketing end of the business in the spring when they are fresh and full of pep, they would probably do a better job of it. But that is like the Irishman who built his cellar on the roof. "He done it for a blind".

Eventually, the growers will sell through auction markets to get competitive bidding for their products and publicity for market values. This year the crop is light and quality poor, so they will continue the old-fashioned practice of underbidding each other to get the buyer's dollar, and squeeze in as much poor stuff as they can. It is only human nature, but the main trouble with human nature is that it is so hard to cure or correct.

If I knew the cure for human nature, I would have more confidence that we could find one for codling moth. But then anybody could grow apples, and there would be no profit in it for anyone.



"Propaganda, that's all it is."

THIS YEAR...

Farmers are receiving MORE money per hundred for MORE milk...

than they received per hundred for LESS milk last year!

"I put a NEW ROOF on my Barn this Year"

"Because farmers have learned to work together through the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency, I have been able to put a new roof on my barn this year and pay up some old debts. I am certain that every farmer in the Metropolitan Milkshed has had similar experiences. When I think how little it costs me to support the Bargaining Agency, and the increased amount of money I got for my milk this year because of the SURPLUS CONTROL PLAN, then I say it's the best investment I ever made. I not only get more money for my milk, but the PAYMENT for that milk is GUARANTEED."

ROBERT MASON
LaFayette, N. Y.

THE statement above is one of the most remarkable stories of what can be accomplished by cooperative effort that has ever been told. In the entire history of the milkshed when farmers have produced *MORE* milk, they always received *LESS* money for it. This they were told was the law of "SUPPLY AND DEMAND."

When we got the Roger-Allen law passed, allowing cooperatives to work together—when collectively we were able to get the assistance of Federal and State governments, then the dairy farmers were in a position to show that if the surplus is properly controlled the old law of "SUPPLY AND DEMAND" need not break down their prices.

The machine which has stabilized the milk market was built by farmers and is run with Federal and State power back of it. The Bargaining Agency consisting of the 62 cooperatives listed below deserved credit for the building of that machine. And every farmer in the milkshed who has benefited by the SURPLUS CONTROL PLAN should thank the farmers who brought it into being.

Proof that the plan is working is told by Mr. Mason on this page. Every farmer in the Metropolitan Milkshed can tell a similar story. Every farmer's wife can tell of the increased happiness that these better milk prices have brought to their homes. And today throughout the milkshed farmers are better able to appreciate the value of their cooperatives and the value of their collective effort in the Bargaining Agency. They now *know* the value of this cooperative effort. And the thousands of farmers who belong to these cooperatives are beginning to realize they still have a big job to do.

The Job to be Done—and Our Promise

The present SURPLUS CONTROL PLAN is not safe from selfish interests who would weaken or destroy it. We pledge our collective effort to strengthen this SURPLUS CONTROL PLAN wherever we can. To guard it jealously against those who would profit by its being weakened. And we ask all farmers to help us in this fight for better milk prices which benefits all.

The Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency

The Thousands of Farmers Who Belong to the Following Cooperatives are the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency.

Adams Producers Coop. Inc. Adams, N. Y.
Adams Center Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Adams Center, N. Y.
Amsterdam Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Amsterdam, N. Y.
Andes Coop. Creamery, Inc. Andes, N. Y.
And-Well Producers Coop. Inc. Andover, N. Y.
Bear Lake Coop. Milk Prod. Assn., Inc. Bear Lake, Pa.
Bennington County Coop. Creamery, Inc. Manchester Depot, Vt.
Boonville Farms Coop. Inc. Boonville, N. Y.
Bovina Center Coop. Dairy, Inc. Bovina Center, N. Y.
Bridgewater Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Bridgewater, N. Y.
Campbell Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Campbell, N. Y.
Coop. Dairymen of Cannonsville, N. Y., Inc. Cannonsville, N. Y.
Chateaugay Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Chateaugay, N. Y.
Chester Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Chester, N. Y.
Circleville Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Circleville, N. Y.
Conesus Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Lakeville, N. Y.
Coventry Dairymen's League Coop. Assn. Inc. Coventry, N. Y.
Dairymen's League Coop. Assn. Inc. New York City
Producers Cooperative, Inc. Dolgeville, N. Y.
Eastern Milk Prod. Coop. Assn., Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.
East Freetown Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. East Freetown, N. Y.
Ellenburg Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Ellenburg, N. Y.
Fair Haven Milk Prod. Inc. Fair Haven, Vt.
Frankfort Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Frankfort, N. Y.
Goshen Dairy Coop. Inc. Goshen, N. Y.
Gouverneur Coop. Dairymen, Inc. Gouverneur, N. Y.
Gracie Dairy Coop. Assn. Inc. Cortland, N. Y.
Inter-State Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Philadelphia, Pa.
Keuka Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Prattsburg, N. Y.
Kirkland Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Clinton, N. Y.
Konhocton Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Cohocton, N. Y.
Lafayette Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Lafayette, N. Y.
Leon Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Leon, N. Y.
Liberty Valley Coop. Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Liberty, Pa.
Lisbon Producers Coop. Inc. Lisbon, N. Y.
Little Falls Dairy Company, Inc. Little Falls, N. Y.
Mallory Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Mallory, N. Y.
Malone Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Malone, N. Y.
Marshall Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Marshall, N. Y.
Mettowee Valley Coop. Milk Prod. Inc. W. Pawlet, Vt.
Middlebury Coop. Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Middlebury, Pa.
Missisquoi Valley Milk Prod. Inc. Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Montgomery-Eastern Dairy Coop. Inc. Fort Hunter, N. Y.
Montgomery Producers Coop. Inc. Montgomery, N. Y.
Nicholson Coop. Milk Prod. Assn., Inc. Nicholson, Pa.
North Country Prod. Coop. Assn Inc. Canton, N. Y.
Oriskany Valley Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Deansboro, N Y.
Osceola Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Osceola, Pa.
Oswegatchie Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Heuvelton, N. Y.
Otselic Valley Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Cincinnatus, N. Y.
Otter Valley Milk Prod. Inc. E. Dorset, Vt.
Poland Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Poland, N. Y.
Portville Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Portville, N. Y.
Rupert Milk Prod. Inc. Rupert, Vt.
Sauquoit Valley Farmers Coop. Inc. Utica, N. Y.
Schoharie County Coop. Dairies, Inc. Cobleskill, N. Y.
Slate Hill Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Slate Hill, N. Y.
Slate Valley Coop. Milk Prod. Inc. Fair Haven, Vt.
Steamburg Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Steamburg, N. Y.
Van Hornellsville Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Van Hornesville, N. Y.
Washington & Rensselaer Counties Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Cambridge, N. Y.
Westfield Coop. Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Westfield, Pa.

Vegetable Growers Convene and Tour

By PAUL WORK.

VEGETABLE GROWERS are fortunate in having a national association—The Vegetable Growers Association of America—and a real trade convention such as this organization held in Philadelphia on August 25th through 29th. It brought together a lot of people from as far away as Florida and Minnesota and Oklahoma. It still needs larger membership and influence in the South and West.

The meeting was exceptionally fine. The program covered the range from soil and fertilization to marketing and from mushrooms to applied physiology. Some 40 or 50 business houses set up exhibits that were as useful as any feature of the meeting. There were two days of exceptionally well planned but somewhat rainy tours. Well organized committees gathered the views of members on the problems of the industry and, as usual, turned out a good set of resolutions.

There was a fair turn-out of New Yorkers but attendance from that state was limited by the fact that the marketing season is at its peak. Among those present were Henry Marquart of Orchard Park, Will Nichols of Albany, the Vollmer Brothers of Syracuse, Ed Saisselin and Alfred from Oswego and a number of others. C. F. Jeness of Waban, Wm. O'Donnell of Revere and John Christenson of Hartford were among the New Englanders attending.

Among the speakers were: Dr. V. A. Tiedjens of New Jersey; Dr. H. C. Thompson of the Vegetable Crops Department at Cornell; Dr. M. P. Rasmussen of the Agricultural Economics Department at Cornell; and Dr. Pauline Mack of Penn. State College.

Jersey Tour

The sun did not shine throughout the convention and on Wednesday seven big busloads of people loaded up in spite of a drizzling rain to make a tour of New Jersey. They visited the Campbell Soup plant at Camden and saw how the government inspectors determine whether or not a man gets the $20.00 per ton that is paid for No. 1 tomatoes or the $12 per ton that is paid for No. 2's.

The Glassboro Auction was visited and this institution is going strong. As many as 40,000 packages are handled in a day. Even on a rainy day, a hundred or so trucks were lined up and the auctioneer was pounding out the sales about as fast as he could.

The next visit was to the Deerfield Packing Corporation which, in 1938, produced 40% of the quick-frozen vegetables in the United States. Since the day was not good for bean picking, the plant was not in operation. The vegetables are blanched and put in packages and then are placed between metal plates in the freezing chambers. Through these plates circulates the ammonia of the refrigerating system and rapid freezing is thus accomplished. The plant has ample storage facilities at zero and employs as many as 3,000 people from the neighborhood during busy season. This plant is on the Seabrook Farm which grows some 6,000 acres of vegetables;—the other 20,000 to 25,000 acres of vegetables for freezing being grown on contract in the vicinity.

Pennsylvania Visiting

On Thursday, the visitors turned northward through a number of market gardens — some of them within the city limits of Philadelphia. At the N. M. Comly Sons farm which is now in the 4th generation of gardening, a number of demonstrations were shown including contour farming to curb erosion; the use of domestic rye grass for cover crop planted at the last cultivation; varieties of tomatoes; and some insect and disease control demonstrations. The 4th generation Comlys are winners in 4-H vegetable growing and demonstration contests.

The map of Pennsylvania shows two spear points directed eastward. In the bend of the southernmost of these two, we find three great vegetable growing enterprises—Starkey Farms, Becker Farm, and King Farms. The Starkeys have about 2,000 acres under cultivation; the Becker Farms about 625 acres; and King Farms 2,400 acres for vegetable growing. Each of these places has a packing house with mechanical lines and they put out graded and branded products in fine shape. At King Farms, there was a fine demonstration of many items of equipment affording unusual opportunity for comparison of different makes, sizes and styles of equipment. Of particular interest was a packing line at which the sprouting broccoli from a 500 acre planting was being put up; eight bunches in a wirebound crate with parchmentized kraft liners and an attractive recipe-bearing label around each bunch.

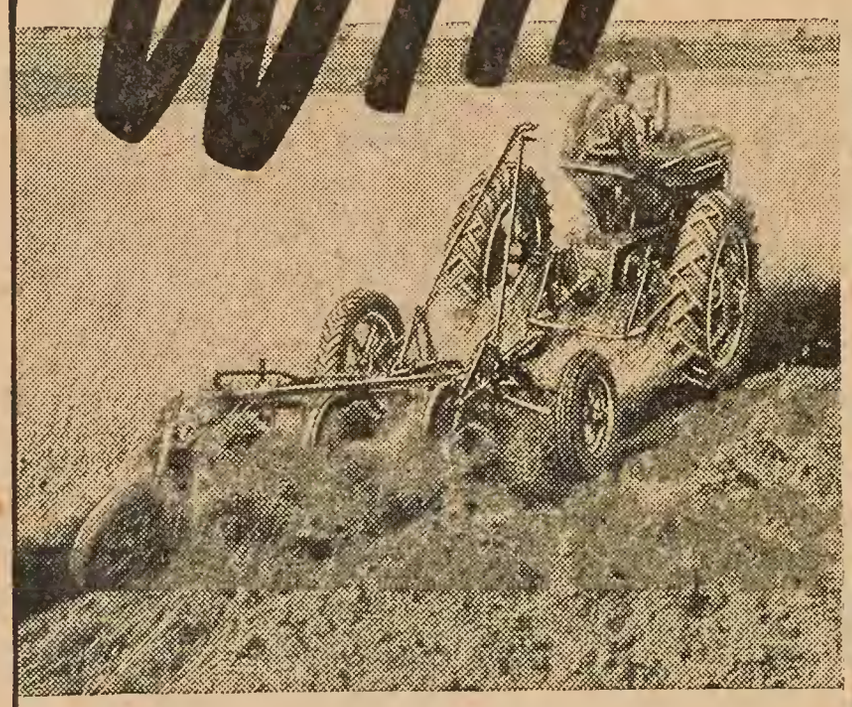
Juniors Are Active

Forty-two teams of three young people each from seven states took part in the judging, grading and identification contests of the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association. The team from Birmingham, Ohio, took first honors; Berlin Heights, Ohio, second; a Massachusetts team, third; and an All-State team from New York won fourth. All previous records were broken with high scores.

If the Resolutions Committee got the right idea, the vegetable growers of the country still insist that subsidized regulation of agriculture is an emergency measure to be tapered off as speedily as possible. In the meantime, the growers want recognition of the high cost of production and dollar value of vegetable crops in making adjustments. They are strongly against inter-state trade barriers but not so strongly against foreign barriers although their statement on this calls for "duties on imports commensurate with existing differences in labor costs and living standards" rather than stoppage of importation. Growers want new emphasis on marketing research—a sadly neglected job on the part of our experiment stations. They favor the work of regional councils such as the Northeastern Potato and Vegetable Council, and urge increased activity to promote the use and sale of vegetables including educational effort with young people leading toward recognition of the value of vegetables in the diet.

Officers were reelected as follows: A. C. Thompson of King Farms, Morrisville, Pennsylvania, President; Frank J. Klein of Chicago, Vice-President; H. D. Brown of Worthington, Ohio, Secretary; and A. J. Driesbach, Jr., Treasurer.

Win - the GENUINE FARMALL Way !



Farmall farming is a *peaceful* mechanization by which American farmers are controlling all their power operations, all their crops, in all the four seasons. The Farmall-M is shown, with 3-furrow Little Genius Plow.



Harold Jones of Chariton, Iowa, is doing a fine job of deep plowing here in tough sod. His tractor is the plucky new Farmall-A which is filling all power needs on thousands of small farms today. Harold operates 120 acres, and he has no horses on his farm. He planted 65 acres of corn this year with direct-connected planter, cultivating it with this "Culti-Vision" tractor.

● Hundreds of thousands of farmers and their sons have found farming much more interesting and profitable since International Harvester announced the *Farmall System of Farming* over 17 years ago. Farsighted owners everywhere have built their success year after year on the practical performance of *genuine* Farmall power and equipment. Many have disposed of their last horse or mule, and their reliance on Farmall has been well rewarded through the years.

Today, more than ever, the Farmall System—sound, modern, up-to-the-minute!—is your safe, common-sense choice. There is no need to experiment with untried principles.

When you choose one of the four new Farmalls you get low-cost power from an overhead-valve engine that is *the envy of the industry*. You get the comfort of "Culti-Vision." You can have easy, quick control of equipment with "Lift-All." You get today's most modern tractor—built by the world's leading tractor builder.

You'll Be Proud to Say, "I OWN A FARMALL!"

All summer long, farmers have wanted more Farmalls than our great tractor factories could build. Be sure—be safe—choose your Farmall now. The International Harvester dealer will deliver it in time for fall and winter work, well ahead of your big spring rush. He will demonstrate whenever you say the word.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

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EXCLUSIVE FARMALL FEATURES
"Lift-All" "Culti-Vision"

THE G.L.F. PATRON

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

High Priced Corn Causes Dairy Feed Formula Changes

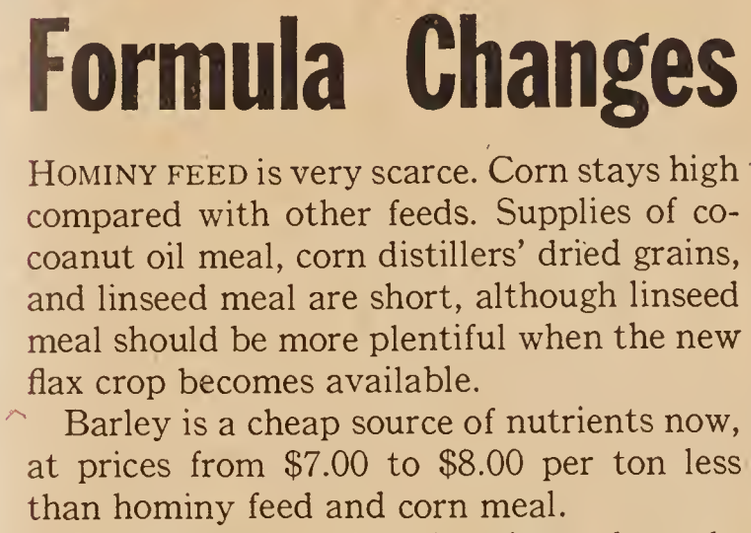
HOMINY FEED is very scarce. Corn stays high compared with other feeds. Supplies of cocoanut oil meal, corn distillers' dried grains, and linseed meal are short, although linseed meal should be more plentiful when the new flax crop becomes available.

Barley is a cheap source of nutrients now, at prices from $7.00 to $8.00 per ton less than hominy feed and corn meal.

Changes such as these in price and supply of ingredients are constantly going on. The principle of the flexible formula is to use less of the ingredients that are scarce and high, more of those that are plentiful and cheap.

On this principle, the G.L.F. flexible formula dairy feeds were changed on September 3 to take advantage of lower cost ingredients. Soybean oil meal and ground soybeans are used as well as ground barley and larger amounts of bran. The cost per pound of total digestible nutrients is slightly less.

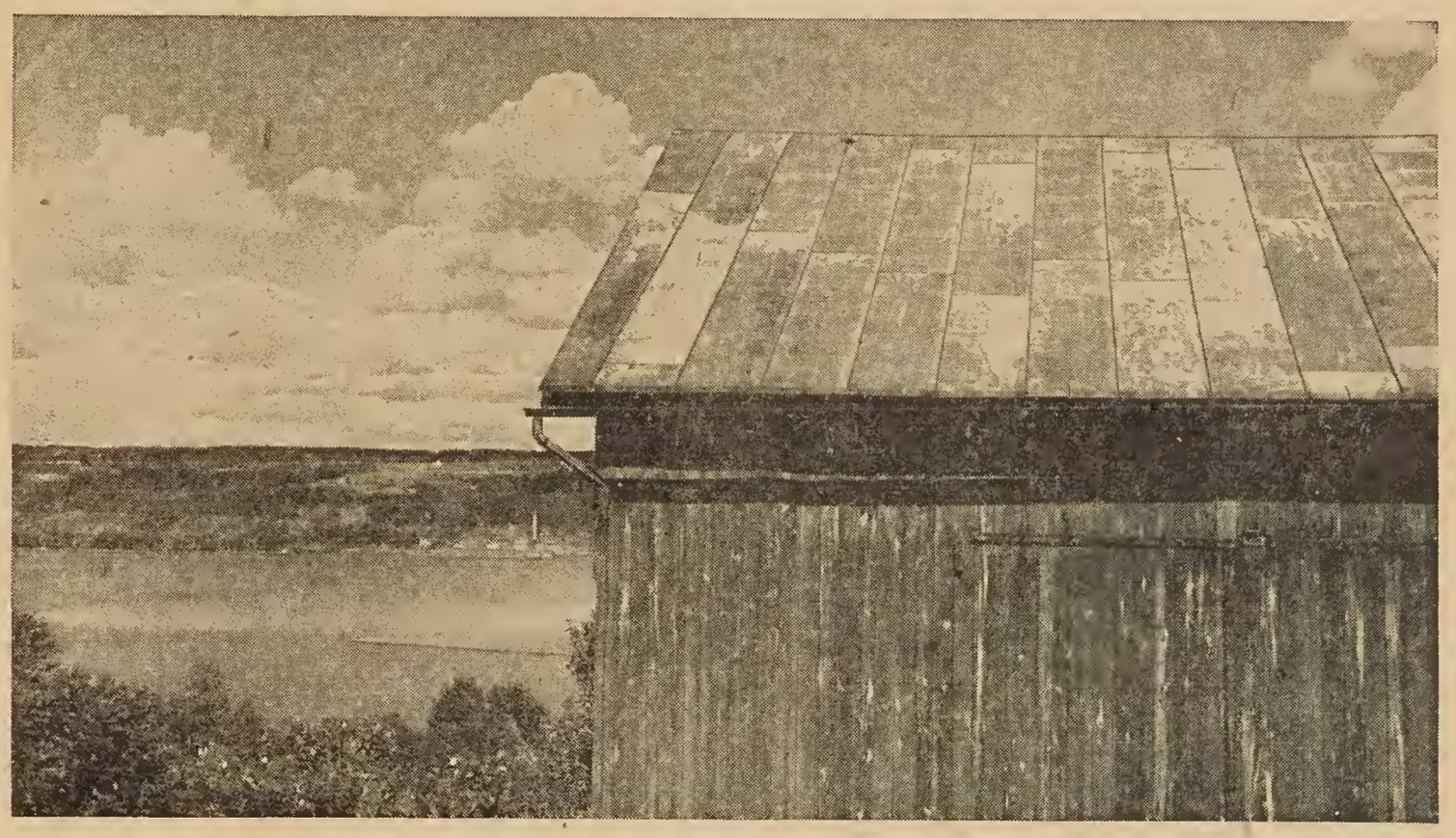
The Super feeds remain unchanged.



A Poultry Handbook

THE G.L.F. PATRON is not only the name of this page but the title of a little publication put out from time to time by G.L.F. In introducing the Poultry Edition, just off the press, General Manager J. A. McConnell says, "It is our job, as employees, to put before you complete information on the poultry service that your institution has for its membership. This issue of the G.L.F. PATRON is devoted entirely to that purpose. We have tried to make it a little G.L.F. handbook for poultrymen. I hope you'll read it and hang it up where you can refer to it."

In this issue, Dr. "Johnny" Huttar gives his slants on managing laying hens. Complete information on feeding layers and breeders is included. Every poultryman should have a copy. If you do not receive yours soon, write to G.L.F. at Ithaca or ask your Service Agency for a copy.



Are Your Roofs Ready for Winter?

FALL IS ALWAYS a good time to repair farm buildings. This fall is especially opportune. Steel and other necessities, although they may be pushed up by war conditions, are still available at reasonable prices.

Steel roofs should last a lifetime if they are kept nailed down and free from rust. Sometimes the action of heat, cold and wind loosens the nails. Loose nails should be replaced with longer, anchor-type, lead-headed nails driven through the same holes.

Steel roofs that are beginning to rust, like the one in the picture, should be rezinced with G.L.F. Zinc Metal Paint. Use a stiff brush to clean the roof—a wire brush is best to remove rust spots. Previously unpainted roofs should have two coats of Zinc Metal Paint. One coat is usually enough for painted roofs.

Asphalt roll roofing can be made to last many years if properly applied and cared for. Keep it flexible by painting with G.L.F. Liquid Asbestos Roof Cement every few years. Before painting, pound down all loose nails. Patch small holes, flashings and loose joints with Plastic Roof Cement.

Making Premium Eggs

THIS PHOTOGRAPH shows the G.L.F. Premium Maker in operation at Cedar Glen Poultry Farm at Rifton, New York. The fan in the Premium Maker forces air through wet burlaps, then between and around the eggs, cooling them quickly without loss of moisture.

Miss Wagner, who owns and operates Cedar Glen Farm, ships to retail distributors in New York City and Newark, N. J.

With a premium market, Miss Wagner can afford to ship only highest quality eggs that arrive at their destination in top condition. She uses the G.L.F. Premium Maker to cool and humidify the eggs which are gathered three times a day, and regards it as a real necessity.





Ensile Frosted Crops

FROST HIT EARLY this year—as early as August 24 in many parts of G.L.F. territory. Best advice seems to be to put frosted crops such as corn, soybeans, sudan grass, millet, and buckwheat in the silo. Exception: sudan grass less than 18 inches high should not be fed in any form except as dry hay.

Use plenty of water, running a stream through a hose into the ensilage cutter when filling with frosted crops. Silage should be at least 70% water; many frosted crops often contain less than 40% water. The County Agent can give more complete advice.

COOP. G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N.Y.

Horseshoe Pitching Title Goes to Fulton County

Thomas Brownell Wins Coveted Honor; Second Place Goes to Roy Moore of St. Lawrence; 15 Year-Old Jimmie Ruggles of Queens Takes Third; First Woman Contestant Makes Good Showing.

THE *American Agriculturist*-Farm Bureau State Fair Horseshoe Pitching Tournament held at the State Fair Grounds Tuesday and Wednesday, August 27 and 28, 1940, started with 37 contestants entered. A more determined lot of players could not be found in any tournament ever held. The fifty qualifying shoes produced the highest scores ever pitched. The 16th qualifier made 93 points while 124 was the highest. Ten contestants were over 100 points.

The 16 highest started the round robin, and nine games were finished on Tuesday. Wednesday a continuous rain all day prevented a finish on schedule. Ordinarily the highest six would compete in the second round robin Wednesday afternoon. But the rain and mud were too much to compete with, and the pitchers lacked their usual control. At four o'clock, there being no sign of a let up of the storm, Mr. Cosline of the *American Agriculturist* and Dr. H. H. Turner, manager of the contest, met with the six finalists and decided to call off the finals and award the prizes on the basis of the semi-finals.

Because of the rain, the usual enthusiastic crowd was almost entirely lacking on Wednesday so the presentation of the medal and the prizes was practically a private affair. The gold medal, signifying that the winner is champion of the state, is given each year by *American Agriculturist*. In addition seven cash prizes are given by State Fair. First prize is $50.00, and the other prizes in order are $40.00, $30.00, $20.00, $10.00, $5.00 and $5.00.

Ruth Allen of Nassau County, the only woman contestant, made many friends among the spectators who were cheering for her to make the finals. She pitched an unusually high point game.

Jimmie Ruggles, the 15-year-old Queens County representative, lived up to his reputation as an excellent pitcher.

Thomas Brownell of Fulton County was easily the star pitcher, winning every game, while Roy Moore of St. Lawrence County was a close second with 12 wins and 3 defeats.

This year Bradley Ross of Syracuse acted as referee and kept games going with great efficiency.

The staff of *American Agriculturist* wishes to express its thanks to Dr. Turner and to Mrs. Turner, who helps keep the records, for the efficient and fair way in which the contest was conducted. We also commend the players for their sportsmanship.

QUALIFYING 50 SHOES IN ORDER OF POINTS SCORED

		Points	Ringers	Double Ringers
1	Thos. Brownell	124	38	14
2	Erminio Brooks	120	36	12
3	Jimmie Ruggles	116	34	11
4	Ruth Allen	115	35	11
5	Frank Holmes	107	29	8
6	Sam Ritz	103	32	9
7	Al Holzhauer	103	23	7
8	Willard Nellis	101	28	9
9	John Bailey	101	28	7
10	Kenneth Herrick	100	27	10
11	Roy Moore	98	28	10
12	Willard Smith	97	27	6
13	Louis Fisher	95	26	5
14	Ernest Randall	94	25	7
15	James Grosjean	93	26	6
16	Martin Smith	93	25	8
17	Lewis Pattridge	92	25	6
18	Howard Pool	91	25	6
19	Al Smith	91	24	8
20	Glenn Wallace	86	22	5
21	Gordon Burlington	86	20	3
22	Donald McLoud	83	22	4
23	Karl Vann	82	18	2
24	Odell Peck	81	19	3
25	George Kenfield	80	20	3
26	Paul Chamberlain	76	22	7
27	Roswell Montrois	75	17	3
28	Dorman Clapper	73	21	4
29	Edgar Wells	72	16	5
30	Joe Kellner	72	16	2
31	Ray Prokosch	68	13	0
32	Lloyd Kennedy	67	18	1
33	Maurice Louderbough	66	15	2
34	Robt. VanValkenburgh	66	14	3
35	Herman Begeal	64	12	0
36	Claude Armlin	62	12	4
37	Ronald Lee	53	12	0

RESULT OF 6 MEN FINALS —

50 Point Game

(Games Cancelled on Account of Rain)

Prizes awarded in order of winners of 16 round robin contest:

Thos. Brownell	Fulton
Roy Moore	St. Lawrence
James Ruggles	Queens
Willard Nellis	Onondaga
Frank Holmes	Chautauqua
Al Holzhauer	Schenectady
E. Brooks	Montgomery

State Fair Gossip

The farm dinner given by Jerome Barnum, publisher of the Post-Standard, on Wednesday night of State Fair week, is the outstanding event of the week. Romeyn Berry, staff writer for *American Agriculturist,* was toastmaster. Speakers were: Chester DuMond, a Master Farmer and Director of the State Farm Bureau Federation; Walter Kerr, a foreign correspondent of the New York Herald-Tribune; Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of Massachusetts; and Governor Herbert H. Lehman.

* * *

The winner of the Future Farmers of America Speaking Contest was Frank Pannofino of Fulton, who talked on the subject, "The Constitution and Agriculture Through the Changing Times." As a result of his victory, he will go to the Eastern States Exposition where he will compete in a regional contest, the winner of which will represent the Northeast at a national contest this fall.

Second prize went to Bernard Spencer of Geneva, who talked on "The Qualifications of a Successful Farmer." Other contestants and subjects were: Douglas Bartlett of Sauquoit, "Soil Conservation, An Individual Problem"; and Robert Fisk of Unadilla, "Standard Bearers of Agriculture."

* * *

Kenneth Tillapaugh of Schoharie County brought "Blue Boy," an Aberdeen Angus steer, to the State Fair and won the championship of the 4-H Baby Beef Show. This bull was sold at the Baby Beef Sale to William Knight and Son of Ithaca for 60c a pound. The animal weighed 950 pounds, and brought $570.



Thomas Brownell of Fulton County, first prize winner in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST-Farm Bureau State Horseshoe Pitching Tournament.

Gerald Guernsey, also of Schoharie County, with his Aberdeen Angus steer "Gage", took second place. This animal brought 25c a pound, a total of $257.50, and was bought by G. K. Kensler of Syracuse.

* * *

The Future Farmers of Marion High School took first place among Future Farmer exhibits. Their exhibit consisted of a group of photographs showing various approved methods in farming. Other exhibits were: Albert Central School, Use of Electricity on the Farm; and Cazenovia Central School, an exhibit of eggs.

* * *

Winning the Horse-Pulling Contest for lightweights was the team of Belgians owned by W. C. Hotchkiss of Hemlock. The team weighs 2,980 lbs., and exerted a pull of 2,700 lbs. on the dynamometer for 27½ feet. The second place team pulled the same weight 22 feet 8 inches. This team was owned by Frank Anderson of Ellington.

* * *

Thirteen-year-old Norma E. Thorne of Middleport, Niagara County, won the Spelling Bee and was presented with a cup by Dr. Ernest Cole of the State Department of Education. Seymour Gluck of Saratoga Springs and Roberta Edwards of Fleischmanns tied for second place. Fourth prize went to Robert Tholfsen of Bellmore.

Frost in August

A couple of months ago we had something to say about frost in June. This actually occurred in 1940 but the damage at that time was not very great. The same thing cannot be said for the frost which occurred over a wide area of New York state August 23rd to 25th. Muskmelons in the important area around Greenwich, N. Y., were hard hit. Even around Albany, the more tender things such as beans, the vine crops, peppers, eggplants and squash were damaged. In the Madison-Chenango section, injury was decidedly spotted;—some fields showing severe losses—others very little.

Some harm was done to potatoes on muck land in the counties from Wayne to Niagara. Potatoes that were not too far advanced toward maturity were especially hard hit. A good deal of damage was done to field corn in various places but, apparently, the major sweet corn areas escaped. Damage also covered irregularly most of New England. The Northern counties of Pennsylvania were rather hard hit although they, like the southern counties of New York, are not particularly heavy in vegetables. Pennsylvania potatoes were, in some cases, severely damaged.

A frost like this affords an exceptional opportunity to note differences even among fields on the same farm, which is very important. A single occasion is not enough to tell the whole story as wind direction and clouds will make considerable difference in frost incidence even on the same farm. This is an opportunity that ought not to be neglected, however, for a person to learn just about how his different fields and also the different areas in the neighborhood fare on a frosty night.

—Paul Work.

Egg-Feed Ratio Improves

U. S. cold storage holdings of eggs on August 1 (frozen and shell eggs) were equivalent to 12,020,000 cases, 9 per cent above holdings a year ago and 7 per cent above the five-year average.

Indications are that there were 1 per cent more laying hens on farms August 1 than there were a year ago, but that the number of pullets on farms was 10 per cent below a year ago.

The New York Department of Agriculture figures the last week in August show that it took 7.2 doz. eggs to buy 100 lbs. of feed. The week previous it took 7.3 doz., and the month previous 9.5 doz. A year ago, the figure was 6.5; two years ago, 4.5.

HORSESHOE PITCHING TOURNAMENT — AUG. 27-28, 1940

Results of 16 Men Round Robin

No.	Name	County	Games Won	Games Lost	Points	Ringers	Double Ringers	Shoes Pitched	Opponents Points	Pct.
1	Thos. Brownell	Fulton	15	0	375	233	66	420	164	.554
2	Roy Moore	St. Lawrence	13	2	350	242	62	480	236	.504
3	James Ruggles	Queens	12	3	342	186	48	394	229	.472
4	Willard Nellis	Onondaga	10	5	315	216	57	436	260	.495
5	Frank Holmes	Chautauqua	10	5	337	246	62	530	291	.464
6	Al Holzhauer	Schenectady	8	7	323	210	53	444	251	.475
7	Erminio Brooks	Montgomery	8	7	314	221	46	492	283	.449
8	Ruth Allen	Nassau	7	8	279	182	39	456	298	.399
9	Louis Fisher	Washington	7	8	231	148	21	440	311	.336
10	Willard Smith	Steuben	6	9	287	175	31	472	331	.370
11	James Grosjean	Madison	6	9	257	165	25	464	337	.355
12	Ernest Randall	Oneida	6	9	264	162	34	486	324	.333
13	Sam Ritz	Niagara	5	10	289	193	37	456	300	.423
14	John Bailey	Ulster	5	10	290	196	40	494	323	.396
15	Kenneth Herrick	Columbia	2	13	207	164	31	478	359	.343
16	Martin Smith	Westchester	0	15	215	152	15	476	376	.319

WGY Farm PROGRAMS

Monday, September 16th

12:35—"It's the Little Things That Count," Prof. D. J. Bushey.

12:45—"The New Crop of Farm Boys," M. N. Champlin.

Tuesday, September 17th

12:35—"Are Our Animal Shelters' Air-Conditioned?" Ray Bender.

12:45—Homemaker's Clinic, "The Woman Who Cooked Up Some New Ideas," Emma Renaud.

Wednesday, September 18th

12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag, "Exit—The Milking Stool," Ed W. Mitchell.

12:45—Countryside Talk, Bristow Adams.

Thursday, September 19th

12:35—"Flowers That Bloom in the Spring," G. O. Oleson.

12:45—"Meeting Competition in the Vegetable Market," Albany County, N. Y., Agricultural Conservation Committee.

Friday, September 20th

12:35—"Farm Produce Prices and Why," H. D. Phillips.

12:45—Women's Corner, "Wise Spending of the Family Food Dollar," May E. Foley.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, September 21st

12:35—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "Democracy at Work in a 4-H Club," Lamoille County, Vt., 4-H Club Member.

12:45—Grange Views and News, "How Can We Keep America Out of War?" Berkshire Pomona Grange.

Monday, September 23rd

12:35—"Planning a Poultry Farm Enterprise," L. M. Hurd.

12:45—Parents on Trial, "The Poetry That Children Inspire," Dr. Robert Frederick.

Tuesday, September 24th

12:35—"The New Outlook for Dairy Husbandry," C. M. Austin.

12:45—Homemaker's Clinic, "The Woman Whose Budget Didn't Balance," Laura Wing.

Wednesday, September 25th

12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag, "Fresh Air for Fowls," Ed W. Mitchell.

12:45—Countryside Talk, K. D. Scott.

Thursday, September 26th

12:35—"How Farmers Are Helping Themselves to Improve Marketing," Herbert P. King.

12:45—"Agricultural Credit," Peter Ham.

Friday, September 27th

12:35—"The Department at Work," Emerson Markham.

12:45—Women's Corner, Miss Harriet Anderson.

8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, September 28th

12:35—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "The Pig That Went to Market," Schoharie County, N. Y., 4-H Club Member.

12:45—Grange Views and News, "How Can Research Help the Farmer?" Albany Pomona Grange.

Duplication of Country Plants Increasing

By LELAND SPENCER.

IN THE PREVIOUS article we pointed out that important changes seem to be taking place in the marketing set-up for fluid milk. More country plants are being operated by local cooperatives. More of the city distribution is being handled by stores and subdealers. Less of the milk is being handled from the farm to the consumer's doorstep by a single agency, the city milk distributor.



Leland Spencer

During a long period of years ending a short while ago, an increasing proportion of the country plants in the milk shed came under control of a few large organizations. In 1935, no less than 340 of the 528 plants under New York City inspection were operated by the Dairymen's League and by the subsidiaries and affiliated units of the Borden Company and National Dairy Products Corporation (including the Sheffield Farms Company). Twenty-nine more plants were operated by four other firms that had five or more plants each. Between 1921 and 1935, a large number of locally owned plants were turned over to these large organizations or were closed. There seemed to be definite advantages with respect to sales and surplus disposal in operating milk plants in large groups.

From 1930 through 1935, a great many plants were consolidated to save expense. This movement was encouraged by the results of a study made by the New York State College of Agriculture, which showed that the cost of handling a hundredweight of milk was much less in the plants with large volume than in the smaller plants. Probably the total number of plants was reduced at least one-fourth during these years.

In the past two or three years, these trends have been reversed. A considerable number of plants have been opened by local cooperative groups, and more are now being built or planned. Some of these plants were operated formerly by dealers, but others are newly built, thereby adding to the total number of plants in the milk shed.

Now the increase in cooperative ownership and control of country milk plants is generally approved and is in line with public policy as announced by public officials and legislative bodies on numerous occasions. However, the increase in number of plants and the duplication of plant facilities in many communities certainly is a move in the wrong direction. It will surely increase the costs of marketing milk, and in the long run will reduce the net returns to farmers. It may be doubted, too, whether country milk plants can be operated as efficiently by local cooperatives as by larger organizations, either cooperative or private, but we lack sufficient evidence for definite conclusions on this.

In seeking a solution for this problem of increasing plant duplication, we may well begin by inquiring as to the reasons why so many new plants are being opened. Some will say it is due to the perversity of human nature—that members of various groups are building plants to show their independence of the three large concerns: League, Borden, and Sheffield. No doubt this is a factor in the situation. But not many new plants would be opened unless they could be operated successfully. Some conditions that make this possible at the present time will be discussed in the following article of this series.

NEW YORK MILK PRICES WITH COMPARISONS

MILK, Grade B, 3.7% 201-210 mile zone:	July 1940	July 1939	July 1910-14	June 1940
Dairymen's League, per cwt.*	$1.728	$1.50	$1.25	$1.59
Sheffield Farms, per cwt.	1.750	1.58	1.28	1.63
Average, per cwt.	1.739	1.54	1.26	1.61
Index, 1910-14=100†	115	102	100	119
40 basic commodities Index, 1910-14=100	112.2‡	104.0	100.0	112.3†
BUTTER: New York, 92 score	27c	24c	27c	27c
Index, 1910-14=100	100	89	100	100
DAIRY RATION AT UTICA: Wholesale price per ton	$28.03	$26.11	$28.29	$28.17
Index, 1910-14=100	99	91	100	99
Pounds feed equal in price to 100 lbs. milk	124	113	89	114

* Net pool return without special location or upstate city differentials.
† Adjusted for change in seasonal variation of price.
‡ Preliminary.

—LELAND SPENCER,
Department of Agricultural Economics,
New York State College of Agriculture.

Fewer Beans in East

It is estimated that this year's dry bean crop will be 1 per cent above 1939. Western states are expected to have more beans than last year; while eastern states, especially New York and Michigan, will have fewer beans.

The August 1 U. S. estimate is 14,649,000 100-lb. bags, which would give the third largest crop in twenty years, as compared to last year's figures of 13,962,000. The New York crop is estimated at 1,087,000 bags, which is 4 per cent below last year's figures. Michigan, which produces 27 per cent of the dry bean crop, is expected to have a crop 16 per cent below last year and 10 per cent below the five-year average. In some western states a shortage of irrigation water is reported as likely to reduce yields.

Onion Prices Better Than Last Year

For the third week in August wholesale prices of onions in New York City were 22.3 per cent above a year ago. Yields and sizes are running better than expected. During the first two weeks in August onions in New York State suffered from weather conditions. A plentiful supply of moisture had caused succulent growth, and during the hot weather there was some sun-scald and mildew in fields of seed onions.

In Massachusetts, where crops have been harvested, the yield was good. Thrips, sun-scald and mildew have reduced prospects in Michigan, and it is expected that onions will be small. Indiana expects a crop as good as or better than a year ago, and the crop in Minnesota looks good.

Domestic Cabbage Above Last Year's Small Crop

An increase in the cabbage crop is expected both in late domestic and intermediate states. The intermediate crop was grown on an acreage 3 per cent bigger than last year's, and yields are expected to be about 2 per cent larger. The late domestic crop is expected to show a 7 per cent increase in acreage and a 24 per cent increase in yield.

The domestic cabbage crop in New York, based on present conditions, will yield much higher than a year ago when dry weather cut production. The New York late domestic cabbage crop is estimated as 113,400 tons. Last year's crop was 91,200 tons, and the five-year average 101,100 tons. Reports indicate that worms have done a great deal of damage to cabbage this year, and that cabbage yellows are serious in many western New York fields.

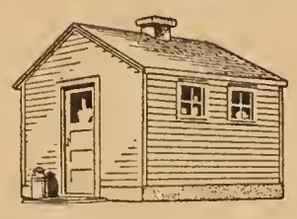


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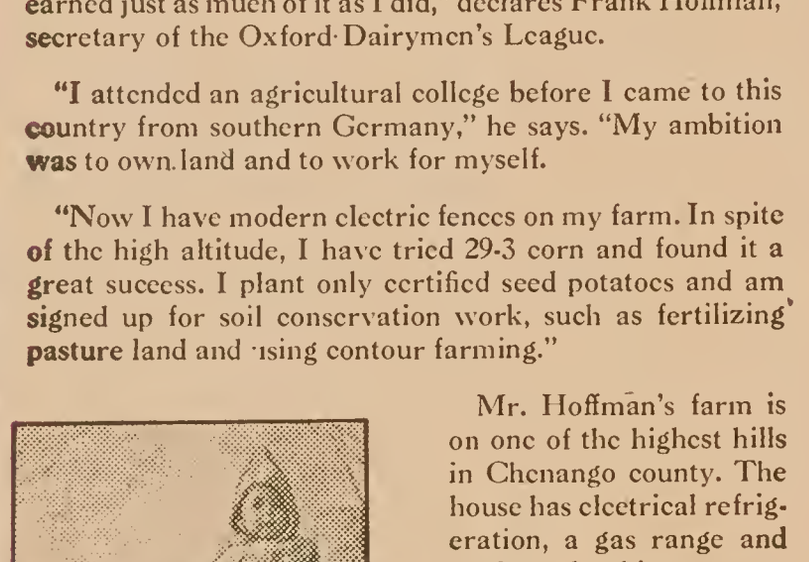
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THE LEAGUE STANDS FOR THE AMERICAN WAY

MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE . . . BUT NOT ONE CENT FOR TRIBUTE!





SECRETARY *of Oxford Local* *Is* PROGRESSIVE FARMER

"Five years ago, I started with a medium sized herd; my farm is paid for and I have money in the bank. My wife earned just as much of it as I did," declares Frank Hoffman, secretary of the Oxford Dairymen's League.

"I attended an agricultural college before I came to this country from southern Germany," he says. "My ambition was to own land and to work for myself.

"Now I have modern electric fences on my farm. In spite of the high altitude, I have tried 29-3 corn and found it a great success. I plant only certified seed potatoes and am signed up for soil conservation work, such as fertilizing pasture land and using contour farming."



Mr. Hoffman's farm is on one of the highest hills in Chenango county. The house has electrical refrigeration, a gas range and modern plumbing.

★

AFTER the Revolutionary War, the United States suffered many indignities at the hands of stronger nations. Our shipping was seized. Our sailors were enslaved. Governments refused to receive our ambassadors. And despite pleas by Washington and Jefferson, Congress refused to lay taxes to build a Navy. In Paris, certain men told our envoy, Charles C. Pinckney, that interference with American rights would stop, if America would pay them a million dollars. But Pinckney rose in his wrath to shout: "*Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute.*" His boldness fired the patriotism of America. Congress voted five million dollars and the American Navy was born.

★ ★ ★

Just as Americans in the early days of this nation suffered in silence until the anger of one man roused them to action, so farmers in the early days of metropolitan milk shipments suffered in silence. They knew their rights were being invaded. They knew their families were being enslaved. But until the founders of the Dairymen's League rose up to shout in effect, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute," no effective action was taken.

Then only did farmers provide themselves with weapons of defense — the powerful weapons of an organized group. Then only did they pledge themselves to stand together against any and all comers . . . to defy their enemies, but never to pay a cent of tribute.

The Dairymen's League accomplished for farmers what Charles C. Pinckney accomplished for the United States. It aroused farmers to their danger, united them for a common defense, encouraged them to believe in themselves and to fight for their rights.

This summer farmers in this milkshed have received millions of dollars more in milk checks than they would have received had the League never been formed, and had farmers never been encouraged to fight for A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK. So the League still cries, "millions for defense"—because defense pays back in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. "But not one cent for tribute" — because tribute buys nothing but slavery and despair.

Published by

THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

HOW COMPLETELY Grange neighborliness has been revolutionized by modern transportation has had recent illustration in some Neighbors' Night occasions. At Boxboro, Massachusetts, such an evening's program was recently staged, when its features were furnished in six parts — one each by a Grange from each of the six states in the New England group. Some of these members traveled more than 250 miles round trip, and made a complete night of it; while the evening's attendance filled the Boxboro hall to overflowing. To a recent meeting in Vermont came a Massachusetts delegation of more than 50 Patrons from Guiding Star Grange, No. 1, at Greenfield; the round trip covering more than 100 miles.

Great as these distances seem to New Englanders, they are not so impressive when compared with a recent Colorado Grange meeting, when a degree team from another part of the state journeyed 200 miles each way to Red Wing, put on their degrees, contributed to the evening's program, ate two Grange meals, and were back home again in time for a new day's work.

* * *

RHODE ISLAND PATRONS are looking forward to Monday evening, October 7, when the beautiful new home of Chepachet Grange will be formally dedicated, with State Master Fred J. Kennedy in charge. The Chepachet hall property is one of the most complete in New England, thoroughly modern in every way and beautifully located on a full acre lot just outside Chepachet Village.

* * *

COBBLE HILL Grange at Barre, Vermont, held an unusual meeting recently. It was staged around the 48th birthday of Governor George D. Aiken of the Green Mountain State. Governor Aiken was on hand, made a good speech, in which he paid hearty tribute to the Grange, and was the recipient of a magnificently decorated two-tier birthday cake. Everybody present had a generous slice. Governor Aiken has been a member of the Grange since he was 14 years of age, and is a frequent attendant at meetings in many sections of Vermont.

* * *

THE 29TH ANNUAL conference of New England Lecturers, recently closed at Burlington, Vermont, recorded almost 1200 Grange workers from the New England group of states, enjoyed a magnificent four-days program, and closed with a mammoth banquet, at which 760 covers were laid. National Master Taber and others prominent in the Order were on the speaking program.

* * *

ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, at the New England Grange Building on the Eastern States Exposition grounds at West Springfield, Massachusetts, occurs the annual New England Grange Sunday observance. National Master Louis J. Taber is slated to give the morning address, and in the afternoon a fine program of high-class musical and speaking numbers will be provided.

* * *

AMENIA, N. Y., GRANGE had a glorious time when their 50th anniversary was happily celebrated. The auditorium of the village high school at Amenia furnished an admirable meeting place, and the occasion was graced not only with National and State Grange officers, but with the presence of Mrs. Morton, one of the charter members of the Grange and who recently received her Golden Sheaf 50-year certificate from the hand of State Overseer Henry D. Sherwood.

* * *

WILLIS N. CADY Former State Master of Vermont recently reached his 80th life milestone. A group of Middlebury civic organizations united in tendering him a testimonial dinner, which brought together a large group of representative Vermonters. Mr. Cady has been very prominent in the life of his community and state, and for several years served the National Grange as secretary of its executive committee.

* * *

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Grange Day (August 17) was graced by the presence of Mrs. Lowell, widow of former National Master Sherman J. Lowell. She greeted a host of Grange friends at the Grange Building on the Chautauqua assembly grounds. Although far advanced in years, Mrs. Lowell is in much better health than formerly, and found great joy in coming to Chautauqua. A splendid life-sized picture of former National Master Lowell has recently been placed in the Grange Building at Chautauqua.

* * *

EVERY NEW ENGLAND STATE shows a net gain for the fiscal year ending July 30th. Much satisfaction over this fact is felt throughout the entire Northeastern territory. New subordinate or Juvenile Granges have been organized during the year in every one of these six states, and the group as a whole was never enjoying so great Grange prosperity as now.

Farmers Fight World's Worst MONOPOLY

(*Continued from Page 5*)

the accused can beat the charge and continue preying on the working man, the farmer and all other consumers.

As the largest single class of consumers in the country, farmers protest the increased cost of products due to labor rackets and excessive labor costs.

Every laboring man is entitled to a fair wage, but seven million farm families, thirty million farm folks, cannot see either capital or labor receive an excessive share of the nation's income. Capital has been held within bounds—some think, too tightly—in recent years; but labor has been in the saddle and the Labor Monopoly has not hesitated to dip greedy hands in the people's cash register and punch up the NO SALE sign, indicating they gave no value in return.

The Labor Monopoly, in order to keep itself in power, has not hesitated to force every concession from the rest of the people that it possibly can. It fears that if it once slackens in its crescendo of demands, it will lose its grip on the worker.

A farmer-owned cooperative runs a mill in which a union was set up in 1933. At that time these workers were already getting a good wage, but since then the Labor Monopoly has jacked wages up until they are much above the cost-of-living index. Meantime, the co-op's farmer-owners are suffering under produce prices as far below the cost-of-living index as the workers' wages are above. Despite the high wages they are paying, the employers have little to say about hiring and firing their own help, and under the Wagner Act and the National Labor Relations Board, they cannot even explain to their own employees their side in any dispute without being accused of trying to break a labor union — a criminal offense.



"Keep your eyes open for a gas station. We've been outa gas for the last seven miles!"

Farmers protest the unfair labor laws now on the nation's statute books. They charge that the laws are unfair to farmers, to industry, to the laboring man himself, and that to continue them in force will peril not only national recovery but any effective national defense preparation.

Farmers protest the attitude of the government's administration of labor laws. They wonder how government can expect the whole nation to work together harmoniously when it so openly favors the ideas and practices for which this Labor Monopoly stands. Do the government administrators, like the Labor Monopoly, excuse the Communistic ideas and criminal practices imposed on the laboring man and the public? **If so, it is time for farmers and workers alike to make known their complete disapproval of the Labor Monopoly and everything for which it stands.**

Farmers remember that the French Government, just before this World War, was a partnership among Socialists, Communists and a Labor Monopoly. That combination paralyzed France, and her Democracy was destroyed. She was unable to defend herself, and she was destroyed. We have such a combination here, and it is paralyzing America, destroying the constructive gains made by organized labor, individual initiative, and freedom; and unless this unholy alliance of Socialists, Communists and Labor Monopoly is curbed, it will destroy America itself as it did France.

It was once thought that the Industrial Trusts were too powerful even to try to curb their abuses, but our people in their wrath did curb them. The abuses of the Labor Trust must likewise be curbed before the Western Light of Liberty is snuffed out through the selfishness of one small group preying on its supporters among the workers, on the farmers, on industry, and on the nation.

* * *

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first in a series of articles dealing with the relations of organized labor to agriculture and the nation. In the next one, to appear in an early issue, the author will try to determine a series of fair principles for labor organization.)

ANSWERS—Contest

More Trees in Legend and History

1, Yew; 2, Palmetto; 3, Pine; 4, Sequoia; 5, Banyan; 6, Birch; 7, Coco Palm; 8, Hard Maple; 9, Apple; 10, Mountain Ash.

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Scranton, Pennsylvania



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C. C. BENNETT, HOMER, N. Y.
offering: One service age, two baby sons of "Cornell Royal Blend," famous son of All American 1152 lb. fat cow, 'Cornell Ollie Catherine"; his second dam All American 4.3%, 1079 lb. fat sister of his dam, Cornell Ollie Pride.
Dams of these bull calves are daughters of our former 911 lb. 4% Snow bull, sired by Aristocrat, famous son of the World's Champion 4.3% "Snow Countess". Dams all have fine official records in Class C twice a day milking. They will please you as to type.
Records and per cent test of dams available.

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from our outstanding Champion Show Bulls. They are bred for type as well as production. Prices reasonable.
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YOUNG BULLS OUT OF HIGH RECORD A.R. DAMS AND SIRED BY
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98 A.R. Daughters.
FOREMOST PEACEMAKER 214202
15 A. R. Daughters
ALSO A FEW A.R. COWS AND HEIFERS.
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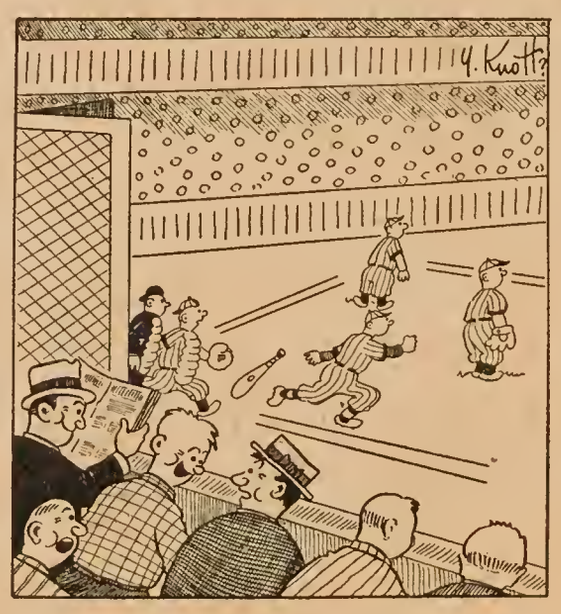
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LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Sept. 19	121st Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Sept. 20	Lancaster County Holstein Breeders Sale, Lampeter, Pa.
Sept. 20	Folly Farm Jersey Sale, Simsbury, Conn.
Sept. 20	Guernsey Consignment Sale, Doylestown, Pa.
Sept. 21	Third Beechford Farms Guernsey Sale, Harry Bailoy, owner, Mt. Tremper, N. Y.
Sept. 24	Vermont Jersey Cattle Club Consignment Sale, Hartland, Vermont.
Sept. 25	Complete Dispersal of Edgewood Farm Guernseys, G. H. Monro, Troy, Pa.
Sept. 27	Outchess County, N. Y., Annual Guernsey Sale, Salt Point, N. Y.
Sept. 28	Cayuga County, N. Y., Guernsey Sale, Auburn, N. Y.
Oct. 2	Dispersal of Guernsey herd of Norman B. Chandler, Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 2	Maine State Guernsey Sale, Fryeburg Fair Grounds, Fryeburg, Maine.
Oct. 2- 3	122nd Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Oct. 4	Pennsylvania State Holstein Sale, Lancaster, Pa.
Oct. 5	Thatch Meadow Farm Guernsey Dispersal, St. James, Long Island, N. Y.
Oct. 7	New England Guernsey Sale at Hilltop Farm, Suffield, Conn.
Oct. 8-9	The 122nd Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Oct. 10	Ballard Farm Holstein Consignment Sale, Troy, Pa.
Oct. 11	Pennsylvania State & Eastern Guernsey Sale combined, Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 12	New Jersey State Guernsey Sale, Trenton.
Oct. 14	Langwater Guernsey Sale, North Easton, Mass.
Oct. 15	Northeastern Guernsey Consignment Sale, Topsfield, Mass.
Oct. 19	Jersey Sale, Edmond Butler, Chester, N. Y.
Oct. 21-22	Broadland Guernsey Dispersal, Thomas Marsalis, owner, Queenstown, Md.
Oct. 22	Penn State Holstein Sale, Mt. Vernon, Pa.
Oct. 23	Ohio Breeders' Fall Holstein Sale, Wooster, Ohio.
Oct. 24	New England Fall Holstein Sale, Northampton, Mass.
Oct. 26	Guernsey Consignment Sale, Cobleskill, N. Y.
Nov. 7	50th Breeders' Combination "Golden Anniversary" Holstein Sale, Fairgrounds, Stratford, Ont.
Nov. 11-13	U. S. National Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale, Waukesha, Wis.

Coming Events

Sept. 15-21	Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
Sept. 22-28	New Jersey State Fair, Trenton, N. J.
Sept. 30-	
Oct. 6	Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa.
Oct. 1-4	Fifth NEPPCO Poultry Industries Exposition, Atlantic City, N. J.
Oct. 8-9	Annual N. J. Holstein Tour, Sussex County.
Oct. 12-19	National Dairy Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Oct. 23	Annual Meeting Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, Lancaster, Pa.
Nov. 13-15	13th Annual Poultry Breeders School, State College, Amherst, Mass.
Dec. 3-4	Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Association Annual Meeting, Hotel Garde, Hartford.
Dec. 9-12	22nd Annual Convention of American Farm Bureau Federation, Baltimore, Md.
Jan. 15-20	92nd Boston Poultry Show, Boston Garden.

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Car-Mar Hereford Ranch, Lafargeville, N. Y.
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Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Coughlan, George R., Canaan, N. Y.
Cowden, L. O., Fredonia, N. Y.
Ocerlick Farm, Quaker Street, N. Y.
Fisk, W. W., Wolcott, N. Y.
Graham, Robert, Rensselaer, N. Y.
Hand, Sidney P., Syracuse, N. Y.
Holcomb Hereford Farm, Holcomb, N. Y.
Loomis Talc Corporation, Gouverneur, N. Y.
Mills, Stephen L., Port Byron, N. Y.
Munsey, John G., Oryden, N. Y.
Quality Oil & Supply Co., Inc., Williamson, N. Y.
Rowe, Charles F., Stephentown, N. Y.
Sheldon, B. H., Oneonta, N. Y.
Stradling, W. A., Eaton, N. Y.
Sunny Gables Farm, Ithaca, N. Y.
The Gage Stock Farms, Oelanson, N. Y.
Townsend, C. E., Ludlowville, N. Y.
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DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

IN THE past week, top cattle have sold up to $12.90, almost $13; calves $12.50; lambs $10.25; hogs $8, and old cows $6.50 to $7. I haven't heard of any scarcity or any great export demand, so this up-turn must be the demand as expressed in our own country. At last, the consumer is pulling out of his doldrums, realizing this is not a short war, but a long one, and that we have and will continue to have an ever-increasing part in it. Not a pretty picture, not one of war profits, but one that will entail sacrifice and economic chaos unless we are ready.

We here in the Northeast have the feed. First-cutting hay is not so good, but it is abundant. Second-cutting hay is abundant and good. We can waste it, or we can use it to produce weight, quality and numbers of livestock. The need will be great; the demand is already here.

Cows on after-feed, of which there is also an abundance, will gain in weight and improve; and, unless these fields are grazed too short, it will improve them also. Electric fencing comes into the picture for this method of improving any class of livestock. Yes, sheep, lambs and hogs can also be held behind one-strand electric fencing, if given an experience with it before turned behind it in large numbers.

Lambs should be grained up to a pound a day on late pastures or meadows; less amounts will help. The price of grain as compared to the price of top lambs this season shows a very satisfactory feeding margin, so get your lambs fat and weighing not less than 85 lbs. before you allow them to leave your farm.

Hogs are showing a nice advance in price, but fresh pork products have skyrocketed. If live hogs were selling on the basis of their fresh meat price, they would be bringing better than $10. The drag is in the lard—it is still bringing less than the live cost of the hog, so again we have emphatically impressed upon us that future hog feeding and production must be on a basis of an all-meat hog, not weighing over 200 lbs.

Heifers simply are not available this fall in the Northeast, which only means that they are being kept by their original owners. This is as it should be under present conditions, unless they are all thrown into milk production in a year or two. The milk situation is not settled; it can be upset so easily. Heifers for meat this winter and spring will be a profitable operation by using this cheap feed to put on weight and flesh, and then selling before it is too late and the milk market and the beef market are both glutted. What an opportunity to cull out dairy herds and heifers!

Horses have met a better demand and a better price in the past few weeks than at any time this year. This is most unusual at this season, but it also is as it should be.

More Daughters from Proven Sires Through Artificial Insemination

(*Continued from Page* 3)

and Harold Meaker of Memphis for Guernseys. J. L. Sears of Baldwinsville, New York, is secretary-treasurer. Each local association has at least one member on the Board of Directors.

The local Artificial Breeding Associations making up the Central New York Association are the Pioneer Association at Dryden, New York, and Associations in Onondaga County, two located in Jefferson County and one each in Livingston, Otsego and Madison.

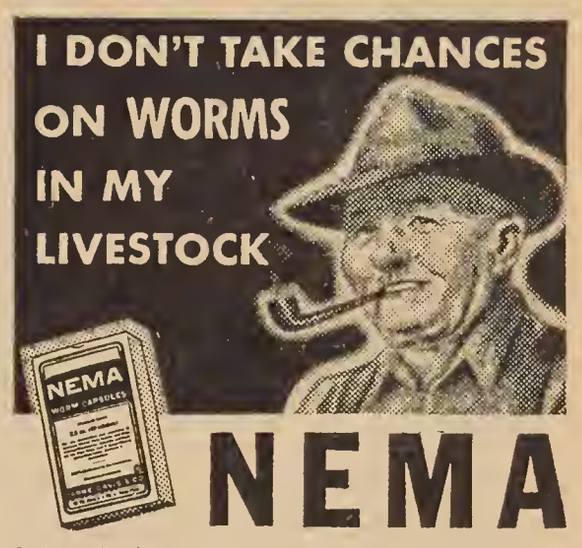
As you probably guess, Syracuse was chosen for the bull barn because of its central location. Semen from the sires kept there is collected every third day, is diluted and shipped under refrigeration to the veterinarians who serve the various associations. Each association has its own veterinarian. Where there are at least 1000 cows in an association it is a full time job. Where there are fewer cows a local veterinarian usually takes on the work on a part time basis.

New local associations are taken in on this basis. A local association must have members owning at least 1000 cows and there must be at least 1000 cows of one breed in a block made up of not more than three local associations. There is a very definite reason for this requirement. For each 1000 cows it is possible to buy a set of three outstanding herd sires. More than one bull is needed to produce fresh semen every day. The semen from these bulls is shipped to the veterinarians serving these dairymen, until members have daughters from these sires that have grown to breeding age. Then a switch is made and semen from another set of bulls is shipped in order to get away from close inbreeding. Bulls of other breeds will be added when members in not more than three local associations own at least 1000 cows of that breed.

As might be expected, various stories have been circulated as to results, and to get at some of the real facts, Stanley Brownell of the Department of Animal Husbandry at Cornell got some figures together on the results secured in the Pioneer Association. Based on the number of calves born, he found that almost exactly as many heifers as bulls were born and almost exactly the same proportion of abortions appeared from the animals bred with normal service as those bred artificially in the same herd. Furthermore the percentage of deformed or abnormal calves in Breeding Association herds was practically identical with those in herds of non-members. Most dairymen reported that they could see no difference in the rate of growth and development of calves born as a result of artificial insemination, but an appreciable number said that these artificially inseminated calves grew better.



A few of the 25 Herefords on the Sheldon farm, Oneonta, New York. Says Burton Sheldon: "We have used a polled bull that was a winner at the New York State Fair, and we have a number of nice polled Hereford calves. We are keeping all of our stock registered, and hope to build up a very good purebred herd. We have always kept sheep. My sister won first for three years on pens of lambs at the Chicago International."



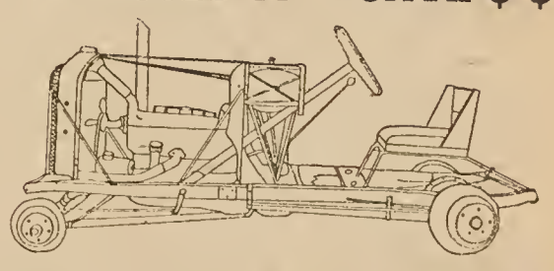
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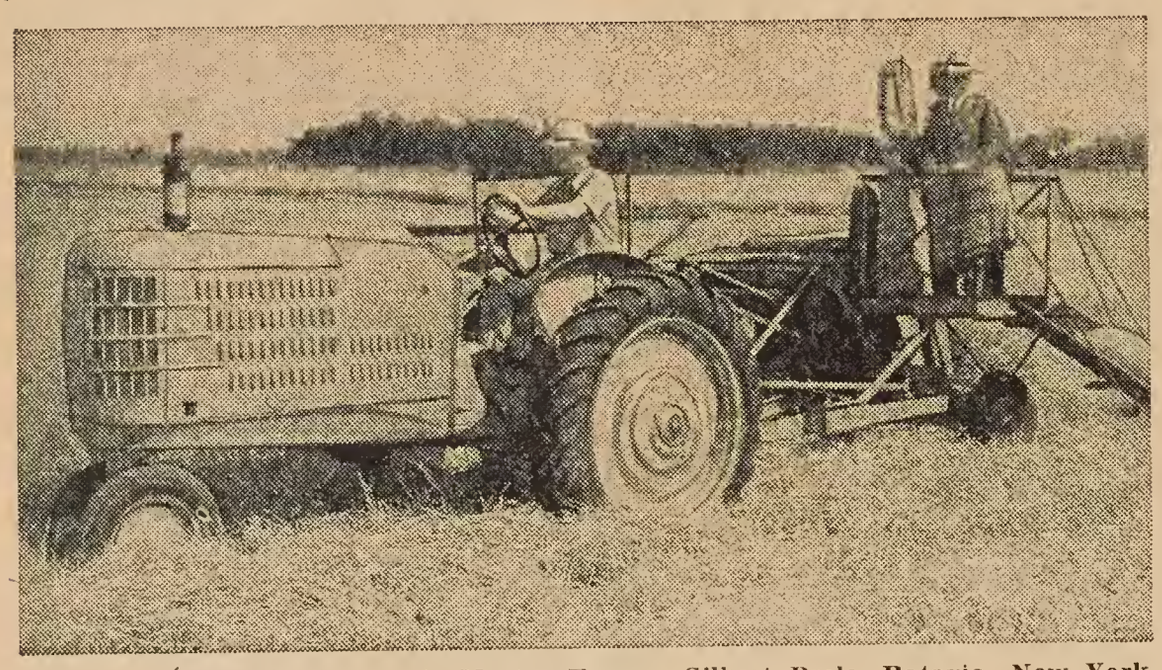
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With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



The man driving the tractor is Master Farmer Gilbert Prole, Batavia, New York. The occasion was the annual meeting of the Empire State Potato Club on his farm recently. Seated on the combine is Lieutenant-Governor Charles Poletti, who spoke at the meeting. The Lieutenant-Governor expressed the desire to get a closer view of this piece of MASSEY-HARRIS equipment, and rode the combine for a complete circuit of the field.

The BEACON MILLING COMPANY of Cayuga, New York, has just put out a new folder "Cows On Pasture." There has been a phenomenal increase in the interest in pastures and an equal development of information about providing better pasture. The folder, which is free for the asking, tells how to supplement pastures for maximum results.

* * *

If you are planning to build or remodel a poultry house this fall write to the WEYERHAUSER SALES COMPANY, Box 514, Ithaca, New York, and ask for the book "Greater Farm Profits From Greater Farm Buildings." The Weyerhauser Company has a building service with plans for various types of farm buildings complete with blue prints and a list of materials.

* * *

THE DODGE MOTOR COMPANY have just announced a new two-ton cab-over-engine truck. This is a companion to the 1½-ton truck. The engine has a piston displacement of 241.5 cubic inches, a compression ratio of 6.5 to 1, and develops 99 horsepower at 3,000 revolutions per minute. The truck is offered in three wheel base lengths—105", 129" and 159".

* * *

Under some conditions, particularly where electric current is not available, wind power may offer the solution to the problem of running water. THE WINDMILL COUNCIL OF AMERICA have just printed a booklet called "Free Running Water from the Wind." This booklet describes and illustrates various types of windmill water system installations, and includes information to help readers select the right size windmill and the proper type of system. There is no charge for the booklet. Just drop a post card to The Windmill Council of America, 228 W. Ontario St., Chicago, Ill.

* * *

THE CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY of Danville, Ill., makers of Semi-Solid Buttermilk-Vitamin feed products are celebrating their 25th anniversary. The president of this company is Dan Lewis and the advertising manager Robert Q. Hammer. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offers congratulations on this anniversary.

* * *

The eastern headquarters of STARLINE INCORPORATED, makers of barn equipment and located at Albany, have been moved to larger quarters. To I. W. Webster at Albany goes a large part of the credit for the growth of this firm's business in this area. The former eastern address of Starline was 1031 Broadway, Albany. The new address is 51 Maplewood Avenue, Albany. There is at the new location a railroad siding over 200 ft. long which permits the loading and unloading of several cars at one time. As a result, the arrival of shipments from Harvard, Illinois, will not interfere with outgoing shipments.

* * *

Going on the market soon is a mechanical dry plucker for poultry capable of picking 300 to 500 birds a day. This is an English invention, and it is claimed that it has been tried out there with good success. It is run by a small electric motor, and an operator can learn how to use it in two days' time. The machine is being introduced by the MECHANICAL PLUCKER CORPORATION, 222 West 28th St., New York City.

* * *

THE GOODRICH TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY are increasing their facilities for making synthetic rubber which they call Chemigum. For three years the company have been producing artificial rubber in a small plant, and the new plant, which at the start will make 10,000 lbs. a day, will be at Akron in one of the buildings already owned by the company. Chemigum is really derived from petroleum. Tires made from it are reported as giving a better performance than tires made from German Buna and equal to those made from natural rubber.



Hollis Houck, Tully, New York, who stands at the left, was the winner of a $100 prize at the Ford Exposition during Farm Week at the World's Fair. Presenting him with the award is Rex Ryan, executive of the Ford Company's exhibit and one of the hosts of the week's activities.

The prize was the right to buy clothes up to the value of $100 from Lord & Taylor, Fifth Avenue, New York City. Before he spent his $100, he thought of his brother at home and included a suit for him. Hollis is 15 years old and a 4-H Club member. His father, Paul Houck, operates three dairy farms in upstate New York.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Grain and Grass

By J. C. HUTTAR

THE FOLKS who are going to stay in the poultry business the next few years have three definite problems to lick. If they can do it, they'll still have chickens five years from now. If they can't, they won't. That's a strong statement, but I believe it.

So here are the problems, you chicken men and women. Mark them down where you can look them over every once in a while. They are: costs, mortality and marketing.



J. C. Huttar

I've done a lot of talking in the past and will do a lot more in the future on marketing, so I'm going to dismiss it this time with a single sentence. While there is still room for improvement in quality, grading and handling of market eggs, the big job is to get folks to eat more table eggs. Making layers live is important enough, too, to get a lot of attention. But, I'll reserve my ideas on that for a future time so as to be sure to make the third point stick.

COSTS

The chicken business, like all businesses, has changed immensely in a generation. When I think of Jacey and Flippy, my 10 and 8 year old sons, who have raised broilers for market the last two years, I realize this.

Twenty years ago when I first got interested in chickens (the feathered kind), lights, balanced rations, trapnesting and commercial egg farms were just getting started. At that time, the relation of egg prices to feed costs and other costs was very favorable. Anybody whose birds were at all bred for production could make money, year after year. Since then, feed costs haven't dropped as fast as egg prices, and other farm costs have dropped hardly at all. That's why costs will have to get major consideration by the man who expects to get money out of his chickens.

Of course, there are a lot of the costs of egg production that a poultryman just can't cut. I refer to such things as taxes, necessary repairs on buildings, and general overhead. So we'll skip them and just look briefly at some others such as fuel, light, equipment and feed.

Fuel: With early hatched chicks, one of the main items of cost is coal, oil or electricity to heat the brooder.

With late hatched chicks, this item is very small. There are two things that can be done to make savings here — choose the most economical fuel and hatch chicks later.

I saw the cost records of two chicken men in central New York and this is what they showed on fuel:

One had 1,200 early February hatched chicks raised in four colony houses with oil brooders. He spent ninety dollars for fuel.

The other had 550 chicks raised in an insulated room in the southwest corner of his barn. The chicks were hatched May 23, and he used two electric brooders. His total fuel cost was four and a half dollars.

Something to think about!

Lights: The use of artificial lights shifts the time of heavy production but does not increase the total eggs laid. Now that egg prices are about as low in the winter as at any time of year, we'd better think whether it pays us to spend money to get more eggs in January and February.

Look at the New York State Egg Laying Test records made without the use of any lights. I know this is on birds of the very best production breeding. But, again, it's something for you to think about. I'm running into more and more poultrymen who do.

Equipment: A lot of poultry equipment is made of steel. Steel is a war commodity and is rising in price. Maybe wood isn't quite as good. But, as between wood that is laying around the farm to burn or rot and increasingly high priced steel, I'll build my mash hoppers of wood. I'll change when times change.

FEED

Feed costs on most northeastern farms afford a chance for substantial cuts. Let's ask this question—*To do a real good job of feeding young stock and hens, what feeds do we need?* The answer — grain, green food, minerals, protein concentrates (such as milk, meat scrap, etc.), and cod liver oil.

Most of us can't produce much of the last three, but how about the first two? Grains make up seventy-five to eighty per cent of the feed chickens need. War or peace, grains are much more likely to increase in costs in the next five years than to decrease.

I know a good poultryman who used to buy all his scratch grains and a good laying mash. Now he buys a third of a ton of laying mash supplement and has his local feed mill grind and mix two-thirds of a ton of his home grown grains with it. For every ton of this mash, he feeds a ton of his home grown grains. In other words, where he used to buy two tons of feed he now buys a third of a ton and grows one and two-thirds.

He asked me the other day why he couldn't grow his own alfalfa meal. I didn't know why not, so he's going to try it.

Green Feeds: Good green grass to build a pullet on range is almost a lost art. If it's good, it will replace some high priced protein concentrates.

Now, the main thing I want you to do is to think about all of this. Maybe I'll say more about it some other time.



"Now do you understand why I got the boys to give the Warden this pet?"

NO Toxic After-Shock WHEN YOU Worm WITH ROTA-CAPS

They DON'T Set Back Growing Birds . . DON'T Knock Egg Production!

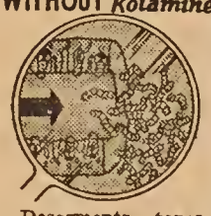
Those who worm with Rota-Caps say: "We prefer Rota-Caps, because they *don't interfere* with normal growth and laying schedules." In other words, ROTA-CAPS *don't cause Toxic After-Shock.*

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This exclusive, new drug eliminates *Toxic-after-shock*—protects birds from unnecessary systemic absorption. Rotamine sets up mild but quickly effective peristaltic action which not only expels large round worms and capillaria worms, but also gets these tapes (heads and all): R. tetragona, R. echinobothrida (in chickens), and M. lucida (in turkeys).

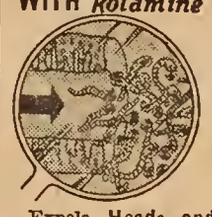
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Desegments tapes, leaving live heads to grow new bodies.

NEW WAY WITH Rotamine



Expels Heads and All of these tapes: R. tetragona, R. echinobothrida in chickens and M. lucida in turkeys.



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Prices: Pullet: 100, 90c; 300, $2.50; 1,000, $6.00. Adult: 100, $1.35; 200, $2.50; 500, $5.00; 1,000, $9.00.

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supplies ample Vitamins A & D—two of the important feed factors which layers require to keep up in weight, ward off many diseases, and fill the egg baskets during the winter laying season.

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is a thrifty way to supply your flocks with Vitamins A & D because it is so highly concentrated—so safe and reliable.

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3090 ESSEX ST., HARRISON, N. J.
★ *Trademarks of National Oil Products Company*

David Stone, R. 3, Lyons, N. Y.

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For Broilers - Pullets - Layers

Economical - Simple Common Sense

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The man at the right is H. R. Donelson of Colrain, Mass., and the two young men are his sons, "R. E." and "R. H."

From Cows to Chickens in Massachusetts

THE POULTRY farm of H. R. Donelson and Sons at Colrain, Mass., is an interesting development of a family sized farm. Some years ago, thirty dairy cows were the principal source of income on the farm but gradually the Donelson's became interested in poultry and now they have 6000 Rhode Island Red layers.

On this farm the baby chicks are kept in a battery brooder for a week or ten days, then moved to a brooder house with a capacity of 10,000 chicks and then later they are put out on range.

It is interesting to note the difference of opinion among poultrymen as to privileges of visitors. At the Donelson farm visitors are very welcome but signs are prominently displayed asking them not to enter on the range or in the houses.

The plan from now on is to have a permanent range for the young stock. Bare spots are avoided by moving the houses frequently. There are 60 houses on the range and Mr. Donelson says he can move them in two hours.

The layers are kept in the houses all the time. It is the plan here to feed all the scratch grain at the night feeding. Some of the houses are equipped with dropping boards and some with pits under the roosts. Mr. Donelson likes the pits better.

"What is your program for raising pullets?" I asked. "Do you hold them back so they will not lay until they are mature or do you let them lay when they get ready?"

"I don't believe anyone is successful in holding pullets back very much. We let them lay when they get ready, although we do try to control to some extent the proportion of scratch grain and mash which they eat."

To save labor a small truck has been fitted up with two bins or hoppers These are filled with feed and driven out to the range where feed can be distributed with a minimum of labor.

The eggs on this farm are picked up and taken to a basement egg room where they are graded and shipped once a week to the Springfield egg auction. The walls of this egg room are concrete and on top of the wall along one side a concrete trough has been constructed to hold water. The concrete is porous so that the water soaks down through it and keeps the air in the egg room moist. Eggs are graded into five grades: jumboes, large, mediums, pullets and peewees.

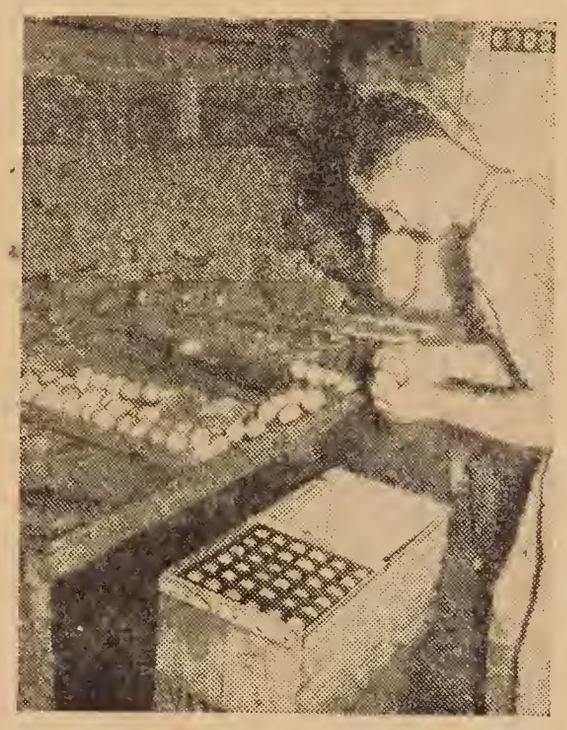
"The relative price of feeding and eggs has been a little discouraging lately," I remarked to H. L. Donelson, the father.

"That is true," he replied, "but that is nothing new. We have always had our ups and downs in the poultry business and we have learned to take them as they come."

All One Man Can Handle

Paul Shores of N. Bernardston, Massachusetts, was once in the rayon business but he was advised to take up some occupation that would keep him out in the open and 11 years ago he started in the poultry business. Before he did this, he took a short course in poultry husbandry at the College of Agriculture at Amherst and then worked in the college poultry plant for some time. Now with the help of two men the year round and a little extra help, he keeps from 1800 to 2000 laying hens. The hens are Rhode Island Reds while the male birds are Barred Rocks and a very large proportion of the eggs are sold to a hatchery which caters to the great interest that has been developed in cross-bred chickens both for broilers and layers.

A roadside stand furnishes a market for quite a number of eggs and also for some dressed poultry. Each Saturday Mr. Shores runs a small retail route, delivering poultry and eggs.



Paul Shores grading eggs to be shipped to a hatchery.

The main poultry house is 125 feet long, 25 feet of which is used as a service house for incubators, for grading eggs and killing poultry. A year ago a second story was added to this business to give greater capacity.

"Are you going to expand further?" I asked.

The response was definite but it was, "No, I think I have about all one man can handle."

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns, New Hampshires, Wyandottes Reds, Rocks, Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with

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Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

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Cash or C.O.D. Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$6.00	$11.00	$3.50
Barred & White Rocks	7.00	9.00	7.00
R. I. Reds, Wyandottes	7.00	9.50	7.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	8.00	11.00	8.00
B. & W. MINORCAS	6.00	11.00	3.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	8.50	11.00	8.50
ROCK-RED CROSS	7.00	9.00	7.00
HEAVY MIXED	6.00	9.00	6.00

HEAVY BROILER CKL'S (our selection) $5.50-100.

All breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate.

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CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets 100% live del.	Str. 100	Pult's 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Eng. Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$3.50
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	8.50	7.00
N. H. Reds or Red-Rock Cross	7.50	9.00	7.50
Heavy Mixed	6.00		

All Breeders Bloodtested. Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Get our FREE Catalog. 30 yrs. Breeding experience.

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F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

CASH OR C.O.D.	Non-Sexed 100	Pullets 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Hanson			
S. C. White Leghorns	$5.50	$11.00	$3.00
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	10.00	6.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	11.00	7.00
Red-Rock, Rock-Red Cross	7.00	10.00	7.00
Heavy Mixed	5.00	8.00	5.00

All Breeders Blood Tested, Postpaid. Pullets guaranteed 95% accurate. Order direct from adv. or write for FREE catalog.

Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

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October CHICKS $12. per 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters, or market eggs. Send for FREE circular.

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Our 32 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches weekly. Write for prices.

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Baby Chicks— Catalog Free. Write: Cloverdale Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

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Ducklings. Pekins $14.00 hundred, Runners $12.00. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

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Edward Bovay, R. 1, Danby, Vt.

HOME GROWN *Desserts*

BY MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



To make the MOLASSES PRALINE ICE CREAM shown directly above, mix eight yolks of eggs with ½ pint of molasses. Add slowly one pint of scalding hot milk. Put in a double boiler and cook, stirring with a wooden spoon slowly. Do not let it boil. When the mixture begins to thicken, remove from the fire and let it cool. Keep stirring. When cool, add one pint of heavy cream and two ounces of fresh roasted and chopped nutmeats. Freeze either in mechanical refrigerator or in mold buried in mixture of one part ice to one part salt for 3 hours. Serve with fancy cakes.

THE FARM orchard and garden can be made to provide wholesome, home-grown desserts practically the year around. Combine their products with eggs and milk, also to be expected in every farm home, and it is surprising how little else is actually needed, especially if there is a home supply of honey and maple products. The woods contribute their share of nuts and berries, and gathering them can be made the object of many an outing:

FRUITED GRAPE GELATIN

1 tablespoon granulated gelatin
¼ cup cold water
¾ cup boiling water
¼ cup granulated sugar
¾ cup sweetened grape juice
2 tablespoons lemon juice
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup diced fruit

Soak gelatin in the cold water for 5 minutes. Add boiling water and sugar and stir until gelatin dissolves; add grape juice, lemon juice and salt. Place mixture in refrigerator and allow it to chill until it begins to set, then fold in diced fruit and turn mixture into wet molds. Canned berries; diced, canned peaches or pears, and some of the shipped fruit if desired make delicious combinations. Bananas and oranges, sliced grapes or diced pineapple add variety.

INEXPENSIVE ICE CREAM

3 quarts milk
1 quart thin cream
2 cups sugar
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup cornstarch
¾ cup cold milk
6 eggs
3 tablespoons vanilla

Scald milk and thin cream over hot water, add sugar and salt. Mix cornstarch with ¾ cup cold milk and add to scalded milk and cream, stirring constantly. Cook 5 min. Remove from heat, add beaten eggs and vanilla. Freeze in hand freezer.

One pint washed, well sweetened fruit may be added to the mixture when partially frozen. Then serve with homemade fruit sauces or preserves.—(yields 6 quarts) (by "H. R.").

APPLE WHIP

4 egg whites
4 tablespoons sugar
1 tablespoon grated orange rind
3 cups cold sweetened apple sauce
¼ teaspoon salt

Beat egg whites to a stiff froth, add sugar, salt and orange rind and continue beating until stiff. Fold in cold sweetened apple sauce. Chill in sherbet glasses topped with a cherry.—("H. R.").

EDITOR'S NOTE: Instead of apple sauce one may use apricot pulp made from cooking ½ lb. dried apricots until tender, straining and adding ½ cup sugar. Further variety may be given by folding in one cup whipped cream and by flavoring with a bit of almond extract or lemon juice. A berry supreme is made by whipping cream stiff, adding powdered sugar to taste and a little salt; fold into this mixture berries which are washed, capped and drained. Fold until every berry is coated and serve at once before it gets watery. Boysenberries, blueberries, raspberries or youngberries may be used this way.

BERRY BAVARIAN CREAM

2 tablespoons granulated gelatin
1 cup cold water
⅔ cup sugar
1 tablespoon lemon juice
2 egg whites
1 cup raspberries, fresh—or drained, canned berries

Soak gelatin in cold water, and dissolve it by setting bowl in a pan of boiling water. Add sugar, fruit and lemon juice. Chill mixture and when it begins to thicken, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn it into a mold and chill. Serve with soft custard. Dried apricots, stewed and put through a sieve, canned apricots, bananas, strawberries, pineapple and other fruits may also be used for Bavarian cream.

* * *

At times hearty desserts are needed; of course the rest of the meal is then made lighter:

PEACH BATTER PUDDING

Half fill a shallow pan, enamel or glassware, with quartered peaches, dot with butter and pour over them a cup of white or brown sugar. Make a batter of the following ingredients and pour over the peaches.

2 tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons baking powder
1½ cups flour
1 cup sweet milk
2 tablespoons melted butter

Sift dry ingredients together, add milk and butter and stir lightly together. Set in a moderate oven 350° and bake one hour. If crust browns before that time, test to see if done through and remove from oven. Serve hot with plain or whipped cream. Canned peaches or other fruits may be substituted for the fresh peaches, adjusting amount of sugar to their sweetness.

APPLE CRISP

4 cups sliced apples
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ cup butter
¾ cup flour
½ cup water
1 cup sugar

Cut apples in ¼ inch slices. Butter a baking dish, add apples, and pour water and cinnamon over them. Work together sugar, flour and butter until crumbly, spread it over apple mixture, and bake, uncovered, in an oven at from 375 to 400° F. Serve this dessert warm with whipped cream or top milk.

QUICK BLUEBERRY PUDDING

1 quart blueberries
1 cup sugar
½ cup water
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon lemon juice
2 cups soft bread crumbs
2 tablespoons melted butter if desired

Pick over berries, wash, drain, mix with sugar, water and salt and boil for 5 min. Combine bread crumbs and butter, add to hot fruit, stir until well mixed, and let stand on back of stove for about 30 min. but do not let pudding cook. Add lemon juice and serve pudding while still warm with plain or whipped cream. Substitute for the blueberries, — blackberries, black raspberries, youngberries, boysenberries or dewberries.

HINTS FOR USING FRESH PEARS

1—Make a pear pie—using your favorite apple pie recipe. A few drops of lemon juice and bits of butter improve the flavor, also candied ginger, cinnamon or nutmeg.

2—Add a few cloves to a batch of stewed pears.

WASHDAY DESSERT

Into a large basin which has a tight fitting cover, empty a quart of home canned fruit, any sort of cherries, berries or sliced fruits. Add 1 cup boiling water and heat fruit to boil. Drop dumplings by spoonfuls on top of fruit, cover, cook gently 20 minutes.

Dumpling Batter: Sift 1 cup flour with 1 teaspoon baking powder, ⅛ teaspoon salt and ¼ cup sugar. Beat smooth with ⅓ cup milk and 3 tablespoons melted butter. ("H. R.").

MAPLE CUSTARD PIE

Beat 5 eggs together until blended, add 1 cup maple syrup and 4 cups milk heated almost to scalding point. Pour into a deep pie pan lined with unbaked pie crust. Have oven at 450° F. for 10 min. to bake pie crust, reduce heat to 325° F. and continue baking until custard is firm and a silver knife comes out clean when inserted in center (about 30 min.). For variety sprinkle top of custard with chopped home grown nutmeats before baking. ("H. R.")

PEACH ANGELS

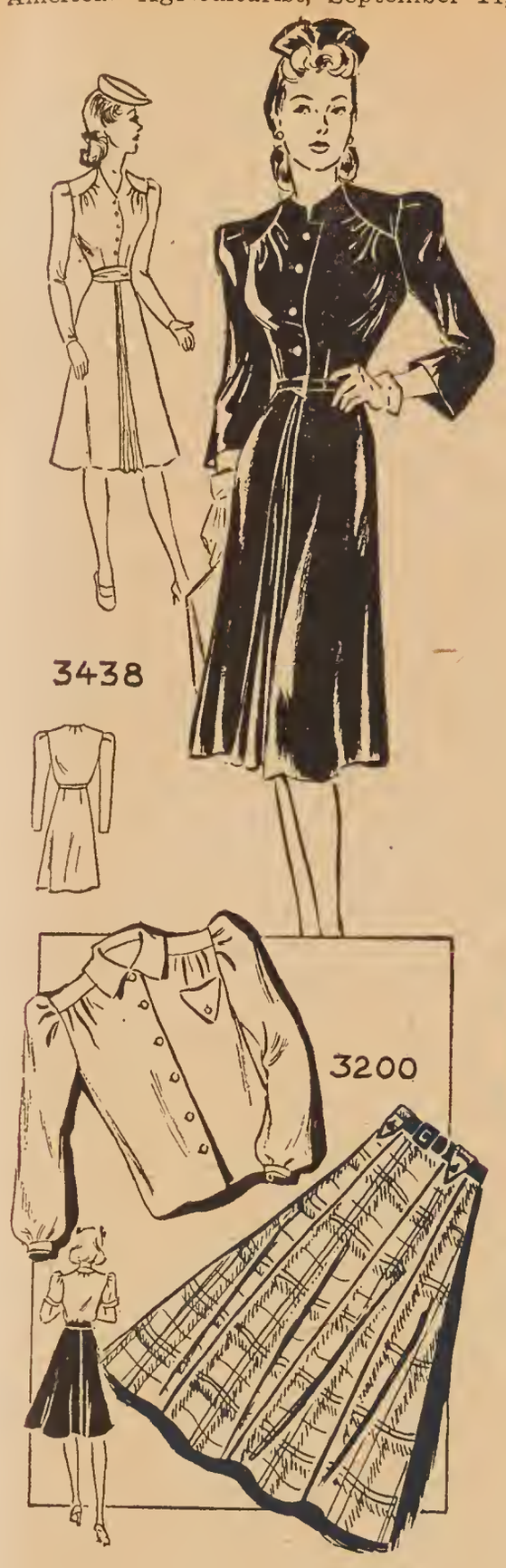
Beat whites of 6 eggs until stiff, add 10 tablespoons powdered sugar gradually with ½ teaspoon vanilla. Spoon in mounds on cooky sheet covered with plain white ungreased paper. Shape into cups with spoon. Bake in slow oven, 275° F. for 45 min., remove from paper at once and cool. Fill with peaches sliced paper-thin and sweetened well. Garnish with a bit of whipped cream and a nutmeat. Nice for Sunday or special occasion dinners. ("H. R.").

EASIEST DESSERT

On your most attractive tray arrange a colorful dish filled with well seasoned home made cottage cheese, a pretty dish filled with jam or jelly and circled with assorted crispy crackers. Pass a bowl of ice cold home grown fruit and serve plenty of hot coffee. Here are some of my favorite combinations.

Cottage cheese—home made strawberry jam—grapes.
Cream cheese—apple butter—bowl of pears.
Cottage cheese—green grape jelly—red apples.
Cream cheese—strawberry jelly—assorted plums.
Cottage cheese—raspberry jam—fresh peaches.
Cottage cheese—cherry conserve—pears and prunes.

Home made ginger snaps add zest to any of above combinations. ("H. R.").



JUST RIGHT *for* Fall Wear

THE SILHOUETTE is slimmer than ever. The skirt may have fullness in front or back or may have pleats to afford ease in walking but they must not spoil the pencil slimness of the figure. The waistline is slim with the wide midriff effect. Necklines are high, featuring round collarless types, softly draped necks, high square necks, very high draped surplice closings or small collars on tailored dresses. Shoulders are wide and square looking.

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TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our attractive Fall Fashion Book.



"Here's your pipe, dear, and put on your smoking jacket and slippers — the Jones' are coming over."

Stay-at-home

By AMY ATWATER.

If someone must walk
In the quiet, common way
I should like to be
That one.
For those who follow rainbows
Through each shining day
Always have their backs
To the sun.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

September Good for Gardening

SEPTEMBER is one of my busiest garden months — that is when I am not pickling or canning! One reason why I like to do things in the fall is that the Spring days are never long enough to compass garden work, housecleaning and other various jobs we women seem to find to do at that season of the year. Another reason is that many plants are now dormant and may be moved with safety. Oriental poppies belong in this group. Just lift with a spading fork and separate the clump into its natural divisions. If you are good at rooting cuttings, the roots may be cut into 2 inch lengths and small plants grown from each.

The method of moving bleeding hearts and peonies is the same. Lift them and divide them into their natural divisions. Each peony division should have from three to five eyes on it and the crown should be 2 inches under the surface of the soil which should be well mixed with well-rotted manure and a handful of bonemeal. Plenty of water, too, is important. All the irises — bearded, Siberian, Japanese and bulbous — may be planted or divided now. The bulbous iris which is not too hardy in this climate should be planted early enough to establish a good root system before cold weather. It probably should have some mulch for protection during the winter.

My main transplanting chore in early fall is the hardy phlox. This year was no exception in the number of off-color seedlings which surprised me by coming up in the middle of my named varieties. I thought last year that I had done a thorough job of getting rid of them; yet this year it seemed as if I had more seedlings than anything else, so once more I tried to lift them while in bloom in order to be sure of getting them. Now I shall separate the remaining large clumps which I want to keep and replant the young, vigorous shoots around the edge, discarding the woody centers.

CORRECTION

On page 14 of the August 31 issue we published the names of the winners of the vegetable recipe contest. It has been called to our attention that in the vegetable loaf recipe of Mrs. Ada Van, Spruceton, Greene County, N. Y., which took fifth prize, there was an omission. The list of ingredients should include 2 slightly beaten eggs.



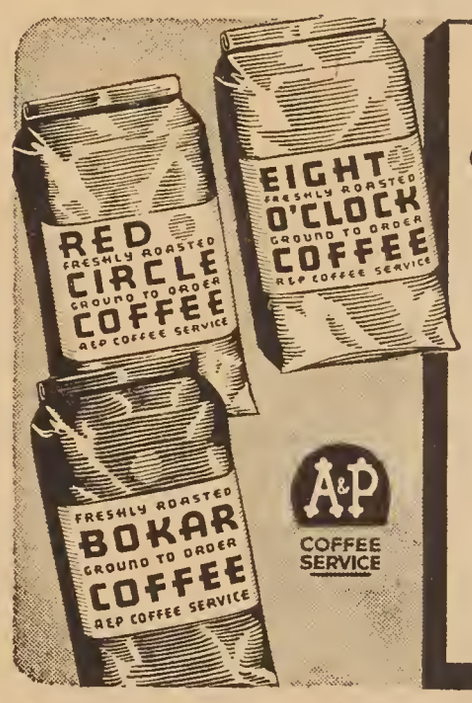
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CINNAMON COFFEE CAKE

2 cups sifted cake flour	¼ teaspoon grated nutmeg
2 level teaspoons Davis Baking Powder	¾ cup milk
¼ teaspoon salt	¼ cup shortening
½ teaspoon cinnamon	1 cup sugar
	1 egg

Cream shortening well; gradually beat in half of the sugar. Beat egg to lightness and add rest of sugar, beating well. Combine with first mixture and beat well. Sift dry ingredients together twice. Add alternately with milk; beat well after each addition. Pour batter in 8-inch square pan, greased and lined with Cut-Rite Waxed Paper. Cover with topping and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for 45 minutes.

TOPPING: Rub together 2 tablespoons butter, ½ cup brown sugar, ¼ cup dry bread crumbs, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon, and 1 tablespoon flour. Crumble over top of batter.



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(38 to 52 Years Old)

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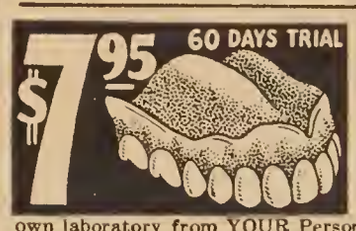
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Fred T. Clough, R. 2, Pike, N. H.



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THE ORIGINAL WEDDING SERENADE

By C. A. STEPHENS

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Here is another story about Aunt Milly and Uncle Andrew.)

QUITE different from Jesse Parsons or Freeland Strong was Johnny Virgin. Jesse was grave, staid and conscientious; Johnny was gay, roguish and careless. He was not impulsive and fiery, like Freeland, but calculating and cunning in laying plans, particularly plans for pranks.

But he was jolly company of an evening and very popular; and he had this, at least, in common with Freeland and Jesse, that he had been undisguisedly fond of Milly Lapham. All these boys, indeed, had been schoolmates with her, and in the habit from childhood of calling at the Lapham farmhouse and going about with Milly.

Johnny was away from home the Sunday of Milly's marriage to Andrew Chase. But he returned on Monday, and when he heard what had occurred during his absence, he was astounded; for Johnny, like Jesse and Freeland, had all along believed himself the favorite in Milly's good graces.

Thus far Johnny had not thought much of marriage — he was scarcely nineteen as yet; but while away on this hunting trip, vague misgivings as to the intentions of the other boys troubled him, and he resolved to pay court to Milly in earnest on his return.

When told that she was already Mrs. Chase, he was thunderstruck, and experienced a sharper heartache than had ever before affected his buoyant nature. He fancied himself badly used, and was much concerned about "squaring up" his own side of the account. Johnny completely lost his self-control, and went about saying every hard thing he could think of about Andrew, and was even so unmanly as to slur his former good friend, Milly.

There was then an ungracious custom just coming into vogue in Maine of "serenading" the newly married, either on the night of the wedding or soon afterward. The practice was to linger about, making a great uproar, until invited indoors by the bride and groom and entertained with refreshments. This particular kind of "serenade" is said to have come to us from the French-Canadians.

A serenade with good music, courteously rendered by a party of young friends, might be not unpleasant; and with such intent the custom perhaps originated. But if so, it soon degenerated into mere riot and discourtesy.

Not infrequently the serenaders remained until daylight; or, if not invited in on the first night, they would come on the next and redouble their previous efforts. Instances are remembered where they came every night for a week, going so far as to batter down doors and break windows.

Where the bridegroom was a spirited young fellow, and resented such imposition on his rights as a citizen, affrays occasionally occurred. In twenty instances on record firearms were used, and in eight of these there were fatal casualties.

The practice ran its course, and at last succumbed to public reprobation. But in 1824 it was a novelty, and Johnny Virgin planned and managed the first serenade of the sort in Jericho. Bursting with spite and mortification, he applied to certain "fellows of the baser sort," of whom there is always, unfortunately, a considerable number in every community, and succeeded in raising a crew of thirty or forty, all fired with the idea of making it unpleasant for Andrew.

They collected horns, bells, tin pans, guns, two snare drums, a bass drum, fifes and a conchshell. One rogue even procured a pig, which, when its ears were cuffed, would squeal in a frightful manner.

Such was the nature of the serenade which Johnny was devising for celebrating the wedding of his former friends. But meanwhile one of Milly's acquaintances learned of it and gave her a hint. Forewarned is forearmed. Andrew promptly took measures for weathering the approaching cyclone of noise, and displayed good generalship.

On the night of the wedding Andrew and Milly had driven to the Lapham homestead; but on the following day they proceeded to Andrew's house, where they were to live with his father and mother. Andrew was an only son, and besides himself and his parents, there was but one other inmate of the house, a very deaf old man named Zimri Glinds, who was given a home there for whatever work he was pleased to do.

This Zimri Glinds was something of a character. He had been a man-of-war's man in his day, and had served for seven years on the famous old frigate Constitution. He maintained that he had lost his hearing on account of the roar of cannon during the many battles of the Constitution with British ships. Be this as it may, he was as deaf as a post; the heaviest peal of thunder was quite inaudible to him.

Otherwise than by signs, the only way of communicating with him was by writing on a slate. He was accustomed to keep the slate and a pencil on a string by his chair at table.

He sang man-of-war songs in a high-pitched, flat voice, and he had also a boarding pike in his possession with which he said he had "run through a British bo's'n."

Sometimes when the memories of his warlike days were revived, Uncle Zim would seize the pike and, with a wild hurrah, show the land-lubbers of Jericho how he had leaped to the rail of the Guerriere and jumped down among the disheartened British tars. The sailor's performance with the pike was admittedly impressive, even if touched with burlesque.

It occurred to Andrew, however, that Uncle Zim would be an appropriate person to entertain Johnny and his serenaders, and at the supper table that Tuesday night — the night he had heard they were coming—he wrote on Uncle Zim's slate as follows:

"I am going away tonight, and I want you to take your pike and sleep in the front room of my new part of the house. The British may attack us; but don't let them board, and don't give up the ship."

The old man did not understand it very well. He had heard nothing of the serenade, and supposed this was merely some of Andy's nonsense. But he thought a great deal of Andy, and to oblige him, went upstairs to the front room about eight o'clock in the evening and went to bed.

An hour or so later, Andrew and Milly stole out at the back door and proceeded across the pastures and woodland to the Lapham farm, two miles distant, where they passed the night in peace and quiet, far from the scene of the disturbance.

Before leaving, Andy had told his parents what was on foot, and advised them to close up their part of the house, retire to bed, and pay no attention to the serenade.

Johnny and his myrmidons, all frightfully masked, did not appear on the scene until nearly eleven o'clock. They came silently, and posted themselves in the yard about the door and under the front windows of Andy's new portion of the farmhouse.

When all was ready, Johnny blew his horn as a signal for the fanfare. Then the uproar began. Three guns were fired, the snare drums rolled, the bass drum boomed, horns blared, tin pans clattered, the conchshell roared and the pig squealed. The horrible discord could be heard for two miles.

But apparently it was to an utterly unresponsive house. Old Mr. Chase and his wife stopped their ears and ignored it; and as for Uncle Zimri upstairs, he heard nothing whatever; he was peacefully asleep. The rural wags used to say irreverently that even at judgment day Gabriel would be obliged to come and write on Uncle Zim's slate.

A second attack with all the instruments, including the pig, woke no response. The serenaders then whooped, sang songs, beat on the door and flailed the walls of the house with long sticks.

They kept it up, with short intervals of rest, for about two hours.

Still no response.

Determined not to be beaten, Johnny now bethought himself of smoky fumes. They kindled a fire in the yard and began burning old boots, scraps of harness, old woolen garments, and a quantity of hair left over from recent plastering operations. They even went so far as to open a window on the leeward side of their smudge, so that the smoke would be drawn into the house.

It was the flicker and glare of the fire at the chamber window that finally waked Uncle Zim—waked him suddenly with the impression that the house was afire. During all this time he had not heard anything.

He jumped up and looked out. What he saw first was a man with diabolic features pounding a bass drum, then other drummers and strange looking men with guns and horns, apparently a hostile party.

"Avast there, ye land pirates!" he shouted, shoving up the window.

"Andy! Andy! We want Andy! Tell Andy and Milly we want to see 'em!" bawled the serenaders.

Of course Uncle Zimri did not hear a word of this, but he smelled smoke, and grabbing his old pike, started on the run downstairs to repel boarders.

The old man had an idea—which was not very strange—that they were trying to burn him out. The lower part of the house, in fact, was filled with most noisome fumes.

Uncle Zimri threw open the outer door, and seeing the fellow with the bass drum standing near, charged him in true man-of-war style. He speared the big drum, threw it over his head, and then gave chase after the startled drummer, cheering hoarsely.

The fellow dodged and doubled about the yard, then scudded behind a cart; but Uncle Zimri kept close after him, till Johnny, stealing up from one side, attempted to trip up the old man and disarm him.

He seized hold of the boarding pike to wrest it away, but Uncle Zimri practiced a long-forgotten man-of-war's-man's rush and landed Johnny flat on his back among the dooryard chips.

Although young and agile, Johnny barely squirmed aside and got to his feet in time to escape the point of the pike. Uncle Zimri, in fact, was so close at his heels that Johnny was obliged to retreat at his best speed,

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MANKIND is blessed with lots of things, we fly around he air on wings, we listen to he radio that helps to keep us in the know, while motion pictures night and day will help to chase our cares away. We roll around at sixty per, we don't know what we're goin' fer, but want to git there quick as scat, we never like it where we're at. Electric razors come apace to clean the forage off our face, new gadgets spring up ev'rywhere for washin' clothes or curlin' hair, inventions seem to multiply and all we need's the cash to buy.

There ain't no blessing we have got from science that is worth a jot compared with them that Nature gave, we all could do without a shave and hoof it where we have to go, it's sure enough if it is slow. But when we're tired enough to weep, the greatest thing of all is sleep. There's no invention in the world could tempt me when I once have curled upon the pillow, soft and deep all ready to enjoy my sleep. I like to sleep, no pleasure is as fine as dozin' off, gee whiz, the rest of you can speed around in airplanes or upon the ground and think you're havin' fun, but gee, just sleepin's good enough for me.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist,* P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Fall Evening

Along the fence hedge the sumac red
Broadly hints of frost ahead,
Of mornings clear and cool and crisp,
Of chimney smoke in curling wisp.
The cricket's fuss serenades the dusk,
Corn hangs rich in brownest husk,
An owl hoots loudly from a nearby hill,
Proud, noisy hens grow wary and still.
A team jogs by; milk foaming high
Is brought in 'neath a tinted sky,
The sheep bell tinkles, a lamp light glows,
The farmer sighs and to supper goes.

—T. O. Davis, Route 1,
Waynesboro, Mississippi.

and in this way was driven down the garden plot adjoining the yard, and along two rows of currant bushes to a corner of the fence. The garden fence bordered the brook, being close on the bank of it, at a bend where the water was three or four feet deep.

Johnny had to jump the fence in haste, and consequently landed in water deep enough to wet him to his skin.

He got out without difficulty; but to have one's clothing saturated with water on a November night, when the temperature is down to freezing-point, is disagreeable. Johnny found it so depressing that the pleasures of serenading Andrew and Milly rapidly lessened. He hurried home, and his fellow serenaders saw nothing more of him that night.

But they soon saw more of Uncle Zimri, who returned on the run in quest of new foes. The deaf old sailor's blood was up. Wherever he saw a serenader, he charged him, pike point foremost.

He seemed galvanized, as it were, into an abnormal activity with that pike. Like a jumping-jack he darted every way, all the time whooping wildly. He could not be reasoned with, for he could not hear a word that was shouted to him; and on account of the masks he recognized no one.

There were athletic young fellows in the party, but none of them cared to close with Uncle Zim in his present excited condition. He drove them all off the premises and captured a large part of their paraphernalia.

When Andrew and Milly returned at sunrise the next morning, they found Uncle Zimri sitting on the doorsteps, with an expression of blissful contentment on his ruddy visage, the contentment of a man who has done his full duty and made an unusually good job of it.

His trophies lay in a heap at one side of the steps. They consisted of a bass drum, with both heads broken, a drumstick, one cymbal, an old musket, two dinner horns, a broken fife, three battered tin pans, three masks more or less hideous, two old hats, one known to belong to Johnny Virgin, several odd mittens and an old sword cane.

Uncle Zimri had shut up the pig, under the barn. Evidently the discomfiture and rout had been complete.

Andrew and Milly were convulsed with laughter, which Uncle Zimri regarded in grave doubt; for the old sailor was no nearer understanding the situation than when he had first looked out of the window at two o'clock in the morning. He regarded it as a real attack by a masked enemy, with colors flying and a military band thrown in.

Andrew set to work and constructed a sort of trellis over the door, and during the day Milly and he decorated it with all the trophies which Uncle Zim had captured. They put the bass drum, drumstick and cymbal directly overhead, and filled the sides with the minor trophies.

No one ever called to lay claim to any of the articles, and the memorial remained there over their door all the following winter. It was a picturesque object, and furnished a subject for much laughter to passers-by.

Andrew also posted written notices, describing a certain pig which had mysteriously come to him, and inviting the owner to call, prove property, pay charges for board, and take his pig away.

It was pretty well known to whom the pig belonged, but the owner was so chagrined over the result of the serenade that he never summoned courage to come and get the animal. Andrew kept the pig for a year, until it had grown to be a four-hundred-pound hog.

When he finally slaughtered it, the following Thanksgiving week, he took one of the spareribs round to the owner's door, late in the evening, and hung it up there conspicuously. Attached to the spareribs was a bit of note-paper on which Milly had written the following:

"Good morning, master! I am a piece of your long-lost piggy. I cannot now squeal as loud as when you lost me, but I have had a pretty good time, for a pig, and have come back bringing the compliments and good wishes of those with whom I have been sojourning for a year."

Thus ended the first serenade in Jericho. It was also the last, for although serenades were common in other places for forty years afterward, no one ever attempted another in Jericho.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In an early issue we will run the third and last of three stories about Aunt Milly and Uncle Andrew under the title "The Return of the Absent.")

Personal Problems

Probably Your Imagination

Dear Lucile: I am 13 years old and am very unhappy because my schoolmates dislike me. Even my teacher frowns when I come near her. I don't know why — I always try to help them. Please give me your opinion as to why they treat me as they do.—*Unhappy 13.*

I feel certain that you are imagining that girls in your school and your teacher dislike you. There surely cannot be any reason for them disliking a nice little 13-year-old, seventh grader and I feel certain that if you will stop believing that they do dislike you and act as though you felt certain of their friendship and loyalty that conditions will change a great deal for you. Sometimes, you know, we can think ourselves into certain conditions that do not really exist at all.

If you are thoughtful and considerate of others, friendly, truthful, neat in your appearance and ready to cooperate with others there is certainly no reason why you should be disliked. If you will cultivate a happier state of mind for yourself I believe you will find life will go more smoothly for you.

* * *

Resolve to Forget

Dear Lucile: Not long ago you sent me some advice which proved to be very good, and I am not worried any more about my husband and the "other woman." We're getting along much better than we ever have in our married life and I would be happy if . . . *I could only forget the past.* Past memories almost eat my soul out. Is there any way to forget the unhappy occurrences of past years?—*Wants to Forget.*

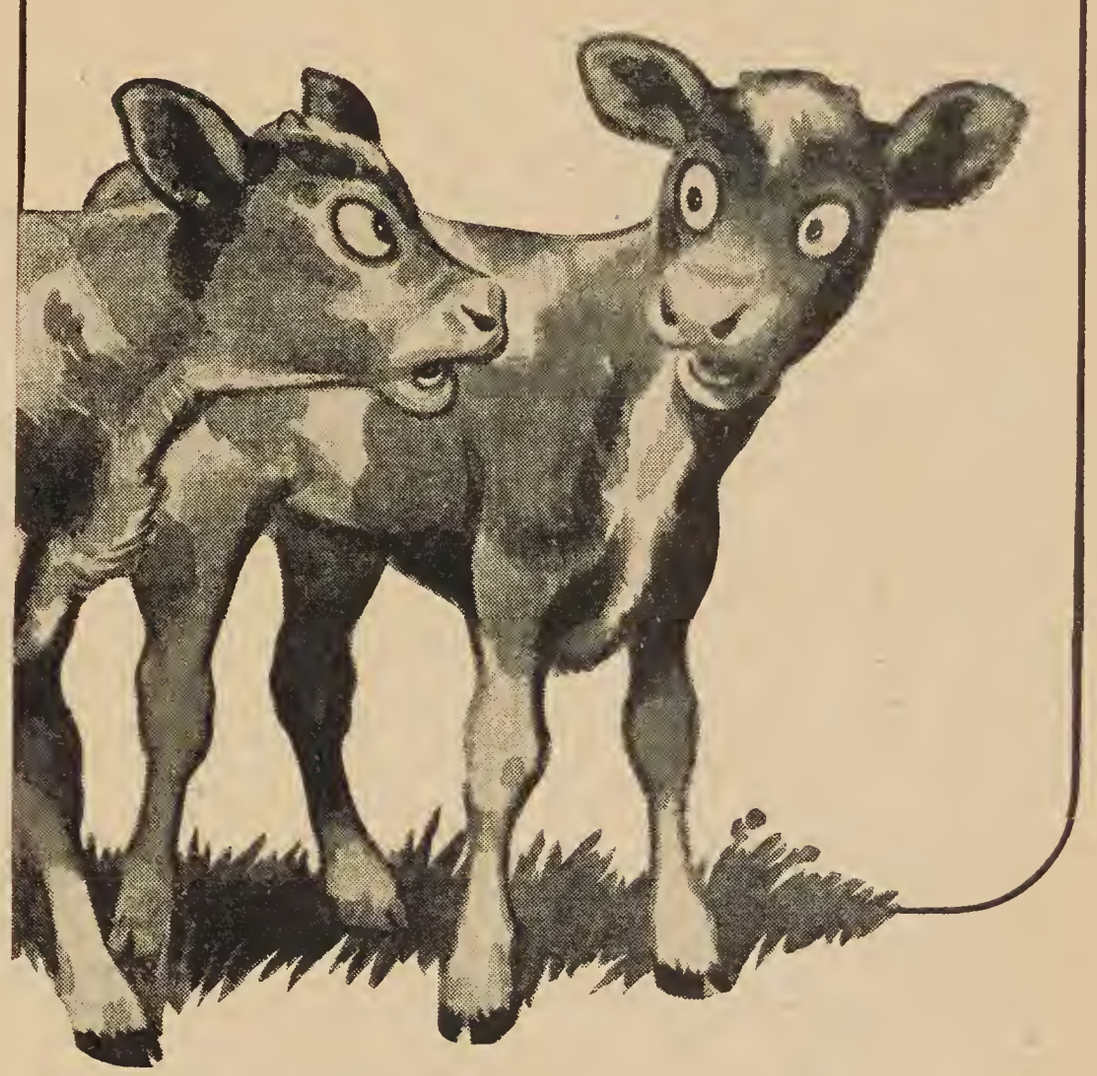
I am afraid the only thing I can tell you about how to forget the past is *just to forget it.* It is the mark of character growth for a person to be able to lay aside unhappy experiences of the past and to build for the future on present happinesses. I feel that this is what you must do and what you can do if you make your mind up to it. And nobody can help you, much.



"Yes, dear, that's far enough, now pull up—FOR GOSH SAKE!"

"Wonder why they're stretching a wire to the schoolhouse"

"For a telephone, silly . . . makes folks feel safer about their children"



IT'S so convenient to get in touch with some one at the right time at the right place when there's a telephone. Children away at school, father in town, married daughter on the farm nearby—and all of them within easy reach of your voice.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

INDEPENDENCE

When you are no longer able to support your family, will they face poverty or be dependent on relatives? Systematic Life Insurance saving can prevent this. Life insurance will assure your family independence and protection. Ask your Farmers & Traders representative or write us for Booklet.

FARMERS & TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.
DEPT. A-9.
STATE TOWER BLDG. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

GRANDMOTHER TOLD ME ABOUT LOCKPORT LAND O'NOD. IT NEEDLES EASILY AND MAKES A LOVELY QUILT!



Land O'Nod is the finest quilt batt made. If your local department or dry goods store cannot supply you, write direct, giving name of store. Send 10c for 1940 Quilt Pattern Book. Address: Dept. D-6.

LOCKPORT COTTON BATTING CO.
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William Osborn, R. 1, Melrose, N. Y.

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REAL SPORT

There's nothing to compare with a day in the field with dog and gun. To get the most of it for yourself and your sportsman friends

Post Your Farm
with our *"NO TRESPASSING"* signs

and keep off the undesirables who make a nuisance of themselves. Our signs are printed on a heavy, durable fabric that withstands wind and weather, are easy to see and read and meet all legal requirements.

Price WITHOUT Name and Address
$1.00 per doz.; $3.50 per 50; $6.50 per 100
Price WITH Name and Address
$3.00 per doz.; $5.50 per 50; $8.50 per 100

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

OFTEN I find it interesting to run over in my mind the enthusiasms and the projects which make life at Sunnygables more interesting and worth while.

ENTHUSIASMS

I mention enthusiasms because I am aware of that type of cautious individual who never looks *at anything in life* except with an eye to whether or not it pays.

I can remember periods in my life when this type of acquaintance has had me secretly half scared to death for fear I'd go broke and outwardly ashamed of my crazy ideas. I have lived, however, to cash in on enough of my enthusiasms to have more confidence in them, and to enjoy an occasional crazy idea for the relief it affords.

WINTER BARLEY

After four or five years experience with winter barley, I'm not going to try to grow any more of it for a while. This is the conclusion that the academic folks would have had me arrive at before I ever started trying out the crop.

I am quitting winter barley, not because it has failed with me (I have had only one poor crop out of four), *but because the plant breeders have not yet produced a winter barley for the area north of the southern part of Pennsylvania and New Jersey which has a stiff straw, is hardy, and is either awnless or has smooth awns.*

What I propose to do now, having pretty thoroughly tested out the advantages of a winter feed grain other than rye and wheat, is to wait until the plant breeders catch up with the demand for a winter barley which will make a satisfactory crop here in the Northeast and be satisfactory to handle.

WINTER WHEAT

This fall I shall sow winter wheat, both for grain and for mixing with clover and alfalfa to make grass silage. It seems to me that winter wheat, so far as the Northeast is concerned, is a misunderstood and undervalued crop.

Generally speaking, the breeding and selection of winter wheat strains has been dominated by the point of view of a relatively small milling demand; while the most important use of winter wheat in the Northeast is for feed.

As a wheat grower, my mind is definitely made up to raise the largest yields possible of wheat for feed and forget all about it as a milling crop. When the wheat is in the milk stage, I shall trim around my fields and mix the green wheat with clover and alfalfa to make grass silage.

GRASS SILAGE

I continue to be enthusiastic about grass silage for the very simple reason that when I can get around the purchase of molasses or phosphoric acid, I can put it up more cheaply than I can corn silage. I like it just as well to feed. It is useful for weed control, and the cutting of hay on time which it makes possible insures second and third crops.

As I have pointed out before, because we do not produce any market milk I can afford to take chances on grass silage quality, at least as far as odor is concerned, which a dairyman can't.

Right now we have four silos full of grass silage, practically all of which was made out of a straight run of grass or of clover and alfalfa mixed with rye, winter barley, or winter wheat in the milk or dough stage.

We learned one thing in making this silage. Theoretically, because it would be around the high point of its sugar and starch content, a winter grain in the dough stage seems best to mix with legumes. But, it is actually a little too ripe to pack well in the silo. Therefore, the use of winter grain in the milk stage for mixing with clover and alfalfa seems to be indicated.

QUICK-FREEZING

I think we can fairly claim at Sunnygables the pioneer enthusiasm for quick-freezing and cold storage units located right at home instead of in some freezer-locker plant miles away.

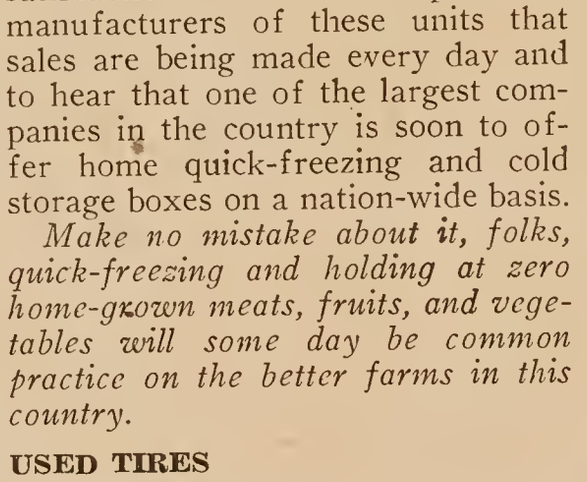
Therefore, it is a source of some satisfaction to receive reports of manufacturers of these units that sales are being made every day and to hear that one of the largest companies in the country is soon to offer home quick-freezing and cold storage boxes on a nation-wide basis.

Make no mistake about it, folks, quick-freezing and holding at zero home-grown meats, fruits, and vegetables will some day be common practice on the better farms in this country.

USED TIRES

All our farm equipment at Sunnygables, except a sulky plow and a drill, is now mounted on inflated rubber tires. *More important still, these tires are all the same size — 6.00 x 16's (the size of half the tires produced in the country)—and not one of them is worth over two dollars, it having previously rolled thousands of miles on some automobile.*

Standardized wheel sizes, second-hand, inflated rubber tires, improved bearings and adequate lubrication systems for farm equipment have long been enthusiasms of mine. They represent dreams which are rapidly coming true.



The potatoes were grown by the sons of Howard Emmons in Burlington County, New Jersey. The dog is the latest and most minute addition to our livestock inventory at Sunnygables.

GRASSLAND FARMING

Fundamentally, I am interested in grassland farming because it is the safest kind of farming here in the Northeast. It is the kind of farming to which to retreat when labor is scarce and high, or when a depression is on.

Because at Sunnygables we are afraid of a labor supply, we will be all in grass next year except for an acreage of small grain which can be cut for silage or threshed with a combine.

With this set-up I am getting interested in seeing how many head of stock we can carry on an acre of improved pasture. I would like to aim for a yearling, or equivalent, to the acre and by utilizing the pasture clippings—either as dry hay or silage—get eight months pasture each year.

We have one pasture of fifty acres on class four land which prior to this fall has had no liming or fertilization. We have carried thirty-nine yearling heifers on this fifty acres since the first of May and have cut fifteen tons of clippings off it. By feeding the clippings in November and December, we will actually get eight months support from the fifty acres for the thirty-nine head.

The question which now interests me is what we can do with this fifty acres if we lime it and fertilize it. This is just what we are now doing and the next year or two should tell the story.

With four hundred and twenty acres of fenced open pasture on class four and five land, divided into five areas, each serviced with a basement barn, we are about to get some interesting experience as to what we can do growing young cattle on grass here in the Northeast.

WEED CONTROL

Weeds are becoming a problem in the Northeast to all farmers in the territory which this paper reaches. An ever increasing acreage of abandoned farm land, floods, inadequately cleaned seed—any number of factors — work together to promote weed growth. If labor gets short, our weed population will increase proportionately. We've got to do something about it.

Right now I am interested in grass silage as one of the most practical methods of weed control, in spraying in dusting, and in weed-killing rotations.

Some time ago, I published a statement from the New York State College of Agriculture to the effect that mustard seed which went through a silo would be killed.

Concerning this statement I have the following comment from Frank E. Rupert of Geneva. Speaking of mustard seeds in stacked pea vines, Mr. Rupert says, "I had a viner on my farm for some years and have since had charge of a large stack distribution. . . . It is doubtless true that seeds located far enough in the stack to be heated are sterile, but those in the outer portion are still virile and lively."

Down Mexico Way

By H. E. BABCOCK, Jr.

August 31, 1940.

At the present time, all of our crops except cotton, which we won't count until it is in the bale, forecast an extremely good yield. We have over six hundred tons of hay in the barn and a prospect of nearly one hundred tons more from our fourth cutting. All of our wheatland maize is headed out, one field being nearly ripe, and we feel safe in estimating an average yield for this crop of seventy-five bushels to the acre.

The whole prospect of being able to cut maximum crops this year is extremely gratifying to me, as it would be to any farmer who has been used to depending upon the weather alone for production of crops. To the farmers in this section who have been irrigating their crops for years it is no novelty to expect such crops year after year. They are accustomed to planning to the bushel or ton their yields for each year.

To keep from painting too pleasing a picture, however, there are, of course, factors other than the weather which control farming success here. One of the primary factors which affect production of crops in the Pecos Valley is transportation. In spite of railroads and trucks, we are too far from any of the major markets to be able to market crops in an economical way, except in the form of meat. The hay market depends largely on the demand of drouth stricken ranchers within trucking distance. Unusually high rainfall on the ranges this summer has kept this demand at a minimum. Alfalfa hay is going begging at seven dollars a ton, which is nearly the cost of production.

Irrigation cost is another item which is acting as a control. Maximum crops must be raised to justify the cost of irrigating each field. The rains again have affected us this year in enabling the dry-land farmers to the North to produce a money-making crop of maize. At the present time it is believed that this crop will sell in the irrigated territory for $15 a ton. Due to the rains which made this crop, the dry-land men can make money at this price, and due to our irrigation costs we can't.

Then, the cotton crop is always the great question to the farmers here. In local warehouses there is now stored a million and a half dollars' worth of government loan cotton. If this is not moved, this year's crop will have to be stored out of doors or in new warehouses built for that purpose. To add to this local problem, there is now on hand more cotton in the United States than will be used next year by United States mills, and considerably more than will be produced this year. The government plans to loan on cotton again this year, which will take care of the problem of selling our cotton at this time. However, it serves to make the problem worse rather than better over a period of years.

With the lull between third and fourth cutting, we are catching up on a lot of rainy day jobs which must be done on clear days if they are ever done at all. We are building an eight-thousand-bushel granary to take care of our wheatland maize and adding six new self-feeders for lambs.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

No Work!

On August 12 postal authorities issued a fraud order against the Wentworth Pictorial Co. of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. This company advertised for people who wished to make money at home by coloring photographs and promised a supply of work to those who took a course of instruction costing $37.00. The memorandum of the Post Office Department Solicitor, following a hearing given Lawrence Ruddell, President and General Manager, stated: "The undisputed evidence in this case shows clearly that Mr. Ruddell has no market for the work produced by students and that the company does not have profitable employment to furnish."

Also connected with the Wentworth Pictorial Co. were C. A. West and A. R. Sproule. Several years ago they promoted the Irving Vance Co. which was the subject of a fraud order in 1933. West also promoted a show card service which was discontinued upon citation of the U. S. Post Office Department. Both of these men were also connected with the Menhennit Co. which likewise ceased business after some investigation by Post Office authorities.

* * *

Faith

The Postal Authorities have denied the use of the mails to the Approved Products Company of Oak Park, Illinois. This company was selling a so-called sinus treatment through the mails. An analysis of the product showed that it was made up of boric acid 28.2%, starch 23.2% and sugar 48.55%. Doctors testified that this product would not overcome or relieve sinus trouble.

Frankly we have never been able to figure out why so many people take the advice of their physician with so much skepticism at the same time believing without question the unfounded claims of some quack. Perhaps "distance lends enchantment."

* * *

Hope

"What can you tell me about the National Old Age Pension Association of Washington, D. C. I have just received a blank asking me to send ten cents in coin for five blanks which I am to give out to other people."

As our subscriber indicates, this is a chain scheme. It is our opinion that neither this association or any money you may send to it will have any effect on the passing of Old Age Pension legislation. In other words, since you ask our opinion we would certainly send no money or forward any coupons to friends.

* * *

Charity

Charity is a very estimable virtue, but it is only common sense to use some caution while practicing it. The National Better Business Bureau reports that at least 300 different agencies have collected at least $9,000,000 in funds for relief of war stricken areas in Europe. While the average cost of collecting this money was 8%, not an unreasonable figure, the cost of collecting by some of the organizations ran as high as 88%! Furthermore, some of these schemes were operated by outright swindlers! The National Better Business Bureau, whose address is Chrysler Building, New York City, is anxious to get reports from our readers of any unknown solicitors of funds for so-called charitable purposes. If you have been solicited, give us the details and we will forward them along to the National Better Business Bureau.

* * *

Post Card "Duns"

"Does anyone have a right to send requests for payment of an account due on a Government post card?"

The Post Office Department has ruled that post cards containing a mere statement of an account due are mailable. However, such a post card is not mailable if it carries threats or what will happen if the bill is not paid or if it contains any statement that might hurt the character or reputation of the person to whom it is sent. If such a thing is done, there are two possibilities. First, the postmaster may refuse to let you mail it or return it to you, or if it is delivered, the person to whom it is sent may have a good case for a law suit for damages.

* * *

Calfhood Vaccination

"Is there any reason why I cannot secure Bang abortion vaccine and vaccinate my animals myself? I am a New York State dairyman."

There are two reasons why you should not do this: First, the New York State Law provides that Bang abortion vaccine should be administered only by a veterinarian.

Second, without a full understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of vaccination you might easily do more harm to your herd than you would do good. Talk it over with your veterinarian or write us your questions.

Farm Service Bulletins For You

IN ORDER to make available to readers more information which will help increase profits, the editors of *American Agriculturist* have prepared several mimeographed bulletins on timely subjects. These are available to any reader without cost other than 3c each to cover mailing and shipping costs. Bulletins now available are:

- ☐ No. 101—HOW TO RAISE BABY CHICKS.
- ☐ No. 102—PULLORUM DISEASE OF CHICKS.
- ☐ No. 103—HOW TO CONTROL MASTITIS.
- ☐ No. 104—HOW TO BUY A HERD SIRE.
- ☐ No. 105—HOW TO CONTROL WEEDS.
- ☐ No. 106—HOW TO COOL AND PACK EGGS.

Check the ones you want, include mailing cost, and return the coupon to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-S, Ithaca, New York.

From time to time we plan to make additions to the list available.

Reunion

"I received a letter from my father—I had tried for the past seven years to locate him without success. I am very appreciative of your help."—*Mrs. Mary Boynton, Maine.*

On this page in the July 20th issue we asked for information about the present address of Mrs. Boynton's father. Naturally we are very happy that the small part we had was instrumental in bringing these two people together.

"I would like to get a middle-aged woman or girl to help with the housework and help milk. Can give someone a good home and fair wages."

If you are interested in the above, write Mrs. H. L., *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, New York, and we will forward the letter.



IN THIS WRECK

ERIE E. WHELPLEY OF SO. DAYTON, N. Y., WAS KILLED

MRS. WHELPLEY WRITES

"I wish to thank you for the check that was issued to me as the result of my husband, Erie E. Whelpley's death.

"Mr. Whelpley had carried this policy for eight years and never needed it, but I, his widow, need it very much.

"I also wish to thank you for the prompt and efficient manner in which you paid this claim.

"You have my permission to use this letter in any way you wish, if by doing so others may see the value of this service."

COPY OF CHECK SENT MRS. WHELPLEY

Claim No. R-109152 New York. Check No.

North American Accident Insurance Company

Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street, Chicago

Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant

September 13, 1939

Pay to the order of Mary L. Whelpley, Administratrix of the Estate of Erie E. Whelpley, deceased, $500.00

Five Hundred and No/100 - Dollars

PAYABLE THROUGH THE NORTHERN TRUST CO. CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15

Claim Examiner.

★ ★ ★

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Harry D. Stalker, Swan Lake, N. Y. — Auto skidded—injury to side	$ 110.00
Will L. Rose, Weedsport, N. Y. — Auto struck tree—sprained back	*5.00
Ralph Houseknecht, R. 2, Batavia, N. Y. — Wagon accident—frac. vertebrae	30.00
Peter Kuz, R. 1, Scottsville, N. Y. — Auto hit tree—cut nose, inj. chest	30.00
Cortland Bissell, R. 2, Holley, N. Y. — Auto accident—frac. clavicle, ribs, fibula	100.00
Edwin Mackey, Franklin, N. Y. — Auto accident—contused chest	*30.00
Fay N. Giddings, Baldwinsville, N. Y. — Truck accident—injuries	*5.00
Grover Bonnell, 59 River St., Sidney, N.Y. — Auto accident—sprained knee	20.00
Charles S. Woeller, Est., So. Byron, N.Y. — Auto accident—mortuary	1000.00
Nora L. Mayhew, R. 2, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y. — Struck by car—frac. hip	*15.00
Agnes B. Hammond, Dannemora, N. Y. — Struck by auto—inj. chest	*7.50
Fred Schrader, Jr., 4 School Rd., Fredonia, N. Y. — Auto accident—frac. ribs	40.00
William B. Lawton, R. 4, Pulaski, N. Y. — Auto accident—frac. rib	38.57
Lewis F. Hurlbert, Sandusky, N. Y. — Auto accident—frac. radius, dislocated ulna	127.14
Elmer R. Nelson, Washington Mills, N. Y. — Auto struck wagon—lacerations	10.71
Ralph C. Morey, Sherburne, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut finger	11.43
Joseph Santimain, Massena, N. Y. — Auto accident—cuts and bruises	*20.00
Ethel P. Shields, No. Adams, Mass. — Auto collision—frac. pelvis	130.00
Albert Shields, No. Adams, Mass. — Auto collision—sprained back	70.00
Helen J. Child, Montpelier, Vt. — Struck by auto—contused & sprained ankle	130.00
Lewis J. Slocum, R. 1, Burlington, Vt. — Wagon accident—injuries	11.43
Charles E. McCabe, R. 1, Shoreham, Vt. — Wagon accident—injuries	*10.00
Lena Bassett, Mechanic St., Bennington, Vt. — Auto accident—back injury	40.00
Mrs. Lizzie H. Rollins, R. 2, Windsor, Vt. — Auto accident—bruised head and leg	10.00
A. Willard Gavett, Dennysville, Me. — Auto accident—broken thigh	130.00
Elsie V. Wood, E. Baldwin, Me. — Auto accident—contused & sprained back	30.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Ellsworth Falls, Me. — Auto hit tree—inj. leg	*25.00
Carlton S. Morrison, R. 2, Waterville, Me. — Auto accident—cut hand	20.00
Milton D. Wing, R. 1, Lyme Center, N. H. — Auto accident—inj. leg	*10.00
Ben Randolph Cooper, R. 2, Delmar, Del. — Auto collided with bridge—loss of teeth	10.00
J. H. Johnson, Woodstown, N. J. — Auto accident—frac. clavicle	*20.00

* Over-age

$654,071.32 has been paid 9,455 policyholders

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

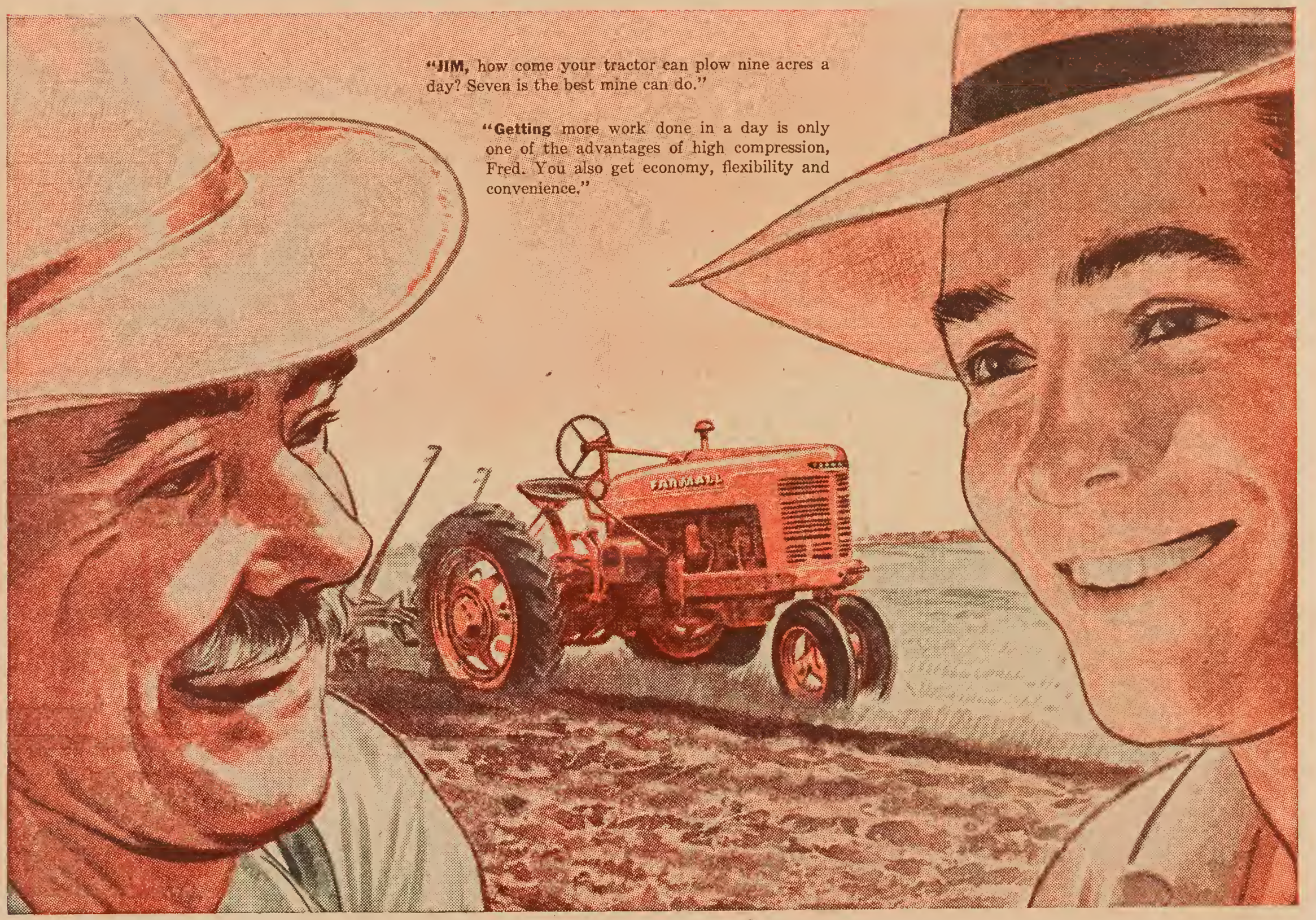
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

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POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

Keep it Renewed

YOU CAN'T PLOW UNDER THESE FACTS ABOUT TRACTOR POWER



YOU can talk about tractors till the cows come home, but there's only one argument a plow understands. That's "horsepower." So let's look at some facts about the kind of power you get from high compression tractors:

High compression tractors deliver MORE power. That often means you can work more acres per day, finish field jobs faster, catch up on work that has been delayed by weather.

High compression tractors offer more ECONOMICAL power. That's because they are designed along automotive principles to get the most out of good gasoline. Remember, an engine designed with high compression for modern gasolines gets more power out of every gallon than is possible with low compression.

High compression tractors provide more FLEXIBLE power. Modern gasoline power can be better and more quickly adjusted to the speed and load requirements of the many different types of farm work.

High compression tractors give more CONVENIENT power. They warm up easily, aren't likely to stall, pick up heavy loads faster.

To sum it up—high compression gives you more power, more economical power, more flexible power and more convenient power. Isn't that just about everything you want in your next tractor? Then arrange for a demonstration with a dealer who sells modern high compression tractors. That's the way to see how much this better kind of farm power is worth on your farm, and when placing your order be sure to *specify* the *high compression* gasoline model.

Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Bldg., New York, N. Y., manufacturer of anti-knock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline.

GET MORE HORSEPOWER AT LESS COST THROUGH

HIGH COMPRESSION

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SEPT. 28, 1940

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THREE YEARS FOR $2.00

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



It is Saturday morning, and this family of Alabama black boys are going to town.

THE OLD Cotton South

By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

IT HAS BEEN my experience in touring that it is the first two or three days that are the most tiring. I am accustomed to doing considerable driving and, if necessary, can casually put in a fairly long mileage as part of the day's work. On this trip it was particularly easy because one of my daughters and I divided the time at the wheel between us. Nevertheless for farmers or their women folks to settle down to eight or ten hours driving day after day involves some adjustments. I find that after about the third day I lose the sense of hard work and feel that I could go on almost indefinitely. To do this, however, there should be an absence of great hurry or the feeling that one must be at any given place at any particular time. If you get sleepy, pull up under some convenient tree, or better still beside some wayside church, and maybe take a ten minute cat-nap. Stop for anything that looks interesting, and by all means stop when you see a friendly looking farmer resting his team or building fence.

For me, one of the sights of the road are the various Court Houses and I rarely pass one without taking two or three minutes for a very sketchy inspection of the interior. It would seem that Courts and Court Day occupy a much greater position in the South than with us. Very frequently the county seat is the only community of any importance in the county. Court Day comes at regular stated intervals and the whole countryside comes to town and makes a holiday of the occasion, crowding the streets and having a talk-fest and a good time. It is much like Cobleskill, N. Y., of a Saturday night, only more so. Court Day seems to be a daytime festival. It is in full swing by mid-afternoon and thins out after darkness falls.

Here in New York State all of our Court Houses are relatively modern structures. Indeed the only exception I can remember is that a part of the old Court House at Johnstown in Fulton County goes back before the Revolution, although the original building is today quite overshadowed by the modern additions. The facts are that in the North we have been prosperous enough so that almost without exception the earlier Court Houses have been replaced, ofttimes by structures more ornate and expensive than can economically be justified. But the South was left poverty stricken by the War and is still relatively poor, so they have been compelled to do with what they had. Thus it happens that Virginia has several Court Houses that antedate the Revolution, and I think a few that go back to the 1600's. The Court House for King Williams County claims to be the oldest public building in America and probably the claim is well founded.

* * *

The fourth night from home we lay in Franklin, North Carolina. It is a town beautifully situated on a little hill with tumbled mountains on every side. There is a Main Street, a very old and very dirty Court House, and a little Inn or tourist home which is able to offer the wayfarer accommodations so modern and shining as to constitute almost the last word in travel comfort. Franklin is hardly a dozen miles from the Georgia line, so according to our custom of a little driving before the morning meal we drifted down into Rabun County for breakfast. Rabun by the way is the northeastern county of Georgia. This high country of extreme northern Georgia is more like parts of Pennsylvania than the South. There were grass and some alfalfa and apple trees and small patches of very good winter wheat. I was assured that there was not a single acre of cotton in the county. It is evidently a good deal of a summer boarder country with hotels, camps and cottages where the residents of the coastal cities and Middle Georgia came to escape the summer heat.

The highway parallels a railroad which has some wonderful wooden trestles. Yellow pine timber is cheap in the South and this railroad has used it instead of iron to build viaducts. It is amazing to see these high wooden structures with trains of cars crawling across them. This was in extreme north Georgia, which is practically a mountainous country.

A little lower down we saw miles of peach orchards and then we came to the long reaches of Middle Georgia, a depressing and not very interesting region of cotton and share-croppers. In our original plans for the trip we had rather expected to touch Birmingham. As it turned out, we drifted off (*Turn to Page* 8)



A wonderful wooden railroad trestle in northern Georgia. It is long and high, and built on a curve.

Good News for Apple Growers. — Apple Crop Below Average. — See Page 2.

Outlook Uncertain *for* POTATO PRICES

By H. E. BRYANT,
Aroostook County, Maine.

THE POTATO market is unpredictable. It reminds us of the old story concerning the representative of a large company interested in purchasing potatoes who was sent to Aroostook County to obtain a true analysis of conditions and advise them concerning the desirability of purchasing. The representative stayed in the state for a couple of weeks but apparently his attention got diverted to other channels. He failed to report. Finally the home office wired him in a curt manner demanding by return wire his analysis and recommendations. He replied: "Some think they will go up—some think they will go down—I do too — whatever you do will be wrong—act quick." Nevertheless it behooves all of us interested in the potato crop to analyze to the best of our ability conditions and endeavor to form some opinion concerning general trends and general market outlooks.

September Estimate Up

Potato growers no doubt were somewhat disappointed to find that the September crop report increased the estimate for total production in the United States approximately nine million bushels over the already comparatively high August report of 374 million. This September report of 383,172,000 compares with the final figures for last year of 364,016,000 and with the ten year average from 1929-1938 of 366,949,000. The major increase in the September report was in the five central states, showing an approximate six million gain over August and a seven million gain over last year. The estimate for the Maine crop this year has remained at the same figure during the three months of July, August and September, namely, 45,135,000 which figure of course is approximately seven million bushel increase over last season. In addition to the increase in the five central states there was approximately a two million bushel increase in the states of Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. New Jersey has always been classified as an intermediate state with reference to potato production; however, we believe that growers in New England will soon have to start considering New Jersey in a late state classification inasmuch as New Jersey offers serious competition in the fall for growers in New England.

Growers in Aroostook County, Maine, have just started digging, with wide variations in yields being reported. Some areas, particularly western Aroostook, report comparatively light yields, but taking the county as a whole we believe that when digging is completed we will find Aroostook with a comparatively large crop. Our fear now is that later reports may raise the estimate in Maine.

Growers Not Anxious to Sell

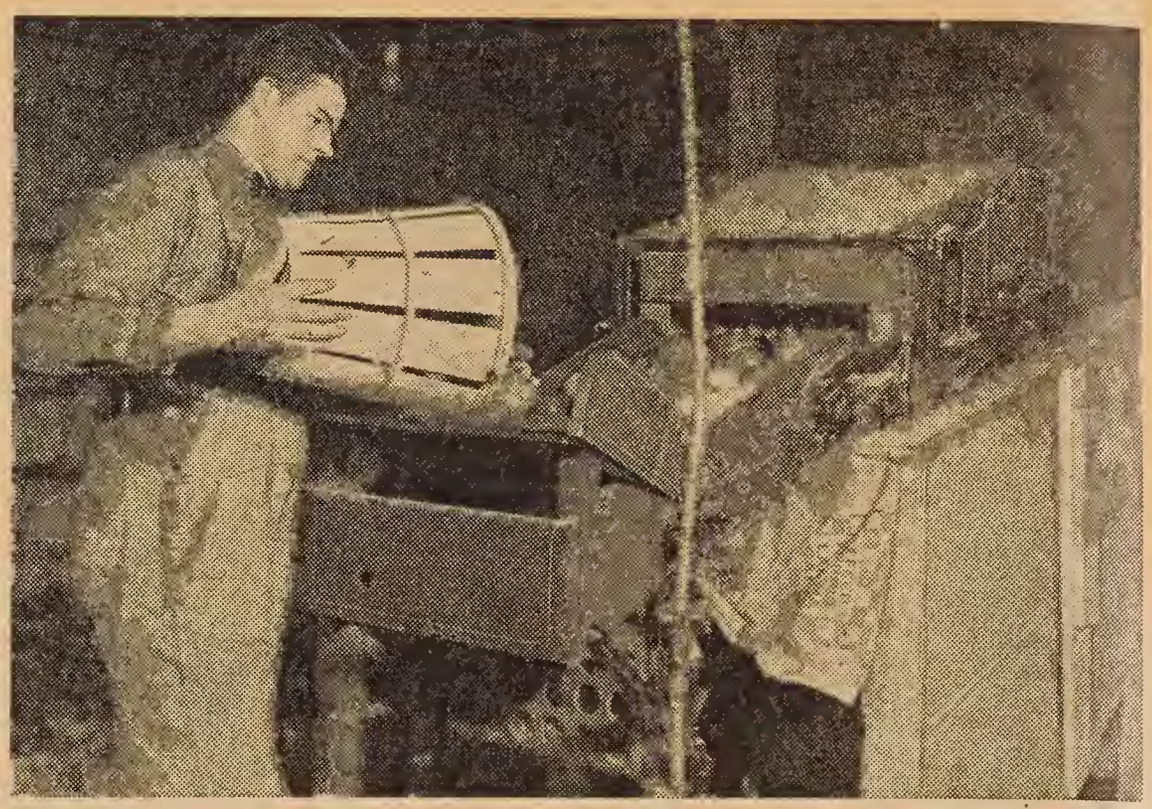
The street price in Aroostook County points is being reported between 50 and 75c per barrel bulk to the grower with very little trading. Buyers do not seem to be particularly anxious to purchase and growers will hesitate before selling any volume at these prices.

Reports from New Jersey, Long Island and the New England states seem to indicate a large crop in practically all sections. Reports from both producing sections and terminal markets indicate high quality potatoes. New Jersey potatoes are reported as excellent and Aroostook County is looking for the best quality crop in several years.

At present the market in the northeast is at a low level. Boston and New York report prices of 90c to $1.00 a hundred. This means a very low price to the farmer, particularly in areas having a comparatively high freight rate, such as northern Maine. Prices are low at present and we frankly cannot see a great deal of encouragement for the next two or three months. With an abundant supply of excellent quality stock in the northeast, various producing areas will be competing for eastern markets for some time to come. New Jersey and Long Island probably will dominate the situation.

At present price levels Maine growers may adopt a waiting policy such as has been followed during the past two seasons in hopes that conditions will be more favorable during the latter part of the fall and early winter. Regardless of the attitude taken by growers and shippers we cannot see much of any outlook for Maine for the next month or two. Their market will probably be limited to Boston and New England and even in those markets they will have to face competition of nearby supplies. Many Maine shippers are turning their eyes toward the midwestern markets, particularly the Ohio points. In years past when New Jersey and Long Island were dominating the eastern markets Maine has been able to move considerable stock in Ohio, particularly shipping consumer size packages not ordinarily offered the

(*Continued on Page* 20)



Many apple growers are supplying local markets by delivering to retailers the amount and kind of fruit needed each week. This is a grader and polisher which puts apples in first-class shape to suit consumers. It removes some spray residue but usually not enough to bring heavily-sprayed apples under the old tolerance limits. A small electric motor operates the machine.

GOOD NEWS for APPLE GROWERS

Spray Residue Tolerance Substantially Increased

FRUIT growers are jubilant over the news that, effective Aug. 10, the federal spray residue tolerances on arsenic trioxide and lead on apples and pears have been raised. The tolerance on arsenic trioxide has been raised from .01 to .025 grains per pound of fruit, and the tolerance on lead has been raised from .025 to .05. The following table shows the history of tolerances which have been set up by the Food and Drug Administration and which are now administered by the Federal Security Agency:

U. S. D. A. Tolerances on Fruit—

	Grains Per Pound of Fruit As 2°3 (Arsenic Trioxide)	Pb° (lead)
1928	.03	None
1929	.025	None
1930	.02	None
1931	.012	None
1932	.010	None
1933	.010	.014
1934	.010	.019
1935	.010	.018
1936	.010	.019
1937	.010	.019
1938	.010	.019
1939	.010	.025
1940	.025	.050

For some years growers have been much disturbed over this situation. As apple pests, particularly codling moth, increased, it became necessary to put on more and more sprays in order to get control. Washing apples to remove spray residue required expensive equipment, which added to the cost of every bushel of fruit put on the market. If tests on apples in storage showed residues above tolerance limits it became necessary to wash or brush the fruit before it could be sold. Furthermore, growers have claimed that no conclusive evidence has ever been advanced proving that any person was ever injured by eating apples which had been sprayed.

As a preliminary move in raising these tolerances, the Federal Security Agency asked the Public Health Service what it considered to be a safe tolerance on lead and arsenic for apples and pears, and also whether the tolerances recommended for apples and pears were applicable to other foods. The opinion of the Public Health Service was that the tolerance on lead arsenic on apples and pears might be placed at .05 grains per pound for lead and .025 for arsenic trioxide. At present, the tolerances as given apply only to apples and pears, and are not applicable to other food products.

Incidentally, the fluorine tolerance which was set by the Secretary of Agriculture on November 14, 1938, of .02 grains per pound of fruit has not been changed.

Apple Crop Below Average

By G. W. HEDLUND,
New York State College of Agriculture.

NO, I am not going to tell you what prices you will receive for apples this season. I'll let the other fellow do that. What I want to do is present a brief picture of the situation so that you may be in a better position to draw your own conclusions about prices.

The Agricultural Marketing Service is now estimating the commercial apple crop on a different basis than in former years. Until this year commercial production referred to that part of the total crop that was expected to be sold for fresh consumption. Now commercial production means the TOTAL crop in the 424 counties in which apples are produced commercially. I believe this new estimate will be more satisfactory than the old one.

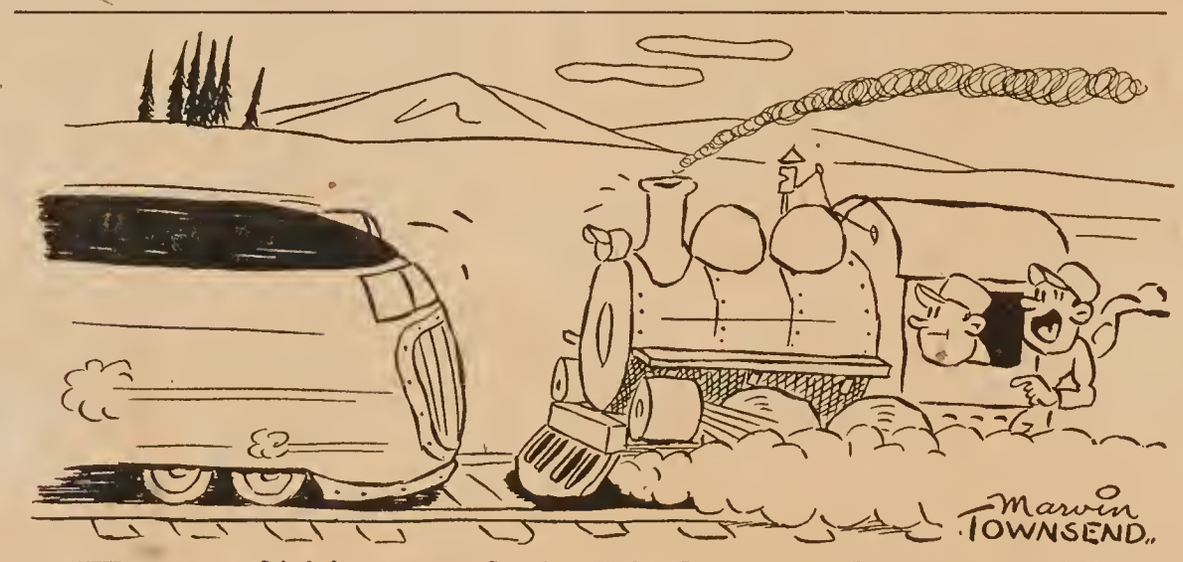
The Crop

The September first estimate of the Agricultural Marketing Service places the U. S. commercial apple crop at 114,830,000 bushels. If the crop turns out to be this size it will be 20 per cent less than the large crop last year. Compared with the 1934-38 five year average, which includes 3 small crops and 2 large crops, it is 6 per cent smaller. If one takes the last five year average, 1935-39, which includes 2 small crops and 3 large crops, the 1940 estimate is 11 per cent less. This year we can expect that about 4 bushels will be for sale for every 5 bushels for sale last year, and that there will be somewhat fewer apples for sale than the average of recent years.

Location of the Crop

You will recall that the large crop last year was concentrated here in the East and in the Middle West. This year that is changed. The estimated crop for the U. S. is 11 per cent less than 1935-39 average production but the crop in New York is expected to be 26 per cent less. In New England the crop is estimated to be only 7 per cent less

(*Continued on Page* 9)



"We got nuthin' to worry about. He's the one on the wrong track!"

He Took a Chance on POTATOES

WHEN YOU first meet him, Joe Baroudi doesn't look like a gambler, but he certainly took a chance this summer. Fortunately, it looks now as though he is going to be the winner. Joe, and his father who runs



Ten marketable potatoes in one hill promise a good crop for Joe Baroudi on land that has been idle for some years.

a store at North Creek, Warren County, New York, own a farm a few miles from the village which, to all intents and purposes, has been lying idle for some years. This last spring they bought the necessary equipment and put in twelve acres of potatoes.

"There didn't seem to be much work for me," said Joe, "so we decided to see what we could do."

The Baroudis had little experience in growing potatoes, but realizing this, they kept in pretty close touch with the Farm Bureau, and the results justify their confidence.

We dug into several hills, and the consensus of our guesses was that they would go at least 250 bushels to the acre. I asked Mr. Baroudi just how they grew the crop.

"A year ago we grew buckwheat on three acres and plowed it under. On this three acres we put 1500 lbs. of 5-10-5 fertilizer, and on the balance of the area we put on a ton. So far, it looks to me as though the potatoes on the area where buckwheat wasn't grown did better.

"We planted potatoes on June 1, 17" apart in the row and with rows 42" apart. We planted certified seed, and are considering the possibility of growing certified seed ourselves. As soon as the potatoes were up, we cultivated them and continued to cultivate them as often as necessary. (EDITOR'S NOTE: I might add that the field was unusually free of weeds.) We have our eyes on some storage space right now, and if we can arrange it, we are planning to hold at least part of the potatoes until December or later."

Mr. Baroudi is in a fortunate situation in one respect. More potatoes are eaten in Warren County than are grown, so if he can manage storage, he can work them out for local consumption at a price that should be a little better than he would get by shipping to any of the larger markets.

We intimated at the start that Mr. Baroudi had luck on his side. Perhaps that needs a little explaining. In the first place, the frost which did widespread damage in August practically missed his potatoes; it just touched them in a few spots. The second and most important piece of luck is that potato prices are going to be pretty good. It is a disheartening experience for a man to work hard all summer to grow an outstanding field of potatoes, only to find that everyone has potatoes and that nobody wants to buy them except at a ruinous price. The man who has been growing potatoes year after year expects low prices in years of high production, and he is in a little better shape to stand it than the man who goes into business the first year. Of course, in Long Island or in New Jersey ten acres of potatoes aren't much, but in Warren County folks consider it a sizable piece of spuds.—*H. L. C.*



"Daisy won't tell" her age, but she probably is the oldest horse in the United States. Her owner, Abraham Casey of East Amherst, N. Y., shown holding her, figuratively speaking, was burned up the other day when he read in a newspaper about the "oldest horse in the U. S." dying in the Mid-West at the age of 37. "Why I bought Daisy as a three-year-old in 1903," he said. That makes Daisy 40 years old. Her teeth are still good, and she can eat whole grain. She does an occasional bit of light cultivating for her master, but mostly she's retired.

Fall Liming for Alfalfa

If you grow alfalfa or plan to grow alfalfa, you will be interested in the experience of William Burrington of Pownal, Vermont. In 1937 Mr. Burrington limed some land for alfalfa, putting on two tons of ground limestone to the acre. The following spring he made the same application to another plot and put in alfalfa on both fields with oats as a nurse crop. After the oats were cut, there was a distinct difference in the growth of the alfalfa. It showed up much better on land which had been limed in the fall.

You might conclude that that was a temporary difference, but such was not the case. Mr. Burrington says he can still see the difference, the fall-limed plot showing up much better.

The usual recommendation for the addition of lime for alfalfa in that area is to put on a ton of lime to the acre when you plant corn and another ton to the acre when you seed to alfalfa.



Miss Stella Gutowski, 16-year-old Queen of the 2nd Annual Orange County Onion Festival held this summer. Both festivals were unusually successful in focusing the attention of the public on the onion crop. The idea is one which could well be adopted by onion growers in other areas as well as by growers of other crops. Apple growers in several areas have, of course, made an outstanding record with apple blossom festivals.

Ladino Clover Worth Trying

Ball Lyons, who lives just outside of Bennington, Vermont, is quite enthusiastic about some Ladino clover which he has been using for pasture. In fact, the cows this summer have had so much feed from the Ladino that Mr. Lyons was able to cut for hay three or four acres of land which has always been pastured in the past.

Based on experience of dairymen in "Yankeeland", it is a crop worth looking into. Ladino clover has root stalks somewhat similar to White Clover, but is a larger plant.



↑ With 225 fine wool Merinos, Burton Pine of Hoosick Falls has the largest flock of sheep in Rensselaer County, N. Y. Part of the ewes lamb in the fall to give Mr. Pine some hothouse lambs to market. The balance lamb in the spring. For the past twenty years individuals from this flock have been shown at the Syracuse State Fair, and they always bring back some blue ribbons. The dairy on Mr. Pine's 300-acre farm consists of 12 cows, and a flock of 400 White Leghorns make their contribution to the income.



→ **Ken Bullock, County Agent of Chautauqua County, New York, looks on while Charlie Messer, County Agent of Cayuga County, inspects some quick-frozen vegetables. This is one of the small farm-size quick-freezing cabinets which is being used by the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva in their efforts to get more facts about quick-freezing. A good many people believe that the number of small quick-freezing cabinets on farms is going to increase rapidly.**

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York

For Better Milk Prices

ATTENTION is called to the news statement on Page 10 telling of the appeal of the Metropolitan Milk Bargaining Agency for a public hearing to increase milk prices, and giving the reasons for the same. The Department of Agriculture has granted this appeal for hearings, and they will be held in New York City, Syracuse, and Albany, on October 7, 9, and 11.

The Bargaining Agency is to be highly commended not only for starting the ball rolling to get better milk prices, but starting it early enough so that we may have those prices when they are most needed. If the Federal Department grants the raises in the marketing orders, we understand that the prices will take effect shortly following the hearings.

One only has to compare milk prices under the present State and Federal orders now with the prices that prevailed while the orders were not operating to realize how much these milk marketing agreements have meant to dairymen. They increased prices millions and millions of dollars. But now costs of production are rapidly increasing. Corn in many sections is a failure. Where it did attain some growth in other sections it was frozen. Operations of the government itself through the AAA tend to increase the prices of feed to dairymen, cost of labor is rapidly going up, and while milk prices recently have been fair compared with other farm prices, they will soon be too low. Therefore, every effort should and will be made by the dairy organizations in this state to show at the coming hearings why milk prices must be increased.

One Thing Led to Another

IN OUR New England edition this time, Harold Bailey, writing from Vermont, tells of a meeting of Vermont and New Hampshire potato growers at the farm of Fred W. Peaslee at Guildhall.

What impressed me was what Mr. Peaslee said to the potato growers. He told them that he started in to be a potato grower, and then found that he had to raise grain to rotate potatoes, then he had to have something to eat the grain, so he keeps 1,000 hens and much other livestock.

That illustrates from actual practice what *American Agriculturist* has been trying to say for years. That is, that diversification takes much of the gamble out of farming. Any man who stakes his all on one crop in these perilous times is very likely sooner or later to lose it. Besides this, the experience of thousands of farmers for years shows that there is more profit and especially more happiness in the right kind of diversification than there is in any one-crop farming.

How Farmers Are Robbed

ON A RECENT automobile trip, I saw some people get rapidly out of an automobile, run over to an apple tree and begin hastily to pick up the apples on the ground and fill their basket. They were stealing just as much as if they were removing merchandise from a store. But somehow or other, many people have the idea that anything that grows outdoors is theirs for the taking.

If farmers would be a little more hard-boiled about hauling such folks before the local Justice of the Peace, it might stop some of this kind of thieving.

Another brand of thieving that runs rampant at this time of year is chicken stealing. One trouble with this problem is that too many officers, particularly those of the lower courts, take chicken thieving more or less as a joke and fail to punish the culprits when they are brought before them. It is no joke with farmers; in fact in some sections chicken thieving is an organized business by thugs who live in the cities, and who make regular expeditions to the country with trucks to pick up, sometimes, a farmer's whole poultry flock and other livestock.

This time of year, also, farmers need to beware of unscrupulous truck drivers who are out to buy produce and if possible get it for nothing. Most of the truckmen are honest; some are not; and therefore you must watch out for all of them.

One safeguard is never to take a check, never to give a stranger credit, always to demand cash. Sometimes a truck driver will gain confidence by paying cash two or three times, and then he gets a big load on credit and you never see him again. Watch out!

The Labor Problem in New Jersey

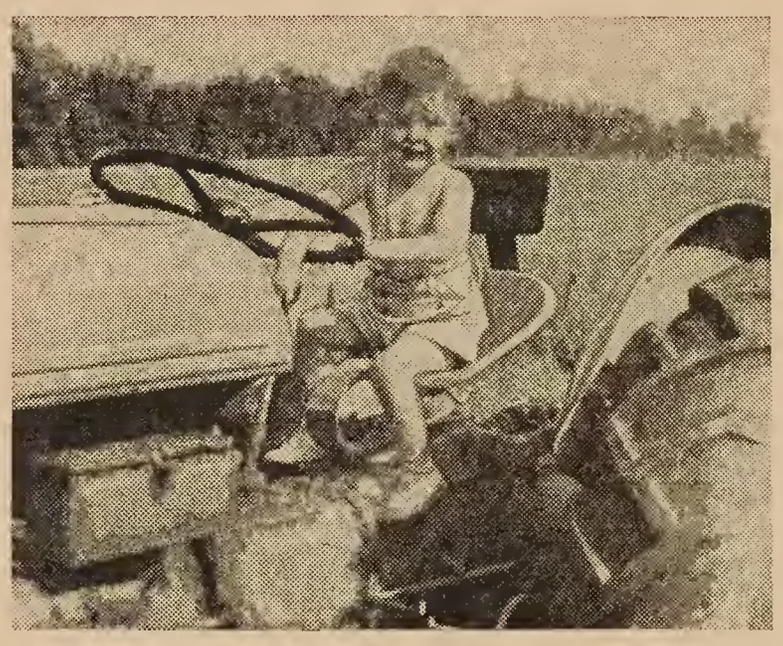
"Migratory labor is as essential to New Jersey agriculture as a summer shower and a day of sunshine. New Jersey crops offer migratory workers five to ten weeks of honest toil and help to keep thousands off the relief rolls. Until a better system is found than working for one's bread and butter, we had better let migratory labor harvest our crops.

"If a crude log cabin is good enough for a millionaire's summer cottage, a comfortable bed, and a tight roof over a migratory labor shelter furnish the essentials for a sound solution to one of our major farm problems."—*Harry Taylor, Secretary, New Jersey Farm Bureau.*

OF COURSE Mr. Taylor is right. New Jersey, a great garden state, has thousands of acres of vegetable crops which have to be harvested in a short time, and which require a large amount of temporary labor. As Mr. Taylor states, this labor has been well paid and comfortably fed and housed, and until social workers, government bureaucrats, and labor agitators began snooping around, the men and women who did this work were satisfied and glad to get it.

The worst enemies that men and women who earn their living by their hands have in this country are the radical labor organizers, aided and abetted by social workers and by the radicals within government itself. Much of the labor problem, with its 10 million unemployed, has been caused by monkey wrenches thrown by theorists and the radicals. When laboring men once get this true picture of the situation, they themselves will take care of their un-American leaders, including those in the government.

For a constructive program for organized labor, see Robert Eastman's article on page 7.



Here is the grandson of Master Farmer Minor Brokaw of Interlaken, New York, typifying this new age of machinery. We have come from the cradle to the combine in one lifetime, taking out the drudgery of hand work and increasing the interest in farm and home work.

Thomas Edison once said: "What man's mind can conceive, man's character can control." I hope the great inventor was right, but looking at the machinery of destruction at work in the world today I sometimes wonder!

Auctions for Apples

MY FRIEND, Ed Mitchell, regular contributor on fruit-growing subjects to *American Agriculturist,* in answer to a letter from me asking what apple growers and *American Agriculturist* can do to help the producers with their serious marketing problem, writes:

"If enough growers could get together, and stick together long enough to give apple auctions a thorough trial, it would help solve our problem. These auctions have worked well with cauliflower, eggs, and some other products, and have demonstrated the benefits of that method of selling in many markets and with many commodities."

Many years ago, when I was teaching agriculture in a high school in a fruit-growing section, I spent my vacation organizing an apple auction. As a result we got the cooperation, and the fruit, of most of the good growers of the community. The day came for the auction, a few dealers arrived and then refused to buy because the auctioneer, instead of selling the apples, spent most of his time in lambasting the dealers. They didn't buy, and I didn't blame them!

Nevertheless, I have always felt that the auction method of selling farm produce was good. We have lived to see it successful with eggs and some other commodities; why don't we try it with apples?

Boys and Girls at the Fairs

MR. HERBERT DOTTEN, representing the New Jersey State Fair, which runs from Sunday, September 22, to Saturday, September 28 inclusive, writes to tell me enthusiastically about the 4-H Club program at the Fair, which he says will be the best in the history of the Exposition.

Included in the outstanding 4-H exhibits to be put on by the boys and girls are a great poultry show, hog show, an unusually fine flower exhibition, and an extensive Home Economics display featuring the girls' own work in canning.

Meeting an assembly of young people in the Boys and Girls Building at the New York State Fair, I was impressed again with the fact that the biggest job these Fairs are doing is for the young men and women of the farms. How the whole family rejoices when they bring home the prizes!

Eastman's Chestnut

I LIKE to get a good story on myself, and I certainly had that pleasure the other night. I was acting as toastmaster at a banquet and introducing Dr. John L. Davis, nationally known lecturer and humorist. I said at the beginning that if I had any brains I would simply present Mr. Davis and sit down without saying anything further, but that I didn't have and so I was *going* to tell a story or two on him. Which I did.

Then, when Dr. Davis rose he said that he agreed with the toastmaster about his lack of brains, which, he added, reminded him of the label on a can of Sanka Coffee:

"All of the active ingredients have been removed from the bean!"

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Hysteria Causes Haste and Waste

CONGRESS has passed, and the President has signed, the only peace-time draft in the history of the nation. Congress has also passed and the President has signed appropriation bills for billions upon billions for national defense. These billions are on top of other billions of government expenditures, reaching an all-time high, and plunging the government into a national debt which will be felt by our citizens for generations to come.

Now, as the father of three sons of draft age, and as a citizen of this Republic, I have the right to express an opinion on these far-reaching government acts:

First: A year in the army is probably a good thing for young men. It will build them physically and teach them discipline, which many need. The draft should be administered so far as possible so as not to interrupt their college education or their careers.

Second: Reasonable preparedness both with men and arms, carried on without hysteria, is necessary.

Third: There is too much hurry about all this important business which affects the lives of all of us, too little consideration by Congress. This is a Republic, but the people themselves have had no opportunity to say yes or no either on the draft or on the billions for defense. All of this hullabaloo and hurry just before a national election looks suspicious and unnecessary. Without this hurry there would have been time enough to train men long before their equipment and arms can be ready. There has been no real test of our voluntary system before the draft was enacted. A few weeks would have been sufficient to have given the voluntary system a try, and after all, this is a Republic. The volunteer plan is the Democratic way; a peace-time draft, especially if it is hurried, is not.

Fourth: We must spend for defense. That means we must cut other Federal, State and local government expenses. Our economic system will crash if both of these expenditures are continued.

Fifth: More than the people realize, they are being *told,* not asked, what to do. More and more absolute power is being centralized in Washington. If we must sacrifice all of our Democratic freedom of action to save our Democracy, what is the use anyway?

Sixth: If Hitler cannot get across the English Channel with his army for his blitzkreig, how can he cross the Atlantic Ocean? Don't misunderstand. I am for defense; I am for preparedness; but I insist that we should use more sense about it. Real defense starts at home by putting our own house in order, and that means first of all correcting our economic situation. If we continue to pile taxes upon taxes and government restriction upon restriction until both business and agriculture topple under the burden, where will we be then?

"You Never Miss the Water—"

FOLLOWING the World War, Germany, Italy, Spain and Russia were either actual Republics or at least the people of those countries had more representation in the affairs of government than they had ever had before in history. Each of those countries today is governed by a dictator, and in none of them do the people have any voice whatever in how they are to be ruled.

That loss of democracy was not due to Hitler, or Mussolini, or Stalin. *It was, instead, made possible by the indifference of the people themselves.*

Remember that old saying: "You never miss the water till the well runs dry"? That is the way with these privileges which we call liberty. We are so used to them that we take them for granted and don't appreciate them. But let us once lose them and then, too late, we will realize what they meant.

Chief among the privileges of this great Democracy is the right to vote, the right and the responsibility to select the men who run the government. You may say: "I won't bother to vote because it doesn't count." Suppose every citizen took that attitude? Those who fail to vote every year could swing the elections one way or the other.

You say further that public opinion doesn't count. Indeed it does not in Germany or anywhere on continental Europe today. But here in America it is still the guiding force which determines this country's policies. Every politician or statesman watches every straw to see which way the wind of public opinion is blowing, and he governs himself accordingly.

Several years ago the women of America made a great hullabaloo to get the right to vote. *American Agriculturist* supported them in their fight, because in this Democracy women should have equal rights with men. But how many women today avail themselves of this great privilege? Voters are the most influential people in this nation, influencing public opinion in the most important way they have, that is, by voting.

Because the issues are as important today as they have been at any time in the history of the Republic, *American Agriculturist* is doing what it can, with the help of you readers, to get out the voters. Read the pledge on this page, sign it, get your friends and neighbors to sign it, and send it to us. What is more important?

The Lines of Your Farm

ON MY little farm there is a grand old sycamore (button-ball) tree which is named in the title deed as marking a line. Even sycamore trees die sometimes, and what about the line fence then?

A study of farm title deeds shows how careless the oldtimers were about running the lines. I suppose land was cheap so they thought it didn't matter much. A friend tells a story of a deed which he saw which read:

"to the stone in the middle of the creek on which a bullfrog is now sitting."

Hundreds of these old deeds mention the middle of the road, or the middle of the creek, apparently forgetting that both roads and creeks change their courses rapidly over the years. No wonder that line fences soon came to be a common source of bitter dispute between neighbors!

A point to remember now when buying a farm is that your title is no better than the boundaries of your land, and grief can often be saved later by making sure when the deal is made that the boundaries are right and permanently located.

Finding Money

AFTER you read this, go carefully over all of your papers in the old desk or bureau drawer, and see if you haven't stowed away and forgotten a Land Bank bond, a Dairymen's League Certificate of Indebtedness, a G. L. F. stock certificate, or some other stocks or bonds which you have forgotten or neglected for years.

Almost every large institution or cooperative which has done business with farmers for years owes money on stocks or bonds which for one reason or another has not been collected. Some old stocks and bonds are worthless, of course, but you might have something among your old papers that is good today. Wouldn't that be grand? Worth looking for anyway!

In recent years farmers have been forced more and more into business, increasing the necessity of better filing and care of important papers.

To Get Out the Vote

WE ARE approaching an election this fall which in many ways is more important than ever before in the history of this Republic. Never were issues more fundamental or graver than they are now.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is, of course, not telling you HOW to vote, but we are emphasizing the fact that it is every citizen's DUTY to vote. We are going to do our part to get every voter to the polls. To help insure this, we are asking our readers to sign the pledge given below.

For the longest list of names of people whose signatures to the pledge you have personally obtained, we will pay $10, and $1 each for the next 15 longest lists of signatures. Simply cut out the pledge below, paste it on a sheet of blank paper, then take it to the voters in your family, to your neighbors, to farm meetings, to stores, to milk stations, to any place where people gather, and get them to sign it. Signature, with address must be in each voter's own handwriting, and the list must be in our offices, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, not later than Saturday, November 9, which is immediately following the election. No names of those signing the pledge will be published except those of the prize winners. Here is the pledge:

VOTERS' PLEDGE

I solemnly pledge to cast my vote in the coming election this fall, and to do my best to get my relatives and friends to do the same.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Attach blank paper for further signatures.

Readers Talk Back

CONGRATULATIONS, MR. AIKEN

"Most anyone would have said two weeks ago that Governor Aiken could not have been elected to the U. S. Senate. Without doubt 15 or 20 years ago this would have been true, but today with many of the modern conveniences which we have, like radios and automobiles, by which farmers have an opportunity to gather together at meetings and discuss their common problems, and then because of the fact that today farmers have organizations through which they take up their problems, farmers are doing quite a lot of their own thinking. So Mr. Aiken won the victory, and today people all through the rural sections of Vermont are very proud of it."—*A Vermont Farmer.*

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Farmers everywhere who know Governor Aiken's splendid record in the service of agriculture are also proud and glad of his election to the United States Senate. Farmers and all the rest of the citizens need more men like Governor Aiken in high places, and we offer our sincere congratulations to him and to the farmers of Vermont for his successful election.)

* * *

"DROWN THEM?"

"Never a time do I skip the editorial page in *American Agriculturist,* so I read with some interest your editorial entitled 'No Relief for Able-Bodied Men.' How many times have you seen an ad for farm help for a married man with family? What is a man with a family to do who is a good farm worker or willing to be one — drown them?"—*AMB, New York.*

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This writer makes a good point. One difficulty, of course, is that few farmers have tenant houses. When they do, they are not always too careful to make those houses and the conditions that surround them attractive. More attention to the privileges other than wages, of hired help would help in keeping some hired men on the farm.)

* * *

SUPPORT THE APPLE INSTITUTE

I have read your recent article in the *Agriculturist* on the New York and New England Apple Institute with a great deal of interest. It was well thought out and properly timed, and I want to congratulate you on it. We apple growers feel that this organization, of which I am a charter member, is one of the most important instruments we have available to help us out of a serious situation. This is the more true since I note that the growers of the State of Washington will spend $195,000 this year on sales promotion for their large crop.

Let us hope that we can receive adequate support to make our own campaign efficient.—*C.C.D., New York.*

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is one of many letters praising the Apple Institute. Why not get behind it? Write Tom O'Neill, 154 Nassau St., New York City, for particulars, or talk to your local Institute Director.)

* * *

"I enclose a check for $2 to renew my subscription for three years. There is a quality of real understanding and interest for farm people back of every article in A.A."—*E. S., New York.*

The SURPLUS CONTROL *Plan*

is bringing Steady Markets . . . Certain Payments . . . More Money . . . Happier Farm Homes

• *The Surplus Control Plan was built by the Cooperatives listed below.*

Slate Hill, New York

Since the year 1914 I have kept every statement giving milk production and the price which has come with my milk check. My dairy is practically the same as it was last year. Yesterday I compared the cash statements of March, April, May and June, 1939, with the statements of the corresponding months of 1940.

I am sure the following summary will be interesting to other dairymen, as it definitely shows the benefits that an average farmer is getting since the SURPLUS CONTROL PLAN has been in effect.

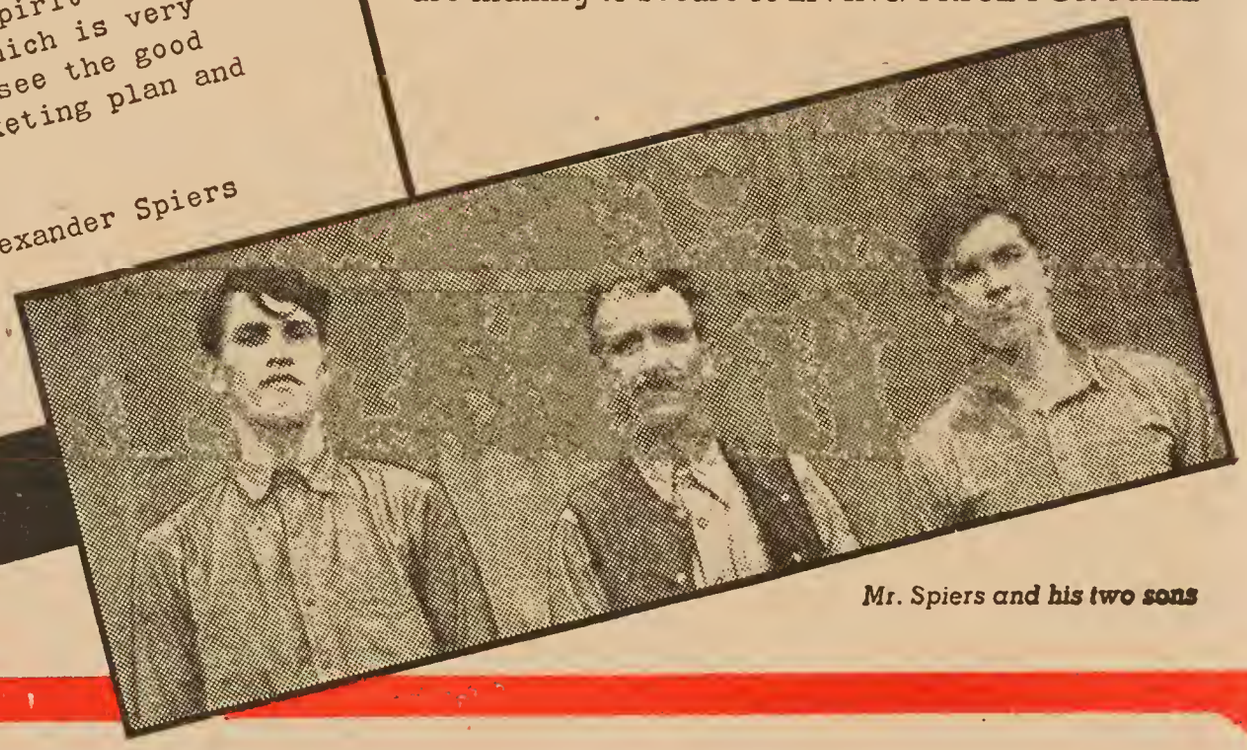
Milk checks for 4 months, 1940 totalled - $1,642.65
Milk checks for 4 months, 1939 totalled - 1,182.63
Gain $ 460.02

These gains that milk producers are enjoying are the result of working together in cooperative associations and taking advantage of the opportunities that our State and Federal laws intend we shall have. I am an enthusiastic supporter of cooperative effort. There is a new spirit of enthusiasm among our dairy farmers which is very pleasing to see. Everyone wants to see the good work go on. We are back of the marketing plan and the Bargaining Agency 100%.

Alexander Spiers

The letter from Mr. Spiers tells of the results. A similar story could be heard in every farm home in the New York Milkshed. We are reprinting Mr. Spiers' letter here because it typifies what has been accomplished by cooperative effort, and the SURPLUS CONTROL PLAN.

The benefits Mr. Spiers refers to, which have come to every farm home, urge upon us that we still have a job to do. Today your cooperatives, through the Bargaining Agency, are urging that amendments to the order give us immediate price increase. The voice of your cooperatives, the voice of the membership—sixty thousand strong—must be heard because it is a legal voice secured by legal and lawful methods. The cooperatives listed below urge that every farmer and every businessman lends his support in this constant effort we are making to secure A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK.



Mr. Spiers and his two sons

The Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency

The Thousands of Farmers Who Belong to the Following Cooperatives are the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency

Adams Producers Coop. Inc. Adams, N. Y.
Adams Center Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Adams Center, N. Y.
Amsterdam Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Amsterdam, N. Y.
Andes Coop. Creamery, Inc. Andes, N. Y.
And-Well Producers Coop. Inc. Andover, N. Y.
Bear Lake Coop. Milk Prod. Assn., Inc. Bear Lake, Pa.
Bennington County Coop. Creamery, Inc. Manchester Depot, Vt.
Boonville Farms Coop. Inc. Boonville, N. Y.
Bovina Center Coop. Dairy, Inc. Bovina Center, N. Y.
Bridgewater Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Bridgewater, N. Y.
Campbell Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Campbell, N. Y.
Coop. Dairymen of Cannonsville, N. Y., Inc. Cannonsville, N. Y.
Chateaugay Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Chateaugay, N. Y.
Chester Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Chester, N. Y.
Circleville Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Circleville, N. Y.
Canesus Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Lakeville, N. Y.
Coventry Dairymen's League Coop. Assn. Inc. Coventry, N. Y.
Dairymen's League Coop. Assn. Inc. New York City
Producers Cooperative, Inc. Dolgeville, N. Y.
Eastern Milk Prod. Coop. Assn., Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.
East Freetown Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. East Freetown, N. Y.
Ellenburg Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Ellenburg, N. Y.
Fair Haven Milk Prod. Inc. Fair Haven, Vt.
Frankfort Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Frankfort, N. Y.
Goshen Dairy Coop. Inc. Goshen, N. Y.
Gouverneur Coop. Dairymen, Inc. Gouverneur, N. Y.
Gracie Dairy Coop. Assn. Inc. Cortland, N. Y.
Inter-State Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Philadelphia, Pa.
Keuka Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Prattsburg, N. Y.
Kirkland Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Clinton, N. Y.
Konhocton Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Cohocton, N. Y.
Lafayette Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Lafayette, N. Y.
Leon Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Leon, N. Y.
Liberty Valley Coop. Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Liberty, Pa.
Lisbon Producers Coop. Inc. Lisbon, N. Y.
Little Falls Dairy Company, Inc. Little Falls, N. Y.
Mallory Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Mallory, N. Y.
Malone Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Malone, N. Y.
Marshall Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Morshall, N. Y.
Mettowee Valley Coop. Milk Prod. Inc. W. Pawlet, Vt.
Middlebury Coop. Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Middlebury, Pa.
Missisquoi Valley Milk Prod. Inc. Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Montgomery-Eastern Dairy Coop. Inc. Fort Hunter, N. Y.
Montgomery Producers Coop. Inc. Montgomery, N. Y.
Nicholson Coop. Milk Prod. Assn., Inc. Nicholson, Pa.
North Country Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Canton, N. Y.
Oriskany Valley Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Deansboro, N. Y.
Osceola Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Osceola, Pa.
Oswegatchie Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Heuvelton, N. Y.
Otselic Valley Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Cincinnatus, N. Y.
Otter Valley Milk Prod. Inc. E. Dorset, Vt.
Poland Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Poland, N. Y.
Portville Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Portville, N. Y.
Rupert Milk Prod. Inc. Rupert, Vt.
Sauquoit Valley Farmers Coop. Inc. Utica, N. Y.
Schoharie County Coop. Dairies, Inc. Cobleskill, N. Y.
Slate Hill Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Slate Hill, N. Y.
Slate Valley Coop. Milk Prod. Inc. Fair Haven, Vt.
Steamburg Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Steamburg, N. Y.
Van Hornesville Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Van Hornesville, N. Y.
Washington & Rensselaer Counties Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Cambridge, N. Y.
Westfield Coop. Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Westfield, Pa.

"Get Your House in Order," Say Farmers to Labor Organizers

By ROBERT EASTMAN

DID YOU HEAR about the young man whose large family had only potatoes to eat all last winter? It seems that that spring he had invested his savings in a farm and livestock. He had little luck with crops, what with the drought, so the cattle dealer foreclosed the chattel mortgage and took his cows. He almost lost the farm too, but persuaded the bank to give him one more year. All he had to his name last fall was a chance for another growing year on his farm and his crop of three hundred bushels of potatoes. He and his family lived through last year's hard winter on potatoes alone. This spring a neighbor staked him to seed and fertilizer and next winter his family will not have to live just on spuds.

In the face of many instances of this sort, making up a twenty-year agricultural depression, the Labor Monopoly is trying to bring agriculture under its control; meaning that you and your hired man pay dues to the Monopoly for the privilege of having them direct your operations. Perhaps it hasn't come yet in your neighborhood, but you need only look over your state fence at New Jersey, Pennsylvania, or out at Minnesota or California to find the Labor Monopoly hitting hard at the farmer and his business. And it can happen in your neighborhood if you and your neighbors will stand for totalitarian tactics.

Because labor's actions affect him as a buyer, as a seller, and as an American citizen, the farmer gets a little hot under the collar when Labor Monopoly moves in on him or the worker. Withal he is thoroughly sympathetic with the laboring man's problems. He hates just as strongly as any sweated worker the methods of some greedy employers, the deplorable conditions under which men have had to work, and the miserable wages sometimes paid. The farmer was pleased when laboring men joined together to fight these evils and to better their condition. The farmer has done the same thing through his own cooperatives and farm organizations. But now he is angered because a few Labor Bureaucrats, including even some criminals and a goodly number of Communists who would overthrow our government, have stolen control of many of these legitimate movements from the workers and are shaping them to their own ends. He dislikes the methods of violence, coercion, and property destruction used by the Monopoly. He is fighting mad because government agencies operating with public funds have actively aided the Labor Monopolists.

Farmers are not "baiting" labor or the labor movement. In their fight against the Monopoly they have the support of those workers who realize that they have been deprived of freedom of action, and the support of all labor leaders who are working, first, for the best interests of the country; second, for the welfare of the worker; and last—not first—for themselves.

The plain fact is that thinking farmers are serving notice on the government and on the labor movement that either the Fascistic centralization of control by the Labor Monopoly with its criminal and communist elements be curbed, or reaction will ensue which may destroy some of the genuine gains of labor. In other words, while labor is in the saddle, it must act wisely and justly; else when it loses its position, it may not fare so well.

In the interest of the nation, the business man and the worker, farmers make these suggestions to aid union labor to get its house in order:

1. Get rid of the criminals and racketeers. A step has been taken in this direction by the recent conviction of trucking racketeers in New York City and a former president of a building service union. Farmers feel this to be just a beginning.

2. Drop from union rolls all Communists; the nation distrusts the aims of a labor movement which countenances Communists among its members.

3. Provide for the periodic replacement of bureaucrats among labor leaders. Some union constitutions do now, but in practice it's a dead letter. Make it effective. Get new blood at the top—rank and file men.

4. In every labor union election, whatever the purpose, the ballot should be secret. The Labor Monopoly has used the Hitler-type plebiscite to keep itself in power. If a worker does not vote as they wish, often he is fined or dropped from the union.

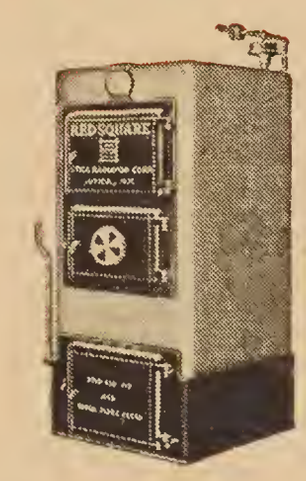
5. Union leaders should be forced to render an accounting to their members both for their actions and for their

(*Continued on Page* 12)

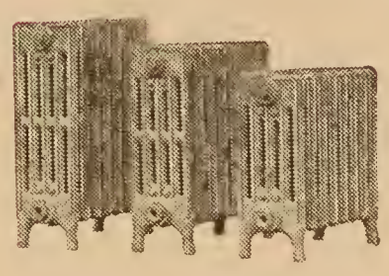
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ONE of the greatest opportunities ever offered to young Americans is now open. The expansion of the Army Air Corps makes it possible for qualified young men to receive thorough flying instruction at Government expense: $75 per month pay while training—a Second Lieutenant's Commission in the U. S. Army Air Reserve with active duty pay and allowances ranging from $205.50 to $245.50 per month upon graduation.

With aviation expanding all over the world—this training equips you for a glorious career—well paid and rich in opportunity for advancement. Basic requirements are: excellent physical condition; unmarried; ages 20 to 27; two years of college, or a written examination covering equivalent work.

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U. S. ARMY RECRUITING SERVICE

Apply to the local Recruiting Office nearest you; or to the *Commanding General*, First Corps Area, Boston, Mass.; or to the *Commanding General*, Second Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y.; or to your local Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The Old Cotton South

(*Continued from Page* 1)

southeasterly and so brought up in Atlanta instead. It is a big town with about a third of a million inhabitants and next to New Orleans the leading city of the South. Men who know it well tell me that in spirit it is essentially a northern town and more to be compared with, say, Buffalo than with Charleston or Savannah. One difference is that these two cities are very old, while Atlanta may be called a new town having grown up mainly since the Civil War. We paused here very briefly—just long enough to take a little look at the residential section, including Peach Tree street which was once but perhaps no longer regarded as the show street of the city. Like every thriving modern metropolis, Atlanta has some beautiful homes and well kept avenues.

Leaving, we set a course south by west toward Alabama and most of the day rode through the little gray or red Georgia hills and past the cotton patches and the terraced and often eroded fields which seem to be characteristic of Middle Georgia.

* * *

It is the fashion to accuse the South in general of being very backward in its public school system and I suppose the indictment is on the whole correct. But judging from a drive across the state two years ago and again recently I must say that it would appear there was a great stirring of the educational conscience in Georgia. Certain it is that a large number of centralized schools have been built, somewhat I assume after the New York pattern. Of course the southern dollar must be made to go a great deal further than the same sum in the North, and so these new school-houses are severely plain, box-like structures of red brick with hardly a pretense of ornamentation. Very fortunately, education does not fundamentally depend upon schoolhouses with inlaid floors and marble lined corridors and white-tiled swimming pools. These are just the inconsequential and expensive trimmings of education. The point of the matter is that the child of the southern sharecropper is going to school. There will be no general white illiteracy in the rising generation. Moreover these children going to the village to school will learn that there are other ways and standards of living than those their fathers and mothers have known.

Halfway down the western border of Georgia we crossed a long bridge and were in Alabama. My impression is that Alabama has some fearfully poor land and backward agriculture and also some land that is very good indeed. We ran into this good land before reaching Montgomery, the Capital of the state. The famous "Black Belt" of Alabama is a limestone outcrop running across the state from East to West and, it is said, averaging only about twenty-five miles wide. It is outstanding good country and in the old days was noteworthy for its great plantation homes. There are two reasons why it may have become known as the Black Belt and I do not know which is the correct one. It may well be that both factors contributed to the designation. For one thing the soil is much darker in color than most of the South, although I do not see that it approaches the real black of the best soils of the northern corn-belt. Another fact is the color of the people. Because this was naturally a very fertile country, growing cotton was exceedingly profitable and the big plantation owners were always adding to the number of their slaves. So it came to pass that in the old days the countryside was overwhelmingly negro, and so it still remains.

We came at length to Montgomery where we lay the night and the next morning spent a couple of hours driving around the town. Like any state Capital, it has its historical traditions and some fine old homes. The Capitol crowning a little hill was built in pre-Civil War days and it is still a finely proportioned imposing structure. My daughters and I have the exploring instinct, so we took the winding wooden stairway and climbed up into the dome where we could overlook the city. They told us that this staircase had in it not a nail or screw but was held together by dowels and wooden pins.

The old building has its secure place in history because in its Lower Legislative Chamber was organized the Government of the Confederate States of America. Here Jefferson Davis was made President and here was the seat of the new Government for about six weeks until it was moved to Richmond. A home of the city was secured as a residence for the President and this is still preserved as the First White House of the Confederacy.

Of course the old Capitol has been repaired and refurbished with the years. On the walls of the rotunda beneath the dome is a series of mural paintings depicting different epochs in the history of the state. The one which caught my imagination was entitled, "THE GOLDEN AGE OF ALABAMA 1840-1860". The background is one of the great white-columned plantation houses with its spreading live oaks and its shaven lawns and boxwood hedges and the peacocks parading and the setter dog gamboling—the sort of a home that for all of us symbolizes the life of that halycon age. Up the curved drive comes swinging a carriage and pair with a negro coachman while down the path come a man and a maid (they are lovers I assume) mounted on beautiful horses and riding side by side. He sits his mount with the dashing grace of a knight of the olden times riding to the wars and she wears a bonnet with ostrich plume. Her dress is the long riding-habit and she uses a side-saddle, as all good women did who rode in her time. The whole canvass is the artist's conception of what life was like on one of those great baronial plantations in what the southerners still refer to with a sort of wistful tenderness as "the Good Old Days"—days that are gone and it would seem may by no possibility return. I think my youngest daughter stated the case with terse truth when she observed, *"It was a Golden Age if only you were fortunate enough to be born on the right side of the track."*

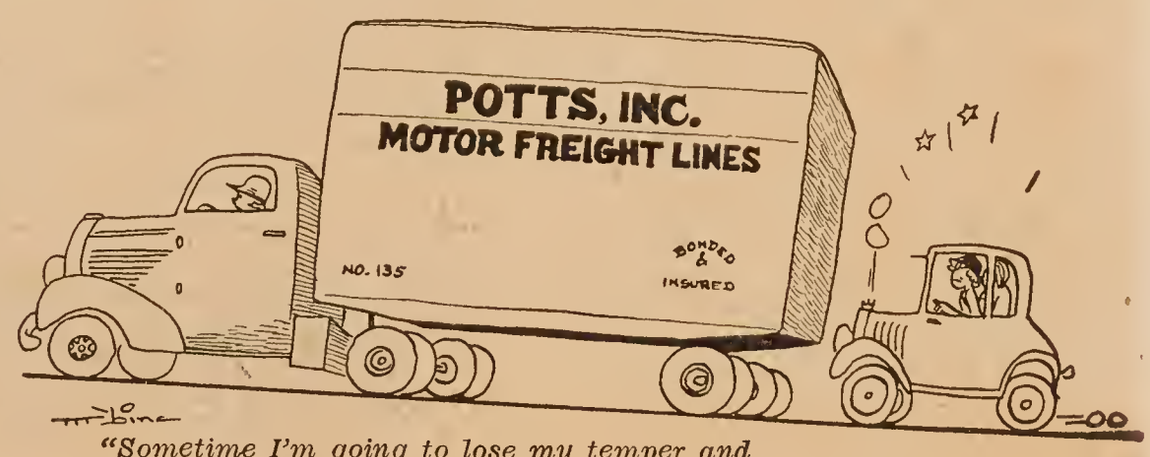
Alabama has one big, booming city—Birmingham. It has been called the "City of Eternal Promise." At the time of the Civil War what is now the heart of town was a cornfield and a swamp. In Alabama, Birmingham has the population and the tall buildings and the bank-clearings, but Mobile has the history so we avoided the new iron metropolis and went down to Mobile instead. The old city at the head of the Bay thirty miles from the Gulf of Mexico has a long and colorful past.

In the very earliest years of America—more than a full century before the Pilgrims set foot on Plymouth Rock—exploring Spaniards passed this way and perhaps lighted a camp-fire and rested for a night. Later came Frenchmen who founded the city and gave to it the French names and atmosphere that still remain. In 1763 the French flag gave place to the banner of England. A few years later the town fell again to Spain, and in 1813 became a part of the United States. For something more than three years during the War between States it flew the Stars and Bars. So it comes to pass that it is sometimes referred to as "The City of the Five Flags." Mobile has had a checkered story. Before the Civil War it was one of the important ports of this country when down the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers came the white-and-gilt side wheeler steamboats piled high with cotton bales from the hinterland en route for Europe. Also in autumn by those same steamboats came the wives and daughters of the planters, intent on shopping and spending their money and having a little whirl of social life in the gay French town.

After the War it fell into a long decline when its proud families lived mainly on memories. Just now a new prosperity is coming to Old Mobile. They told me it was growing more rapidly than any city of its class in this country. I can testify that it is building a big new hotel and very few cities have done anything like that for the past ten years.

We drove to the Chamber of Commerce and picked up a young lady guide who took us for a three hour tour of the town, including both the old and the new. Let me in passing offer the advice that in visiting a good-sized and interesting city, the wisest thing to do is to go straight to the Chamber of Commerce and get an approved guide. The universal charge seems to be one dollar per hour and the money is well spent. These guide people are intelligent and enthusiastic and they have their stories pretty well learned. This lady (she was a particularly skilled even if a bit reckless driver) drove through gateways into private grounds where we would never have dreamed of entering even if we had known what lay within.

Old Mobile remembers its French beginnings in the names of its streets and squares. French architecture shows in the old houses with their "galleries" (balconies) and in the profusion of that iron grill-work which has been called "iron lace." Some of these houses are famous landmarks and the guide points them out, though today they rub elbows with filling stations and warehouses. The Old Order is passing. The Mobile of today—the newcomers—is spreading west and building modern suburbs and avenues adjacent to the trail that leads to New Orleans. Some of the recent developments are very lovely. I think there is no question but that in the soft climate of the Gulf Stream, life becomes easier and more leisurely and gracious than on the Central New York plateau which is the heart of the Milk Shed. I long ago concluded that if I could be born all over again and could select the location for my second coming, it would be somewhere a great deal nearer to the Gulf of Mexico than to the River St. Lawrence.



"Sometime I'm going to lose my temper and push one of those things off the highway!"

Apple Crop Below Average

(*Continued from Page 2*)

than average. The combined production in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, New Jersey, and Delaware is expected to be 7 per cent less than the average for the years 1935-39. The important apple producing states in the Middle West, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, are expected to produce 20 per cent fewer apples than average production for the years 1935-39. Farther south in the states of Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee the condition of the crop points to an apple production 11 per cent below the five year average. In the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States, the estimated crop is 8 per cent below the five year average even though it is 2 per cent more than the 1939 crop.

Production in the important Shenandoah-Cumberland, and West Coast areas is estimated to be only about 7 or 8 per cent less than average. The reduction of production in the Northeast is more than for the rest of the U. S. and the position of Northeastern apples, particularly New York, may turn out to be better than would be indicated by production in the U. S.

Other Fruits

Competition among fruits for the eye and the money of consumers is not well understood. It is obvious that competition does exist, but exactly how much a large crop of oranges affects the price of apples is not known. We do know it affects the price of oranges more than the price of apples.

Production of oranges and grapefruit has increased greatly during the recent years. Unfortunately at this time there is no estimate of the citrus production that will be on the market during the coming marketing season. However, the condition of the crop gives some idea as to how much to expect. The September first condition of the orange crop was 71 per cent of normal as compared with 73 last year, with the condition in California above last year and in Florida below last year. The condition of the grapefruit crop was 61 as compared with 57 last year. In Florida the condition was above last year and in Texas it was below a year ago. With normal growing conditions production of oranges and grapefruit may be materially higher than last year when winter freezes reduced production.

In September the pear crop was estimated at 3 per cent more than last year. With exports even more restricted than a year ago, this fruit will compete with apples on the domestic market. Most fresh peaches are gone before apples reach the market in substantial volume. The peach crop was estimated at 13 per cent below last year. Grape production is now estimated at 1 per cent below 1939 production. If one adds together the production of the major fruits other than citrus, which includes commercial apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes and apricots, the estimated production is 13 per cent smaller than in 1939 but very close to the five year average.

Exports Probably Small

The war has interfered with apple marketing. Even though the Northeast has not exported apples in as large volume as other areas, changes in the export situation affect prices here.

During the five years before the present war exports of apples as fresh fruit averaged about 10,000,000 bushels per year or 8 per cent of the commercial apple production. From July 1939 to the end of June 1940 exports amounted to 3,216,000 bushels, (table 1.) This was 2.2 per cent of 1939 commercial production. Exports from the 1940 crop are likely to be less than last year. Exports of other fruits have declined so a larger portion of competing fruit production will remain in the domestic market. Exports of canned and dried fruits have not declined as much as exports of fresh fruit, but they have declined. So long as war continues and probably for some time after it ends, we cannot expect the present export situation for fruits to improve.

TABLE 1. Commercial Production and Exports of Apples, 1934-1939

Year	Commercial production (,000 bu.)	Exported as fresh fruit (,000 bu.)	Percentage of commercial production exported
1934	103,691	8,062	7.8
1935	140,503	12,240	8.7
1936	98,608	6,755	6.9
1937	156,376	10,958	7.0
1938	109,595	12,071	11.0
1939	143,085	3,216	2.2
1940	114,830	?	?

Canada Has Smaller Crop

Apple production in Canada is estimated to be about 80 per cent of the large 1939 crop. Most of the reduction is in Nova Scotia. British Columbia is expected to produce a crop about the same as last year. Exporting probably will be more difficult than last year. Canadian exports to the U. S. during the past season are reported in Canadian statistics at 115,000 bushels.

Demand in the U. S. A.

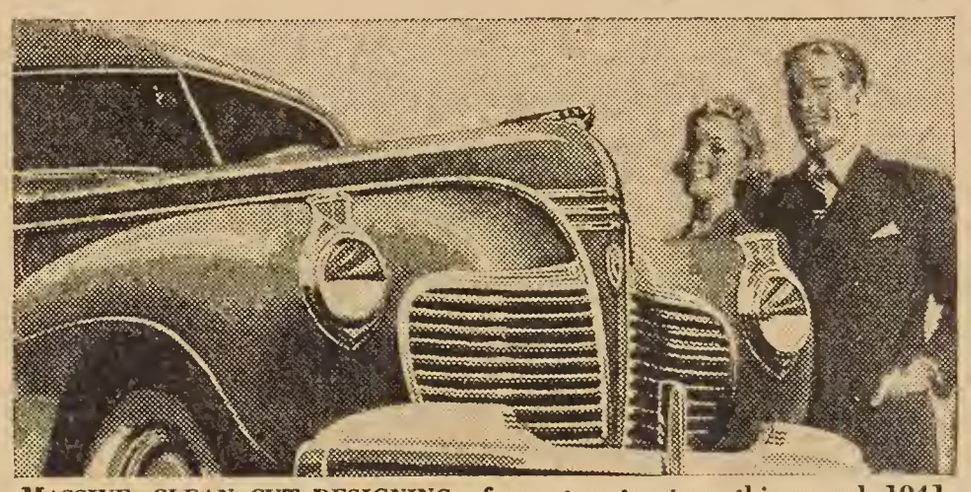
Market conditions here at home present a more optimistic picture for apple growers than do markets abroad. Business conditions during late summer were about 10 per cent higher than just before war began a year earlier. Some industries show much more improvement. A year ago business conditions improved rapidly from September first until December. The defense program will support active business during the coming marketing season even though we cannot estimate the exact effect. All in all, it would seem that we can expect fairly good business this fall and winter. The course of the war and the extent of defense preparations here will be important factors affecting the trend of business and employment.

What Do You Think?

Let's add these ideas to see what we can expect this season. Apple production is far below last year and somewhat below average. Loss of exports may result in as many or more apples remaining on the domestic market as the average for recent years. Citrus production is likely to be high, but production of most other fruits is somewhat less than last year. Exports are likely to be less than the small volume exported last year. Business conditions should be good. Prices of early apples have been better than a year ago when bids of any kind were difficult to find.

What will apple prices do from now until April? As I said in the beginning I'll leave that to you, but I wouldn't take many chances on storing anything but good fruit.

The New York State Cold Storage Apple Promotion Committee, of which Master Farmer James G. Case of Sodus is chairman, has prepared facts, posters, and recipes on the use of apples. These are primarily for the use of classes in home economics and health. It is an encouraging sign when growers take the lead in acquainting the public with the value of apples and other farm products.



MASSIVE, CLEAN-CUT DESIGNING—from stem to stern, this superb 1941 Plymouth is one all-satisfying picture of charm, good taste, and distinction.



GLAMOROUS NEW Fashion-Tone Interior. It's an exquisite harmony of color, fabric, fittings, appointments!

"That's My '41 Car"

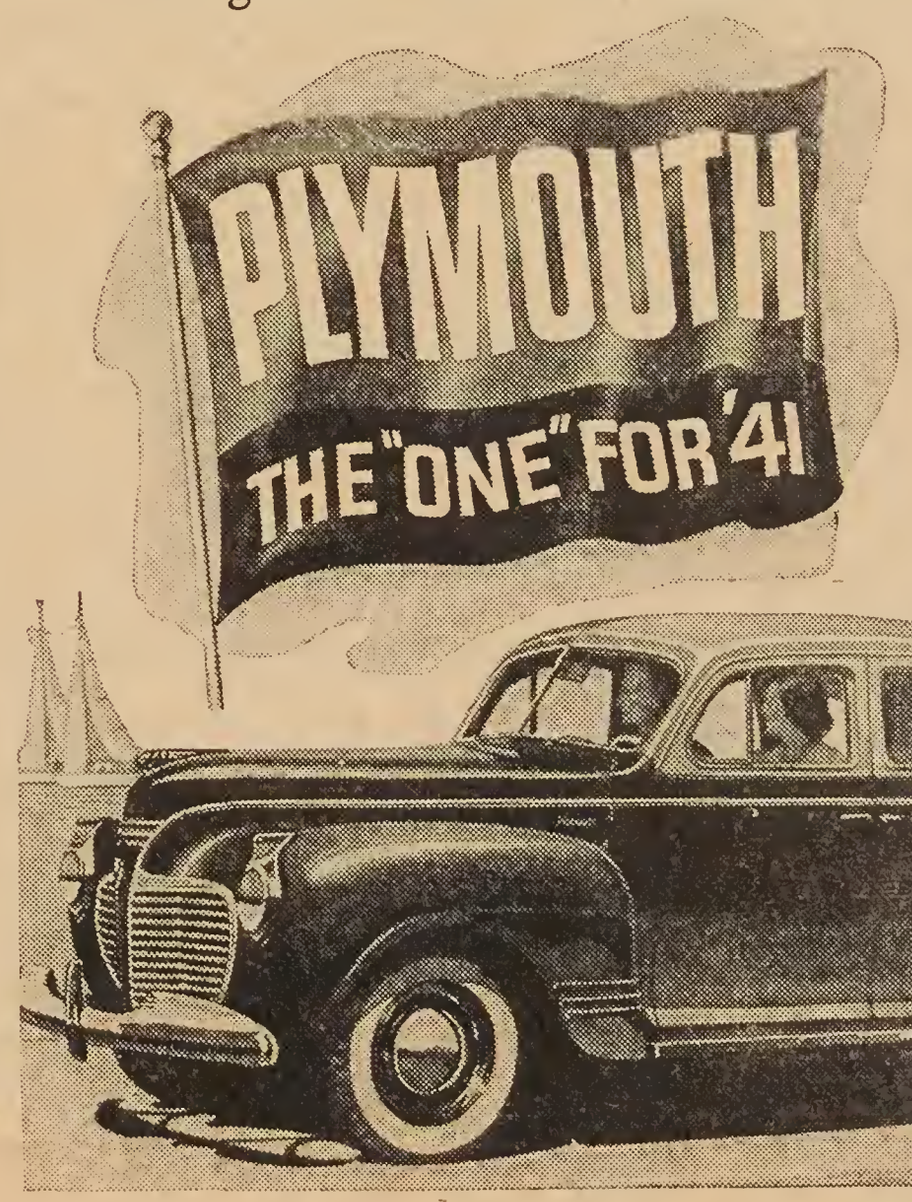
Inside, Outside, the New Plymouth Radiates Luxury! New Fashion-Tone Interior —4-Way Step-Up in Performance—Powermatic Shifting ...19 Big Advancements!

THE MINUTE you see it—you *know* this 1941 Plymouth is *class*... it's so long and sleek and beautiful, so utterly luxurious!

Performance has been stepped up *4 ways*...increased horsepower and torque, new transmission, new axle ratio. It's a "powerhouse"!

And you'll find new *Powermatic Shifting*...a new Oil Bath Air Cleaner... new Engine Bearings, 2 to 3 times longer-lived! Plymouth's the "One" for '41! See your nearby Plymouth dealer. PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION.

Tune in Major Bowes, Thursdays, C. B. S.
See the new Plymouth Commercial Cars!





Drive the Powermatic Way—delightful new car operation with vast reductions in driving effort.

VALUE IS AWAY UP!

New Safety Rims on wheels to prevent "throwing" of the tire in case of a blowout.

New Counterbalanced Trunk Lid—goes up or down easily at a touch.

Big 6-Inch Tires—Metal Spring Covers standard on all models.

New Sealing throughout body to keep out dust, water, heat, noise.

A. A.-GRANGE

Cookie Contest News

RICHFIELD Grange, Otsego County, had the novel idea of dividing its rolled sugar cookie contest into three classes: Married women's class; young unmarried women's class; and a men's class. Top winner was Miss Mary McRorie, who received a 32-piece set of dishes donated by the Buchanan Hardware Company of Richfield Springs.

Several other handsome prizes, donated by local merchants, were awarded to holders of high scores in each of the classes. In the unmarried women's class, Miss Elizabeth Bibik, 2nd prize winner, received a camera from Ainslie Buck; Miss Esther Pierce, 3rd prize winner, won a box of cake flour, A. & P. Co.; and Miss Betsy Robinson, 4th prize winner, got a box of cheese given by Dairymen's League.

First in the married women's class was Mrs. George Key, whose prize was a kitchen set, donated by the Ben Franklin store. Second in this class was Mrs. Mary Ames, who won a sack of flour and a box of shreds, gift of G.L.F. A & P donated a third prize, which went to Mrs. Clyde Mason.

In the men's contest, Claude Robinson and his son, Clyde, won first and second prizes. Mr. Robinson received an alarm clock, the gift of M. Tuller & Son, and Clyde got a sack of flour from C. M. Ames and a box of "shreds" from G.L.F.

Two more Pomona Granges have held their contests. Following is a list of Pomona and Subordinate Grange winners received during the past month:

Pomona Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Clinton	Mooers	Mrs. Philip Gokey
Steuben	Stephen Mills	Mrs. Jessie Elsenheimer

Subordinate Grange Winners

Albany	Helderberg	Bertha Adriancc
Allegany	Belfast	Mrs. Fred Lilly
	Belmont	Mrs. Lena Francisco
	Canaseraga	Eleanor Coombs
	Enterprise	Mrs. Bessie Hurd
	Little Genesee	Amy S. Crandall
Cattaraugus	Mansfield	Mrs. Nettie Burroughs
	Olean	Mrs. Florence Scott
Cayuga	Cayuga Lake	Mrs. Genevieve Dillon
	Mentz	Mrs. Lillian Van Deneen
	Sherwood	Margaret Ryan
Chautauqua	Arkwright Ctr.	Mrs. Arthur Fairbanks
	Cassadaga	Mrs. Mary House
	Gerry	Mrs. Walter Barmore
	Kennedy	Margaret Connor
Chenango	Algonquin	Mrs. Warner Taylor
	Plymouth	Mrs. Edith White
	Sherburne	Mrs. Floyd Bryan
Clinton	Champlain	Mrs. Clara Dubois
	Mooers	Mrs. Philip Gokey
Columbia	Mellenville	Esther Cookingham
Cortland	Cuyler	Mrs. William Eaton
Delaware	Bloomville	Mrs. Floyd Mackey
	Sidney	Mrs. Guy Tilley
	Wawaka	Mrs. Edna M. Reed
Dutchess	Jackson Cor.	Mrs. Bertha Rolins
	Wiccopee	Martha A. Bush
Erie	Collins Ctr.	Mrs. C. J. Simmons
	Hamburg	Mrs. William E. Lee
	Holland	Dorothy M. Spencer
	Orchard Park	Mrs. Cora Farnsworth
Essex	Whiteface	Lucille Boynton
Franklin	Chateaugay	Mrs. Mae Carey
Fulton	Kolaneka	Mrs. Lyman J. Fox
Herkimer	Millers Mills	June E. Young
	Warren	Eula Osterhander
Jefferson	LaFargeville	Mrs. Iona M. Schultz
	Smithville	Mrs. Macy D. Brooks
	Theresa	Mrs. Walter June
Lewis	Barnes Crs.	Edith Curtis
	Copenhagen	Mrs. Fred Wadsworth
Livingston	West Sparta	Mrs. Claude Walker
Monroe	Henrietta	Mrs. Martha Smith
	Mendon	Mrs. Cora Van Voorhis
Montgomery	Stone Arabia	Mrs. John C. Kilts
	Mohawk Val.	Mrs. Richard Persse
Niagara	Warren's Crs.	Beatrice Brown
Oneida	Lee	Mrs. Edna Baker
	Remsen	Leona Maurice
	Wright Settlement	Mrs. Harry Dodson
Onondaga	Fabius	Mrs. Hettie Partridge
Ontario	Academy	Mrs. Alfred Ferguson
Orleans	Gaines	Mrs. Carl Smith
Oswego	Altmar	Pauline E. Nelson
Otsego	Fly Creek Valley	Mrs. Mary Kniffen
	Laurens	Eva Martin
	Richfield	Mary McRorie
	Springfield	Florence E. Webster
	Unadilla	Mrs. Lester Carvin
Rensselaer	Johnsonville	Marion Russell
	Melrose	Mrs. C. H. Wetsel
	Pittstown	Mrs. Wm. B. Sherman
Saratoga	Mohawk Val.	Mrs. Charles Chase
Schenectady	Glenridge	Mrs. Mary Atkins
Schoharie	Ramona	Mrs. Nina Ruland
Schuyler	Olive Branch	Mrs. E. M. Fox
Seneca	Lodi	Mrs. DeForest Bartholomew
Steuben	Avoca	Mrs. Kenneth Stanton
	Banner	Iona Hayes
	Jasper	Mrs. Harvey Bruen
	Prattsburg	Mrs. Alta Butts
	Rathbone	Mabel Cook
St. Lawrence	Edwards	Helena Thompson
	Mountain View	Grace Parrish
	DePeyster	Mrs. Nina Smithers
Suffolk	Southampton	Mrs. Henry C. White
Tioga	Acme	Mrs. Maude Robertson
Warren	Mountainside	Mrs. Jessie Morse
Washington	Battle Hill	Annice Skinner
	Bottskill	Mrs. Thelma Gravlin
Wayne	North Rose	Mrs. Lu Wilson
	South Shore	Mrs. Monroe Cass
	Williamson	Mrs. Matt Fisher
Wyoming	Attica	Mrs. Otis Benham
	Hermitage	Mrs. Hazel Drake
	North Java	Annabell Gebel
	Varysburg	Mrs. Erwin Welker
Yates	Middlesex	Mrs. Martin Meade



Mrs. Mamie C. Allen, of Schenectady, N. Y., who won first prize in the rolled sugar cookie contest held by Scotia Grange, Schenectady County.

Short Courses

Short courses in agriculture given by northeastern state colleges offer a wonderful opportunity for young men who are unable to attend an agricultural college for four years. Tuition is free to residents of the state, and there are no requirements other than that the applicant must have completed the eighth grade. In New York State winter short courses start October 30 and continue for twelve weeks. Complete information about the courses offered is available from the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N .Y.

Frost Damage

In the last issue we gave a brief report on frost damage. Now the State Department of Agriculture and Markets has compiled a more complete summary. They state that approximately 142,000 acres of the 713,000 acres of corn in the state were injured by frost, and that possibly 18,000 acres will not be harvested.

About 34,000 of the 141,000 acres planted to buckwheat were damaged, and probably about 21,000 acres will not be harvested. On beans, 7,000 acres of the 151,000 acres grown in the state were injured and about 3,000 acres practically ruined. About 19,000 acres of the 215,000 acres of potatoes in the state were damaged to some extent, and possibly 5,000 acres may have been injured so badly that the potatoes will not mature to a size to make harvesting profitable.

Deer Hunting

Nearly 170,000 special deer licenses and buttons have been sent by the New York State Conservation Department to County Clerks and district offices of the Department for use during the fall season. Approximately 148,000 persons were licensed to hunt deer in New York last year. The increase in number of licenses being made available this year is due to the addition of three new counties, Tioga, Tompkins and Chenango, to those in which deer may be hunted.

In the Adirondack section of the state, which takes in 14 counties, the season opens on November 1 and continues through November 30. In 10 counties in the Catskill region the season is November 15 through November 30, and the same dates apply to the 12 counties in the southern tier.

The Farm Price Level

For the month of August prices received for farm products by New York farmers were just at the pre-war level. Apples were the only crop bringing prices above pre-war. Of the livestock group, eggs, hogs and horses were below pre-war. Prices for milk, dairy cows, lambs and wool were well above 100 (the index for the period 1910-1914), and chickens, beef cattle, veal calves and sheep were slightly above.

New York farmers were in somewhat better position than many other sections. The U. S. index was 96 on August 15, 4 points below the New York index, 1 point higher than on July 15, and 8 points higher than August, 1939.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

Monday, September 30th

12:35—"Storing Vegetables for Winter Use," Prof. C. B. Raymond.
12:45—"Farm Paper of the Air Book Review," Louis Jones.

Tuesday, October 1.

12:35—"An Agricultural County Looks Ahead," Thomas Blow.
12:45—Homemaker's Clinic, "The Woman Who Saw the Light," Frances Akin.

Wednesday, October 2nd

12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag, "Half-baked Soil," Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—Countryside Talk, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

Thursday, October 3rd

12:35—"Why Waste Our Pastures?" C. S. Denton.
12:45—"Meeting competition in the Vegetable Market."

Friday, October 4th

12:35—"The Proper Place for Little Apples," P. M. Eastman.
12:45—Women's Corner, "What Makes You Like People," Estelle Jones.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, October 5th

12:35—WGY 4-H Fellowship, "Two Decades of 4-H Work," Rensselaer County, N. Y., 4-H Club Member.
12:45—Grange Views and News, "What Do You Know About the Woolen Fabrics You Buy?" Vermont State Grange.

Monday, October 7th

12:35—"A Sales Service to Timber Owners," Prof. Raymond J. Hoyle, Interviewed by Prof. R. M. Hutchinson.
12:45—"The Strength of the Rope," F. F. A. Chapter, Richmondville, (N. Y.) Central School.

Tuesday, October 8th

12:35—"Is It Possible to Sell Good Potatoes?" C. N. Slack.
12:45—Homemaker's Clinic—"The Woman Who Acquired a New Cold Pantry," Marjorie Gould.

Wednesday, October 9th

12:35—Farm Electrification Mailbag — "The Coming of Hot Water—A Blessed Event in the Dairy," Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk).

Thursday, October 10th

12:35—"Caring for your Poultry House Tenants This Winter," Albert Kurdt.
12:45—How to Organize to Control Erosion.

Friday, October 11th

12:35—"Official Tests for Pullorum Disease," Dr. A. L. Brown.
12:45—Women's Corner, Mrs. Charlotte P. Brooks.
8:30—WGY FARM FORUM.

Saturday, October 12th

12:35—WGY 4-H Fellowship—"A Lesson from Columbus," George Furley.
12:45—Grange Views and News—"Shall Foreign Producers Be Permitted to Undersell American Farmers?" Washington Pomona Grange.

Milk Market News

Bargaining Agency Secures Hearing on Increase in Milk Price

It has been announced officially that hearings will be held to discuss an increase in the Class I price of milk under the Federal-State Order. The dates set are: October 7, New York City; October 9, Syracuse; and October 11, Albany.

The petition for hearings made by the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency asked that a minimum Class I price of $2.35 be set for April, May, June and July, and a minimum of $2.82 for the other eight months of the year, effective at the earliest possible moment.

The three reasons behind the request for the increase are: increased cost of production due to new New York City Board of Health regulations; increased cost of production due to heavy frost damage and higher labor costs; and the certainty of higher taxes to pay for a national defense program.

Rochester Area Dairymen to Have Hearing

On September 24 at 10:00 A. M., a public hearing on proposed minor changes in the Rochester area Milk Marketing Order is scheduled at the Sagamore Hotel in Rochester. This hearing was called by Commissioner of Agriculture Holton V. Noyes as a result of a petition submitted by the Rochester Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc.

One of the amendments proposed is revision of the Class 1 (fluid) and Class 2-A (cream) prices. Increased prices are deemed necessary, according to the petition, because of increased labor costs, increased taxes, and increased production costs as a result of poor condition of feed crops.

Government Drops Case Against Chicago Milk Men

On September 16 the government's anti-trust case against 45 individuals and cooperative associations in the Chicago milk industry was dismissed. Those in the Northeast who were concerned in the case were Leland Spencer of Ithaca and W. A. Wentworth of New York City, who were called in as arbitrators to help settle disputes.

The case was brought by the government who charged that the individuals and cooperatives named were combining to fix prices, control supplies, and suppress competition in the Chicago milk market. The case aroused a lot of interest. Milk producers in various sections felt that two government departments were pursuing opposite courses—one helping farmers to organize cooperatively to better their situation and the other attempting to "crack down" on them for using these privileges.

Assistant Attorney General Leo Tierney, who had charge of the case for the government, arranged for a consent decree by which those involved in the case were enjoined from fixing prices, controlling supplies, and suppressing competition. Mr. Tierney said that this action served the best interests of all concerned as it avoided the expense of a trial.

Do You Want Another Copy?

A few copies of *American Agriculturist* of the issue of Sept. 14 went into the mail before it was discovered that, due to a mechanical difficulty, part of page 5 was unreadable. If you wish another copy we will be most happy to send you another, if you will write *American Agriculturist*, Poughkeepsie, New York.

HEADS—*You Win;* TAILS—*I Lose*

How the Canadian Trade Agreement on Potatoes Affects Growers

By DAN DEAN,
Nichols, New York.

SECRETARY OF STATE Cordell Hull negotiated a trade agreement with the Dominion of Canada, effective Jan. 1st, 1939, by which 1,500,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes and 1,000,000 bushels of table stock are admitted into the United States each year at half the regular tariff rate of 75 cents per 100 lbs. (45 cents per bushel).

Few northern potato growers know of a far more dangerous provision in this trade agreement. Whenever the estimated potato production of the United States falls under 350,000,000 bushels, the Canadian quota of potatoes admitted at half the tariff rate is increased by the number of bushels by which the estimate is under 350,000,000.

For example, in 1936, the only really profitable potato season of the last ten years, our crop was 331,918,000 bushels. If Secretary Hull's trade agreement had been in effect then, Canada's import quota at half the regular tariff rate would have been increased by 18,072,000 bushels, sufficient to smash any chance to get profitable prices for potatoes in the United States that season.

Every American farmer competes fiercely with every other one. Few get rich. Whenever any one farm product pays better wages for the labor of producing it than others, farmers start producing more, whether it is potatoes, milk, eggs, hogs, or anything else. When any farm product loses money for very long, farmers go out of it, as many went out of chickens this spring. Farmers are like any other business men. When potatoes pay, they expand production, just as the automobile business grew by demand at profitable prices. And we know how buggy makers had to go out of business.

The Farm Management Department at Cornell has collected records of potato prices back to 1866 from files of old newspapers. Crop estimates of acreage planted, yield per acre, and of total yield go back to 1870. Putting these two sets of figures together, they found that farmers have always cut down potato plantings after seasons of unprofitable prices, by the second year after, if not the first. And they have always increased plantings after profitable seasons.

These Farm Management studies show that the effect of weather on the total size of the potato crop is three times that of the size of the acreage planted. A good growing season, not too hot, with rainfall just right, and with late killing frosts in fall will give a bumper crop, sometimes over 120 bushels per acre for the whole country. A big drought like that of 1916, a bad late blight and rot epidemic like that which cut Maine's yield by 10,000,000 bushels last year, or an early killing frost over large areas can cut the average yield to less than 100 bushels.

Bumper crops like those of 1934, 1928 and 1924 bring such low prices that growers have to pay a large part of the cost of production out of their savings of previous years. Small yields like those of 1936, 1929 and 1925 bring high prices and enable potato growers to save up money to meet the losses of big crops in later years.

By his Canadian trade agreement Secretary Hull destroys practically all chance for most potato growers to make profits in the short crop years which have kept them in the business in the past. At the same time, he leaves them with the certainty of heavy losses whenever the weather gives big potato yields over large producing sections.

It is a fact well-known to observant growers that crops over 360,000,000 bushels seldom if ever pay cost of production to any but a few lucky growers. For example, the 1934 bumper crop of 406,105,000 bushels forced prices to Maine potato growers so low that millions of bushels brought only 10 cents per barrel (3½ cents per bushel) in the latter part of the shipping season. Because Aroostook starch factories paid 15 cents per barrel, many farmers stood in line there with their loads all night to get the extra cent and three-quarters per bushel. Shipped to eastern cities, these cheap Maine potatoes demoralized the market for southern new crop potatoes in June and July, 1935.

Two years later the crop was down to 331,918,000 bushels. Potato prices to Aroostook growers started in fall at $1.75 per barrel (63½ cents per bushel) and later in the season went to double that price. When I was there in December, many told me how the growers were just beginning to get their 1934 debts paid.

The heaviest imports into the United States in any one year came in the spring of 1912 when 13,735,000 bushels were brought in after the short drought-year crop of 1911.

Let us see what will happen the first year that Secretary Hull's agreement goes into effect. Beginning with July, a crop estimate is made every month about the 10th, until the final estimate in December, which comes out about the 17th. The acreage planted in recent years has been as high as 3,946,000 acres in 1922, as low as 2,810,000 in 1925, after the low prices seasons of 1922 and 1924. The probable crop estimate goes up or down as conditions change. The 1911 drought showed up in the July estimate, that of 1901 in August, that of 1916 in September. Very late killing frosts increase yields over early expectations, as in 1914.

By some time in October in most years the growers and dealers all over the nation have agreed on a price level which changes little till new potatoes sell in quantity the next April.

The variable import quota in Secretary Hull's trade agreement not only affects prices in years with less than 350,000,000 bushels, but also introduces uncertainty whenever early estimates are close to that figure. This uncertainty scares growers into selling while cutting down dealer demand, thus creating a "buyers' market" at lower prices.

The import quota concerns only the actual number of bushels of graded potatoes passing the border. But as it takes about 1,000 bushels of field

(*Continued on Page* 12)

For DAIRY SUCCESS
Depend on Successful Dairy Equipment



A modern McCormick-Deering Milker at work in the 104-year-old barn on the Lee Thomas farm, Eagle, Wisconsin.



SAFEGUARD the success of *your* dairy herd, back up its milk production, and earn more profits with *good equipment*. Choose McCormick-Deering Milkers and Cream Separators and International Coolers.

McCormick-Deering Milkers are natural-action milkers. Easy to handle. Easy to clean. Single or double units.

McCormick-Deering Cream Separators are easy-turning, attractively streamlined. All parts contacting milk are made of stainless steel. Clean-skimming self-centering bowl. Choice of four sizes. Direct motor drive available for electrified farms.

International Coolers solve the farm refrigeration problem. Wet-type milk coolers from 2 to 12-can capacity. Walk-in coolers available in 10 sizes with ample capacity for all farm needs. Reach-in coolers have up to 10 times the capacity of the average household refrigerator.

Let the International Harvester dealer help you along the way to more profitable dairying.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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Right: This International Walk-in Cooler was recently installed at Arlington Farm, Rock Rapids, Iowa. A new McCormick-Deering Cream Separator shown at far right.



McCORMICK-DEERING Milkers and Cream Separators
INTERNATIONAL Coolers

The Market Barometer

The September Crop Report

On page 2 you will find some facts and figures about the market situation on apples and potatoes. Here are some additional figures from the September crop report.

Dry Beans.—Compared to a month ago, the bean crop in California, Colorado, and New Mexico has improved. In Michigan an appreciable part of the crop may fail to mature before a frost. While some beans were frosted in New York in late August, the damage was not serious. The danger from frost, however, is not past. The September 1 U. S. estimate was for 15,133,000 hundred-pound bags, compared to last year's figure of 13,962,000 and a ten-year average of 13,086,000. The forecast for New York State is 1,087,000 bags, compared to last year's crop of 1,134,000.

Cabbage.—For Domestic cabbage, the New York State forecast is 95,000 tons, compared to last year's crop of 91,200 and a ten-year average of 96,200. The Wisconsin crop is much heavier than last year, and the U. S. forecast is 371,600 tons, compared to last year's crop of 297,900, and a ten-year average of 326,500.

The estimate on Danish cabbage for New York State is 147,200, compared to 134,600 last year and a ten-year average of 174,400. The crop of Danish cabbage in Wisconsin is also much ahead of last year. The U. S. forecast is 272,700 tons, compared to last year's crop of 240,400 and a ten-year average of 292,800.

Onions.—The expected crop of onions in New York State is 3,642,000 sacks, compared to last year's crop of 4,092,000 and a ten-year average of 2,327,000. Production of onions in late states is estimated at about 16 per cent more than last year and 15 per cent above the ten-year average. U. S. production is forecast at 11,787,000 sacks, compared to 13,964,000 last year and a ten-year average of 10,290,000.

Canning Crops.—New York's production of sweet corn for canning was just a bit under last year. U. S. production was higher, estimate being 704,300 tons, compared to 661,100 last year and a ten-year average of 676,100.

New York state tomatoes for canning have ripened slowly. Estimated crop is 129,900 tons, compared to 171,600 tons a year ago and a ten-year average of 110,300. U. S. estimate for this year is 1,811,300 tons, compared to last year's crop of 1,996,800.

Cauliflower.—The Long Island cauliflower acreage is slightly above last year. The crop is looking good, and started to market about the middle of the month. Late cauliflower growing states expect about 2,558,000 crates, compared to 2,294,000 a year ago.

Celery.—Late celery growing states expect 4,172,000 crates, an increase of about 18 per cent above last year and 31 per cent more than the ten-year average. Blight is showing up in Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York, and a lot of celery in Michigan has been badly flooded.

Feed Crops.—The U. S. corn estimate is 2,297,186,000 bushels, just a little less than the ten-year average, but considerably lower than last year's crop of 2,619,137,000. The prospect for the corn crop increased about 5 per cent during the month of August.

September 1 U. S. estimate for wheat, both winter and spring, is 747,961,000 bushels—a little under last year's crop of 754,971,000.

Both oats and barley in New York are approximately the same as a year ago, but for the entire U. S., both oats and barley are considerably better than a year ago.

The August Milk Price

The uniform price to milk producers for the month of August as announced by Administrator N. J. Cladakis is $1.81 per hundred. This price is for milk testing 3.5 received in plants in the 201-210 mile zone. The August price is 13c above the July price. The uniform price was figured on a total of 448,956,399 lbs. of milk, delivered by 61,000 dairymen and valued at $8,508,273.96.

D. M. Lasher, Administrator of the Niagara Frontier area, has announced that the uniform price to producers for August is $1.74. Producers who deliver directly to plants in the marketing area get an additional 20c.

Drive to Sell More Apples

The National Apple Institute is asking retailers to put on several special apple drives. The first, to be known as National Apple Week, is October 24 to 31. The second drive will cover the period of Jan. 30 to Feb. 6, and the third, the week of March 13 to 20.

The National Apple Institute and local apple institutes, including the New York-New England Apple Institute, which make up its membership, deserve the support of all apple growers. Last year the special apple weeks were very successful. Chain stores and other retailers entered wholeheartedly into the efforts to sell more apples.

The Potato Situation

The government estimate indicates a good sized crop of late potatoes for the country as a whole, slightly over 383,000,000 bushels. This is about 19,000,000 bushels greater than the final estimate of last year. Growers on Long Island and New Jersey, with whom we have discussed the situation lately, believe that the estimate is accurate because they have large crops. Many up-state New York growers, however, fail to agree with the government figures because they have such a light crop due to adverse growing conditions during the season, a severe frost late in August, and because of the prevalence of late blight in fields not cared for. However, taking the country as a whole, there is no question but what we have plenty of potatoes and those sections which are digging a light crop will be well cared for by shipments from surplus areas.

There is a decided trend on the part of New York potato growers to market their potatoes in better grades. A few years ago distributors of potatoes, such as wholesale growers, chain stores, etc., found it necessary to use Maine or other out of state potatoes if they handled a uniform product. Since New York potato growers realized the situation they resolved to give a better grade which has been effective in diverting out of state potatoes and keeping the market supplied with good local potatoes. They not only improved their grade but they have gradually supplied a market with the varieties the market wanted rather than varieties they liked to grow.

There is also a growing tendency to market potatoes in consumer packages. The grocer likes to handle consumer packages of potatoes because they mean less work for him and his store, there is no dirt to sift out of burlap bags, and no potatoes to be thrown out in packaging in smaller units. The consumer apparently likes the consumer package because if a grade is maintained she is assured of uniform quality and size. The State Trade Mark has done much to standardize the retail package proposition because both consumer and grocer know that State Trade Mark products have passed a federal inspection. Another thing that consumer packaging has done with result of increased sales is to find a place in the front of the store along with fruits and fresh vegetables.

—*H. J. Evans.*

Jewish Holidays

Important fall Jewish Holiday period in observance of Hebrew New Year comes at an unusually late date this year. The first part of this observance, the New Year's, falls on Thursday and Friday, October 3 and 4, and The Day of Atonement will be observed on Saturday, October 12.

Best demand for poultry in preparation for these holiday periods is expected on Sept. 30—and Oct. 1 and Oct. 9-10. The Day of Atonement is a fast day but poultry products are in demand for serving prior to and following the holiday.

HEADS—*You Win;* TAILS—*I Lose*

(*Continued from Page* 11)

run potatoes, including the bruised, small, hollow, etc., to make 700 bushels when graded, the 1936 import quota of 18,018,000 bushels would have been equal to an extra 25,000,000 bushels as grown in the U. S., or 357,000,000.

The net result of Secretary Hull's Canadian trade agreement must be sooner or later to force a large number of our potato growers out of business. It is impossible to guess who will be hurt worst, those close to city markets, or those in states like Idaho and Maine.

Any increase or loss in potato supplies at once affects prices all over the United States. For example, on Nov. 5th to 8th, 1935, a severe freeze damaged a large part of the Idaho potato crop not yet dug. Though Aroostook is around 3,400 miles from Idaho Falls, the daily Maine price report on Nov. 8th stated "Practically nothing offered from growers, good wire inquiry, demand good, market stronger." By Nov. 17th prices to Maine growers had gone up nearly 40 cents per barrel. And bad news travels equally fast.

Secretary Hull's trade agreement first hits every potato grower, then, indirectly, every other farmer. Back in the lawless Middle Ages the Scotch people had the proverb "He whose house is burned must needs become a robber." Every grower driven out of the potato business must turn his land and his labor to the production of something else, which in turn must rob his brother farmer producing market milk, eggs, or some other farm product.

Abraham Lincoln used to tell funny stories which made people think afterward. Today he would have told this one —

A Spaniard and a Portuguese went hunting together. Both shot at the same time and killed a partridge. Later both shot another bird, a crow. Then came the difficult job of fairly dividing the game, the delicious partridge, and the uneatable crow.

Now in Europe the Portuguese have the name of being very sharp at a barbain, while the Spaniards are said to be so honest that they never suspect any one. So the Portuguese hunter said to the Spaniard, speaking very fast, "Now we want to be perfectly fair in dividing these two birds. Let us toss up a dollar. If it comes up 'heads' you take the crow and I will take the partridge. But if it comes up 'tails', then I will take the partridge and you take the crow." The Spaniard was a little puzzled, but said, "Why, yes, that sounds very fair to me."

The theory of Secretary Hull's trade agreement with Canada sounds very fair when read fast. But northern potato growers want to know why they always get the crow, and someone else always gets the partridge.

"Get Your House in Order"

(*Continued from Page* 7)

handling of union money. The Labor Monopoly handles millions of dollars for which it gives little or no accounting.

6. Settle more employer-employe disputes by negotiation, fewer by strike. A minimum of fifty per cent of strikes are unnecessary, being called by organizers who must try to justify their jobs. Lost income for worker, businessman, and inconvenience to the consumer are the unfigured costs of strikes. Make the standard of an organizer's job the number of disputes he can settle by negotiation without striking.

7. Cut out gangster strike methods. Labor only injures itself by using strongarm tactics. Because some unscrupulous employers may use them is small excuse for labor's going them one better.

There are many more conditions needing remedy. Part are not the fault of the worker who has had his rights pilfered by voracious monopolists, but are the abuses of government agencies. The House of Representatives' investigation of the National Labor Relations Board uncovered the fact that one member of the three-man board was charged with trying to start a boycott against a hosiery mill whose workers were on strike; this despite no appeal having been made to the NLRB and that the Board's only power is to review labor cases judicially, fairly and to render judgments. In another case a steel company had contracts with a union to cover five of its six plants; despite one Board member's protest, the sixth plant at which no workers' election had been held was lumped along with the other five in a collective bargaining contract. One field investigator for the NLRB was instructed to make employers "fear" him.

It seems obvious that reforms in administration of labor laws are urgent, that in practice judging and mediation should be separate functions, that the board should consist of at least five men whose office terms are staggered, and that investigators should be chosen only on the basis of specified experience.

Certainly the Wagner Labor Relations Act needs amending or rewriting with a procedure set up to make negotiation of disputes easier, with licenses specified for labor organizers, with opportunity for both sides in a dispute to talk to the worker, with penalties for misrepresenting facts, and, most important, with chance for the worker to make his own decision on strike questions.

If organized labor can show itself fit to handle its own power—if workers can shake off the grip of the Labor Monopoly—farmers will be the first to commend union growth. Meantime they will fight to the last cornfield the Monopoly's attempt to invade agriculture. They strongly oppose as well the unfair attitude of government agencies which aid the Monopoly, and show little concern for the employer or the worker.

THE LEAGUE STANDS FOR THE AMERICAN WAY

2,898 Men Barefoot in the Snow— YET THEY FOUGHT FOR AMERICAN LIBERTY



VALLEY FORGE shines out from the pages of history—glorious reminder of the Ameriean Farmer's fight for Liberty! There Washington's Revolutionary Army lay eamped during the winter of 1777, amid snows that were blood-stained from the bare and frozen feet of the soldiers. Men died from the eold, with no blankets or overeoats to proteet them. On Deeember 23, General Washington reported: *"2,898 men unfit for duty because they are barefoot and otherwise naked."* Still they fought on!

★ ★ ★

Ameriean farmers have always been ready to fight stubbornly for their rights—even when the outeome looked blaekest. They have always won.

That's why farmers of the Dairymen's League gladly took up the battle for A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK more than 20 years ago. And why they stuck at it through dark winters and unprofitable summers.

They suffered public abuse, boycott, threats, lies—even arrest. But these things failed to stop them, as frozen feet failed to stop Washington's soldiers.

At last, other farmers, encouraged by the sueeess and heroism of the League, joined in the fight. Farmer Co-operatives and Bargaining Ageneies were formed. The State and Federal governments baeked them up. Until today all farmers throughout the milkshed are enjoying a larger INCOME —totaling several million dollars greater than previously.

Today, the bloody footprints of Washington's Army seem unbelievable. So, too, does the oppression and abuse that Dairymen's League farmers suffered in their struggle for the right to manage their own lives, industry and income. But let no one believe that the lessons these things teach have been forgotten. For League farmers of 1940 are as ready as their forefathers of 1777 were, to fight to the last diteh should tryanny and oppression lift their heads again.

DESCENDANT of REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER *says that*

Both Liberty and Dairymen's League are Founded on Cooperation

"The first member of my family came to Ameriea from England in 1720," says William Barden of Mansfield, Pa. "Baek in England, the Barden Estate onee comprised thousands of acres with a castle and a ehapel, but a member of the family opposed William the Conqueror and it was all confiscated. So the first Barden in Ameriea came seeking, as he said, 'liberty of conscience and freedom of action.'

"I was one of the first members of the Dairymen's League in this area. I helped to raise money to buy plants when this eo-operative movement first started. And I traveled throughout Eastern New York and Vermont talking cooperation. I, too, believe in 'liberty of conseience and freedom of aetion.' And I believe that these rights and privileges come from cooperation with your neighbor."

Published by

THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

DAIRY CATTLE

"Invincible"
Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires.
Orchard Hill Stock Farm, M. R. Klock, Fort Plain, N. Y.

Holsteins—T.B. Accredited; 250 Head.
Offering surplus breeding stock of all ages; a few bulls of serviceable age backed by several generations of good C.T.A. records. Inspection invited.
E. P. SMITH, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

FANYAN FARMS
C. C. BENNETT, HOMER, N. Y.
offering: One service age, two baby sons of "Cornell Royal Blend," famous son of All American 1152 lb. fat cow, 'Cornell Ollie Catherine"; his second dam All American 4.3%, 1079 lb. fat sister of his dam, Cornell Ollie Pride.
Dams of these bull calves are daughters of our former 911 lb. 4% Snow bull, sired by Aristocrat, famous son of the World's Champion 4.3% "Snow Countess". Dams all have fine official records in Class C twice a day milking. They will please you as to type.
Records and per cent test of dams available.

Ready for Service — Young Bulls
from our outstanding Champion Show Bulls. They are bred for type as well as production. Prices reasonable.
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FOR SALE: 20 registered Holstein cows and heifers, freshening fall and early winter. Accredited, negative. Sired by and bred to proven sires of Carnation breeding. Production records.
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WANTED TO BUY
FROM FARMERS IN NEW YORK STATE TEN OR MORE GOOD YOUNG GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS, some to freshen this fall and some next spring.
M. S. MACKEY, Medusa, N. Y.

YEARLING GUERNSEY BULLS
Grandsons of Royal Supreme 137088 from dams with herd improvement records. Herd average 9602 M., 486.0 F. Prices reasonable considering quality. Accredited — Negative.
WYCHMERE FARMS, ONTARIO, N. Y.

TARBELL FARMS Guernseys Accredited Negative 350 HEAD
Young Bulls out of high record A.R. dams and sired by MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON 130308
101 A.R. Daughters.
More A.R. daughters than any living Guernsey sire.
FOREMOST PEACEMAKER 214202
17 A.R. Daughters.
ALSO A FEW A.R. COWS AND HEIFERS.
Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

Ward Newland, R. No. 1, Arcade, N. Y.

Guernsey Year Old Bull For Sale
BORN NOV. 20, 1939.
His dam has six 2 times, 305 days, equivalent D.H.I.A. records averaging 9724 milk, 529.6 fat. Sire's seven nearest dams average 13601 milk, 679 fat. Dam of sire is ¾ sister to Beechford Glow 437962, world record cow in CC and C. Also a few young cows for sale.
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Milking Shorthorns — Registered
Young bulls — Yearling heifers.
2 bred heifers.
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SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD MUST PLEASE.
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Shropshire Yearling Rams
OF IROQUOIS BREEDING.
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REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
Choice rugged, heavy boned yearling rams with size and heavy fleeces, sired by Iroquois Woodsman & Gibson 179, Champion winners at Chicago and Toronto.
Also yearling ewes.
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Dorset Delaine Cross-bred Ewes,
IN FINE CONDITION. BRED TO SOUTHDOWN RAM FOR OCTOBER LAMBS.
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OFFERING YEARLING RAMS AND EWES OF REAL QUALITY.
ALSO EXCELLENT RAM AND EWE LAMBS.
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Hampshire Rams, yearlings and lambs.
HAMPSHIRE EWES, ALL AGES, BRED TO $300.00 PROVEN RAM.
BUY THE BEST AND GET THE BEST BUY.
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Large, rugged type with extra fine fleeces.
Bred by Jerome Wright.
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FOR SALE —
REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS
$20 and $25 each.
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We are at your service with the best bunch of yearling and 2 yr., fair, medium, and coarse wool,
RAMS AND EWES
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Choice Dairy Cattle - Fancy Horses
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ALSO FEEDING SHOATS AND PIGS.
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ALSO 8 NICE RABBIT HOUND PUPPIES, GOOD STOCKS, $10.00 EACH.
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Farm located on a hard road, 4 miles north of Allegany, road connects Routes No. 17 and No. 16; contains 225 acres, well watered; large barn equipped for dairying, tool shed, henhouse, garage, etc. Large modern house, hardwood finish; hot and cold water, bath, electricity, hot water furnace burning wood or coal, twelve rooms, large floored attic, and cemented basement. No contract sale, cash or its equivalent.
Further particulars on request.
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FOR SALE: Latest model 850 watt Delco light plant in good condition with almost new set of batteries, will sell at sacrifice. Also $25.00 will buy Gould deep well pump with pump jack and 2½ horse gas-engine.
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Certified Yorkwin Wheat
A NEW VARIETY AND THE HEAVIEST YIELDING WHITE WINTER WHEAT FOR EASTERN CONDITIONS. SEND FOR PRICES.
Harwood Martin, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

Certified Yorkwin Wheat
New high yielding variety, College inspected. Write for prices.
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HONEY LOOK. LOWER PRICES. 60 lbs. best clover, $4.50, 28 lbs., $2.25; 60 lbs. Buckwheat, $3.30; 60 lbs. Mixed. $3.90. Not prepaid. 10 lbs. Clover, postpaid. $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Honey for Health.
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ENGLISH BLACK LEGHORNS —
Big, hardy, vigorous, low mortality, great layers of big white eggs, as broilers dress yellow.
Eggs reasonable. Circular free.
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LEGHORNS — REDS. Trapnested and Progeny Tested. Excellent Producers of Premium Eggs.
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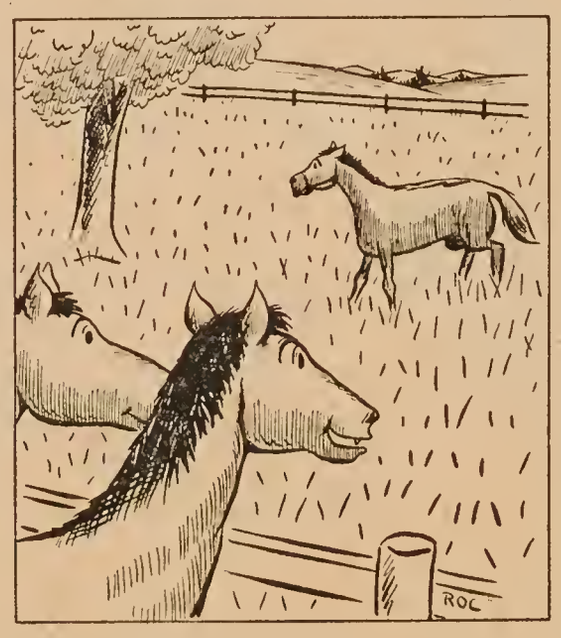
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Ask any of our customers about OUR LARGE BIRDS AND LARGE, PURE WHITE EGGS.
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LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
YOUNG BREEDING MALES AND READY TO LAY PULLETS.
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GROWING PULLETS FOR SALE and READY FOR PROMPT DELIVERY. Our New York State Official Laying Test records show a seven years livability average of 93%, and egg production average of 64½%.
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Certified R.O.P. Pedigreed Breeders
WHITE LEGHORNS, NEW HAMPSHIRES
BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSSES.
Mapes stock is famous for fast growth and high production. All breeders bloodtested. Send for Folder and Prices.
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"All the girls are dying to meet him —he was advertised in American Agriculturist!"

BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS
The largest official trapnest flock in the United States — offering 1000 U. S. R.O.P. Pedigreed pullets from 250-300 egg U. S. R.O.P. Dams. Also— 1000 U. S. R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels from 250-317 egg U. S. R.O.P. Dams. All sired by 300 egg males.
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HARTWICK QUALITY Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns
B.W.D. TESTED PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK.
Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.
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W LEGHORNS, R. I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS.
100% Pullorum Clean — 100% Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Write for attractive catalog.
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ZIMMER'S PRODUCTION BRED, PULLORUM FREE WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS, BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSS.
100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
REASONABLY PRICED. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
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HELP WANTED

Man and wife on extensive fruit farm. College education. Experieneed in growing and packing apples. Modern farm home, recently renovated. Write Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Fishkill Farms, Hopewell Junetion, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Sept. 28	Cayuga County, N. Y., Guernsey Sale, Auburn, N. Y.
Oct. 2	Dispersal of Guernsey herd of Norman B. Chandler, Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 2	Maine State Guernsey Sale, Fryeburg Fair Grounds, Fryeburg, Maine.
Oct. 2- 3	122nd Earlville Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Oct. 4	Pennsylvania State Holstein Sale, Lancaster, Pa.
Oct. 5	Thatch Meadow Farm Guernsey Dispersal, St. James, Long Island, N. Y.
Oct. 7	New England Guernsey Sale at Hilltop Farm, Suffield, Conn.
Oct. 8-9	The 122nd Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Oct. 11	Pennsylvania State & Eastern Guernsey Sale combined, Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 12	New Jersey State Guernsey Sale, Trenton.
Oct. 14	Langwater Guernsey Sale, North Easton, Mass.
Oct. 15	Northeastern Guernsey Consignment Sale, Topsfield, Mass.
Oct. 19	Jersey Sale, Edmond Butler, Chester, N. Y.
Oct. 21-22	Broadland Guernsey Dispersal, Thomas Marsalis, owner, Queenstown, Md.
Oct. 22	Penn State Holstein Sale, Mt. Vernon, Pa.
Oct. 23	Ohio Breeders' Fall Holstein Sale, Wooster, Ohio.
Oct. 24	New England Fall Holstein Sale, Northampton, Mass.
Oct. 26	Guernsey Consignment Sale, Cobleskill, N. Y.
Nov. 7	50th Breeders' Combination "Golden Anniversary" Holstein Sale, Fairgrounds, Stratford, Ont.
Nov. 11-13	U. S. National Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale, Waukesha, Wis.

Coming Events

Sept. 30- Oct. 6	Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa.
Oct. 1-4	Fifth NEPPCO Poultry Industries Exposition, Atlantic City, N. J.
Oct. 7- Nov. 2	4-Week Poultry Short Course, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
Oct. 8-9	Annual N. J. Holstein Tour, Sussex County.
Oct. 12-19	National Dairy Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Oct. 13	Connecticut Rabbit Breeders' Ass'n., Brock-Hall Dairy, Hamden, 2 P. M.
Oct. 19	Connecticut Beekeepers' Ass'n., State Capitol, Hartford, 10:00 A. M.
Oct. 23	Annual Meeting Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, Lancaster, Pa.
Nov. 12-14	50th Meeting of Connecticut Pomological Society, Hartford.
Nov. 13-15	13th Annual Poultry Breeders School, State College, Amherst, Mass.
Nov. 19	Connecticut Poultry Breeders' Annual Meeting.
Dec. 3-4	Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Association Annual Meeting, Hotel Garde, Hartford.
Dec. 4-6	24th Annual Meeting National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, Omaha, Neb.
Dec. 9-12	22nd Annual Convention of American Farm Bureau Federation, Baltimore, Md
Jan. 1- 5	New York Poultry Show, New York City.
Jan. 6-11	16th Annual Pittsburgh Poultry Show, The Gardens, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jan. 8-10	Union Agricultural Meeting, Memorial Auditorium, Worcester, Mass.
Jan. 15-20	92nd Boston Poultry Show, Boston Garden.

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Why? Because Durocs mature quicker on less feed. Desired meat type. Bigger litters. Write today for list of breeders in your section, and free copy DUROC NEWS.

DUROC RECORD ASSN., PEORIA, ILLINOIS

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CATTLE

200 Registered Holstein Cattle

in 122nd Auction Sale

EARLVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.

October 8-9, 1940, at 10 A. M.

All TB Accredited, Negative to blood test, mastitis charts with all milking animals.
125 Fresh and close springing cows and heifers.
50 heifers, bred and due in winter and spring.
25 Bulls, well bred, ready for service.

Then too, some 30 young heifer calves, will sell very reasonable right after their dams.

The biggest sale of the fall, and at the oldest established market place.

ASK FOR CATALOG AND DETAILS.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS

SALES MANAGER, MEXICO, N. Y.

SWINE

Walter Lux, Tel. 0086, Woburn, Mass.

10-12 weeks old, $3.50 each; 8-9 weeks old, $3.00 each; 5-6 weeks old, $2.50 each. CHESTER WHITE, YORKSHIRE and CHESTER CROSS, or BERKSHIRE and CHESTER CROSS. All large typs. Stock sold as Feeders or Breeders. Will ship any number C.O.D. with pigs that will please you. If not, return them.

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COLLIE PUPPIES, Famous Bellehaven Line. Beautiful markings. C. PAINE, S. ROYALTON, VERMONT.

REG. AIREDALES, cheap, 15 months, good hunters, ratters, companions. Mrs. J. Greenwald, Lockport, N.Y.

GREAT DANE PUPS—Born July 10. $15 and $20. ARTHUR PROSSER, CHESTER, NEW YORK.



Don't Be Late

ordering your "No Trespassing" signs this year. Don't wait this year until the day before hunting season opens. Get your signs up early so the "game" scouts what is what in plenty of time.

Post Your Farm

with signs that are easy to read, meet the legal requirements, and withstand wind and weather. WE HAVE THEM. Write for prices in large or small quantities.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
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Rooms with Bath for $2.50

HOTEL PHILADELPHIAN

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IF YOU ARE, you will want the address on your paper changed. On a postal card or by letter write us your *old* and your new address.

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10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

PUREBREDS vs. good breeding with purebred sires is a question none of us should talk too freely about, because conditions still alter cases. Yet neither should we straddle the fence.

In my humble opinion, the average farmer should maintain healthy, sizable, good-keeping, usable foundation stock in his females, whether horses, cows, sheep or hogs. Then he should be determined and never falter from the practice of breeding these animals to purebred sires. This is really good breeding practice.

* * *

Over 8,000 men are now on our aeroplane factory payrolls just here in Buffalo; our steel mills are running 100 per cent; foundries running day and night shifts, and that is what is making the most satisfactory demand for livestock that we have experienced in a long time. This demand is expressed in the feeder market more than in the fat stock market. We have already bought for October delivery over 20,000 feeder lambs to go into our northern New York territory, and it is most unusual to contract so far ahead for future delivery of so many. Feeding cattle have already gotten away from us, good Texas steer calves selling down there from $10.50 to $11, with heifer calves $9.50 to $10.50. Hogs are lagging, with a great many coming to market weighing under 160 lbs., and selling the lowest, and showing how badly the confidence of the hog man has been broken in the past few years.

* * *

A regular Iowa cattle feeder told me the other day that, with the government order, he had sealed his corn for the past two years and had fed no cattle; that now his farm was full of this sealed corn, cattle were higher than ever. Taking off and putting nothing back had hurt his farm and his yields so that he now had to go to feeding cattle again, and there he was. This is only one of many just such cases in our Mid-West. Cattle feeding has made plenty of money the last two years.

Western yearling ewes are still selling at a price per head which, with a good lamb next spring at the present price and wool at its present price, will not only pay for this ewe the first year but pay for its keep as well. This does not mean that any old ewe in the neighborhood should be picked up for breeding purposes. Generally speaking, these picked-up ewes will not make money.

Feed for Efficient Pork Production

By JOHN P. WILLMAN,
Cornell University.

PORK PRODUCERS, both large and small, should be extremely interested in producing pork as economically as possible. The hog is known as the most efficient meat-producing farm animal but his efficiency as a pork producer may be affected considerably by his owner.

Experience has shown that pigs will make more rapid and economical gains on some rations than they will on others. Dry lot-fed pigs will require about 325 to 400 pounds of an adequate swine ration to produce 100 pounds of gain in live weight. The same kind of pigs fed in dry lot would need about 600 pounds of feed for 100 pounds of gain if their sole concentrated feed was corn.

A ration of yellow corn, meat scraps, linseed meal, ground alfalfa and minerals usually gives excellent results when fed to pigs that do not have access to good pasture. Some ground oats may be substituted for part of the corn and many feeders may wish to add some wheat middlings. Barley may be used in place of the corn. Digester tankage or fishmeal may be used in place of meat scraps and soybean oil meal or cottonseed meal may be substituted for the linseed meal. The ground alfalfa or clover hay is not needed if the pigs have access to pasture.

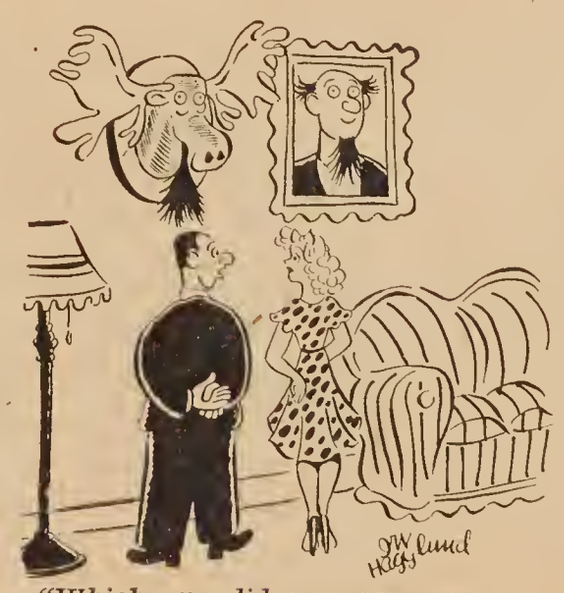
It is not necessary to include any meat scraps or linseed meal in the ration if a gallon of skimmilk or buttermilk per pig daily is available. When fed at this rate to growing and fattening pigs the skimmilk and buttermilk are worth, at the present time, about thirty cents for one hundred pounds f.o.b. your hog trough. Whey is worth about one-half as much as skimmilk or buttermilk. A ration of ground barley and whey is an excellent ration for 125 pound fattening pigs. Younger pigs do not have the capacity to consume all the whey they need to balance their diet. Some feeds such as meat scraps, linseed meal, or middlings should be fed in addition to the barley and whey, at least until the pigs weigh a little over one hundred pounds each.

Pasture

Somewhat less dairy by-products or other protein rich feeds are needed when the pigs have access to good pasture. The use of good pasture also makes it unnecessary to include ground alfalfa hay in rations for swine. A summary of many experiments shows that an acre of clover or alfalfa which is pastured by growing or fattening pigs is equivalent to nearly 450 pounds of tankage and about 20 bushels of shelled corn fed to pigs in the dry lot. Most farmers would agree that this is a fair return for an acre of such crops.

Mineral Mixtures

The use of minerals in the ration of the hog is recommended in most cases. It is not necessary to feed expensive or complicated mineral mixtures because a home-mixed mineral supplement is all that is needed. A mixture of 40 pounds of finely ground limestone, 40 pounds of a ground steamed bone meal (feeding grade) and 20 pounds of salt is recommended. If you have experienced trouble from hairlessness in new born pigs then it is best to use iodized salt in the mixture fed to the bred sows. An easy way to feed a mineral mixture is to place it in a mineral box that is securely fastened in the hog house where the swine may have free access to it. Many pork producers prefer to add about one and a half or two pounds of this mineral mixture in each 100 pounds of the dry feed mixture.



"Which one did you say was your uncle?"

HELPS PROTECT YOUR FLOCK

AGAINST THE SPREAD OF

COLDS · ROUP · BRONCHITIS

Lost birds mean so much lost money. Many birds die from winter respiratory diseases that could be saved if proper measures were taken in time. Don't wait for these profit-killing diseases to get hold in YOUR flock. Start NOW to B-K your birds and equipment to promote higher sanitation, to help prevent spread of disease when it starts. When B-K Powder, the wonderful germ-killing agent, is dusted in the air above your birds, it makes them sneeze and cough, loosening the mucus, thus helping to relieve the congestion that so frequently leads to strangulation.

Add B-K to Drinking Water

One sick chick may infect your entire flock. Add B-K Powder to your birds' drinking water *every day* to help prevent spread of disease among flock. The daily use of B-K in the drinking water is helping to save millions of chicks and adult birds.

Disinfect coops and brooding houses by the regular use of B-K Powder, according to directions, to aid in preventing transmission of diseases.



Write for FREE *sample*

General Labaratories Div., Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., Dept. AA Widener Bldg., Phila., Pa.

Send me, without obligation, a FREE sample of your B-K Powder, the germ-killing agent for poultry.

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$500 FULL PRICE for this 4-acre country home. Substantial 9-room house, open porches, shaded lawn. Seneca Lake 5 miles. Free illustrated description. FEDERAL LAND BANK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

$1000 Gets 155 Acres, 15 Cattle

Horses, machinery included; handy cities; elec. fencing, est. 200,000 ft. timber, 7-rm home, 40-60 barn; bargain at $3000, terms; pg. 50-H new Free catalog supplement. STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

W. J. Curtis, R. No. 1, Lancaster, N. H.

GIVE 'EM FITS!

HORSEHIDE HANDS

Are Plenty Tough

Give 'em the works! Horsehide Hands keep coming back for more—actually wear months longer. Yet, they're soft as kid—even dry soft after soaking—due to same secret process used in tanning *Wolverine Shell Horsehide Work Shoes*. If you don't know your dealer's name write—

Wolverine Shoe & Tanning Corp., Dept. A-940 Rockford, Michigan



FREE!

Billfold of supersoft Wolverine Horsehide—yours Free just for calling on your Wolverine dealer and inspecting and trying on a pair of Horsehide Hands.

WOLVERINE HORSEHIDE WORK GLOVES

TO ALL WOLVERINE DEALERS: Bearer is entitled to *FREE* billfold after meeting conditions in our advertising. A-940

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With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

NEW YORK BOYS AT CAMP MINIWANCA



This group of New York State boys attended Camp Miniwanea at Shelby, Michigan, last summer. The boys are: Baek row (left to right): Glenn E. Underwood, Instructor of Agriculture, Randolph, N. Y., who accompanied the F.F.A. group; Paul McCabe, Buffalo, Purina Representative; Clayton Young, Randolph, last year's president of the state F.F.A. organization; Norman Drummond, Gouverneur, last year's seeretary of the state F.F.A. organization; and Marshall Dawes, Akron.

Middle row (left to right): Francis Warner, Albany area 4-H Club representative; Alton Borden, New York State College of Agrieulture; Thomas MeMullen, Worcester, F.F.A. representative; Riehard MeKee, Perry. Front row (left to right): James Compton, New York City; Howard Braee, Randolph, F.F.A. representative; James Crolle, Buffalo, G.L.F. representative.

"KNOW" IS BETTER THAN "GUESS"

Many a man, when he begins to weigh the milk from his cows, finds that his previous snap judgment as to which were the best producers has to be revised. The RALSTON PURINA COMPANY, 898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo., are offering a milk scale to their patrons at the especially low price of $4.00. Also available from Purina dealers are milk record sheets at no cost. Dairymen who have tried it agree that weighing the milk from each cow is the first step in building up a better producing herd.

* * *

HEN TALK

It is remarkable how rapidly the poultry industry has expanded in the Northeast both in numbers of hens and in the quality of the care which they are getting. But no matter how good a poultryman a man is, a file of bulletins and pamphlets will help solve some of the problems that come up. The COOPERATIVE GLF EXCHANGE, Ithaca, New York, have just put out a new poultry hand book called "The GLF Patron, Poultry Edition." This is available at GLF stores or agencies, or can be secured direct from the Ithaca office.

* * *

PLAN BEFORE YOU BUILD

On many farms fall is building and repair time. The first step in building is to have a plan. In making plans, you will find the booklet "Greater Farm Profits from Better Farm Buildings" very helpful. To get it use the coupon you will find on page 11 of the September 14 issue, or write to WEYERHAEUSER SALES COMPANY, Box 514, Ithaca, New York.

* * *

JUNIORS GET MEDALS

At the annual convention of the Junior Vegetable Growers of America the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY entertained 190 young delegates at a great banquet. At this banquet prizes were awarded to winners in contests in grading, judging and identification. The Ohio team won first honors, but several northeastern vegetable growers were close to top. They were: Robert Simoni of Norwood, Mass.; Zelda and Louise Mullen of Stafford, New York; and Robert McKelligott of Florence, Mass. Among the speakers at the banquet were: W. R. Ward of the Atlantic Commission Company and William Leach, manager of the Atlantic Division of the A & P.

* * *

AN UNSEEN ENEMY

Internal parasites are an unseen drain on any animal they afflict. PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan, Animal Industry Dept., Desk N-72-1, will be glad to send you their new booklet No. 650 giving information on ridding livestock, dogs and foxes of worms.

* * *

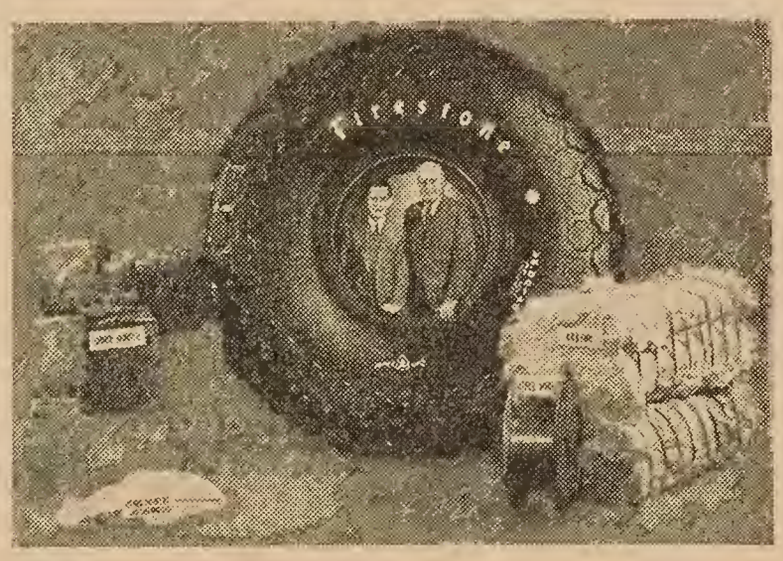
FOR BETTER ROADS

"Maintenance Tips on Calcium Chloride Surface Consolidated Roads" is the title of a new pocket-sized booklet which can be obtained without cost from the SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION, 40 Rector St., New York City. While it is designed primarily as a reference for those engaged in the actual work of maintaining roads, it is valuable to anyone interested in better roads. Copy will be sent to any subscriber who requests it. Drop a post card to the Solvay Sales Corporation.

* * *

WHITE GOLD

"White Gold for the Farmer's Profit" tells how to use salt on the farm for best results. It is published by the INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY of Scranton, Pa., and on request will be sent to any reader of American Agriculturist without cost.



John W. Thomas, president, (right) and Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., vice-president, of The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, stand inside the largest tire ever built. This 36.00—40, 34-ply tire for huge earth scraping and hauling equipment is 10 feet high and 39 inches in cross section. Its earrying capacity is 55,200 pounds.

The tire weighs, with its tube and flap, 3,646 pounds, whieh is greater than the weight of most passenger cars. At the thiekest part of the tread, the tire measures 5 inehes of rubber and cord fabric.

To build this one tire, more than one and one-half bales of eotton, more than three-quarters of a ton of erude rubber, half a ton of eompounds and 60 pounds of steel wire were used. These raw materials are labeled in the picture.

The wheel required for this gigantic tire will be 40 inehes in diameter, 26 inches wide, and it will have a flange 6 inches wide. The number of men required to mount or ehange the tire has not yet been determined.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Your Questions Answered

Culling the Loafers

In culling out the laying flock, should we pay more attention to pigment or to the rate of molting as shown by the loss of wing feathers?

Both loss of pigment and rate of molting are useful clues in culling hens, but in my opinion the rate of molting is the more valuable. I say this because any hen that lays much more than 100 eggs a year will have little pigment except as it is put back into the legs and beak when she stops laying and begins to molt. On the other hand, any bird that defers her molting period until late in the fall is pretty sure to be a good producer. It is also known that the best producers tend to molt faster, so if she sheds two or three wing feathers at a time, it is a good sign that she is a hen to keep.

Of course, a hen that has stopped laying because she is going through a complete molt is a rather sorry looking individual and you may be tempted to sell her, but it may be that she will grow her new feathers quickly and get back into production a little faster than the hen who loses her feathers deliberately and therefore looks a lot better.

* * *

Selling Eggs

How can a poultryman check on the reliability of the man to whom he ships eggs?

In the first place, most states have a licensing and bonding law whereby any dealer who buys farm produce on commission has to put up a satisfactory bond to guarantee payment to producers. However, it is not necessary for dealers who buy outright to become bonded. There are one of two commercial rating concerns, and the simplest way to get the information is to write to the *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau and have them check for you. There are a couple of things that you should not do. One is to ship eggs without checking to a man who promises you a premium over the market. The second is to ship to a man and let him get very far behind in his payments. This is an old scheme. The dealer apparently figures that if he gets behind in his pay for three or four cases, the poultryman is going to continue to ship for fear that he won't get pay for those already sent.

The third thing to avoid is selling to a man who picks them up and who, after the eggs are all loaded, tells you that he is short of money and will pay you the next time he comes around. I might add that once you have discovered a buyer who treats you well, it is only fair to stick with him because, over a period of a year, you will get a better price than you would in trying out a new buyer every week or two.

* * *

Outwitting the Cannibals

Which of the various devices for preventing cannibalism do you feel is best?

This is entirely a matter of personal opinion. The three devices are, of course, vent shields, guards to put on the beaks, or so-called "specs" which interfere with the hens' vision. They are all used successfully by many poultrymen who have some reason for the type of appliance they prefer. The important thing, however, is to use one of these devices (you can pick your own) if an attack of cannibalism breaks out which you are unable to control. In fact, plenty of poultrymen use one of these devices as a preventative without waiting until they get an actual outbreak.

* * *

Keep Hens' Weight Up

Is there any relation between the weight of hens and the number of eggs they lay?

Strictly speaking, the ability to lay a large number of eggs is more a matter of heredity than it is of weight, yet most poultrymen prefer hens which are rather heavy for the breed. While we are speaking of weight, there is another angle which is even more important—namely, that if any hen begins to lose weight, she is pretty likely to stop laying and go into a molt. As a check, a good many poultrymen mark eight or ten hens in each pen and weigh them once a week. If hens are losing weight, they feed a little heavier. The time to prevent any slump is before they stop laying rather than after because once they stop and molt it takes some time to get them back into production.

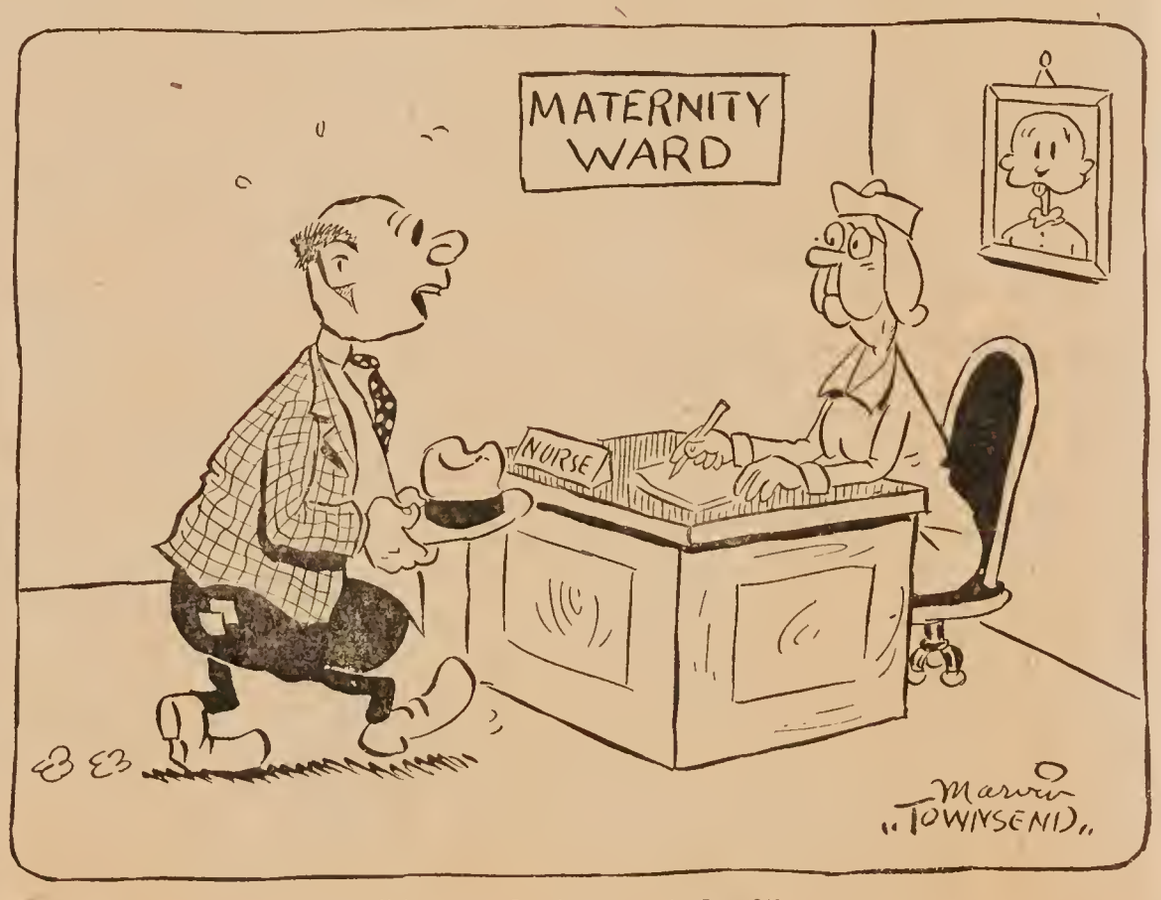
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Visitors Welcome?

Is it wise to allow visitors in the hen houses and on the ranges?

There is a good deal of difference of opinion about this among poultrymen. Some are very particular and do not like to have visitors at all. Others pay little attention. I think any poultry-

(*Continued on opposite page*)



"Any male for me today?"



Kill lice and feather mites the quick and easy way. Use "Black Leaf 40." No handling of fowls, no dusting—just tap on roost with cap brush, then smear.

A Little Goes a Long Way

When placed on roosts, body heat of fowls causes fumes to pass upward through the feathers and kill the lice.



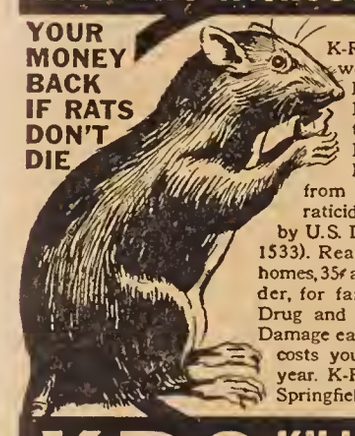
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YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE



K-R-O won't kill Livestock, Pets or Poultry; Gets Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from *Red Squill*, a raticide recommended by U.S. Dept. Agr. (Bul. 1533). Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and $1.00; Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drug and Seed Stores. Damage each rat does costs you $2.00 a year. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

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PULLETS W. Leghorns from 2-3 year blood tested breeders, large type, perfect health, range grown, 4 to 5 mo. old, inspected, prompt del., priced low. **Pine Tree Farm, Stockton, N. J., Box A.**

DUCKLINGS

Ducklings. Pekins $14.00 hundred, Runners $12.00. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y

TURKEYS

HOLLAND FARM WHITE HOLLANDS—1940 breeders and 1941 poults. BELCHERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

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There's nothing to compare with a day in the field with dog and gun. To get the most of it for yourself and your sportsman friends

Post Your Farm

with our *"NO TRESPASSING"* signs

and keep off the undesirables who make a nuisance of themselves. Our signs are printed on a heavy, durable fabric that withstands wind and weather, are easy to see and read and meet all legal requirements.

Price WITHOUT Name and Address $1.00 per doz.; $3.50 per 50; $6.50 per 100

Price WITH Name and Address $3.00 per doz.; $5.50 per 50; $8.50 per 100

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

man is justified in refusing admittance of visitors either to growing ranges or hen houses, but that is only a gesture unless the poultryman himself takes the proper precautions to see that he does not visit other poultry farms and then travel all around his own range without disinfecting or changing his shoes.

Holding Back Pullets

I do not believe it pays to try to hold back pullets so they will not lay too young. What I do believe in is this—do not try to rush them to lay too young. Here is how I feed:

I have 75 Red Rocks 5 months old the 10th of September and have had as high as 10 eggs a day. I got two yesterday that would have weighed almost 22 oz. to the doz. Some of the pullets weigh close to 6 lbs.

The first 10 days I feed rolled oats, then growing mash, and at 15 days I begin to put in some fine grain and grit. At 4 weeks I feed about half grain, sometimes all corn and sometimes fifty-fifty corn and wheat. If I think they are not fat enough for the size of them, I feed more corn. I try to watch them to see that they have plenty of flesh on their backs, and feed growing mash until after they start to lay and have reached a good size. My 75 weigh from 4½ to 6 lbs. Now I am feeding almost half laying mash and the balance 3 parts of corn to 1 part of wheat. I weigh the birds occasionally to see that they are holding up on weight.—*D. W. Phelps, Bridgewater, N. Y.*

Poultry at the Syracuse Fair

Professor L. M. Hurd of the New York State College of Agriculture tells us that the Poultry Show at the State Fair, while not the largest in history, was one of the best. One record was made, namely that during the week of the Fair not a single bird in the Show became sick.

In recent years there has been unusual interest in the Egg Show. There is no entry fee required, but the eggs become the property of the Fair management. After the Fair, these eggs were sent to the Onondaga County Orphanage for their use.

Professor E. Y. Smith, who had charge of the Turkey Show, says there were more good meat type turkeys this year than there have ever been before. The primary purpose of the Turkey Show is to emphasize the need for a better meat type of turkey.

A number of special prizes for the Production Show at the Fair were offered. Here are the show champions:

Cock—Won by George Bruzee, Geneva, N. Y. (Barred Plymouth Rock).

Hen—Won by Mrs. Harold F. McGuire, Bath, N. Y. (Rhode Island Red).

Cockerel—Won by Emma Terry, Ninevah, N. Y. (Rhode Island Red).

Pullet—Won by Farley Porter, Sodus, N. Y. (White Leghorn).

Trio (old)—Won by Farley Porter, Sodus, N. Y. (White Leghorns).

Trio (young)—Won by Harold Alexander, Union Springs, N. Y. (Rhode Island Reds).

Largest and best exhibit—Mediterranean breeds—1st, Farley Porter, Sodus, N. Y., (White Leghorns); 2nd, H. A. Borgeldt, DeRuyter, N. Y., (Brown Leghorns).

Largest and best exhibit—American Breeds—1st, A. E. Danish, Troy, N. Y., (New Hampshires); 2nd, George Bruzee, Geneva, N. Y., (Barred Plymouth Rocks).

Largest and best exhibit in the Production Show (cup given by Beacon Milling Co., Cayuga, N. Y.)—H. A. Borgeldt, DeRuyter, N. Y.

Largest and best exhibit of New Hampshires (cup given by Andrew Christie, Kingston, N. H.)—A. E. Danish, Troy, N. Y.

HIT THE "40 LINE"

WITH THE PEP OF 20!

1. WHY FEAR FORTY? Get ready for it! How? Take care of yourself *now!* Drink fresh milk—*daily.* It provides, in varying amounts, 34 elements authorities agree the body needs.



2. FOOD MONEY goes farther when you add milk dishes to the family menu. More fresh milk will help cut costs of a properly balanced diet.





3. HELP YOURSELF "over the 40 line"—with *fresh* milk. It helps keep your body in repair. Begin now to *fortify for forty!*

4. TO KEEP FIT, not *fat,* follow the example of famous movie stars who drink fresh milk every day to help keep pep *up,* pounds *down.*



BUREAU OF MILK PUBLICITY, Albany, N. Y., Dept. CC-1.

Please send me the booklet, "Getting More Out of Life—with MILK," FREE and postpaid:

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PLEASE PRINT PLAINLY

THIS IS THE HEALTH BUILDING SEASON

THE STATE OF NEW YORK SAYS:

LOOK BETTER, FEEL BETTER, DRINK FRESH MILK

THE ECONOMY FOOD

BABY CHICKS

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns, New Hampshires, Wyandottes Reds, Rocks, Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with

NO REACTORS FOUND

Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1927. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue Free. Over nine million chicks in 1938, and again in 1939. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.

Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

	95% Guar. Pullets 100% live del.	Str. 100	Pult's 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Eng. Leghorns		$6.00	$11.00	$3.50
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds		7.00	8.50	7.00
N. H. Reds or Red-Rock Cross		7.50	9.00	7.50
Heavy Mixed		6.00	—	—

All Breeders Bloodtested. Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Get our FREE Catalog. 30 yrs. Breeding experience.

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Chicks That Live

Our 32 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.

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CHICKS— APPROVED BLOOD TESTED commercial breeds. Circular & Prices. V. S. KENYON, MARCELLUS, N. Y.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Elec. Incubators. Hatches Mon. and Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo catalog.

Cash or C.O.D. Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$6.00	$11.00	$3.50
Barred & White Rocks	7.00	9.00	7.00
R. I. Reds, Wyandottes	7.00	9.50	7.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	8.00	11.00	8.00
B. & W. MINORCAS	6.00	11.00	3.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	8.50	11.00	8.50
ROCK-RED CROSS	7.00	9.00	7.00
HEAVY MIXED	6.00	9.00	6.00

HEAVY BROILER CKL'S (our selection) $5.50-100.

All breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate.

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

TOLMAN'S White Plymouth ROCKS

BABY CHICKS $12. per 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters, or market eggs. Send for FREE circular.

I Specialize—One Breed, One Grade at One Price.

JOSEPH TOLMAN, Dept. B, ROCKLAND, MASS.

PULLETS — PULLETS

8,000 Hanson Strain White Leghorn. April and May hatched pullets. Raised on free farm range. Healthy vigorous pullets at moderate prices. Send for circular and complete price list.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM

E. C. Brown, Prop. Box D, Scrgeantsville, N. J.

Baby Chicks— Catalog Free. Write: Cloverdale Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS

DAY OLD CHICKS — PULLETS — COCKERELS. Heavy producers of large eggs. Catalog FREE.

C. M. SHELLENBERGER, Box 37, RICHFIELD, PA.

Walter Haley, R. No. 1, Pawlet, Vt.

Fall Clothes

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

THE HOME SEAMSTRESS is right in her element this season with a market full of beautiful materials from which to choose and smart patterns available for every possible purpose. These, plus time and ingenuity on her part can make her as smartly dressed as the women on Fifth Ave., for smartness is a matter of the way things are worn as well as of materials and styles.

Generally speaking, fabrics this season are smoother, simpler and with a drapier quality than heretofore. That applies both to coats and dresses, whether of the dressy or sports type. Lines, also, are softer and more natural. The silhouette is fitted and narrow, straight and slim. Any fullness is restrained, either concentrating at the back or the front in order not to detract from the straightness. Fullness is achieved by rolled gores, unpressed pleats or by pressed pleats in the greatest possible variety. The waistline is slightly longer but definitely marked, while the bodice always suggests easy fit.

The side drape varies from the extreme side-saddle drape to a very much modified one which only suggests it. Shoulder line is less accentuated than formerly, but is still padded. Fur collars have a round rather than a high look; the plastron and yoke of last year are gone, the shawl collar taking their

(*Continued on opposite page*)



To Order These Patterns:

Side-Button Jacket Suit Pattern No. 3470—sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 4 yards of 39-inch fabric for the skirt; 2¼ yds. for the jacket.

Hat Pattern No. 3466—one size adaptable to any headsize. Material requirements on pattern envelope.

Tailored Suit Pattern No. 3413—sizes 16 to 48. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 54-inch material.

Princess Frock Pattern No. 3444—sizes 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 3 yards of 54-inch fabric.

Casual Coat Pattern No. 3471—sizes 14 to 42. Size 36 requires 2¼ yards of 54-inch fabric.

Versatile Frock Pattern No. 3406—sizes 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 4 yards of 39-inch fabric for draped dress (at left); 3½ yards for plain skirt version (at right).

All-Purpose Frock Pattern No. 3469—sizes 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material.

Slimmer Silhouette Pattern No. 3467—sizes 14 to 46. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yards of 39-inch fabric.

Panel Front Dress Pattern No. 3468—sizes 16 to 50. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 39-inch fabric with 1 yard of contrasting.

School Dress Pattern No. 3401—sizes 6 to 14. Size 8 requires 2¼ yards of 39-inch fabric with ⅜ yard of contrasting.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new fall and winter catalog.

Fall Clothes

(*Continued from opposite page*)

place. Suit jackets are longer, covering the hips. Pockets are important, mainly the novelty patch kind.

As for materials, they are smooth, soft, and rich, duvetyn appearing once more. Sports and casual coats feature fleeces, plaids, tweeds, camel's hair and mannish effects. Dress woolens are soft, sheer, pliable and will not scratch, running chiefly to soft Jersey-like woolens which drape and tailor well. Rabbit's hair types, wool crepes, basket weaves and novelties with fine stripes, checks or tweed effects are seen. Silks do not rustle and bustle but are now sheer, drapy and soft, suggesting woolens in texture and weave. Satin and velvet will be used; the new thin tissue velvet is capable of being pleated and shirred without bulk. Velveteen and corduroy appear in suits and sports clothes.

Black leads off in the color parade, with browns, blues and greens following. Indian Earth is a brown much in the limelight, while a new greyed blue is known as R.A.F. or carbon blue. The wine shades appear in casual coats, dresses and accessories. Sports clothes feature many plaids, some of them in rather weird combinations of color.

Interest is centered on hips and waistlines which have a neat, small look. Also waistlines are decidedly lowered. Midriff treatments are very popular. Belts, especially small ones, are numerous. Hip yokes, gathered drapes which encircle the figure, peplum effects, puffed, pouch or large pockets also feature this season's clothes. Skirts remain the same length having fullness without billowing. Trimming is often extravagant, appearing in the form of novelty ornaments, buttons, belts, embroidery, sequins and jewels.

Evening dresses are either of straightline simplicity or are of the Lillian Russell type with glamour galore. Bodices are soft, have slightly longer waistline. Dinner dresses often have long sleeves, although short sleeves are still used. Necklines are fairly high but use the Vee and heart-shaped also. Fullness is concentrated in the front or center back.

Simplicity is the keynote for gloves. Suedes and unfinished leathers are first in importance, followed by other skin gloves; fabric is used for the novelties.

Jewelry, necklaces chiefly because of the high necks, will be a bright feature of costumes. The big necklace is out. Jet takes the lead while fringes, tassels and antique effects also come to the fore. Lapel gadgets are still popular. High, close fitting surplice collars of the bib type edged with pleated ruffles push forward in neckwear. Yokes and panel front collars and rever V-shaped collars still lead. Faille, Venice and other laces, piques, georgette and nets are the main materials used.

Sleeves on blouses may be long for the dressy type, pushed up or short on shirts and school girl blouses. Shirts show pleatings, tucks, pockets and have softer shoulders. Dressy blouses show draping and very ingenious necklines.

Hats cover the back of the head almost to the hairline. Since the pompadour has become fashionable hats, whether beret, turban, cap or brim model must be designed to show it off. Dressmaker details, such as tucks or stitching, bloused crowns, many pompoms and veils, quills, feathers and bands of bright grosgrain ribbon, are some of the distinguishing trims. Shapes are pillboxes, accordion crowns, toques, Spanish sailors with enormous brims and porkpie type.

Bags are bigger than ever. They are huge, lavishly draped with an abundance of soft flowing folds and pleats in the more dressy types. The tailored bags are usually of the top handle variety.

JACKET SUIT No. 3470 emphasizes some of the season's best points, little girl collar, side front closing, interesting pockets, nipped in waist and easy swinging yet slim looking skirt. Furthermore, twin fabrics can be featured—plain for the jacket, plaid for the skirt.

Clever fingers can do much with Hat Pattern No. 3466 which includes cap, halo beret and pillbox illustrated here on different figures. With a perky quill or feather or some other novelty trim, this one pattern may serve to top off any outfit.

The larger woman may wear a suit if it is designed especially for her. Suit Pattern No. 3413 is just that, having a slim skirt and longer jacket with deeply rolling lapels.

Sheer wool will go anywhere; Princess Frock No. 3444 is exceedingly smart with its high pockets, new yoke and panel front.

The man-tailored jacket is exemplified in Pattern No. 3471. Its boxy casualness is one of this season's musts.

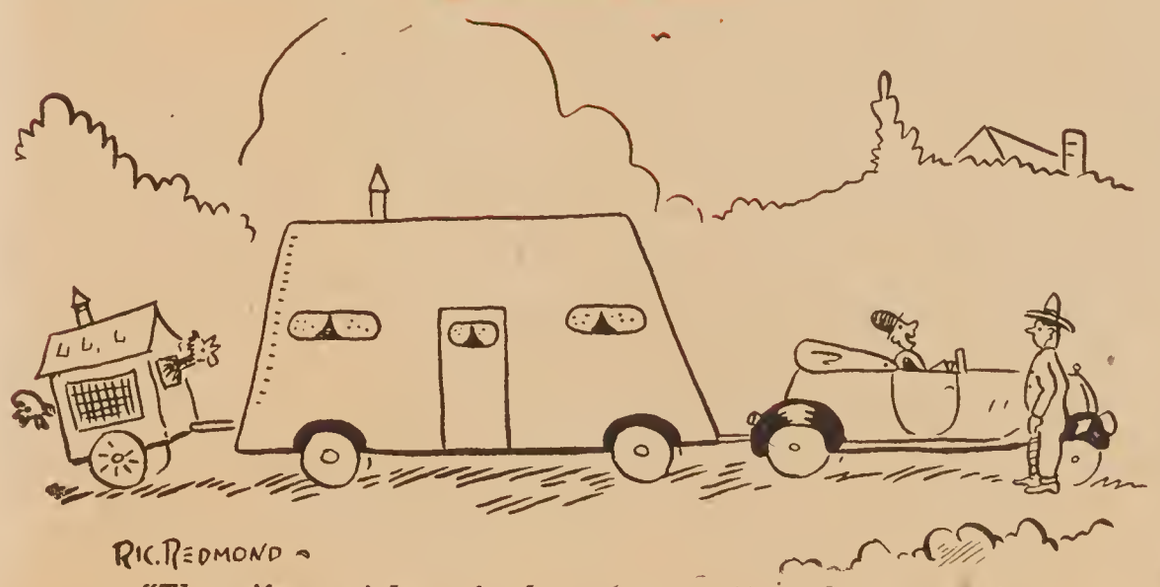
A basic dress is a great asset in any wardrobe. Frock Pattern No. 3406 will answer that purpose if made as shown in the second drawing (right); it yields a dressy afternoon frock if made up as shown in the first illustration (left) with side saddle drape, one of Fall's new features. Make it basic or make it dressy to suit yourself.

The all-purpose frock is a blessing to any woman. This season says that it shall have a soft neckline treatment and be slimly becoming. Such a frock is possible with Pattern No. 3469.

The more mature figure requires careful choice of designs. Dress Pattern No. 3467 is chock full of style and yet is decidedly slimming, besides being easy to construct.

The large woman gets another break in Dress Pattern No. 3468, with its smart contrasting panel which is decidedly flattering to the more mature figure. The soft neckline, the ease across the bust, and the slim skirt are other desirable features.

The school girl gets her innings in Dress Pattern No. 3401. Use one of the very popular plaids and put a perky bow at the neck if you want to please her.



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It takes more than kisses to keep a man happy!



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FRAGRANT SPICE CAKE

2 cups sifted flour
2 level teaspoons Davis Baking Powder
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
¼ teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ cup shortening
¾ cup white sugar
¼ cup brown sugar
2 eggs separated

Cream shortening and gradually add sugar, beating well. Add well beaten egg yolks. Beat until rich and creamy. Sift dry ingredients together twice. Add alternately with milk to which vanilla has been added. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in square pan, greased and lined with Cut-Rite Waxed Paper, in moderate oven (350° F.) about 45 minutes. Frost with Seven Minute Frosting or Caramel Frosting. Decorate sides of cake with coarsely chopped walnut meats.

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URGENT!
message to women suffering functional
FEMALE WEAKNESS



Few women today are free from some sign of functional trouble. Maybe you've noticed YOURSELF getting restless, moody, nervous, depressed lately—your work too much for you—

Then why not try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to help quiet weary, hysterical nerves, relieve monthly pain (cramps, backache, headache) and weak dizzy spells due to functional disorders.

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CHECKING UP *on the* Neighbors

By ROMEYN BERRY.

SOME nights after supper, my wife and I get into the car and drive around the town for half an hour to check up on our competitors; to see how their crops and the state of their farm work compare with our own. The supper dishes can wait thirty minutes, I guess, once in a while.

Our neighbors aren't our competitors in any sense of envy or antagonism, but most of them are good farmers, and the way things are going with them gives us a pretty good yardstick by which to measure our own progress and shortcomings.

Take potatoes! We cultivated our potatoes conscientiously for quite a while, but some time in August, along with the grain harvest and the threshing, the weeds got a little ahead of us. Not many, but a few here and there! If you bend over and sight along the tops of the vines, you can see quite a lot of things that stick up higher than any potato vine ever went. We don't think they'll hurt the crop, but naturally, we're self-conscious about them and glad that this year we put the potatoes in back of the corn where the neighbors can't see them from the road when they drive by to check up on us —the same as we check up on them.

The other evening we drove by Mr. "Potato" Smith's place over on Christian Hill, and ever since we've felt a lot better about our potatoes. Mr. Smith has a deserved reputation for potatoes, and is the only man in our town who ever received *American Agriculturist's* award as "Master Farmer." His potatoes, of course, looked clean and vigorous and well cultivated when we drove by, but they had *some* weeds in them—not many, just a few here and there—and you can't imagine what solid comfort, what peace of mind, we derived from that reassuring discovery. Anything that's good enough for Mr. "Potato" Smith on Christian Hill is certainly nothing for a little farm like Stoneposts to stay awake nights and worry about.

The other morning, too, I wasn't exactly amazed—after I'd waked up in the night stiff with cold and had fetched another blanket from the spare room—I wasn't exactly astonished to see a white coating on the barn roof and to find the squash vines in the garden black and wilted. We felt guilty about that, even though none of us likes squash much. Perhaps if we'd had more experience, we'd have anticipated that touch of frost and been alert enough to cover the squash with newspapers before we went to bed. But after supper, when we drove by and saw limp squash in Mr. Westervelt's garden and in Mr. Ginnever's too, we perked up a good deal—felt that nobody could accuse us of neglect or of lack of forethought if good farmers like Mr. Ginnever and Mr. Westervelt had been caught similarly flat-footed by the same unexpected change in the weather.

Some evenings, of course, our spying trips on the neighbors work the other way around and leave us far from smug and self-satisfied. Sometimes what we see acts just like a bee sting on the conscience, a stimulating spur to the ambition. One may have figured that he's well up to schedule in getting his fields fitted for wheat, only to drive by and find out that Mr. Abe Van Liew is a full week ahead or him; has his wheat land all dragged, smoothed, patted and ready to drill. That's a very annoying discovery because up our road Mr. Van Liew has been suspected for years of having advance information on both the weather and the market. Any time he's putting in wheat earlier than usual, he has a good reason for it, and ordinary guessers like ourselves had better speed up and keep as closely as we can to Mr. Van Liew's coat tails.

Perhaps snooping on the neighbors that way, and checking up on their crops, isn't quite nice (like listening in on the party line telephone) but I guess most everybody does it in one way or another and gets a good deal of benefit from it without injuring anyone. One can learn, of course, from books, or the college bulletins, *American Agriculturist*, or the County Agent, but education so acquired doesn't bite in and stick to quite the same degree as do pointers picked up by watching smart neighbors and checking up on their results and imitating them. We don't regard that half hour spent in driving around the town after supper as wasted—not the least bit. We pick up something important every time we do it.

The practice proves, too, that while every farmer wants to earn a living and make money (and thinks that's the only reason he farms at all), his chief interest really centers in raising crops or animals, in trying to produce a little bit more and a little bit better food for the millions than his neighbor does. That's his chief incentive and the main source of his satisfaction all the time. The other things are incidental. We don't check up on whom the neighbors sell to or what price they get for their stuff; it's their crops we are peeking at when we drive by after supper and how they set about getting such nice ones.

Even though it all figures out the same in dollars and cents, any properly constructed farmer gets more satisfaction from raising a big crop at low prices than from a short crop of measley nubbins at high prices. We've been living lately in a little cycle of surplus production and low prices, but it wouldn't take more than a sneeze to turn a surplus into a shortage that would make the crops up our road pretty important again to a good many more people than just the neighbors and ourselves.

There isn't much of anything we can do about prices, but we can do something about improving the soil and the crops so as to be ready when the tide turns. We're doing that (trying to, anyway) in many ways, including checking up on the neighbors and imitating the more progressive and energetic ones.

And I strongly suspect the neighbors don't mind the least bit—rather like it. Take Mr. Van Buskirk and his cabbages; five acres of the biggest, finest, evenest and cleanest cabbages you ever saw. I've no doubt Mr. Van Buskirk's first choice would be to get about $50 a ton for them, but next to that, he likes to see my wife and me (when he looks out the window—doing a little honest peeking on his own account) drive up the road, slow down, and finally stop to enjoy those splendid cabbages. He knows we're talking about trying cabbages ourselves next year and are wondering how much of his success with them was due to good soil, good cultivation, and plenty of fertilizer, and how much to just dumb luck in the weather. You can't tell me that Mr. Van Buskirk doesn't enjoy having us do that—next, of course, to getting $50 a ton for his cabbages.

Outlook Uncertain for Potato Prices

(*Continued from Page* 2)

trade by Ohio growers. The situation may be changed somewhat this year in view of the fact that Ohio has started a new marketing program with views to packing consumer size units. The Ohio crop is lighter than last year so that this may offer the first major outlet for Maine. Taking everything into consideration, the outlook for potato growers in Maine and other New England states during the next two or three months is not particularly bright and it is difficult to recognize any possibility of material increase in prices.

Trend May Be Upward

On the other hand, it is always darkest just before dawn and there are some favorable factors to be considered. Industrial activity is comparatively high so that we might look for an excellent demand for potatoes this year.

Also some of us follow the theory that a good quality crop has a tendency to increase the demand even though we know that the demand for potatoes is comparatively inelastic. We have to consider too the possible effects of government programs. The Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation is now buying potatoes in New Jersey, Michigan and some other areas. Many leaders in the potato industry are urging the federal government to designate potatoes as a surplus commodity under the Stamp Program. Rumor has it that a starch diversion program will be offered in Aroostook County. These various programs will have a tendency to peg the market at its present level. Thus with the market at a low level now it would appear that those areas being able to wait for winter markets might easily see an upward trend but with the total production for the United States at 383 million bushels we must recognize that the ceiling on our winter market will not be very high.

However, the prospects for improvement later may be affected very definitely by the attitude adopted in Maine. With an estimated 45,000 cars Maine growers cannot sit back and plan to market their crop after January 1 as they have done successfully in the past two years when they had only 39-40,000 cars to ship. This may be one of those years when potato growers in the northeastern states as a whole must sacrifice part of their crop during the early part of the season in order that they may enjoy better prices later.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR has a hired man, so full of vitamins he can do two days' work or more in one, the work that feller can git done is quite surprisin' in these days when people have reformed their ways and think that forty hours a week, is work enough for any freak. That man has got a lot of pep, there's vim and vigor in his step, he says he likes to see things hum, he keeps' 'em goin', that's how come that neighbor thinks he has a jewel, because his man's a workin' fool. There ain't no union that can tell that feller when to rest a spell. There ain't no walkin' delegate can make him strike or even wait; when there is labor to be done that feller takes it on the run.

But neighbor found that this here blitz don't work so well a-pullin' tits, it's awful hard to rush a cow, or make her think she should allow some one a-comin' on the jump to treat her like she was a pump. So neighbor's man ain't no success at milkin' them there cows, I guess, which goes to prove what I believe, that most things that we may achieve we git by goin' slow and sure and keepin' down our temp'rature. The easy-goin' feller may keep on a-goin' day by day, and while he may not make a splash he doesn't end up with a smash. There'll always be another day to dig the spuds or make the hay, so why explode around the place? I'd rather take a slower pace.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions we do not return poems not published Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist* P O Box 367. Ithaca, N. Y

Harvest and Seed Time

Pull up the garden, row on row,
Beets and carrots and cauliflower—
Summer lasted only an hour;
Turnips, onions and cabbages—
Frost is making ravages.
Pull up the garden, row on row,
And bed it down with a quilt of snow.

Next year summer will stay much longer,
Next year the back will be feeling stronger
And only a puny weed or so
Will thrive where these tall burdocks grow,
Next year, never shall drought obtain,
Or deluge or blast of hurricane.

Next year! Ever the heart shall sing
At thought of next year's gardening.

—*Anna Matthews Cole, Nicholville, N. Y.*

Good Books to Read

A SOUTHERNER DISCOVERS NEW ENGLAND, Jonathan Daniels. Mr. Daniels, who recently discovered his own South, has in this book explored New England with an open mind and a genuine interest in the problems which now perplex it, and at the same time enjoyed the beauties of the countryside.—The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.00.

Good Movies to See

THE RETURN OF FRANK JAMES. Another Jesse James story, packed with thrills. Gene Tierney, Jackie Cooper, Henry Hull.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Background Gives the Cue

RECENTLY I had the delightful experience of viewing a summer home which once had been an old mill. It was situated on the edge of a waterfall, and from its location the owner—Mrs. Sherman Peer of Ithaca, New York—had taken her cue as to decorating both house and garden.

In the house itself, she had made use of natural stone, wooden paneling, textured fabrics and colorful paints to radiate a clear freshness in keeping with the surroundings. Simplicity was the keynote and much of the interior was quite Scandinavian in effect.

In the garden, native plants were used in situations as nearly like their original home as possible. Beside the flagstone steps leading down to the waterfall were nestled, in the most at-home manner possible anemones, Dutchmen's breeches, ferns and other woodland plants. Meadow-rue, loosestrife and other tall native plants were used as background for lower-growing plants. Of course nursery stock had been used in the borders surrounding the lawn, but wherever possible the native stuff was used to advantage. The whole house and grounds were a beautiful example of what may be done in making a unit of the house and its grounds with a natural background, which in this case was tall trees, a mill pond and a rushing waterfall.

I don't recommend that everyone go into the woods and dig up nature's treasures there. In many cases where people have their own woodlands they can use their judgment about lifting plants if they wish to, but in no case should one indulge in reckless transplanting of wild flowers. Many of them have very specific requirements as to soil, shade, etc., and this should be learned before digging up any plant.

Others are protected by law to prevent their complete destruction. I know of at least two nursery companies who specialize in growing and collecting wild plants for sale. Since these nursery plants have been made ready for transplanting, they are far more apt to live than by the usual hit-or-miss method of gathering for one's self.

As in the rest of the garden, wild flowers should be selected with a view to having bloom at different seasons. This means marking them by stakes or otherwise while in bloom, and then moving them during their dormant period. Many people are attracted by the showy orange butterfly weed (asclepias tuberosa) and have attempted moving it while in bloom, only to see it fold up and dry away. If it is left until it has naturally cured, its large fleshy roots may be moved with less damage than during its active period. In any case this particular plant is easy to grow from seed and a young plant is much more easily transplanted. This is true of many wild flowers.

Many wild flower seeds are available from seedsmen and are listed in their catalogs. Fall is a good time for moving many plants.

How to Make Beautiful Quilts

If you are looking for a hobby which will give real pleasure to yourself and others, we suggest that you try home quilt-making. A beautifully designed, well-made quilt can be a work of art, something that your children, and your children's children, will take pride in inheriting. And you, yourself, will enjoy the fluffy warmth and lightness of a home-made comforter on some of those cold winter nights that lie ahead.

Simple easy methods of quilt-making are clearly described in *American Agriculturist's* new Home Service Bulletin, No. 12, entitled "Home Quilt-Making." This not only "tells how," but lists nearly 100 popular quilt designs, patterns for which can be obtained from *American Agriculturist*. To get this new bulletin, send 3 cents to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-H, Ithaca, N. Y. Ask for Bul. 12, "Home Quilt-Making."

Personal Problems

Is He Just Playing?

Dear Lucile: I am almost eighteen years old and have been going with a boy for six months. We have been great pals during that time. About a month ago he asked me if we should part, giving me no reason. Naturally I couldn't do anything but consent, for I wouldn't get any joy out of going places with him if he didn't care. We parted as friends and have met only once since at a dance. He gave me a birthday gift and I was rather surprised. He is now associating with a different girl. What could he mean with that gift? Could it be possible that he still cares or that he is just what might be termed playing with me?—*Puzzled.*

If a young man asks a girl that they stop seeing each other, giving no reason for it, of course, all she can do is to comply with his request and begin to turn her attention to somebody else. Certainly, though, it does seem inconsistent for the young man to ask this of you and at the same time give you a birthday present.

I almost feel as though I would not have accepted a gift from him after his unexplainable actions toward you.

* * *

Stick to Home

Dear Lucile: I feel sure that you are a public friend and can feel the heartbreaks of the 16-year-old lad who is writing this letter.

I live on a small farm. My parents are getting old and my Dad is the main cause of everything. He is quick-tempered and will not stand noise or joking as my sister and I like to do just like other young folks. My sister is 18 and plans to marry this summer. My older brother is home now but plans to leave soon, then I will be left alone with my parents.

My mother is a lovely lady and good mother but my dad is a hard-hearted creature. I have no love for him. Since my brother is home he treats me terribly, tells me to go, that I'm no good and he doesn't want me here. Imagine a father saying this to his own son! So what am I to do? Brother tells me that he will stay home if I go.

I plan to go and want to go, but where to? What can a boy of my age do away from home? Can't you suggest something? I have thoughts of joining the circus as an errand boy. I have little money and have never been far away from home. Please tell me what to do.—*An Outcast.*

While you may be feeling a little discouraged about your family relationships just now, I do not believe it would be a wise thing for you to leave home.

The world is a mighty cold place to a young boy away from home with no money or training or experience. Nothing is harder than the job of circus roustabout and I am pretty positive that just one week of that routine would send you back to your nice, loving mother and jolly sister, convinced that for the benefits of a good home you could contrive to get along with a short-tempered father.

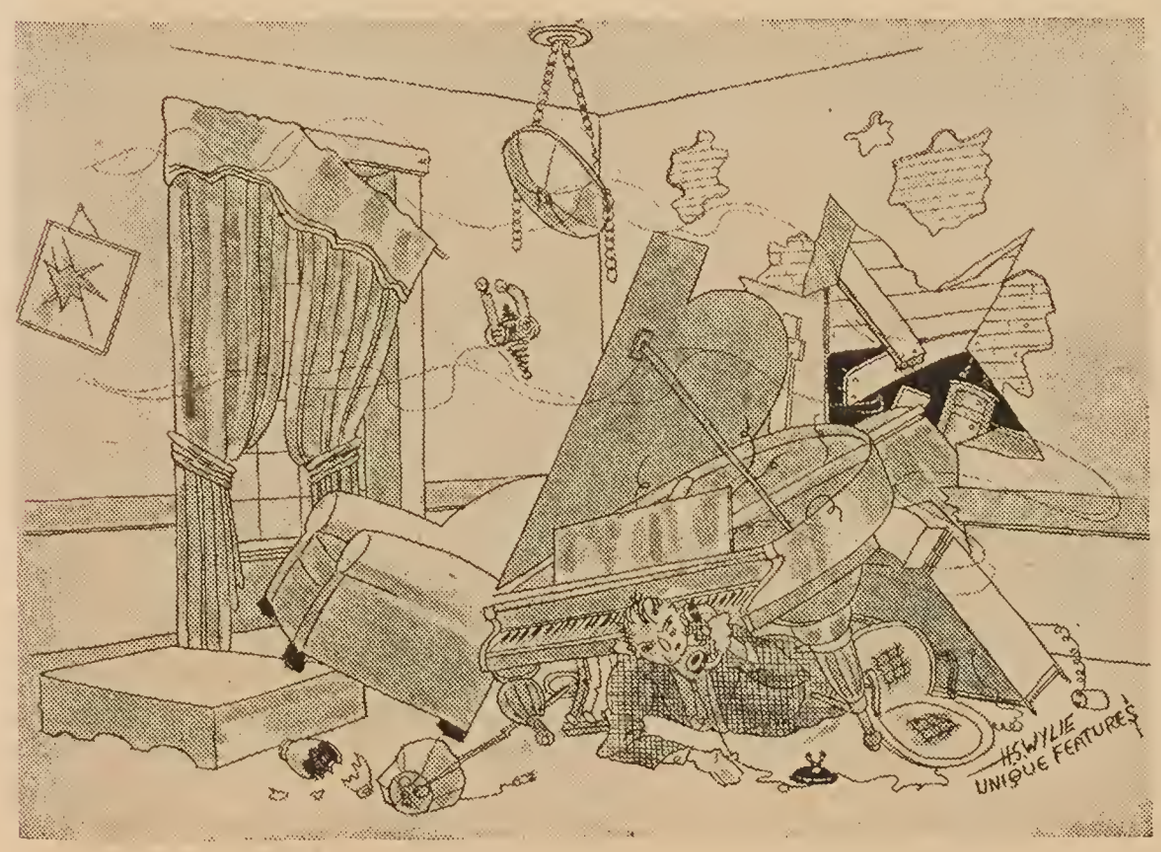
It may be that your parent is not in the best of health and for that reason a little irritable with you young folks. At any rate, my best advice to you is to stay at home at least until you are 21 and have a little better equipment with which to battle the world, should you then decide to strike out for yourself.

IT IS EASIER to discuss a personal problem with an absolute stranger than with a friend, unless that friend be unusually intimate and understanding. If you have a problem, write to Lucile, Personal Problems Editor, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Be sure to sign your name and give your address, as unsigned letters will not be answered. Names of all persons writing Lucile are kept entirely confidential, and if your letter is printed in these columns, your identity will be carefully disguised. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope if you wish a reply by mail.

* * *

Used Persuasion

Another woman writing directly to "Aching Heart" told how she, herself, had put in her application for a baby to adopt, knowing that sometimes it required a year or more before one could be sure of securing a child. During this time, she talked the matter over with her husband, and gradually won him over to her way of thinking. They took a three-year-old baby boy, who is now six, and they are enthusiastic in their venture.



"Hello! Is this the gas company? Well, listen, I want to report a leak!"

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At the very first sniffle, sneeze, or sign of a cold put just a few drops of Vicks Va-tro-nol up each nostril. If used in time, Va-tro-nol's stimulating action actually helps prevent many colds from developing.

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"Nothing in Sight"

so he barges along not knowing (or caring) whose land he is on. The only way to tell him he's not wanted is to

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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

ONCE MORE the United States Department of Agriculture is actively engaged with plans for storing corn on which the government makes loans. Presumably, acres of new metal tanks will be erected to hold the crop.

A Dangerous Situation

Apparently, it has occurred to no one in authority that Mr. Wallace's ever-normal granary, the way it is operated, constitutes a real weakness in our national defense. Before the government started the practice of loaning midwestern corn growers on their crop and taking possession of the corn and storing it in government bins, corn, as it was marketed, worked its way East where much of it was stored in eastern elevators, ships, and barges, *and in the stores and warehouses of feed manufacturers and dealers.* Since the government entered the market against them, however, it has become almost universal practice for feed handlers to carry minimum inventories. There are many sections today in the Northeast which depend almost entirely on imported grain for feeding poultry and livestock. *Many of these sections, if shipments were to be stopped for some reason, would be on a starvation basis within a week.*

Northeastern Grain Storage

Now, if I read the signs of the times correctly, there are good chances that events may take place which may seriously interfere with the movement of grain from the Midwest to the Northeast. For example, in the case of an attack along the Atlantic Coast, transportation facilities would probably be taxed to capacity to haul men and the paraphernalia of war. Also I shudder to think what a few well-placed bombs might do, if dropped around Buffalo, toward effectively cutting off the flow of grain and other foodstuffs to the Northeast.

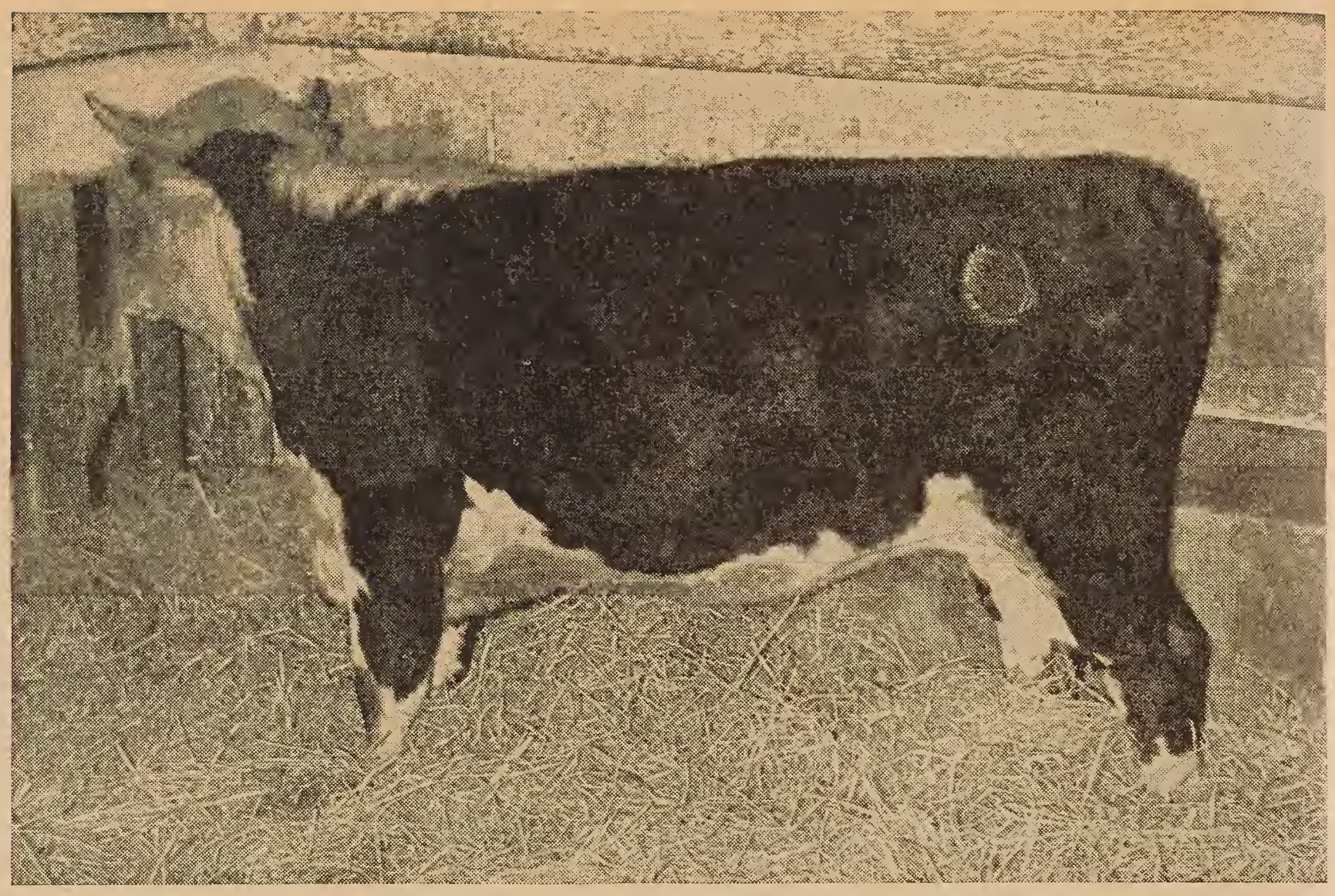
The point to all this not too cheerful analysis is this: *If new storage must be built by the government to hold the grain in Mr. Wallace's ever-normal granary, why not build some of this storage up here in the Northeast, where the corn is sure to be needed in time, and fill it while the going is good?*

Certainly the sites for the metal bins won't cost as much here as they do in Iowa. The bins themselves can probably be erected here even more cheaply, and here is where much of the grain will eventually be used anyway.

How about suggesting to the next employee of the Department of Agriculture—you must know several, they are that thick,—that his boss give a little thought to the food requirements of the poultry and dairy cattle of the Northeast in case of war?

Ever-Normal Haymow

The President of the Springfield Land Bank, Mr. E. H. Thomson, suggests that the term "reserve" haymow is more descriptive of the practice I have been advocating for some time of carrying over some hay each year here in the Northeast. I accept the suggestion. On many farms of the Northeast today there is a plentiful supply of hay. It isn't worth much. Why not plan to set aside twenty per cent of it and twenty per cent of the silage (although in many sections this is a very poor year to do this) to have on hand when livestock is turned out next spring. I am going to do this myself because I sold my reserves out last spring at a nice price.



When our Hereford heifer ealves eame in last fall we pieked the eull of the lot for an experiment in spaying. Contrary to what we had been led to believe, the spaying definitely set the animal baek for two months, during whieh she did not seem to do well at all.

Due to this set-baek and perhaps to the fact that she was naturally the poorest heifer in the lot anyway, when time eame to turn out this spring our spayed heifer was still quite a way behind the other heifers in the herd in both weight and eondition. At turning out time we put her in a box stall and started giving her a liberal feeding of grain.

During the winter she had been fed—along with the others—grass silage and a little grain eaeh day. Along about June she began to get on her feed and eome along. Beeause we had had no previous experienee, however, we did not know when she would be ready to slaughter, so we had Professor R. B. Hinman, head of the beef eattle division at Cornell, eome out and look at her. He pronounced her fat enough and ready for slaughter on about the first of September.

This pieture was taken on September 17. We will kill the heifer on the 24th—about three weeks after Professor Hinman pronounced her ready for the bloek.

We have arranged with Cornell University's meat laboratory to slaughter the heifer and give us the statisties on her. One-half of the eareass we will quiek-freeze and store in our home quiek-freezing and storage box, and the other half will be similarly handled by a neighbor.

We are now going to put on feed a eouple of heifers whieh have not been spayed, just as soon as they eome in from pasture. In due time we will thus get some idea of whether or not spaying pays. From our experienee with this one heifer and talks we have had with others who have fed great numbers of both spayed and unspayed females, we doubt if the praetiee will be worthwhile.

Down Mexico Way

By H. E. BABCOCK, Jr.

September 13, 1940.

Following several cold days at the beginning of the week, the weather has now settled in a routine which we cannot expect to be broken by even a small shower until next April. This is the opinion of both experts and amateurs. The nights will be cool—twenty to thirty degrees below the highest daytime temperature, but seldom below freezing, with the daytime average not likely to be below fifty. It has been, and will be, to a certain extent monotonous. But it is ideal for farming.

We are still catching up on the odd jobs which had to be done before we went into the fall and winter season of harvesting over 130 acres of wheatland maize and then feeding 3200 lambs. The odd jobs have consisted of getting our feed lots in shape, and rebuilding and repairing our wagons which will haul the grain from the field and later haul the feed from the grinder to the self-feeders. To make these wagons more useful, we have increased the size of the box and at the same time have cut down the wheels and mounted them on second-hand rubber tires. Thus while decreasing the draft, we have increased the capacity.

Cotton picking, a job which will last until after the first of the year, has started on many farms in the Valley. We have not as yet had enough open to justify picking, but if it continues to open, we will start picking cotton on the twenty-third. Like chickens and eggs, cotton isn't counted until it is picked, but we feel more and more confident that our yield will go well over two bales to the acre. An unexpected hail-storm when much of the cotton is open may spoil our plans.

Our fourth cutting of alfalfa is coming along nicely now. By tomorrow night the boys will probably finish the second watering, which is showing its effect in rapid growth. We got the figures together on our eighty acres of new alfalfa which was sown last September. The yield has far exceeded any hopes. The third cutting, of ninety-seven tons, brought the average yield per acre for the three cuttings to a little better than one ton per cutting, a total of 249 tons. The fourth cutting looks as if it would yield nearly a ton.

Tomorrow's primary election will climax most of the political activity in this state. Since this is the first time that the state has picked its candidates by primary, it has been interesting and amusing to watch. For the nominations for Congressman, the Democrats are running nine men, and the Republicans three. Other offices are confused much the same way. All in all, the Republicans seem strongest through cooperation among themselves and respect for opponents. The Democrats are fighting too hard among themselves for the importance of the primary.

The two months spell of dry weather is finally making itself felt in the range country. Up until this week, everybody has been carried along by the effects of earlier rains to the extent that they have felt that their pastures were better than they actually are. The rancher from whom we are buying our lambs paints a very sad picture of what his lambs will be by delivery time next month. I am discounting his opinion, naturally, but I am at the same time hoping that he is putting everything at its worst. In any event, we will have the feed to put them in shape.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Sympathy Cost Them Money

"MY HUSBAND and I had such an unpleasant experience this spring that I'm writing hoping it may warn some other poor couple even if it doesn't bring back what we lost.

"Usually we do not let traveling salesmen in, but the poor fellow was obliged to hop on one leg and seemed so cold that my husband let him warm his foot at our stove. We were interested when he explained that he lost his leg while working in a stove factory in Cleveland, Ohio. He said he was now employed by that company to drive over the country repairing stoves, using material for which he paid the firm, and not asking anything for his work as he received a salary.

"I asked if he had a grate to fit my old stove. He brought both a grate and a needed back lining. Asked the price, he said it was by weight entirely. When the price for the two was $6.00 I persuaded my husband to let him put them in the stove and to overhaul it, hoping to improve it and at the same time help the poor fellow.

"His wife was called in, the fire put out, the stove moved out, ashes removed, etc. Materials were brought in and weighed. He found cracks and leaks all over it. It was hard to know what to do. The smoke was dreadful, and it was so cold I asked him what he'd need to fix the top of the oven so the ashes wouldn't sift through. He laid a sheet of asbestos across it, and said he'd fasten it in.

"I sat in the warm sitting room while he did the job. Imagine my horror when he claimed that it had taken 4 lbs. of crushed steel at $9 a lb.—$42—in that wreck of a stove. He finally came down to $40. As we had to make out a check for that amount, he insisted that, as the banks were closed Saturday P. M., my husband drive 20 miles or more over bad roads until he found a man with enough money to cash the check. We are both old, my husband 78 and I 73. We could ill afford this. It was the entire profits on my husband's hard winter of wood chopping in the woods with an almost useless right hand from an accident. This man told us he lived in Cleveland, Ohio, and he had Ohio license plates, although we did not get the numbers." —*Mrs. C. W., Maine.*

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In recent months we have received a number of letters similar to the one above. The fact that this man was in such a rush to get his pay indicates that he was not on the square. A number of stove companies have stated that they will prosecute any stove tinker-er who claims to be representing them. So far as we know, no stove company hires such repair men. If a stove needs repairing, get a local man to do it. Then you will know where to find him in case the job isn't satisfactory.)

* * *

A Ridiculous Claim

"Have you any information regarding Baker's Hospital in Eureka Springs, Arkansas? They advertise to cure cancer without an operation.

"The free advice you give in the Service Bureau is worth many times over the price of the paper."

In my opinion no hospital or doctor that advertises to cure without an operation is worth thought. That anyone can make this claim without first seeing the patient or making a diagnosis is absolutely absurd.

In this case the American Medical Association has written up the Baker Hospital in no uncertain terms. If you want a reprint of this, send a post card to the American Medical Association of 535 No. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

As a result, Norman Baker sued the A.M.A. for half a million dollars. The case was tried in 1932 and the A.M.A. won.

* * *

Old Issues of A. A.

We have some old copies of *American Agriculturist.* If they would be of any use to you, we would be glad to send them.

We get close to a letter a week like this. We have in the office a complete file of *American Agriculturist,* going back to Volume 1 in 1842. As you may imagine, we value these very highly, but we have no need for duplicates.

Occasionally, also, people ask us if we know where there are old bound volumes or issues. These people are collectors who make a hobby of old books. We would be more than glad to serve as a go-between to bring buyer and seller together; so if you would like to buy old copies or volumes, let us know and we will try to put you in touch with subscribers who have them.

* * *

Moved

"A man who said his name was Mr. Fisher and that he was employed by the Central Appliance Corporation of Rochester got my electric cleaner to change the motor because our current had been changed. When it was returned some of the parts were missing and was again taken to Rochester and returned and some of the attachments are still missing and the cleaner smokes when I plug it in. I paid $13.00 for the service.

"We attempted to call this situation to the attention of the Central Appliance Corporation and the letter came back marked 'moved and left no forwarding address.' "

If any of our readers have had any experience with or any information concerning the company or the whereabouts of Mr. Fisher, we would appreciate it.

Reading your editorial entitled "No Relief for Able-Bodied Men" inspired me to write and ask you to get me a job on a dairy farm the year around, $25.00 a month, board and room, and Saturdays off. I will work on Sundays willingly. I do not know anything about a farm, but I am willing to learn if you can find a patient farmer (I can't). I am on relief, 24 years old, and single; and I am interested in learning farming. I will be very thankful for anything you can do for me because I hate W.P.A. with its 40c an hour.—*G. L. H.*

We received a letter from a Woodstown, N. J., subscriber signed M. H. L. We will be glad to answer it to the best of our ability if the writer will drop us a card with his full name and address.

25.00 FRAUD REWARD — American Agriculturist will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

American Agriculturist guarantees fair treatment of subscribers by advertisers. We refuse many ads known to be unreliable but if a fraud slips in, you are protected. To take advantage of guarantee, subscribers must say, "I saw your ad in American Agriculturist" when writing to advertisers, and then report unfair treatment promptly to Service Bureau.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.



MR. and MRS. NEWTON BOYCE of Interlaken, N. Y., were injured in this accident. Their car rammed into an unlighted truck. Each carried a policy. Both were paid while totally disabled.

★ ★ ★

April 21, 1940

Mr. E. C. Weatherby
North American Accident Insurance Company
Savings Bank Building
Ithaca, New York

Dear Mr. Weatherby:

We were very much pleased to receive our checks amounting to $205.00 in payment of our claims for injuries, and wish to say that the money was most welcome.

We have carried these little policies with the North American for several years, never expecting to have to use them. We feel that for such a small cost everyone should have these policies. That night when we started out, the possibility of an accident was very remote in our minds, but our own case emphasizes the suddenness with which such things occur.

We are sending this letter to you with a picture of the car in which we were riding, in the hope that it may influence others to invest in a similar policy. You may publish the picture and this letter if you wish.

Very truly yours,
Mr. & Mrs. Newton E. Boyce

Mr. and Mrs. Newton E. Boyce

★ ★ ★

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

THE G.L.F. PATRON

Farm Maintenance



Steel sheets are being used here to renew the roof and siding of an old barn. Unico 2-oz. zinc-coated steel sheets will add many years of usefulness to this building.

BATTLESHIPS, AIRPLANES, tanks, and guns are being built for national defense. Every day more men are put to work on defense orders. Every day more materials are being ordered for defense.

Conscription for military service is a reality. Men in the army can't make roofing, fencing, paint, and the things needed to keep up farm buildings and fences. Men in the army need guns and supplies that are made from the same stock-pile of materials used to make farm supplies.

What do all these moves add up to in their effect on farms?

There will probably be shortages in supplies needed on farms. This will lead to higher costs unless the government fixes prices.

In recognition of these facts, G.L.F. is mailing to farmers the Maintenance Edition of the G.L.F. PATRON. This edition discusses these problems and makes some suggestions on ways to repair, restore, and renew farm property.

Three things make this fall a good time to do this:

1. Labor costs will probably go up as conscription and defense industries take men from regular peacetime occupations.
2. Steel, paint, and other farm supplies are still low in price and easy to get. This may not be true six months from now.
3. Milk prices are better.

What to Do?

Fix the roofs.

Steel roofs do not wear out. They either rust out or sheets get loose from the action of temperature changes and wind.

Go over steel roofs carefully. Replace loosened nails with longer, **lead-headed, anchor-type nails.** These nails stay down. See that every sheet is tight to the roof.

If rust spots are beginning to show, give the roof a coat or two or **G.L.F. Zinc Metal Paint.**

Use a stiff bristle or wire brush to clean dirt and rust spots before painting.

G.L.F. Zinc Metal Paint comes in three colors—red, green, and gray; covers 800 sq. ft. per gallon first coat, 1000 sq. ft. per gallon second coat. This paint actually gives the roof a new coating of zinc.

If a new roof is needed, Unico 2-oz. Zinc Ridge Drain Steel Roofing is the best bet. You can put it on yourself. It can be grounded to give protection from lightning. It has about twice the amount of zinc coating as regular galvanized sheets. This extra zinc coating gives years of added protection from rust.

Ask your G.L.F. Service Agency for Unico steel roofing with the Seal of Quality label, assuring full two ounce zinc coating.

How to Apply

Ridge Drain sheets can be laid over old shingles or composition roof. A better plan is to remove the old material. Nail down roof boards. Replace boards that are spongy and won't hold nails.

Bend 1½ inches of first sheets down over gable-end face-board and nail every 8 inches with **anchor-type lead-headed nails.** Lay in vertical rows from eaves to ridge. Lap each sheet **six inches.** It is a good plan to break the joints. This gives added strength and wind resistance.

Use ridge roll and valley strips of galvanized steel to make a complete steel roof.

Asphalt Roofing

This type of roofing is best on sheds and buildings where the roof is too flat for steel or shingles.

Asphalt roll roofing should be laid on smooth roof boards laid tight together. One roll covers 100 square feet and comes packed with necessary nails and cement.

G.L.F. Super 78-pound Asphalt roll roofing, properly laid on a good deck, will last for many years. G.L.F. also supplies other grades down to the cheap material used for patching and temporary buildings.

Reviving Old Roofing

Hot sunshine is good for corn, bad for asphalt roofing. The action of sun and wind dries out the asphalt and makes the roof brittle. A coating of G.L.F. Liquid Asphalt Cement every three years keeps the felt base of roll roofing pliable and weather-tight—makes it last years longer.

Before painting with Liquid Asphalt, drive down all loose nails. Sweep the roof clean. Patch holes and flashings with Plastic Roof Cement. Do this job on a warm, sunshiny day. One gallon of G.L.F. Liquid Roof Cement covers 100 square feet.

Paint Farm Buildings

Fall is a good time to paint. The boards are dried out by summer heat so they will hold paint. Some painting pointers:

1. Paint on warm, sunny days.
2. Clean off old surfaces. Paint won't stick to grease, dust or dirt.
3. Scrape blistered or loose particles of old paint with putty knife or wire brush.
4. Touch up bare spots with G.L.F. Exterior Primer.
5. Dark colors over light colors give good coverage in one coat. Light colors over dark colors usually take at least two coats.
6. If the entire paint surface is badly weather-worn, give it one coat of G.L.F. Exterior Primer.



Brighten up furniture and inside woodwork.

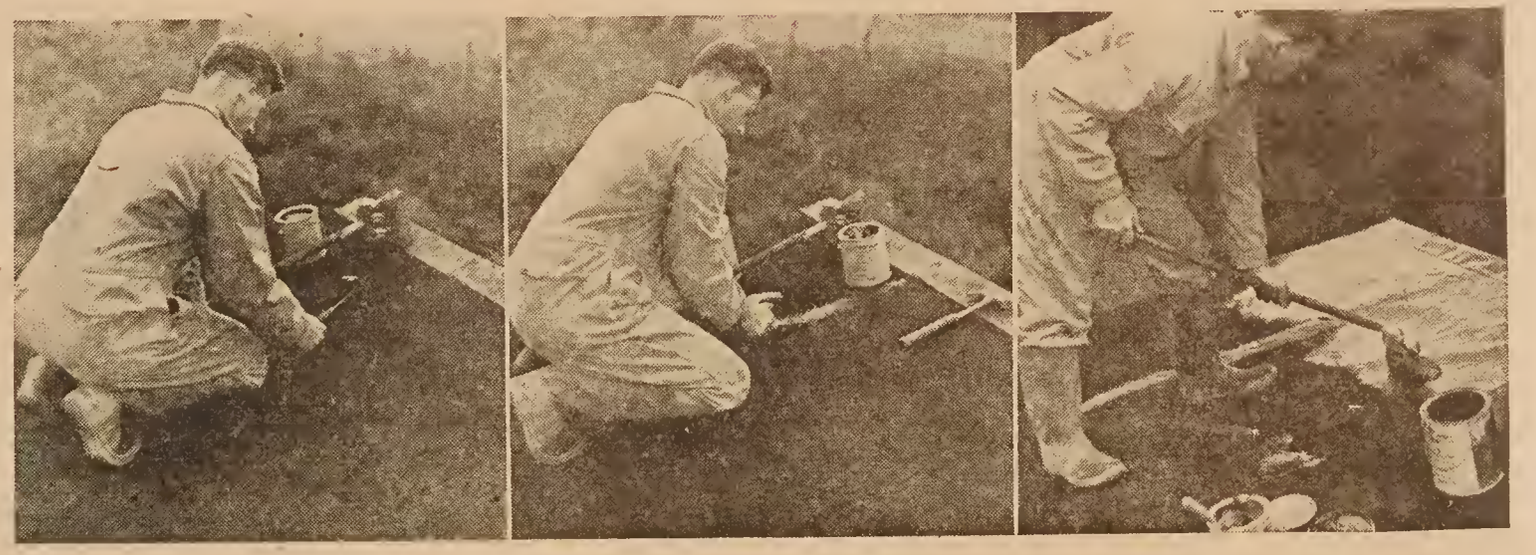
G.L.F. paints are all open formula. Exterior paints are made especially for farm conditions. They are available in many attractive colors. Get a color card from your G.L.F. Service Agency.

★ ★ ★

Stockholders to Meet at Syracuse

THE 20TH ANNUAL G.L.F. Stockholders Meeting will be held at Syracuse, October 24 and 25. This year's meeting place will be the Coliseum at the State Fair grounds.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N.Y.



RENEWING ASPHALT ROOFS—1. Pound down all loose nails and sweep the roof clean. 2. Before painting, patch holes, flashings, and joints with G.L.F. Plastic Roof Cement. 3. Go over entire roof with G.L.F. Liquid Roof Cement. A three knot roof brush is the handiest spreader.



FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00

THREE YEARS FOR $2.00

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Founded 1842

OCTOBER 12, 1940

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

SAVE OR GO BROKE!

BY G. KEYES PAGE

Editor's Note:—The following address was given by Mr. Page, representing the Citizens' Public Expenditure Survey, at the convention of the Association of Supervisors for the State of New York at Jamestown, New York, on August 6, 1940.

While the startling facts given are taken from the tax situation in New York, the problem is equally bad in all other states. Maine farmers, for example, are just about the most heavily taxed of any citizens in America.

Read this article and join your nearest taxpayers association, or if there is none, take steps to form one. For information on how to form a taxpayers association, write *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, New York.

IT IS A great privilege to address this Association which numbers among its members the direct representatives of the people in what are, next to the Senate and the Assembly, the most powerful legislative divisions of government in the State of New York—the Boards of Supervisors.

You are responsible for—or at least you can count definitely upon being blamed for any deficiencies in—the health and sanitation conditions of your counties, the protection of persons and property, and the maintenance of public buildings.

You are charged with the supervision of county charities, comprising county homes, county farms, and an ever mounting burden of welfare and relief.

Your constituents and friends look to you as *County* officers to construct more miles of county roads and maintain better state and county roads than any other county government in the state. They look to you, as individual town officers, to wangle out of your colleagues a greater mileage of county constructed and maintained roads in your particular township than the total of all the other townships in the county.

Lastly, and by far the most important of all, you are directly responsible for estimating the annual cost of county government, estimating departmental revenues, and finally for determining, levying, and collecting the necessary taxes to keep your counties operating.

As individual town officials, you each have duties to perform with respect to the government of your townships and have much to do with the levying and collecting of town taxes and the disbursement of town funds.

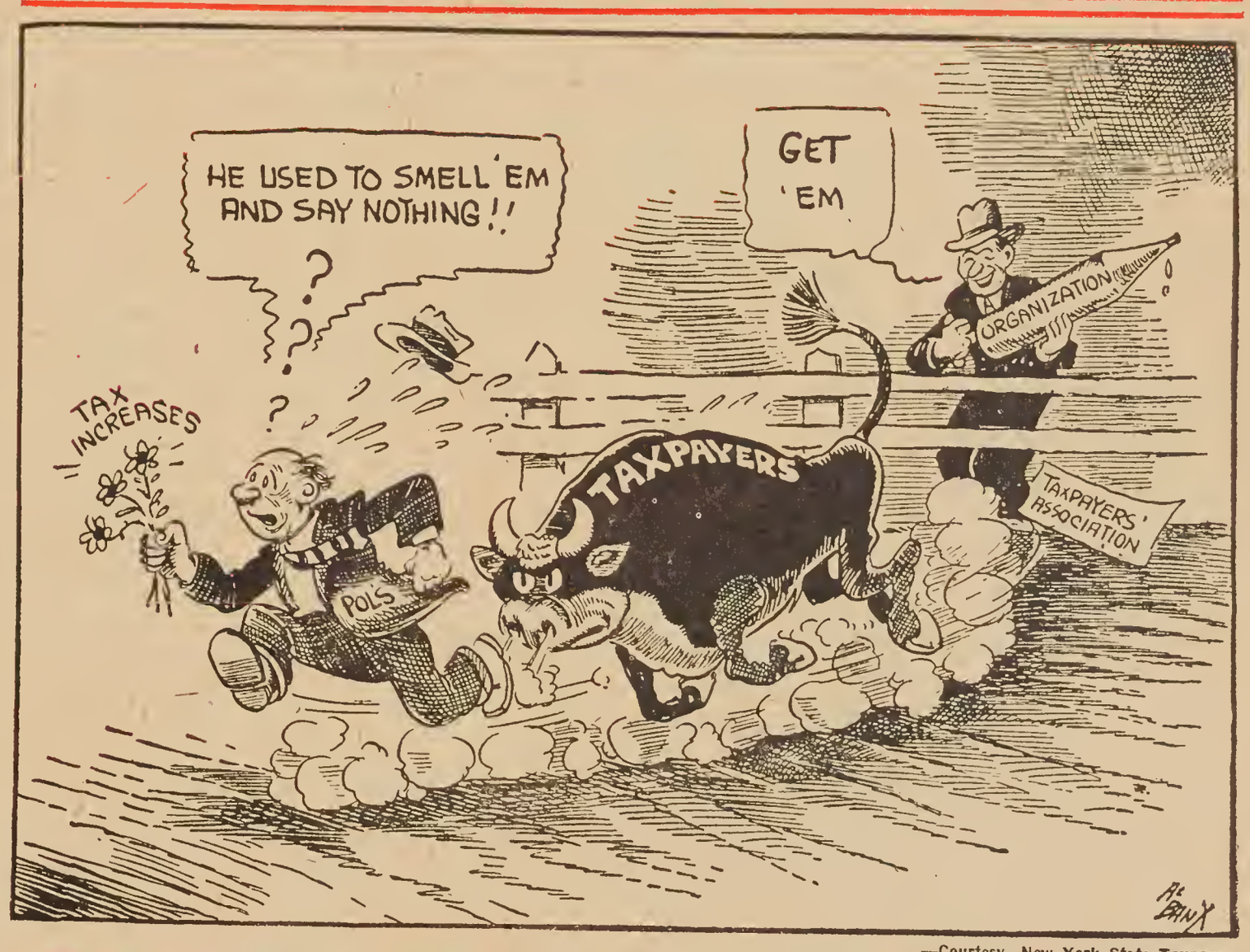
The size of the fiscal operations with which you are concerned each year and some idea as to the extent of their growth during the past 10 years can be gained from a summary of Special Reports of the Comptroller of the State of New York for the years 1929 and 1938—all figures quoted are *exclusive* of those pertaining to the five counties comprising New York City.

According to these reports, total county governmental expenditures for the year 1938 (the latest available) amounted to $115,530,624, compared to similar expenditures for 1929 of $48,911,971—an increase of more than $66,000,000! These totals do not include payments made for permanent improvements which amounted to about $46,000,000 in 1929 and $20,600,000 in 1938—the only item in the entire list to show a decline from the peak prosperity year.

As is to be expected, charities, emergency work, and home relief comprise both the largest dollar class of expenditure (approximately half of the total) and show the greatest percentage increases over 1929. However, the cost of General Government in 1938 was nearly $17,000,000—an increase of more than 25 per cent. Highway expense was almost $14,000,000—well over twice its 1929 figure. The item of interest on indebtedness consumes more than 11½ millions of county revenues and has increased by more than 80 per cent over its total of 10 years ago.

Total indebtedness of these 57 counties has grown from about 168 millions of dollars to almost 300 millions — an increase of more than 130 millions, and less than one-third of this increase is represented by welfare and emergency relief indebtedness.

In the accounts of towns, taken from the same source, total governmental expenditures have risen from 38 mil- (*Turn to Page* 10)



—Courtesy, New York State Taxpayer.

MILK STRIKES OR MARKETING AGREEMENTS?—SEE PAGE 5.

THE ECONOMY TRUCKS

FORD

Big jobs are in the making for 1941. They're jobs that have got to be done fast, efficiently, economically. Here are the 1941 Ford Trucks that are built to meet these present-day dimensions for dollar-saving dependability.

They "have everything." Choice of power. Range of wheelbases. Wide range of body and chassis types. And the kind of economy that really counts — *over-all* economy.

The 95-hp Ford V-8 engine has made history since its introduction two years ago. With an extra margin of horsepower not offered in any other low-price truck, it has taken the Ford into heavier duty fields. The "95" sells at several hundred dollars less than any other truck with equal horsepower rating. The 95-hp engine is teamed up with the famous Ford 85-hp engine that has proved its dependability and economy in billions of miles of pay-load performance.

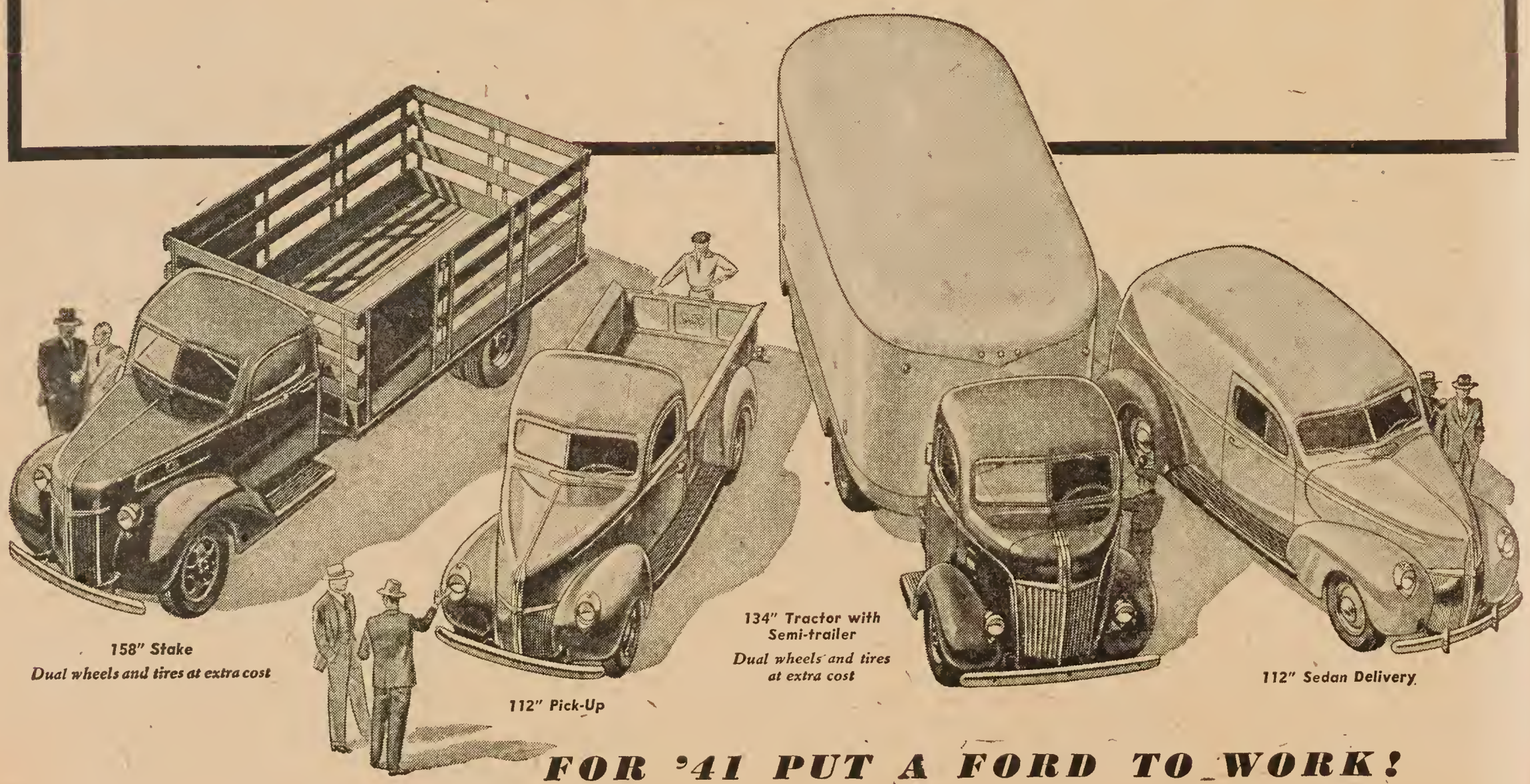
There's new styling and there are many improvements and refinements added to the long list of outstanding features in Ford Trucks and Commercial Cars. Above all, there is the down-to-earth quality and economy that have made Ford V-8 a symbol of dollar-saving performance in nearly every kind of hauling and delivery work.

See the Ford V-8 Truck at your Ford dealer's. Put one to work on your job and test it your own way. Prove to yourself that this is the unit to do your job, in less time, at lower cost.

1941 FORD FEATURES

- ★ Two V-8 engines—95 and 85 hp
- ★ New 4-cylinder 30-hp engine for maximum economy in Commercial Cars, ¾ and One-Ton Trucks
- ★ Six wheelbases—42 body and chassis types
- ★ Full-floating rear axles in all trucks—ring gear thrust plate
- ★ ¾-floating axle in Commercial Cars
- ★ Straddle-mounted driving pinion
- ★ Big hydraulic brakes
- ★ Two-speed axle, also reinforced frame in trucks for heavy-duty service (optional at extra cost)

Ford Motor Company, builders of Ford V-8 and Mercury Cars, Ford Trucks, Commercial Cars, Station Wagons and Transit Buses



158" Stake
Dual wheels and tires at extra cost

112" Pick-Up

134" Tractor with Semi-trailer
Dual wheels and tires at extra cost

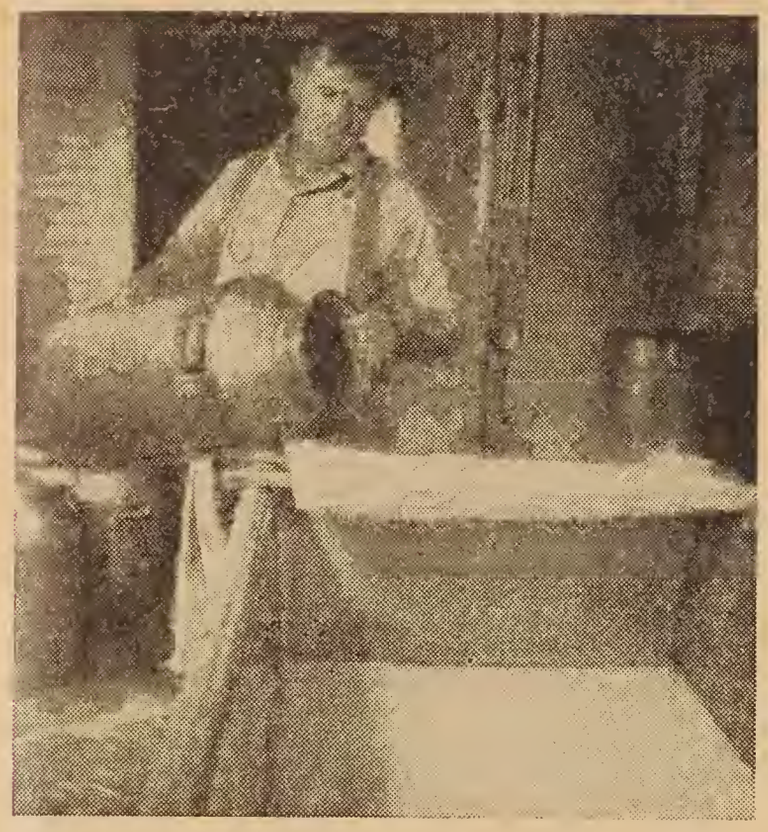
112" Sedan Delivery

FOR '41 PUT A FORD TO WORK!

Making Cheese on a Jefferson County, N. Y. Dairy Farm

ON HIS 400-acre farm at Depauville, Jefferson County, New York, Joseph Vogt is making cheese—in fact, he is making limburger cheese. Starting 8 years ago, he repaired the cheese vats and equipment in a 100-year-old barn built by his father. Back of his venture is the belief that personal attention will produce a better cheese than can be made in a big factory.

Up at five each morning, he milks, and by eight o'clock the milk is in the vats. When the cheese is made, he salts, rubs, weighs and wraps it; and frequently in the afternoon he acts as salesman for his own product.



Joseph Vogt of Depauville, N. Y.

For some time it has been the belief of some who have studied the dairy situation that New York dairymen should give more attention to the production of types of cheese that will bring a premium when sold to consumers. Now, with the European situation reducing the importation of cheese, the idea sounds even better.

Sideline Blueberries

JOE PUTNAM, who is serving his 25th year as County Farm Bureau Agent of Franklin County, Massachusetts, has been growing cultivated blueberries as a sideline for some years. Not only does he have 15 varieties which are producing and from which he sells berries, he also grows quite a number of plants. Cuttings are made during the last two weeks of April and these are placed in wooden trays which set up off the ground on legs and which are filled with peat. It takes a long time for these plants to root and if from 60 to 75% live it is a mighty good average. Interest has been growing in the raising of cultivated blueberries and where conditions are favorable this crop offers interesting possibilities as a sideline.

Mr. Putnam is also interested indirectly in bantam chickens. With justifiable pride he shows medals and ribbons which his youngest son won on his bantams at the World's Poultry Congress at Cleveland.

Living as he does, on the outskirts of Greenfield, Joe, through his garden, his chickens and his berries, keeps in close contact with the soil. Farm Bureau members know him as a friend and a man who says what he thinks in plain everyday language.

Farming *and* Flying *in* New Hampshire

ONE OF THE four New Hampshire 4-H Club members to attend the National 4-H Club Camp at Washington last June was Daniel Harvey of Applehurst Farm, Epping, New Hampshire. Daniel, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Harvey, is twenty years old and the eldest of three children. For the past ten years he has been a 4-H Club member, has completed 24 projects, and for three years has been leader of the Pawtuckaway 4-H Club. Last spring, when Mr. Harvey injured his knee, Dan had an opportunity to show what he could do on the farm, a responsibility which he met in the usual 4-H manner. The Harvey farm has fifty acres of orchards, three acres in vegetables, as well as a dairy of twenty cows.

While farming is the main interest of this 4-H Club member, flying is a close second. He holds a pilot's license, with fifteen flying hours to his credit.

Looking ahead, Dan plans to build up the fertility on Applehurst Farm, with the use of the most modern methods, and at the same time reserving one plot as a landing field. Early last spring he flew to East Otisfield, Maine, to purchase a cider mill in order to have it ready for operation on the farm this fall.



Daniel Harvey of Epping, New Hampshire — farmer, 4-H Club member, aviator.



Webster Celebrates Centennial

THIS 60-year-old reaper is still in working condition. The man on the seat is Henry Grundman of Webster, Monroe County, New York, and the picture was taken at the Webster Centennial last June. Webster is an attractive and prosperous town not far from Rochester, and when the residents decided to celebrate its 100th anniversary, they did a real job. In fact, the celebration began last February and continued through June.

One of the first steps was the giving by the local paper of ample space on a systematic plan to local historical articles covering such topics as old families, old stores, old schools, and old mills. Then on February 6 there was a big birthday party, followed on the evening by a play in the school auditorium. This event depicted the original town meeting. The part of Town Supervisor was taken by G. Robert Witmer, a great-grandson of the first Supervisor, Byron Woodhull. The last event in the celebration was a pageant held in a natural amphitheatre on Lake Ontario at Nine Mile Point, at which the picture here shown was taken.

He Eats *at the* First Table

"FARMING may not be the most profitable business in the world, but certainly farm families who take full advantage of a situation are never required to eat at the second table. We figure on eating as much as we can of what we produce and selling the rest. We have three cows, and I am never satisfied unless I can have at least a cup of cream a day."

These are the sentiments of Dennis Cronin, who operates a 25-acre vegetable farm near Glens Falls in Warren County, N. Y. Mr. Cronin grows six acres of vegetables, including four acres of sweet corn, and an acre of potatoes. Some of his produce is sold at roadside market and the balance either to buyers who come right to the farm or on a retail route in Glens Falls, which he has served for thirty-six years. Said Mr. Cronin:

"Some of my first customers are still buying from me."

"How do you figure out the prices you ask?" I inquired.

"I find what the going price is in stores," said Mr. Cronin. "Then I add on an amount to represent my judgment of how much better my produce is. If I have vegetables that aren't good, I won't sell them. This summer sweet corn could be bought in stores for as low as 10c a dozen, but I had no trouble in selling all I could grow for 25c a dozen.

"I keep three cows. Mrs. Cronin makes butter, and we have a steady market for all we don't eat ourselves. Two pigs eat up the skim milk. I kill one of them in the fall, pack the meat away, and later the other one meets the same fate."

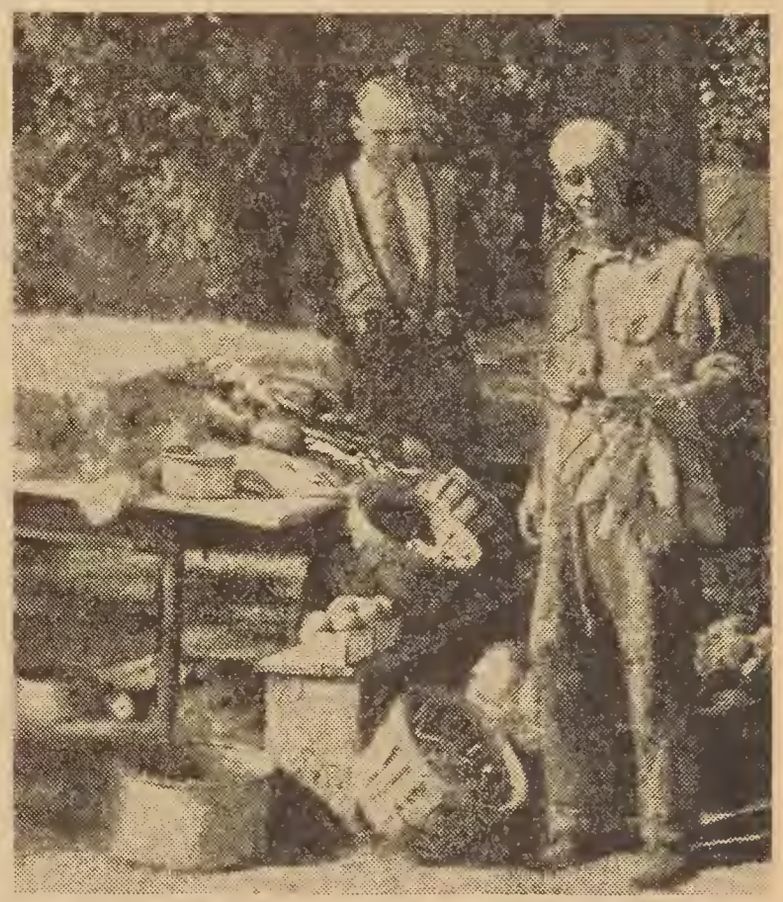
"How long have you been on this farm?" I asked.

"Forty-two years," was the reply. "I worked for a number of years as a hired man. Then I bought this place, continued to work out for some time, and then Mrs. Cronin took pity on me, so we came here and have lived here ever since."

Twenty-three years ago Mr. Cronin helped organize the Warren County Farm Bureau, and has been a member since that time.

Located in the foothills of the Adirondacks, Warren County contains a good percentage of hilly, mountainous territory. In the summer months thousands visit Lake George and other points in the county to escape city heat and enjoy outstanding scenery. Incidentally, vacationers provide a valuable market for farm products, particularly vegetables, milk and eggs. Although the area is rough, there are many excellent farms.

There has been some talk of forming a lumber marketing cooperative along lines similar to those followed in other areas, notably Tioga County, New York. Timber is an important crop, and farmers there feel that by banding together they can get a better return for it.—*H. L. C.*



Dennis Cronin at his vegetable stand. In the background is B. L. Culver, who is Acting County Agent of Warren County while S. H. Fogg is on leave.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

A pint of joy to a peck of trouble
And never a laugh but the sobs come double,
AND THAT IS LIFE.
—Author Unknown.

Northeast Poultry Industry Grows

OF THE total hens in the Northeast, 62 per cent are in farm flocks containing less than 400 birds; while in the United States as a whole, 85 per cent are in farm flocks. This means that the Northeast is a great commercial poultry section. Fifteen to twenty per cent of the total income of norheastern farmers comes from poultry. About 50 per cent of northeastern farmers' income is from dairying, making a total of from 65 to 70 per cent of our total farm income from the dairy and poultry businesses.

In recent years there has been a rapid movement in the commercial poultry business from the Far West and Central West to the northeastern states. The reasons for this change are nearby markets, the best in the world, and a climate that is particularly well adapted to the poultry business. Possibly a further reason for rapidly increased poultry industry in the Northeast is the determination of producers to learn how to care for the birds on scientific and economic principles.

The Nation's poultry industry recently recognized three outstanding Northeastern poultrymen by making them important members of the new National Poultry and Egg Board. They are: Herman Demme of Sewell, N. J., chosen as President of the Board; Andrew Christie of Kingston, N. H., selected as First Vice-President; and Homer Huntington of Winsted, Conn., who has been given the key post of Manager.

To Get Out the Vote

SUPPOSING you were suddenly deprived of the right to vote? You men would be mad enough to shoulder a gun. And you women folks, do you remember how, several years ago, many of you worked to get the privilege of voting? How many of you now think enough of that privilege to use it?

Your country needs your vote this year more than ever. It is no one's business *how* you vote; it is the business of all of us that you do vote. Will you help *American Agriculturist* to get out the vote? See contest announcement on Page 19.

It May Be Your Turn Next

IS THERE any more soul-scaring fear which we humans experience than that aroused by the cry of "Fire!"? It is particularly terrifying in the country, because it is so difficult to get prompt help there.

Last year, something like 10,000 people perished in fires in the United States, with destruction of property amounting to more than $300,000,000. Over half of the loss, both in lives and property, was in country districts. We hear much about automobile accidents; but do you know that one-third as many people were killed by fires and a much larger amount of property destroyed by fires last year than by automobile accidents? Another tragic result of fires is that many of the farm buildings destroyed can never be replaced.

That is the reason why October 6-12 was set aside as Fire Prevention Week. But, of course, every week in the year should be Fire Prevention Week. As we go into the season of heated buildings, take an hour or so off and check up on your fire dangers. What are some of them?

1. *Defective chimneys and heating apparatus.* The remedy here is plain.

2. *Combustible roofs.* Remedy: Use fireproof shingles when you put on a new roof. In the meantime, screen your chimneys to protect your roofs from falling sparks.

3. *Lightning.* Remedy: Well grounded lightning rods.

4. *Poor electrical connections and short circuits.* Remedy: Have the lines checked at least once a year.

5. *Fires from gasoline and kerosene.* Remedy: Handle them carefully. These servants of mankind are bad masters.

6. *Matches and smoking.* Remedy: Keep matches away from children and rodents. Don't smoke in barns where hay and chaff make a veritable powder house.

7. *In general.* Have two or three good hand fire extinguishers about the place, think what you would do in case of fire, consider the organization of a rural community volunteer fire fighting department.

We Shall Miss Them

IN SADNESS I record the recent death of V. B. Blatchley of Ithaca, New York, and of Mrs. Ann Phillips Duncan of Binghamton, New York. These lifelong friends of mine were also your friends, whether you knew them or not, because they spent their lives in the service of farm people.

As a young man, I went to school with Mr. Blatchley, known to his hundreds of friends as "Blatch". He was one of the first teachers of agriculture in the high schools in New York State, later became a Farm Bureau Agent, and then the very efficient and successful store manager of the G.L.F.'s first and largest retail store, located at Ithaca. All of these positions gave Blatch the opportunity and the privilege to work with and help common folks, and he never failed them. In all the years that I knew him, I never knew him to do a mean or an unkind thing.

Ann Duncan has for many years been a Home Demonstration Agent in southern tier New York counties, in recent years in Broome County, with headquarters at Binghamton. She was the oldest Home Demonstration Agent in length of service in the State. Like Blatch, Ann also had the common touch. She was loved by all who knew her, and that was a host. In addition to all of her public work, she found time, with her husband, Dr. Charles Duncan, to maintain a fine American home and to mother a family of four children.

When death comes to my friends I never feel sorry for those who go on either to a needed rest or to something infinitely better than this troubled world. But my sympathy does go out to the families and the friends who are left to pick up their stumbling steps and travel the Road made doubly hard and lonesome by the loss of beloved comrades who march with us no more.

What Do You Use to Think With?

MOST PEOPLE in the world today are thinking with their feelings instead of with their brains. Harsh criticism, violent prejudices, and almost universal hatred have taken the place of tolerance and good old commonsense. That is true right here in the United States and in the Northeast as well as in Europe.

For example, how about your decisions on the milk marketing problem? Are they based on hatreds and prejudices, or on the facts? It is the fundamental purpose of *American Agriculturist* to print the facts and to be fair. When we express an opinion it is a sincere one, but you don't have to accept it. What we do hope to do is to get more thinking done with brains instead of emotions.

Two articles in this issue illustrate this point, the one on the next page on the milk situation, and the one on Page 1 about taxes.

Eastman's Chestnut

DR. W. H. Martin, Dean and Director of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, tells a good story about a couple of fishermen trying to outlie each other. They were out in a boat together and had fished for hours without results. Finally, one of them broke a long silence and said:

"I was out the other day and caught a landlocked salmon that weighed 15 pounds."

After a long while the other man said:

"Well, I was fishing the other day and caught a lantern, and it was lighted."

Another long silence, then the first man said:

"I'll take 10 pounds off that salmon if you'll blow out that lantern!"

A TIME-TABLE OF DICTATORSHIP

Some of these steps taken alone may be good, but taken together they show a dangerous trend.

THE STEPS	FRANCE	GERMANY	ITALY	UNITED STATES
Wasteful Public Works	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Concentrate Power in One Man	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Undermine and Control Courts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Excessive Subsidies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Government by Executive Orders	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partly
Encourage Subversive Forces	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Impose Confiscatory Taxes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Restrict Private Investments	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pile Up Debts and Deficits	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Impose Planned Economy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Foster Class Conflicts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Government Controls Banks	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Paralyzes Industry	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Excessive Borrowing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Increases Government Jobholders	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Huge National Debt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Conscripts Army	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Weakens Private Business	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Regiments Farming	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Complete DICTATORSHIP and Loss of Personal Liberty	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sooner than you think unless the people beware

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MILK STRIKES *or Marketing Agreements?*

AGAIN dairymen are much worried over the milk situation. Some of those in the Dairy Farmers' Union are even talking strike. All are wondering what is ahead. This article is an effort to help all we can with a fair statement of the facts as we see them.

So far as milk prices in recent months are concerned, they are of course not as high as we would like them to be, but they are nearly twice as good as they were before the milk marketing agreements went into effect, and are good in comparison with prices for almost any other farm product. Neither milk prices nor other farm prices are going to be what they should until some way is found to raise the general price level. Until prosperity returns, all we can hope for from a marketing plan is to keep milk prices at least somewhat above the general price level.

Worried About Future Prices

What most dairymen are really worried about now is not present milk prices, but what they are likely to be in coming months. They know that the costs of producing milk are going up rapidly, they know that a ruinous early August frost destroyed thousands of acres of silage corn, which was none too good to start with. Dairymen know also that the cost of hired labor is rapidly advancing, and that it is getting almost impossible to find hired help. They expect also that feed costs are going up, although this may not happen.

One of the worst worries of dairymen is interference with the milk business by city politicians like Mayor LaGuardia of New York City. He kicked Grade A out of the market, and this alone will cost producers millions of dollars. But that is not the worst of it. LaGuardia has increased the regulations for Grade B, so as almost to make it of the old Grade A quality, greatly raising the cost to dairymen without increasing their price. Dairymen tell me, too, that they have never seen milk inspectors so strict and so ornery as they are now in enforcing the new regulations.

Rumor has it that LaGuardia wants to be Governor of New York State, or U. S. Senator from New York. Woe to dairymen if he ever is!

The Brighter Side

Above are some of the reasons why dairymen are worried. Now look at the better side of the picture for a moment:

The hay crop on most farms in the Northeast was the best in years. Some of it was hard to harvest because of the weather, so it is not of the best quality, but it will go a long way toward offsetting the short corn crop. More and more farmers are meeting the labor problem with machinery, including milking machines, which now are entirely practical. Dairymen as a whole are better organized than they ever were before. In New York State more than 60 milk marketing cooperatives (which is nearly all of them) are working together in the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency, and in the smaller bargaining agencies in the Rochester and Buffalo markets.

Next to good organization, the most helpful factors in both New York and New England are the milk marketing agreements, which for a year now have kept milk prices well above the price level of other farm products.

Fully realizing that conditions were rapidly changing, and that the costs of producing milk were increasing, the Bargaining Agency early this summer asked the Federal and State governments for hearings, at which evidence could be produced to support higher milk prices this fall and winter. Hearings were finally granted and are being held in New York City on October 7, at Syracuse on October 9, and at Albany on October 11. At these hearings, complete evidence of what dairymen are up against is being presented, and requests made for higher milk prices to farmers for the coming months. This evidence is being considered by the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture, and we will soon have the decision, which everybody expects will be favorable.

In the meantime, dairymen in the Dairy Farmers Union have met in several counties and threatened to strike if a minimum final blended price of $2.50 per hundred to farmers is not guaranteed under the marketing agreements for the next six months.

The Right to Strike or Not to Strike

Now, from the facts stated above, *American Agriculturist* would like to point out certain conclusions which seem right to us, but which are stated as a matter of our opinion, with the full knowledge that you have the right to your opinion also:

First. Farmers in the Dairy Farmers' Union, or in any other group, have the right to strike and to keep their milk home any time they want to. It is their milk.

Second. This country is still a Democracy, therefore any dairyman also has the right to *deliver* his milk without physical interference, threats, or violence of any kind. Men do also have the right to meet and try to convince a neighbor by honest argument as long as there is no intimidation.

Third. Dairymen certainly have the right to organize. They should organize, and they should join the group — which they sincerely feel can best serve their interests. In order to protect themselves, however, they should carefully study the advantages or disadvantages of any organization which they are asked to join, and should make the decision on the facts, not on prejudices and hatreds.

Fourth. Any organized group of farmers, such as the Dairy Farmers' Union, has a perfect right to join with any other organized groups in the Bargaining Agency or not to join, providing, of course, that any such group comes in on the same basis as other groups, that is, by being legally incorporated and having contracts with its producers. We of *American Agriculturist* feel that the Dairy Farmers' Union would be more successful in the long run if they either joined in a federation with other organized groups or at least if their leaders met occasionally in conference with other organized groups. After all, dairymen, no matter to what organization they belong, are after just one thing, that is a living price for milk, and the chances of getting that are of course much greater if all pull together. That wouldn't mean that they all have to be in one organization, or even in one federation. What is most needed is less criticism and fighting back and forth by all parties concerned, and a little more real cooperation.

Beware of City Labor Unions

Fifth. It is our opinion that the farmers in the Dairy Farmers' Union should be careful about any connection with city labor unions. Many labor unions are doing a good job for workmen, and they, like farmers, certainly have the right to organize. But some city labor unions are dominated by radical and Communistic leaders, whose purpose is not to help the laboring man at all but to advance the cause of Communism and other "isms" in the United States, all opposed to our American democratic principles. It is largely this radical type of leadership of unions in the cities who are looking toward the farm field, *not to help farmers but to build Communism and other Fifth Columns in the United States.* The Communists bragged during last year's milk strike of their connection with it, and carried articles in their publicity organs in the cities, supporting the farmers' milk strike. Farmers don't want that kind of support. No American farmer will tolerate that sort of leadership if he knows it, and there is no way by which the Dairy Farmers' Union or any other farm group can be more quickly ruined in anything it is trying to do for farmers than by cooperation with Communists or other radicals, who of course have no interest whatever in farmers but are only trying to advance their own dangerous and selfish causes.



Friendly discussions of milk marketing or other problems is the American and the farmer's way of arriving at decisions—never by intimidation or violence. Read summary of present milk situation on this page.

Even the good city labor unions have nothing in common with farmers. Their whole interest naturally, as consumers, is to keep milk prices down, while the farmer's concern is to get a living price for his milk.

Watch the Politicians

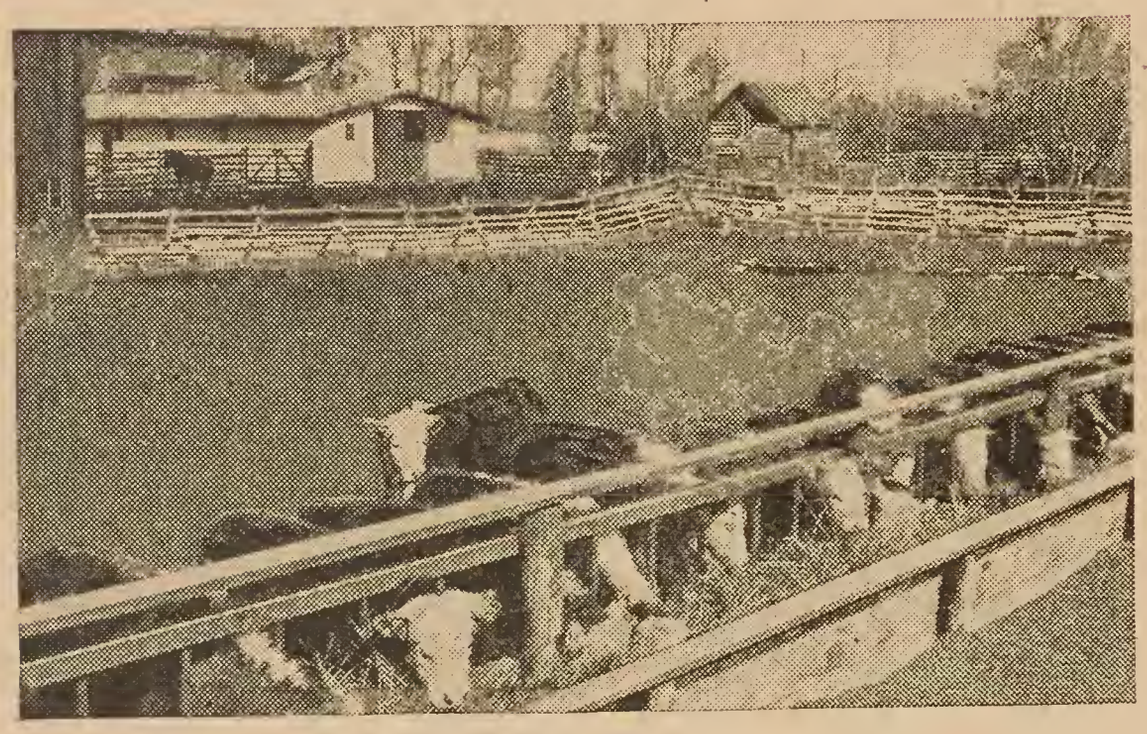
Sixth. It is our opinion that any cooperation with a city politician who wants to use milk as a footstool to climb to a higher position is exceedingly dangerous to any farm group. Even at the best, a city mayor is interested in cheap milk, which means starvation prices to farmers. He is interested also in more and more milk regulation and inspection, increasing costs to farmers without increasing prices. When an ambitious politician like Mayor LaGuardia begins to cooperate with a farmers' organization, farmers in that organization had better watch out. When such a politician sympathizes with and even encourages a strike, farmers had better begin to ask themselves, "what is that politician after?" If there is a strike, and the supply of milk is cut off from New York City, anyone who can get milk for the city is a hero, even if (*Turn to Page* 14)



QUAKER STATE

takes first place

on Big Ranches



ON the 10,000-acre Conrad Kohrs Company ranch at Deer Lodge, Montana, Quaker State Motor Oil and Lubricants have been used exclusively for years.

Conrad K. Warren, manager, and grandson of the famous Western cattle king, Conrad Kohrs, who founded the ranch in 1866, tells us: *"For the ranch equipment which includes two autos, two heavy-duty trucks, two tractors, four pump motors and five electric motors, Quaker State products have served with such economy and efficiency that I wouldn't consider buying any other brand of lubricant."*

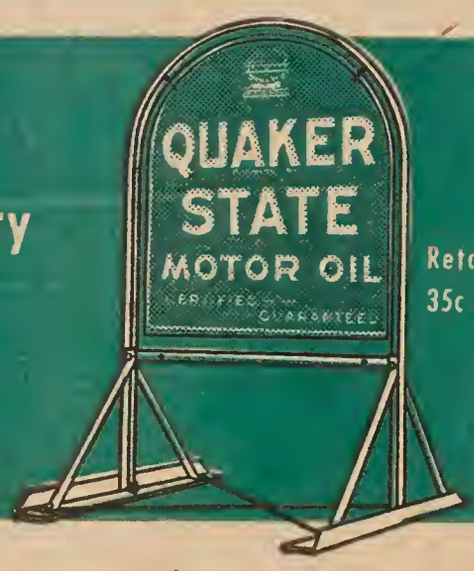
Mr. Warren, besides making a specialty of breeding stock, operates about 600 acres of irrigated land in grain crops and hay. Cultivating, planting and harvesting is by tractors and horses.

"Success of a modern ranch depends most of all upon economical machinery. Economical service from autos, trucks, tractors and stationary motors depends upon good lubrication. I use Quaker State because I know it's the best and cheapest lubricant on the market."

Quaker State Winter Oils and Superfine Lubricants, especially made for cold-weather driving, are now available everywhere.

BE PREPARED!

Trust your cars and farm machinery to the Oil of Character



Retail Price 35c per quart



This storage house on the farm of Charles Peck and Sons of Shelburne Falls, Mass., has a capacity of 12,000 bushels. The apples are taken in on the upper floor, a cold storage plant keeps them cool, and they are packed out on the lower floor.

Growing *and* Storing Apples *in* NEW ENGLAND

ON THIS PAGE are pictures of two New England farm storage plants for apples. Above is the storage on the farm of Charles Peck and Sons of Shelburne Falls, Mass. At the bottom is the storage house of the Scott Farm, operated by F. C. Holbrook, near Brattleboro, Vermont.

On the Peck farm I had a long visit with Roger, one of the sons, and a Past President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. There are 45 acres of producing orchards on the farm. An additional 45 acres are rented, and about 45 acres have been set to young trees. Everyone is interested in varieties, and on this farm young orchards consist of McIntosh, Cortlands, and Rome Beauties. In the old orchards the principal varieties are McIntosh, Delicious, Northern Spies, Baldwins, and Wealthies.

A lot of thinning is done. The aim is to thin Macs until they are 6″ apart and Wealthies until they are from 8″ to 10″ apart. Most of the orchards are in sod, although some peaches are cultivated as well as the young orchards. Some of the older trees have been mulched with from 3 to 4 tons of hay or straw to the acre. There appears to be much interest, both in New England and New York, in the new spray to prevent drop. Roger Peck says he is trying it out this fall.

Some years ago dairying was the chief source of income on this farm. With 60 head of cattle on the place, dairying is still important.

Support the Apple Institute

A few hours later at the Scott Farm, F. C. Holbrook was emphatic in his statement that the only hope for prosperity for the northeastern apple grower is the work being done by the New York-New England Apple Institute. Growers of other fruits have advertised and popularized their products, and as a result the consumption of apples has steadily declined while consumers have eaten more and more of other fruits.

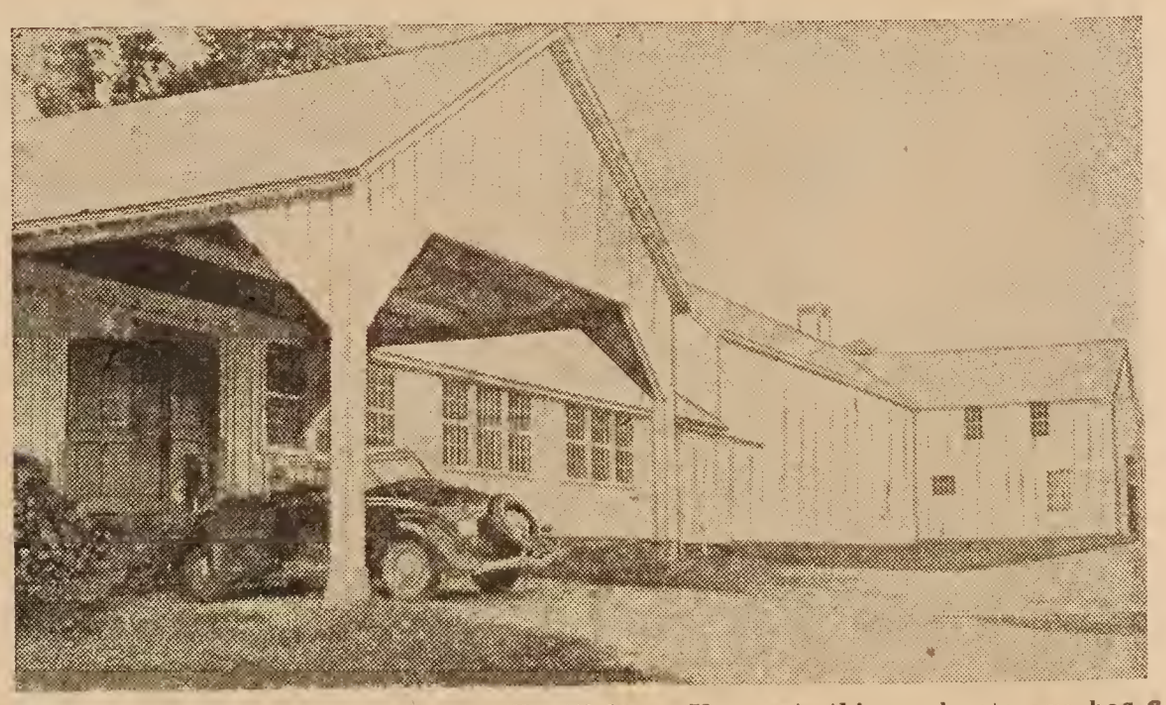
"What do you consider the essentials in growing a good crop of fruit?" I asked.

"This year," Mr. Holbrook replied, "spraying has been particularly important. In any year spraying must be thorough and sprays must be put on at the right time. Our orchard has been in sod since it was planted. We have used some mulch, and we do quite a lot of thinning, particularly on Wealthies and Delicious. On vigorous trees, I like to have apples about 8″ apart.

"I lean toward the idea that the younger trees are the more profitable. The fruit on them is of better quality, and it is easier to care for. If land is not too expensive, I think a grower can afford to take out some old trees while they are still producing and grow new ones in their place. It goes without saying that cull trees that are not profitable should be taken out at once and that great care should be taken in setting new trees only on land that is favorable for growing apples.

"I like the idea of the smaller trees, which are usually known as 'semi-standards.' Under some conditions, I believe they will fill a real need."

—*H. L. Cosline.*



Located on the "Scott Farm" near Brattleboro, Vermont, this apple storage has a capacity of nearly 25,000 bushels. It is equipped with a cold storage plant. The aim on this farm is to keep the apples moving out steadily and to get the last of them to market by the first of May.



Round Out Your Poultry Income *by Following the* PURINA PROGRAM!

NORTHEASTERN poultry raisers have learned that it doesn't pay to "put all your eggs in one basket." Instead of depending on market eggs alone for their entire income, they have learned to diversify their poultry raising.

Here are some of the products which you can produce and sell to help round out your poultry program and add to your income:

1. Quality table eggs
2. Hatching eggs
3. Breeding stock
4. Baby chicks
5. Quality broilers
6. Poultry manure

Realizing years ago that a poultry raiser needed several sources of income, Purina Mills has developed feeding and production programs to fit every need. The Layena Egg Plan, for example, enables you to produce eggs of the finest interior quality. By packing your eggs in the attractive checkerboard cartons (furnished free of charge by the Purina dealer) and using Layena egg selling helps, you can sell them for top prices.

The Purina Embryo Feeding Plan enables you to get high hatchability from your hatching eggs, and to produce sturdy, vigorous chicks that sell for top prices. Both Layena eggs and Embryo-Fed chicks are backed by a great nation-wide advertising campaign, direct to prospective buyers.

Purina-fed broilers are today bringing top prices on some of the finest markets in the East. The Purina Broiler Plan is making it possible to produce broilers of the finest market quality, at a low cost per pound of gain. For the man who sells his own broilers, attractive broiler cartons are available at cost, plus other selling helps.

Back of these Purina feeding programs is 48 years of experience in milling quality feeds. Add to this the knowledge gained through constant study at the world's largest privately owned experimental farm and nutritional laboratory. It's no wonder that more and more Northeastern poultrymen are turning to the Purina Program.

Your Purina dealer has full details on all of these feeding and production plans, and will be glad to talk them over with you. See him today, won't you?

PURINA MILLS

Buffalo, N. Y. St. Louis, Mo.





PLAY HARD

A "Fight by Producing" Program

IN THESE DAYS while we WORK HARD we also need to PLAY HARD, which helps develop a body to stand the strain.

No one believes in Hard Work any more than I do. But I believe just as strongly that in order to work our hardest, at our best, we must also Play Hard. We must break the monotony, refresh our minds, give our bodies relief from the routine of hard work.

When I say "PLAY HARD" I see two pictures — the fun of actual play: horseshoes, softball, swimming, fishing, hiking, camping, or complete relaxation while we read or play checkers or just plain take it easy. All of which means putting everything you've got on the ball to quicken the bloodstream and relieve any pent-up tension. PLAY HARD. The second is a result picture —a radiance in your face, an appetite and "tummy" that can digest nails, a quick step indicating the joy of good health and built-up reserves of physical strength for the days ahead. PLAY HARD brings you this.

After plowing all day, or working with your cows or chickens, you may think, "Oh, I'm too tired to take any exercise. I don't need it anyway!" When you feel that way, balance up the day with a little play. Try pitching a game of horseshoes, or playing some other game that will turn your mind from the day's work. See how it refreshes you . . . tones you up for a good night's rest . . . so you can get up in the morning ready and eager to Work Hard!

■ ■ ■

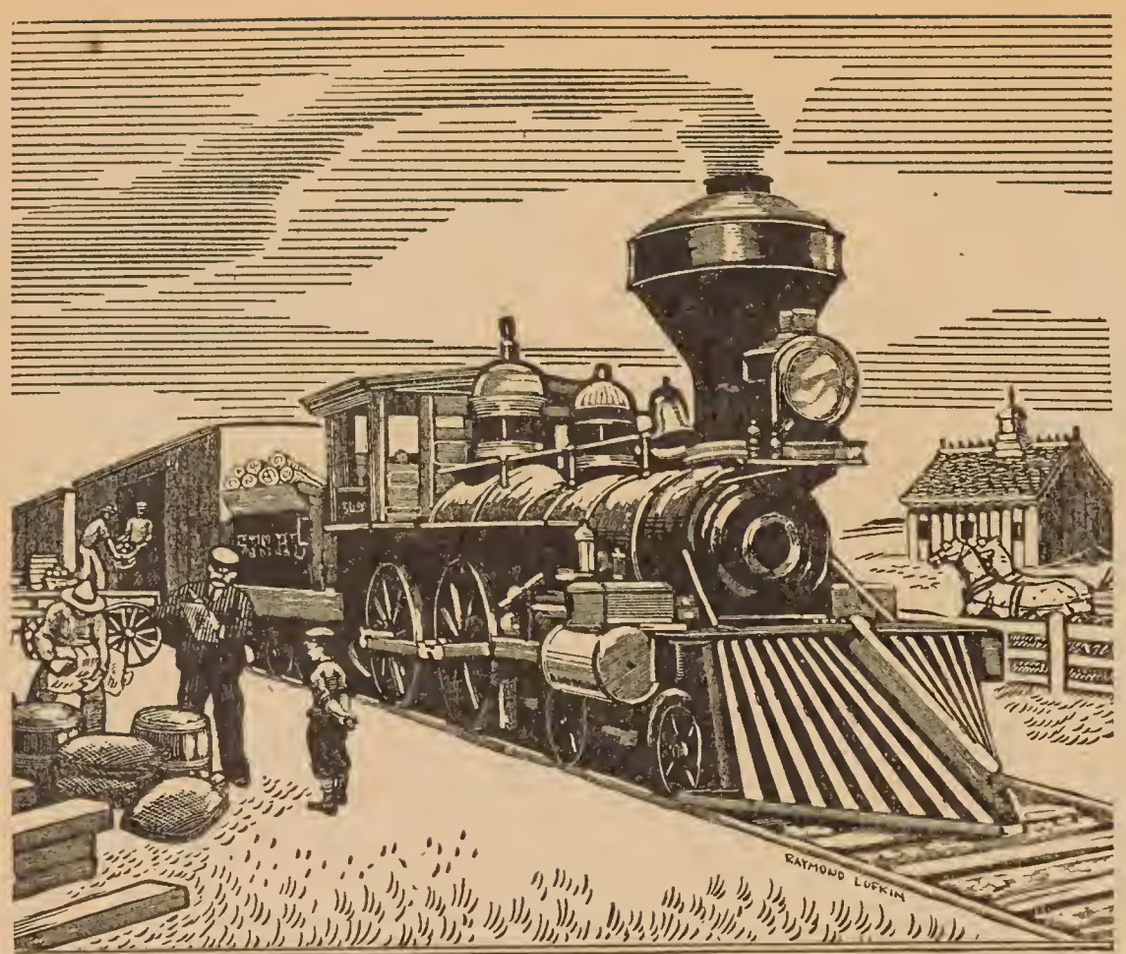
YOU believe in our "Fight by Producing" program. You realize how necessary it is to WORK HARD and PLAY HARD. My next column will be PRAY HARD. This way of living challenges your best. In this great America of ours we need recruits. Pass along this slogan to five other people.

Will you give five other people the substance of this program? Let's each be a spokesman and

"WORK HARD
PLAY HARD
PRAY HARD
We Have a Victory to Win!"

Best of all, let's each make his own life a shining example that victories over weakness, selfishness, and inefficiency can be won when we put our minds on this simple but definite program.

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.



What the railroads *mean to farmers*

(WRITTEN 80 YEARS AGO)

All of us in this modern world take a lot of things for granted, including the job that the railroads do.

But let's turn back the pages of history to what a great American philosopher saw when he looked at the railroads 80 years ago—in a day before coast-to-coast railroads had been completed—and when, to most of the people of the United States, Chicago was still "way out west."

He wrote: "A clever fellow was acquainted with the expansive force of steam; he also saw the wealth of wheat and grass rotting in Michigan. Then he cunningly screws on the steam-pipe to the wheat-crop. Puff now, O Steam! The steam puffs and expands as before, but this time it is dragging all Michigan at its back to hungry New York—

"When the farmers' peaches are taken from under the tree, and carried into town, they have a new look, and a hundredfold value over the fruit which grew on the same bough, and lies fulsomely on the ground."

Those words were written by a man named Ralph Waldo Emerson.

They are still true today. Fortunately for people who make their living on farms, the railroads have kept pace with the growth of America, in mileage, in speed, in carrying capacity, in operating efficiency.

To keep up the good work, all they need is fair and equal treatment with other forms of transportation—an opportunity to earn a living and keep their service moving ahead.



"See America" FOR $90

Start from your home town now on a Grand Circle Tour of the United States—east coast, west coast, border to border—go by one route, return by another—liberal stopovers—for $90 railroad fare in coaches—$135 in Pullmans (plus $45 for one or two passengers in a lower berth).

NOW—TRAVEL ON CREDIT

You can take your car along too • See your local ticket agent

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Market Prospects *for* Vegetable Growers

By M. C. BOND,

New York State College of Agriculture.

A DELAYED season, various scattered crop disasters, and finally "shotgun" frosts all played their part in adding to the complexity of the present vegetable marketing situation in the Northeast. According to September first reports, which do not, of course, fully reflect either the frost damage, or the favorable weather in September, some crops are showing higher productions than in 1939, others less. Likewise seasonal prices are in some cases ten to twenty per cent above last year, and others greatly below. In certain instances there seems to be little rhyme or reason in the price situation.

Cabbage Crop Larger Than Last Year

New York State cabbage supplies are larger than last year despite the ravages of worms and lack of rain in some areas, and although the acreage was increased only 2 per cent. The production of Danish type cabbage which normally accounts for almost two-thirds of the late crop in this state is estimated to be nine per cent above 1939, while domestic late cabbage is expected to be 4 per cent above. The intermediate crop in the state was 57 per cent greater than last year, which may be one of the reasons that prices offered have been below farmers' expectations.

The total United States' late crop is estimated at 644,300 tons which is 20 per cent above the short crop of last year and 4 per cent above the ten year average. The increase is principally in domestic cabbage which normally makes up slightly more than half the crop. However, the crop of Danish is estimated to be 13 per cent above 1939 though seven per cent below the average. Midwestern supplies are said to be liberal. The total intermediate crop was slightly above that of last year and noticeably above the average.

Prices in New York State nave been holding 20-40 per cent below those of last year, a differential which some growers feel is greater than justified by differences in the size of crops. There is the possibility that, as effects of the over-sized intermediate crop wear off, prices may strengthen, but all things considered the outlook was not encouraging in late September and growers from cabbage producing counties met at Geneva and asked that a purchase program be worked out by the Surplus Marketing Administration. Several growers reported prices at kraut factories as low as $3.00 a ton and all agreed that prices were lower than justified with a late cabbage crop only 4 per cent above the ten-year average.

Usually, in October and November, nearly all of the cabbage received at New York City and upstate New York markets comes from New York growers. By December considerable quantities of early "green" cabbage come from the southern states. Thus New York cabbage has little competition from other areas for about two months while from December first through February the New York City consumer gets a larger and larger proportion of his supply from the southern states. The production of cabbage in New York exceeds fresh market consumption and usually about one-fifth of the New York crop is sold to kraut manufacturers.

Fewer Onions; Prices Better

Viewing the situation in late September it appears that 11 per cent less onions will be hauled from New York State fields this year than were produced in 1939 but that the crop will still be 19 per cent above the five-year average. As the harvest proceeds the state crop is estimated at 3,642,000 sacks.

The western U. S. crop is considerably shorter this year and the central states' crop equals that of 1939. For the nation the total crop seems to be about 17 per cent less than last year, and 7 per cent below the average. The early crop was extremely light, being 44 per cent less than the average and 40 per cent below 1939. The intermediate crop equalled 1939 but was 16 per cent short of average. Total production was estimated on September first at 16 per cent below 1939 but two per cent above average.

In September, prices for New York onions averaged well above last year but the difference decreased as the season advanced. Present prices are below 1937 and 1938 levels. Due to short early production, prices for the late crop probably started somewhat higher than would normally be expected, and gradually declined as the marketing season advanced.

The 1939 onion crop was the largest on record and brought low prices throughout the fall and winter months but prices rose spectacularly in late winter with prospects of a small early crop. The 1940 crop has started for market at prices somewhat higher than in 1939.

Plenty of Carrots; New York Prices Favorable

A look at the continuous expansion in the production of carrots makes me wonder if there is any limit to the quantity of carrots we Americans will eat. The U. S. acreage and production this year is three times that of 15 years ago. Of course, much of this expansion has occurred in areas which ship fresh carrots during the winter and spring season but nearby production is good this year.

New York producers are apparently set to provide 14 per cent more late carrots than they produced in 1939, 48 per cent more than their five-year average. The total late crop for the nation is 7 per cent over last year and 9 per cent above average. September estimates indicated a total United States carrot crop of about 17,511,000 bushels, which is 9 per cent higher than 1939 and 20 per cent above the average.

Both lateness of the season and the light intermediate crop (29 per cent below 1939), no doubt influenced prices which ranged, in September, about 10

(*Continued on Page* 14)



"I'll jump this one for you, Bill."

LABOR RACKETS *Must Stop!*

More Justice for Members and Public— Less Power for Leaders

ORGANIZATIONS among laboring men, like organizations of farmers, are necessary and commendable just so long as the members themselves remain in control. When racketeers, Reds, and bureaucrats move in, most of the good these labor groups do is buried under the greater evils they create. When laboring men cease telling their officers what to do, and the officers assume life and death powers over the economic life of labor organization members, certainly these labor groups have become unAmerican.

Read the following quotation carefully:

"They (referring to a farmers' organization) state a principle which is directly contrary to all recognized American practice. They (the farmers) thrust at the very heart of organized labor with the statement that they are in favor of 'upholding the principle of individual liberty, the right of men to work without paying tribute and without fear from any source as a result of the exercise of this right.'"

This little gem is from an editorial in a middle western labor journal and represents the official voice of the Labor Monopolists. If, as this statement would indicate, the principles of individual liberty and the right of a man to work are a thrust at the heart of American labor, then labor organizations **as they are run by the labor dictators of today** serve neither their own members nor the public.

The story reaches us of the farmer who had been a coal miner in Pennsylvania. He said:

"When the word came down from the 'top' the first few times that we were to strike, we didn't pay much attention to it. We thought we could decide for ourselves what we would do. A few of us went out, but the majority was satisfied with working conditions and wages. But later on, after some of us had been thoroughly beaten once or twice by thugs, we struck when the word come down from the top to strike, regardless of how we felt about it. We had not only our own safety, but that of our families and our jobs to think about.

Now there you have high-handed un-American methods of coercion and violence bad enough to make your blood boil! Under the threat of fines, loss of jobs, beatings, workers strike when they don't want to, aiding they know not what designs of the Labor Monopoly. Sounds like Russia, doesn't it?

But for farmers the real rub comes when labor leaders try to pull the same tricks on farms. According to testimony of Ivan G. McDaniel, representing western farmers before a Senate Committee, here's the kind of thing that happened in California:

"A lady who raised turkeys in northern California had a practice of hiring her women neighbors to come in and pick the turkeys. These women were experienced in picking turkeys. The turkey prices were particularly low and she couldn't afford to have them picked in the commercial plants in San Francisco. The butchers' union in San Francisco, with the support of Bridges, made an edict that no turkeys could enter San Francisco or the San Francisco markets unless they were picked and dressed by the union pickers. And the farmers that would not have their turkeys picked by the union pickers could find no market for their turkeys. . . ."

Further in his testimony he said:

"In some instances the turkey growers did accede to the union demands at a considerable loss, and in other cases, in order to get their turkeys into the market they had to pay what was known as a picking fee, that is, they could bring them in if they didn't get union pickers on their ranch, **provided they paid 20 cents a turkey to the union when they crossed the bridge.**"

In response to a Senator's question, McDaniel said:

"No, sir, we had no idea what became of the money. This embargo on turkeys lasted many weeks and those turkey growers lost thousands and thousands of dollars because they couldn't freely market their turkeys."

If single instances were all that we heard about, we might excuse them as unavoidable. If labor leaders immediately reprimanded those among themselves responsible for these attacks, we might excuse them. But they are multiple, and they are largely condoned and encouraged. In New York, California, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, Maryland and Pennsylvania similar definite instances have occurred.

For example, tobacco planters usually have the skilled help on their plantations prepare the giant hogsheads in which the tobacco is marketed. But the Labor Monopoly wanted to get a cut out of the tobacco farmer's income so in at least one southern city, a cooperage union levies a tax of fifteen dollars on every hogshead coming into the market, which they do not make. If farmers refuse to pay this tribute, their tobacco is "Hot" and union truckmen will not cart it, union warehousemen will not handle it until the bribe is paid.

For the sake of our democracy and the good of the working man farmers must oppose these cancerous methods. They must draw the line carefully between the rights of the working man, and the abuses of the Labor Monopoly and fight the latter so long as they work against the best interests of the nation and the worker.

When an organized, militant minority works for its own ends, disregarding the public good and the interests of its own supporters, and receives the encouragement and implied support of the government's administration, then the ideals and practices of democracy have been corrupted. Can you believe otherwise when such statements as those at the beginning are made—that the principle of individual liberty is "thrusting at the heart of organized labor?"

Farmers are uniting to fight this under the slogan, "Millions for fair wages for the worker, but not one cent of tribute for the Labor Monopoly!"

ENCHANTED

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee.

He who has walked a mountain path
May never tread it more,
But something will be calling him
Through every open door.

He who has seen the tide go out
With stars laid on its breast
Will know at every eventide
The fever of unrest.

He who has stood on some far height
Unsheltered and alone,
Walks with a mortgage on his heart
Along these streets of stone.

HOW IT *FEELS* TO WORK IN *LITENTUFS*



Breeze along in this LIGHT modern footwear that's built for HEAVY farm duty!

OF COURSE, you **won't** really be able to fly! But what a *relief* when you change to the Original Goodrich Litentufs! When you feel how light and flexible they are—how they stretch—how easy they are to slip on and off. So *comfortable*—always snug at heel and instep—actually giving with every movement of your foot!

You'll have another reason to be proud of your good judgment in getting Litentufs, for they are built *extra-tough* by Goodrich's own special process. *You get long money-saving wear!* Why not drop in at your dealer's today?

GOODRICH FOOTWEAR • WATERTOWN, MASS.

Boots, Arctics, and Mud Rubbers in styles to suit all your requirements.

Look for this trademark—your guide to Quality and Value.

THE ORIGINAL Goodrich *Litentufs*

SAVE OR GO BROKE !

(*Continued from Page* 1)

lions in 1929 to 48.8 millions in 1938—but 80 per cent of this increase is directly attributable to emergency relief expenditures. Furthermore, if the marked reduction in outlay for permanent improvements is considered in the total, aggregate town expenditures have actually decreased nearly 7 millions of dollars in spite of the added relief load. Likewise, town indebtedness has shown an overall decline of more than $2,000,000—a reduction of 5 millions in bonded debt being partially offset by a $2,800,000 jump in temporary loans.

The citizens of your communities placed you in office because they had confidence in your leadership, and they are looking to you to do your part in leading them out of the morass of heavy taxation in which they have become mired.

Taxes Are 22 Per Cent of Income

It is no news to you when I tell you that taxes are high. But do you know that in the United States as a whole there are now approximately 175,000 taxing jurisdictions which absorb more than 22 per cent of the total income of the country. These figures do not include the appropriations and authorizations made under our national defense program. There is no telling how high above that 22 per cent mark we may yet go.

You may not have realized that the aggregate cost of government — Federal, State and Local — which in 1938 totaled the almost incredible sum of 18 billion dollars, is more than the entire gross income, from all sources, of all of the states west of the Mississippi River.

It may have not occurred to you that the New York State Budget alone, which has more than doubled since 1926, is greater than the total gross agricultural income of this fertile, productive commonwealth.

The bewilderment of the average taxpayer over the intricate mazes of government finance and his lack of comprehension of what has been happening and what is in store for him reminds me of the old story of the southern darky who was gazing complacently through the bars of a small-town jail when he was visited by his friend, Henry.

"Rastus," asked Henry, "What yu-all doin' in this here jail?"

"Oh, they jes' 'carcerated me heah."

"How long is you in foh?"

"Three weeks."

"What foh they put you in jail?"

"Jes cause I killed a man."

"Go on, niggah, you cain't tell me you committed murdah and they jes' put you in jail for three weeks. How come?"

"Oh, then they is going to hang me."

During the past two or three years, in particular, increasing thousands of Rastus taxpayers have been deciding not to accept their ultimate financial hanging without a fight. They have come to the conclusion that paying no attention to the growing taxes may result in their having no jobs of their own left with which to make a living.

The Millstone of Debt

Taxpayers are taking a broader look to see how their representatives in the Big Business of Government are handling the affairs of their stockholders. And what have they found? They have found that business expanding in all departments as if there were not a cloud in the sky. They have seen employees increased, public buildings erected, mahogany and marble palaces constructed to provide increased educational capacity in districts where the birth rate and school attendance have declined for years, and they have witnessed the creation of alphabetical bureaus with a rapidity that put the old-fashioned multiplication table to shame. And they have said: "Isn't this wonderful? I wonder what is the matter with me, having to cut down so drastically on my personal expenditures in order to keep my job going?"

And then — taxpayers have looked at the annual financial statement of their Big Business Corporation of Government and at their own tax bills —and they have gotten the answer.

"Meek" Do NOT Inherit the Earth

The answer is that, as always, the taxpaying stockholder in the Government Business Corporation has been paying the bill; and worse, by his meek acceptance of the judgment of his elected managers, probably influenced by the clamor of organized minority spending groups, has permitted his government corporation to be mortgaged so heavily that future generations will be burdened with the problem of repayment.

The result of this awakening is that today the taxpayer is more constructively inquisitive and more tax-conscious than of any time since his ancestors staged the Boston Tea Party.

This result — this inquisitiveness and tax-consciousness — is manifesting itself throughout New York State and throughout the country in the organization of taxpayers' associations which differ broadly—and fortunately—from some of the ill-fated fiascos which have preceded them under the same or similar names. Modern taxpayers' associations may be militant, but in no sense of the word are they even intended to be destructive.

They are, in an increasing and gratifying degree, sponsored and led by sound, sane, fair-minded business men who are respected civic leaders in their communities. Organized on a strictly non-partisan and non-political basis, they are ably steered by their leaders on a constructive, middle-of-the-road path towards better and more efficient government. The objects of a typical group might be summarized as follows:

1. To scrutinize every dollar of public expenditure so that waste, inefficiency and duplication shall be eliminated.
2. To adhere at all times to proven facts without prejudice, partisanship or politics.
3. To foster economy and efficiency in public administration in the interest of improving the economic status and standard of living of all citizens of the community, while at the same time being assured of a full dollar's value for every dollar of tax outlay.

In a nutshell, if these groups adopted a slogan, it could properly be: "FACT-FINDING RATHER THAN FAULT-FINDING."

I feel confident that you will all agree that there is nothing in the foregoing platform, if it may be called that, which is particularly controversial. In keeping with their avowed purpose to substitute factfinding for fault-finding, taxpayers' associations start by trying to learn all they can about the operation of this Government Business Corporation in which they are all contributing stockholders.

Questions Bring Facts

There are two general methods which are being employed by these groups to acquaint themselves with some of the highlights of the science of modern government, and the first method is the simple, old-fashioned one of asking questions.

The taxpayer, having discovered that —as will always be true—he is paying the bill, becomes interested in the manner in which his money is being spent. He inquires about his highway system and usually concludes that it is not receiving anything like the attention and benefits to which it seems to be entitled.

Then he asks about the efficiency of welfare administration, and as a result demands the return of relief administration to the localities as the most economical and efficient method by which it can be handled.

When taxpayer groups go on to the consideration of matters of local government, they are employing to an increasing degree the second method of self-education — The Expenditure Survey. These surveys are prepared by trained experts in an wholly impartial manner for the single purpose of better informing the taxpayer as to how his particular unit of local government is operating and how, if at all, it might be operated more cheaply and efficiently without impairing necessary services.

Surveys of this type cover, for example, the matter of budgets—whether or not they really tell the whole story of estimated revenues and expenditures or are merely a partially complete set of figures designed chiefly for the purpose of arriving at a net sum to be raised by tax levy; whether or not budgets have actually been followed or have been over-spent, resulting in deficits to be funded or made up out of a subsequent increase in taxes.

The surveys made by taxpayers' associations present an analysis of the local debt situation in its bearing on future years' taxes and point out, with particular emphasis, whether the government unit is operating on a pay-as-you-go basis or is running into debt.

Let's Plug the Holes

The surveys have revealed, in some instances, that not only is gasoline being purchased at retail instead of under bulk contract, but that application has not even been made for the refund of State and Federal motor fuel taxes to which the purchasing governmental unit is entitled by law.

The surveys have pointed out what seem to be wide divergences in the costs in similar counties of constructing identical types of county highways and thereby raise the question as to whether road-building within the county would be more economical for the taxpayers if done on a private contract basis or carried on by the local highway department.

The surveys analyze and comment on possible savings to be realized from the elimination of overlapping departments and, in some cases, the consolidation of sparsely-populated governmental subdivisions.

An Operation Needed

Some of the finds and the questions raised by these surveys are unavoidably controversial in nature — just as the discussion of possible reduction in the expenditures of any business on earth must always be. A relatively small number of toes must be stepped on to put through any program of curtailment, regardless of its type. But an increasing number of sane, balanced, straight-thinking taxpayers are coming definitely to the conclusion that an operation is preferable to a continuing infection and that a little pain now is better than an ultimate bankruptcy, toward which we are heading.

These tax reduction leaders throughout the state are not flag-waving, rabble-rousing malcontents. They are your friends, neighbors, and the respected, successful business men of your communities. They are not, nor do they pretend to be, experts in local, state, or federal government. They are the taxpayers and, incidentally, the voters who have selected you, together with state and federal representatives, to look out for their interests in the most businesslike, constructive manner of which you are capable.

Their present concern is not necessarily a critical reflection on the manner in which you have discharged that trust. It is born of a realization that, partly through their own negligence, local, state and federal government in this country has gotten and is continuing to get itself into a financial position which, if followed in any kind of business under the sun, spells only bankruptcy and ruin.

What of Our Grandchildren?

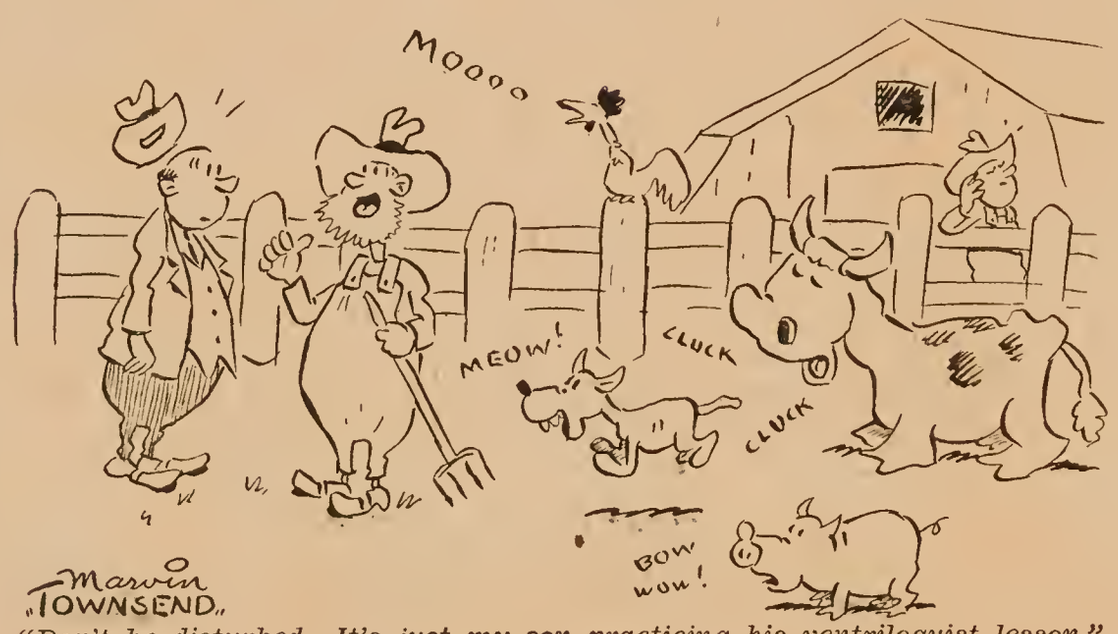
And lastly, but by no means least, this taxpayer concern is being increased by the great cost of the defense program. The financing of the cost of this program is either going to impose upon our children and grandchildren the obligation of repayment of an indebtedness unequalled in history, or it is going to add incalculably to a tax burden which, after 10 years of depression, extravagance and experimentation, we are in no position to assume—or it may do both.

Economy in the local, state and non-essential expenditures of the federal government will help. RIGID economy in all three departments would go a long way toward defraying the entire cost of the defense program. Every dollar saved is one which will not have to be found when the defense bills begin coming in.

I would like to leave with you members of Boards of Supervisors two related thoughts:

First—any measure of cooperation which you can give to sincere, intelligent constituents who are interested in restoring common business principles to the operation of government is one of the most effective methods at your disposal for the discharge of your trusts as public officials.

Second—in view of the present state of our own finances and of existing world conditions, it is the patriotic duty of all officeholders not only to cooperate but to initiate economies in government for the single purpose of accelerating a state of financial and physical preparedness in the United States, which will brook no interference from any foreign source.



"Don't be disturbed. It's just my son practicing his ventriloquist lesson."

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

GRANGE young people throughout the country are eagerly awaiting decision on the Highway Safety Essay Contest which has been in progress under the auspices of the National Grange, closing a short time ago. The national awards will be announced at the National Grange session at Syracuse. The first prize winner will be personally notified in season to go to Syracuse, inasmuch as the highest award in the contest is a paid all-expense trip to Syracuse for the entire nine days' session, regardless of how far away the successful essayist may live.

This contest has been conducted for many years, with the winner always taken to the National Grange session and there invited to read the winning essay. Some years a boy has captured the honor, although about as often it has been a girl; with sometimes a trip completely across the continent as a reward. Contestants must be under 18 years of age, in good standing in their home Grange, and their essay must indicate practical directions for promoting highway safety, always keeping in view the Grange contribution to such an improvement program. In former years the essays have been of high character and their reading before National Grange sessions has created intense interest.

* * *

TROUT RIVER Grange at East Berkshire, Vermont, recently paid tribute to one of the oldest Grange members in the Green Mountain State on his 96th birthday. Congratulations, flowers, cards and gifts were showered upon F. N. Oviatt, 36 years a member of the Grange and still retaining a keen interest in all its affairs, notwithstanding his advanced age. For a long time he served his Grange as chaplain, as well as in other official positions.

* * *

LEHIGH-NORTHAMPTON POMONA district in Pennsylvania has just successfully instituted its first Juvenile Grange unit with a fine charter list of youngsters and an excellent start. Newly-renovated rooms in the hall owned by Laurys Grange, No. 1570, in Lehigh County, will be utilized for meetings of the Juvenile boys and girls, these being held simultaneously with the regular meeting nights of the parent Grange.

* * *

A FORMER MASTER of the Maine State Grange and one of New England's most prominent Patrons, John E. Abbott, 67, of North Berwick, recently passed away. He served as head of the Grange organization in Maine for six years, following the occupancy of many other stations in State, Pomona and Subordinate branches of the Order. Mr. Abbott had been prominent in the life of the Pine Tree State and few men in Maine had a wider circle of acquaintances than he.

* * *

AMONG the very successful special sixth degree meetings which are being put on throughout the state of New York in anticipation of the coming National Grange session at Syracuse in November, one of the most outstanding was at Glens Falls, when Warren, Saratoga and Washington counties combined. The result was an attendance of more than 600 Patrons and the class of sixth degree candidates numbered 342, a good share of whom will go to Syracuse for their Seventh Degree in November.

* * *

MAINE will have a Grange Senator in the coming Congress by the overwhelming election of former Governor Ralph O. Brewster of Dexter, who has been very prominent in Grange circles for a generation. In Vermont also there is a similar likelihood, as Governor Aiken, victorious in the Republican primaries, has every prospect of election as United States Senator in November. Governor Aiken joined the Grange immediately upon reaching the age of 14, and inasmuch as he has just celebrated his 48th birthday (carried out in a Grange hall, by the way), it will be apparent that his Grange membership and activity cover a period of fully one-third of a century.

* * *

EVERY NEW ENGLAND Grange state is likely to show a net membership gain for the year just closing, and the total will be very gratifying. Figures already completed show that Connecticut made a gain of 675 members; Massachusetts, 556; Rhode Island, 157.

* * *

ALL CONNECTICUT roads will lead to West Hartford on Wednesday evening, October 16, when a great rally night of Granges in that part of the state will be held. The special event of interest is the awarding of a Golden Sheaf certificate for 50 years of faithful service to Allen B. Cook, former State Master, and one of the most popular Patrons in Connecticut.

* * *

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND Lecturers' Conference at Burlington, Vermont, had as a pleasant feature, the presentation of a beautiful wrist watch to Mrs. Rachel T. Lacross of Woodstock, lecturer of the Vermont State Grange, who was the hostess of the convention. A further compliment to her was paid by the conference when a similar gift was presented to Mr. Lacross—both hard workers for the Order over a long period in the Green Mountain State.

* * *

SALEM UNION GRANGE Juvenile unit in Washington County, New York, holds quite a distinction. First of all it is the home subordinate of State Master W. J. Rich, and is further noteworthy this year in having twin boys heading up the Juvenile organization for 1940. Ervin Wilson is master and Earl Wilson is overseer. The twins are 14 years of age, sophomores in the Salem High School and great lovers of their Juvenile. Mrs. Rich is the matron of Salem Union Juvenile, having filled that position consecutively for the past nine years.

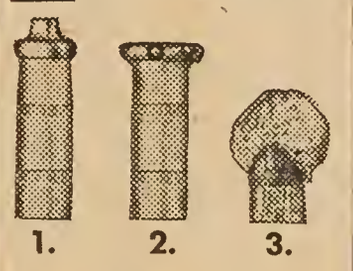


"Is this what you're lookin' for pop,—I've been makin' a boat."

"He's a Long Way Off— ..Better Use a SILVERTIP"



CONTROLLED DELAYED EXPANSION PLUS DEEP PENETRATION



1. On reaching point of greatest expansion—

2.—"nickel silver" jacket ruptures. Core bursts out—

3.—expands rapidly, insuring positive mushrooming.

WHEN the trophy you want is a long way off, you need the accuracy and all-range positive mushrooming of a Western Super-X SILVERTIP expanding bullet.

The unique SILVERTIP design assures positive mushrooming at all hunting ranges, from the shortest to the longest. The soft lead core is encased in a thin "nickel silver" jacket of copper, nickel and zinc, and around this, covering all but the bullet tip, is a tough jacket of Lubaloy metal.

Expansion is delayed by the silver colored jacket while the bullet pierces hide, muscle and bone. Then on reaching the vital organs, the lead core bursts through the thin jacket, expands rapidly, and spends its terrific force within the body cavity, where most effective! There are 18 Super-X SILVERTIP cartridges, in 15 popular calibers. Mail the coupon for full particulars.

Western Super-X

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WESTERN CARTRIDGE COMPANY
Dept. J-133, East Alton, Ill.
Mail your elaborate folder giving full particulars of SUPER-X SILVERTIP cartridges, and a copy of the 76-page Western Ammunition Handbook—both FREE!

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from SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

I HAVE had a spell of going to fairs. It is highly interesting and educational, not only because of the things one sees, but because of the people one meets. Here in Monroe County our fair made a "come-back" and after no fairs in the county the new Monroe County Fair Association staged its first annual exhibition.

It was an experiment in cooperation and proved successful. Two years ago the Rochester Exposition folded and with it went the old county fair which it had absorbed some years earlier. A year ago agitation was started to provide time and place for the 4-H Clubs and the Future Farmers to exhibit. Enough interest was expressed so that the fair became a reality this year, with both junior and open classes. Having no funds, the fair solicited about $2,000 for premiums, sold memberships and staged a tag day.

The fair was staged out in the country on a six-acre plot, with an adjoining field for parking. Everything was housed under canvass and some 15,000 or more people took advantage of the free gate. Apparently the county found it wanted a fair. Now the question is whether it should continue to be a tent show, or whether permanent grounds should be acquired and a building or buildings be considered.

Personally, I would dislike to lose the gay spirit and color that resulted from the tent show, the parading volunteer firemen, the school bands and the numerous community activities. It seems to me that wooden fair buildings frequently become eyesores, they are costly to build and maintain, and they nail a fair to one spot. It is barely possible that in Monroe County the fair may wish to migrate around several towns before finding a permanent home. Anyway, the cheapest kind of a fair building would cost at least $25,000. Six per cent interest on that would be $1,500 annually. Add to this cost of upkeep, etc., and I can see where the association could pay $1,000 annually for rent of tents and be ahead of the game.

World's Fair Lonesome

I went down to Long Island to visit Halsey Knapp at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture and spent parts of three days at the New York World's Fair. Late one night after much weary walking we rode around in a sightseeing car. I asked the operator how the crowds had been and he said they had been staying away. I asked several people connected with the fair what the trouble was and they told me "the war," "lack of showmanship," "lack of advertising and publicity," and that the "public never really warmed up to the fair." Visiting on nearby Long Island people told me they seldom hear of or even thought of the fair.

I remember the great hit the Chicago fair made with the masses. I am inclined to believe the New York show got started with a bit too much "high hat" atmosphere.

Allentown Packs 'Em In

A few days later we took in "The Great Allentown Fair" at Allentown, Pa., which labels itself "America's Greatest Country Fair." It had the exhibits, the concessions and the crowds. I wondered what the Allentown Fair had that the New York Fair lacked, and decided it was nothing more or less than the support of its public. There were 30 or 40 dining concessions operated by Granges, hospitals, churches, etc., and most of them seated 100 or more persons. All day and evening they were busy, because everybody came to the fair.

The boy with the candied apple concession told me he paid $100 for a 10-foot frontage, and I presume he was making money.

Back home we went to the Palmyra Fair in Wayne County and were surprised to find nearly 100 head of stock in a beef cattle show. For the moment it seemed we must be farther west. Attendance was good at this fair and it seemed to me that the answer was that it appealed to the rural people

* * *

Milk Producers Heard

Kenneth F. Fee, director of the State Division of Milk Control, was the best witness for producers at a hearing on the petition of the Rochester Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency for revision of the marketing order. Actually, Fee was not a witness, but just asked some questions.

The attorney for the distributors in opposing any price advances for farmers, said that if such advances were granted "farmers again would increase production." He presented figures to show that month by month under the order production in the marketing area had increased. The order went into effect last Dec. 1 and production rose until August, compared to the December level.

Fee sat with Commissioner Noyes and Milo Kniffen, his counsel, who was conducting the hearing. "Was not that seasonal increase?" Fee asked. "I could not agree that the increase was due to the order."

At another point, the dealers' counsel said herds had been increased. Fee cited figures to show that every month under the order, except June, production in the marketing area had been below the corresponding months in the previous two years. He asked the dealers' counsel if he knew of dealers who previously bought milk from farmers but now obtained it from their own herds. The answer was that a number of dealers had become producers, that there were 38 of them now and later there might be 78. "Then it was the dealers who increased their herds," suggested Fee.

Producers offered evidence to show that while there had been a large hay crop its feeding qualities were low because of wet weather during harvest, and also that labor costs were moving upward.

* * *

Research Good Defense

In Wayne County the other night I met with the county agricultural defense committee. One of the points that brought united support was that during a period of emergency good defense is to use and expand agricultural research institutions to their fullest capacity. Some thought was expressed that appropriations might be curtailed in the name of economy or defense, but the farmers present believed this would be false economy. Frank W. Beneway, Farm Bureau chairman, pointed out that research had enabled farmers to harvest 40 or more bushels per acre where a few years ago 30 bushels was considered a good yield.

Members expressed fear of labor shortage not so much because of the draft, but because of the attractions of civilian employment at high wages in factories producing defense commoditieis.

Ask Study of Stations

The defense committee after discussing the need for an accelerated program of research, adopted a resolution which previously had been adopted by the Western New York Joint Fruit Committee of the State Horticultural Society and Farm Bureau Federation. This suggested that study be given to determine if there is any duplication of work between Cornell and Geneva experiment stations, and in such event suggests that certain lines of work might be transferred from one station to the other.

Sentiment expressed was that it may be proper and necessary to do certain things at one station or another, or at both, but in the main it was agreed that duplication should be avoided, with the Geneva station concentrating on work relating to fruits, vegetables, nursery stock, frozen foods, fruit juices and allied lines. The resolution points out that great strides have been made in certain lines of work, such as frozen foods and fruit juices, but that much remains to be done and in the meantime work is hampered by lack of facilities and equipment.

* * *

Apple Tax Studied

The Joint Fruit Committee, as the result of a questionnaire, finds a slight majority of grower opinion in favor of a state apple advertising tax as opposed to the present voluntary method of support for the Apple Institute. It is not ready to make any recommendation, but suggests continued support for the institute and co-ordinating committees.

A. A.-GRANGE

Cookie Contest News

NEARLY two-thirds of the Pomona Granges in this State have held their county cookie contests and reported names of winners to us. Along with reports come enthusiastic accounts of the fun and interest which the contests provided at Pomona meetings.

Monroe County's chairman of Service and Hospitality Committee, Mrs. Ida Geil writes: "This has been a very interesting project. Our winner, Mrs. Elton Burmeister of Honeoye Falls Grange, had to be called by long distance to be notified that she was the winner and was asked to come to Pomona Grange meeting to have her picture taken by the *Democrat & Chronicle* photographer for that newspaper. Through winning this prize, she and her husband were on hand to take the Fifth Degree." Mrs. Burmeister's daughter came along, too, and before the meeting was over made her mother promise to bake a big enough batch of rolled sugar cookies to feed all her classmates!



Mrs. Kenneth Coombs, of Jamestown, N. Y., member of Ross Grange, who won over 16 contestants in the Chautauqua County Pomona Grange cookie contest.

Essex County Pomona Grange is proud of the fact that a Grange brother, Ralph Brock of Ticonderoga Grange, beat eight other contestants, all of the fair sex. Mr. Brock will be one of the competitors for the title of State Cookie Champion in December at State Grange meeting. In the eight years that *American Agriculturist* and New York State Grange have been cooperating in sponsoring these baking contests, this is the first time that a man has won a county contest!

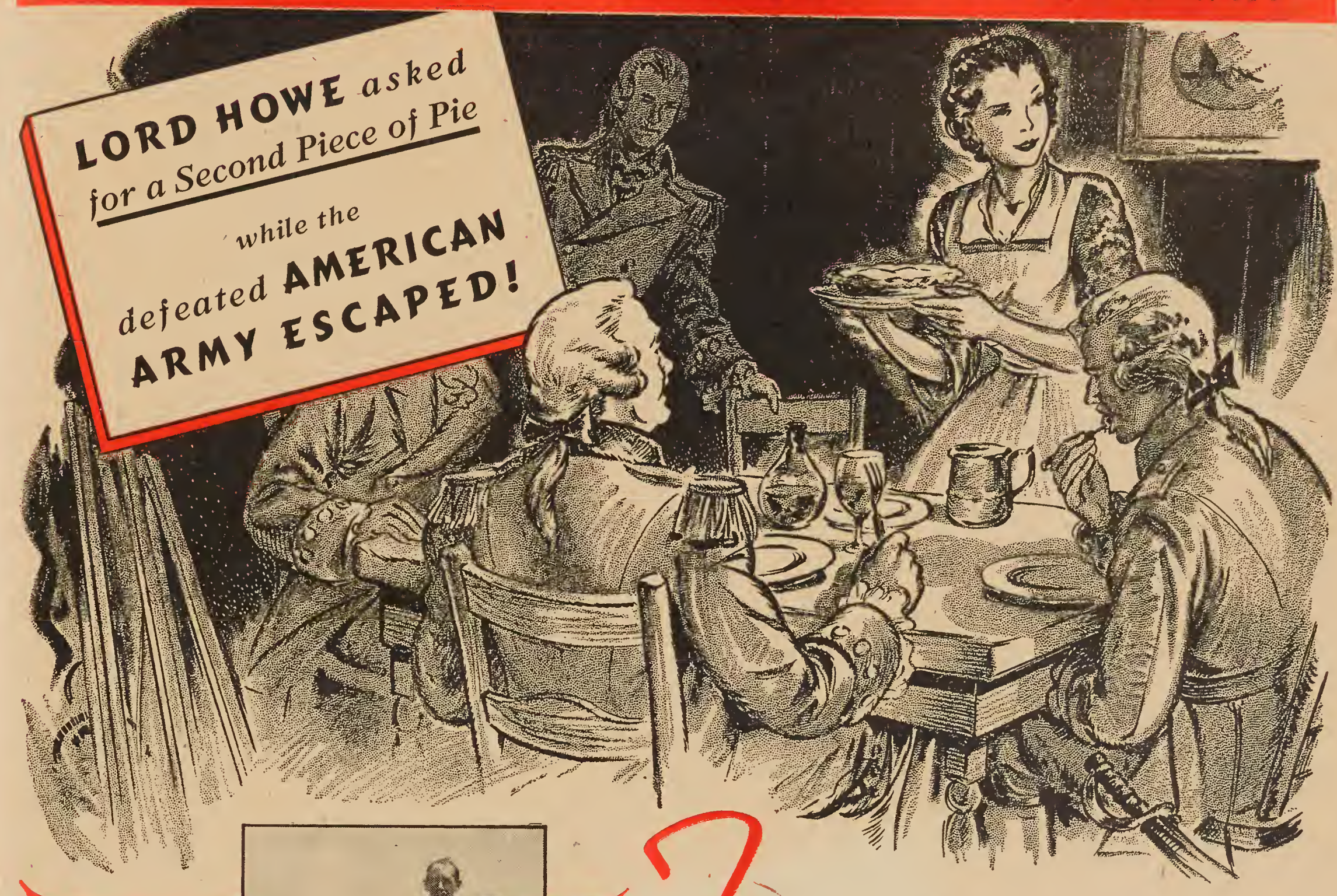
Here is the list of Pomona and Subordinate Grange winners whose names have been sent into us during the past two weeks:

Pomona Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Albany	Colonie	Mrs. Spencer Duncan
Allegany	Belmont	Mrs. Lena Francisco
Cayuga	Weedsport	Mrs. John Baker
Chautauqua	Ross	Mrs. Kenneth Coombs
Chenango	Oxford	Mrs. Hiram Howland
Columbia	Chatham	Mrs. Alma George
Delaware	Wawaka	Mrs. Edna M. Reed
Dutchess	Millerton	Mrs. Harry Lawrence
Essex	Ticonderoga	Ralph Brock
Franklin	Burke	Mrs. Josie Hinks
Genesee	Oatka Falls	Alice Boatfield
Jefferson	Natural Bridge	Mrs. Emma Blanchard
Lewis	Lowville	Mrs. Louis Archer
Livingston	Hemlock	Mrs. Theodore Henry
Monroe	Honeoye Falls	Mrs. Elton Burmeister
Orange	Montgomery	Mrs. Walter Karsten
Otsego	Springfield	Mrs. V. M. Webster
Rensselaer	Pittstown	Mrs. Grace Sherman
Saratoga	Bacon Hill	Mrs. Henry C. Peck
Schoharie	Sharon	Mrs. Floyd Mereness
St. Lawrence	Cedars	Mrs. Geneva Richardson
Suffolk	Southold	Clara Tuthill
Sullivan	Bloomingburg	Mrs. Earl Fox
Tompkins	Waterburg	Mrs. Clinton Stevenson
Warren	Stony Creek	Mrs. Amanda Glassbrook
Washington	Argyle	Mrs. Herbert Kinney
Wayne	Newark	Mrs. Irving Heidenreich
Westchester	Yorktown	Mrs. Frederick Merk
Wyoming	North Java	Annabel Gebel

Subordinate Winners

Cattaraugus	Delevan	Mrs. Stella Lafferty
	North Otto	Mrs. Mary Bobsien
Cayuga	Owasco Lake	Mrs. Harry Hicks
	Springport	Jessie B. Yawger
Chautauqua	Busti	Mrs. H. W. Ayres
Chemung	Sullivanville	Bertha Linderbery
Cortland	Freetown	Mary Bronson
	Homer	Mrs. Henry Keep
	Marathon	Mrs. Charles Bustard
	Miller	Mrs. Katherine McGuire
Delaware	Utsayantha	Normina Buck
Herkimer	Jordanville	Mrs. Ruth Calman
Lewis	Leyden	Mrs. Ruth E. Miller
Livingston	Groveland	Mrs. John W. Titsworth
Madison	Georgetown	Mrs. A. Vrolyk
	New Woodstock	Mrs. Lester Preston
	Owahgena	Mrs. Carleton Snyder
Monroe	Ogden	Mrs. Daisy Harroun
Onondaga	Fayetteville	Mrs. Elizabeth Benedict
	Geddes	Mrs. Elliott Baker
	Skancateles	Jeanette Hawkins
Ontario	Canandaigua	Mrs. Clinton Ardell
	Enterprise	Mrs. Howard Skuse
	Farmington	Mrs. Oscar Gardner
	Manchester	Mrs. Ralph Hadden
Orleans	East Shelby	Mrs. Clifton Johnson
	Lyndonville	Mrs. Howard Corser
	Transit	Mrs. Eppo Poelma
Oswego	Hastings	Mrs. Mary Gardner
Otsego	Butternut Valley	Mrs. Robert Halbut
Steuben	Avoca	Mrs. Warren Hopkins
Tompkins	Groton	Mrs. Percy Brown
Washington	Mettowee	Mrs. Jane Lincoln
Wayne	Clyde	Mrs. Harry Benning







SIX GENERATIONS *of Rosebooms have Lived on this Farm*

"My ancestors came from Holland to New Jersey more than 165 years ago," says Horace H. Roseboom of Westford, N. Y. "Great great grandfather Robert Roseboom and three of his brothers fought in the Revolution. Afterwards great great grandfather Robert took up land in what is now Otsego County. He came up the Hudson River on a packet and then over the Cherry Valley turnpike to his new home in 1782. It was the first farm settled in the town of Westford. Since then six generations of Rosebooms have lived here. I am the fifth generation, my son Lawrence is the sixth. And two of these generations have belonged to the Dairymen's League. Uncle Peter Roseboom, over in Oneonta, is another League member, who boasts that he never sold milk except through the League."

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION was not won by men alone. Women played a part. Take the case of Mrs. Lindley Murray after the Battle of New York. She knew that General Washington's green troops had fled, and that the enemy was surrounding General Putnam's 4,000 regulars. But she knew also that Lord Howe, the enemy commander, had a weakness for good food. So she sent word, inviting him to lunch. He came gladly and brought his officers. They ate for two hours. Just as they finished, the last American soldier slipped safely up the Hudson. Washington's Army had been defeated for the moment, but through the daring and resource of a woman it had been saved from capture.

★ ★ ★

Again and again during the long fight for A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK, farmers of the Dairymen's League were outmaneuvered and surrounded by their opponents. The dark bitterness of defeat often seeped into their souls. But at home stood courageous and determined women cheering them on, comforting them when all seemed lost and when it seemed impossible to keep home and family together.

Under the inspiration of their womenfolk, the defeated League farmers always reformed their ranks, always returned to battle for the well-being of their families, and for A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK. And like Washington's soldiers, they finally won.

Today in farm homes all over the milkshed, the fruits of that victory can be plainly seen: In better-clothed, better-fed children and smiling, happier wives; in better-furnished homes that are secure from want — homes with the conveniences and comforts that lift drudgery from women's lives.

Freedom costs dear, but its rewards are great. That's why League men and women today — together with all other farmers and their wives in this milkshed — are determined that the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" shall never be denied them again.

Published by

THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

The Market Barometer

Producers Ask for Milk Price Increases

By the time you read this, the hearings on the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order will be in progress. Hearings will start October 7 at the McAlpin Hotel, New York City; will move to the Central High School in Syracuse October 9; and will go to Albany on the 11th.

The Metropolitan Bargaining Agency has approved five resolutions recommending changes by which they hope to secure a better price for milk. The proposed changes are:

1. Establishment of a $2.82 price per hundredweight for Class I milk throughout the year.

2. A new system of fixing the price of milk used in the manufacture of cheese with a schedule based upon the actual sales price of the finished product.

3. A program for payment every ten days instead of every 30 days.

4. An increase in producer returns of four cents per hundredweight in six classes of skim milk.

5. Redefinition of the word "producer" to provide that no dairyman who has delivered to a plant under Board of Health approval during the last quarter of 1939 shall be barred from the benefits of the Order by removal of that plant from Board approval.

While the Bargaining Agency in its request for a hearing asked that price amendments only be considered, Secretary Wickard ruled that evidence would also be received concerning any other section of the Order. This ruling gave the Bargaining Agency the job not only of collecting evidence to substantiate their demand for better prices, but also of preparing evidence to oppose any proposal for amendments which would be detrimental to dairymen.

October Class Prices

Administrator Cladakis has announced that, based on the current price for butter, the Class I (fluid milk) price for the month of October will be $2.45 and the Class II-A (fluid cream) will be $1.80. Incidentally, the Class II-A price is subject to an additional differential for skim milk, to be announced not later than November 5.

November Price Announced

The Class 1 price for milk for the months of November and December as provided in the Order will be $2.65 unless, of course, this price is raised as a result of amendments to the Order which are being considered at the present time.

Production High

Milk production in the New York Milk Shed has been steadily ahead of a year ago. Many have stated that better prices for milk brought by the Federal-State Milk Marketing Agreements is the reason. Doubtless this has had an effect, but it does not explain increased production in other areas. The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that production per cow on September 1 was the highest for the date in 16 years of records, and that production per cow was high in ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. Surely we can't blame the better prices in New York for increased production in other regions.

More Milk for City Children

Practically ready to go is a plan for providing 300,000 needy school children in New York City this fall with about 21,000,000 half pints of milk at a cost of 1c a half pint. In fact, part of it will be handled by the New York City Department of Welfare for free distribution with school lunches served without cost to about 18,000 children.

The Surplus Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture invites New York milk handlers to submit bids, and a federal subsidy to milk dealers would compensate them for processing and delivering the milk. Federal payments would also make up the difference between the price of 4c a quart, to be paid by children, and the special producer price for relief milk as specified in the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order. This special price for relief milk is 57c a hundred less than the regular Class I price.

It is expected that the milk which the children will drink will not in any way lower the amount of fluid milk consumed in the city.

Approval has also been given to a program for increasing the use of milk by families on relief in the City of Boston, Massachusetts. Relief milk, under the supervision of local welfare agencies, will be sold to eligible families at 90 depots for 6c a quart.

Milk Strikes or Marketing Agreements?

(*Continued from Page* 5)

that milk will cost the consumer ½c a quart more, as it will anyway later when the marketing agreements will bring a price rise to farmers. The politician also will be a hero among striking dairymen, and even non-striking dairymen, for stopping the strike, and thus has he used milk as a stepping stone for his own advancement in politics.

You Have the Right to Strike

Seventh. As stated above, we believe that a farmer or any group of farmers have a perfect right to keep their milk at home, but it is a right that should be exercised only as a last resort, and after very, very careful consideration, because what is lost may very easily be far, far greater than any gain. So when you are thinking of striking, ask yourself what you stand to gain and what you stand to lose.

On the gain side, if you are successful, you might get a higher price for a brief time before the higher prices under the marketing agreements can be put into effect. Even that is a doubtful possibility this year, because milk prices are already above the general price level.

Against that very doubtful gain, add up what you stand to lose:

1. Figure the actual dollars and cents loss for keeping your milk at home for a possible two or three weeks.

2. Figure that if a strike occurs, it is possible that dairymen may lose the milk marketing agreements entirely. Department of Agriculture officials are very emphatic in their statements that they will keep the agreements in force here only as long as they are assured that dairymen want them to, that they are tired of arguments and disagreement. Perhaps they are even looking for an excuse to withdraw.

Into the Dealers' Hands

3. Remember that a strike is just what a large number of milk dealers want, because it might help them to get rid of the marketing agreements. Many of these dealers have never liked these agreements, because the agreements forced them to cut their profits and to return to farmers at least what the market justifies.

We haven't heard much about chiseling lately, have we? Who gained by chiseling? The dealers. Who lost? The dairymen. When the agreements first went into effect, dealers took them into the courts and succeeded in having them temporarily kicked out. What happened to milk prices then? Dairymen just about starved before the agreements could be restored and prices to farmers jumped the very day the agreements went back into effect, after they had been approved by the United States Supreme Court. Do you want to play into the hands of these chiseling dealers again and by so doing lose the agreements? Do you want to go back to the old chiseling days?

You haven't heard very much yelling about surplus lately, have you? This in spite of the fact that we produced more milk during the past year than we have before in years. Why no complaint about surplus? Because the milk marketing agreements are the first successful surplus control plan we have ever had. It works, with the result that surplus is not allowed now to beat down the price for all the rest of the milk. Do you want to take a chance of losing this?

4. During 1940, dairymen of the New York milk shed have received $21,000,000 more than they did in 1939, due to the milk marketing agreements, backed by farmers' organizations. Think what that has meant in better living conditions on thousands of farms. It is not as much as you should have, of course, but it is probably as much as you can expect, compared to other farm prices, until we get the general price level up. Anyway, do you want to take a chance of losing the marketing agreements which brought this extra money to dairy farmers?

Makes Enemies of Old Friends

And lastly, at this time when America should be united in standing against disorder of all kinds, is it worth while to put your old farm neighborhoods through all the trouble and hard feeling that is sure to come from a strike, especially if it is steered, financed, and often manned by radical city organizations? Will you women folks of the farm stand for another shocking upset that that kind of strike will surely bring, with fighting and bloodshed, burned buildings and destroyed property? Is it worth while, we ask?

Over 90 per cent of you voted for and have stood by the marketing agreements as a means of marketing your milk. You therefore represent majority opinion and the orderly and legal way of solving your problems. Sometimes it may take a little longer to do things in an orderly, legal, and democratic way, but you are in this dairy business for a long time, and what you are really interested in is a permanent plan. The milk marketing agreements, backed by your organizations, come the nearest to being such a permanent plan that we have ever had in this milk shed.

Again I say these are the facts and our conclusions as we see them. The decision is yours — also the consequences!

Market Prospects for Vegetable Growers

(*Continued from Page* 8)

per cent higher than 1939 and above the five-year average.

More Celery; Prices Higher

At this season of the year celery grown in New York provides most of the supply received at the New York market. In fact, from July through October, the receipts of celery at New York come almost entirely from the states of New York and New Jersey. California celery becomes a large factor in the supply in November and almost completely dominates the market in December. From January to May, Florida takes an increasingly important place in the market supply.

The upstate New York crop is now moving steadily to market. This year the crop which is being harvested at present, is estimated to be 18 per cent larger than 1939 and about 36 per cent above average.

New York State normally produces 41 per cent of this deal but is estimated to have 49 per cent of the current larger crop of about 2,080,000 crates. The United States intermediate and second early crops were 8 per cent below 1939 but well above the five-year average. Earlier crops were much larger than normal.

September celery prices, which may have been strengthened by a relatively smaller intermediate crop and the late season, were close to 20 per cent higher than 1939.

Smaller Eastern Dry Bean Crop; U. S. Crop Slightly Larger

To many people the high spot in the outlook for dry beans is the prospect for large exports to countries at war. During the past twenty years exports of dry beans have varied between 26,000 and 600,000 100-lb. bags. From 1931 to 1938 exports were less than 100,000 bags but in the year ending with August 1939 they were about 300,000 bags and from September 1939 through July 1940 we exported about 770,600 bags. This was an increase of 176 per cent over the same months in the previous year. The quantity of beans exported is still small compared with total production, only about 3.6 per cent in 1939, but if exports continue to increase they should have a stimulating effect on prices.

New York state farmers planted 11 per cent less acres to beans in 1940, but the total production is estimated to be only 4 per cent less than 1939, and 7 per cent below the five-year average. United States production is estimated at 8 per cent above both 1939 and the average. Crops in the Great Northern and Pinto producing areas, as well as in California are estimated to be 15-23 per cent above 1939 and 12-20 per cent above average. However, the Michigan area production is expected to be below average!

In September, New York farm prices for beans are ranging about 15 per cent higher than 1939.

Melons in New York State

Although not as large as in previous years, the melon crop in New York this season makes up in quality for what it lacks in quantity. Forty-eight counties in the state raise melons. Acreage has increased greatly in recent years due to rapid transportation and increasing popularity of roadside stands. All melons raised in the state are grown for local use and are picked at the mature stage.

The muskmelon or cantaloupe is a member of the cucumber family. Its history goes way back to the time before the Greeks and Romans, and it originated in tropical Africa or Asia. However, it is only in the past fifty years that melons have really come into their own and become the favorite fruit they are today.

NEW YORK MILK PRICES WITH COMPARISONS

MILK, Grade B, 3.7% 201-210 mile zone:	Aug. 1940	Aug. 1939	Aug. 1910-14	July 1940
Dairymen's League, per cwt.*	$1.84	$1.965	$1.52	$1.728
Sheffield Farms, per cwt.	1.88	2.03	1.50	1.750
Average, per cwt.	1.86	2.00	1.51	1.739
Index, 1910-14=100†	111	120	100	115
40 basic commodities Index, 1910-14=100	114.8‡	102.5	100.0	112.0†
BUTTER: New York, 92 score	28c	24c	28c	27c
Index, 1910-14=100	100	86	100	100
DAIRY RATION AT UTICA: Wholesale price per ton	$27.37	$25.35	$30.01	$28.03
Index, 1910-14=100	91	84	100	99
Pounds feed equal in price to 100 lbs. milk	136	157	101	124

* Net pool return without special location or upstate city differentials.
† Adjusted for change in seasonal variation of price.
‡ Preliminary.

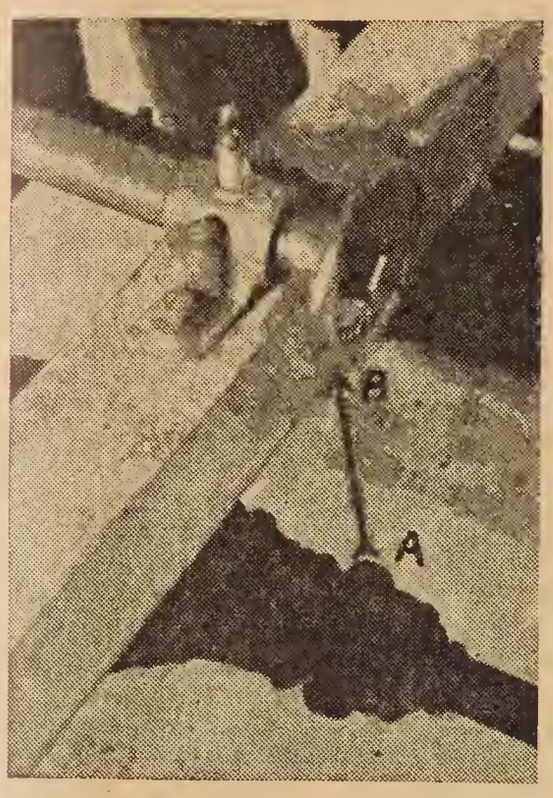
—LELAND SPENCER,
Department of Agricultural Economics,
New York State College of Agriculture.

HINTS *for the* Farm Mechanic

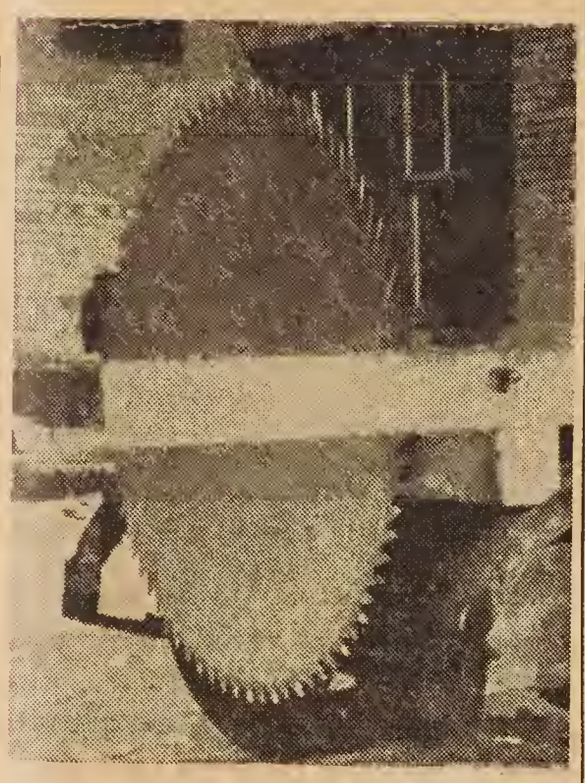
A Direct Drive Saw Rig

By E. N. MOOT.

SECOND hand cars can be purchased in most rural sections at extremely low prices and the engines are often found to be in excellent condition. Edgar Handy, a former vocational student in the Sharon Springs Central School, purchased a second hand car and mounted his own buzz saw rig on



The drive shaft is unbolted from the differential at A and bolted to the saw shaft at B.



A close-up of the circular saw mounted on the rear of an old car.

a hard wood frame attached directly to the stripped car chassis. He used steel bed rails as track for his saw table frame and saw cover.

The car drive shaft is easily changed from contact with the differential housing to the shaft on which a high grade thirty inch steel saw is mounted. Three different speeds of the saw are possible with this hook up, the same as in driving the standard shift car.

The whole rig is an extremely efficient labor saver as it is easily moved from one pile of top and buzz wood to another in the woodlot. There are no belts, elaborate leveling of equipment or excessive number of pulleys in this portable unit.

The whole procedure in buzzing wood with this home made outfit includes:

1. The trip to the farmer's woodlot, direct to the various piles of buzz wood.

2. Locating the car as near to the wood pile as possible.



All ready to start for the wood pile.

3. Disconnecting the housing plate on drive shaft at A. (see illustration.)

4. Lifting drive shaft and connecting plate A to plate B on saw shaft.

5. Blocking rear wheels of car to prevent vibration due to running motor.

6. Start car motor, shift to low, run a few minutes, shift to second, then direct to high.

7. Saw wood.

No difficulty will be found in buzzing wood thicknesses found in the average farmer's buzz wood pile. Of course it is more practical to split some of the larger logs. Plenty of weight in the car chassis and motor prevents any tipping of the saw table which is directly attached to the chassis frame.

Keep After Rats

Remember that every rat you kill means at least two dollars saved in eggs, feed, grain and general damage. Probably more when you figure how you are checking the rat increase. Back the car or tractor up to the building, wire an old inner tube around the exhaust pipe, poke the other end into the holes, and gas them heavily. Trap them, poison them, any way to kill them.

* * *

Cement Putty for Window Panes

Some farmers have found that linseed oil and cement mixed to the consistency of putty does very nicely for making window panes weather tight. However, it is hard to beat ordinary commercial putty into which a small amount of white lead has been worked, then applied after the wood has been given a coat of oil or thin paint.

* * *

Protect Underground Pipes

Underground pipes may freeze even at a depth of three or four feet unless properly protected. They should be laid with a gradual slope towards the well, so that by tripping a valve or opening a petcock they can be entirely drained. Insulation is of doubtful value underground unless coated with asphalt or other material so as to keep it dry. Coarse manure or hay or weeds piled along over the pipe so as to catch and hold snow is the most effective protection against frost.

* * *

Cutting Up Tires

It is difficult to cut up auto and truck tires for use as poultry waterers, water holders under grindstones, covering for steel wheels, etc. The bead wires especially are tough and so hard that most cold chisels will not touch them. The best way is to use a good sharp hacksaw and considerable patience. After they are cut in two, they can be tacked flat on a 2 by 4 and the bead ripped off with a handsaw or hacksaw. Further cutting can then be done with a sharp cold chisel.

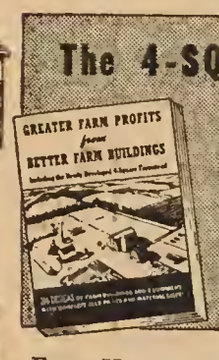


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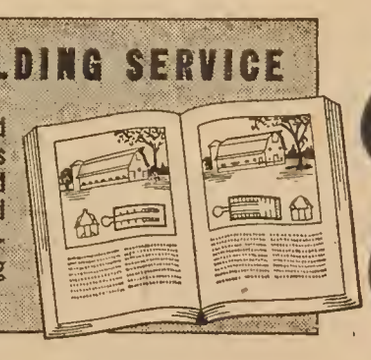
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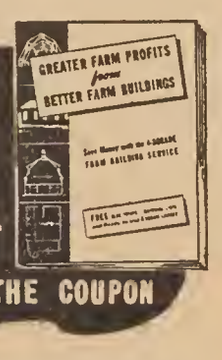
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3 REGISTERED BELGIAN HORSES.
SPOT FARMS,
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IMPROVE YOUR HERD
with a "butter" bull. Buy a Meridale Jersey bull calf, out of heavy producers, sired by Island Champions.
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Choice Spring Boars and Gilts. Pigs 6-8 weeks old. Also a few registered Shropshire yearling and two year old rams.
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ALL SIZES OF CHILDREN'S PONIES.
REASONABLY PRICED — FULLY GUARANTEED.
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Big, hardy, vigorous, low mortality, great layers of big white eggs, as broilers dress yellow. Eggs reasonable. Circular free. Also Registered Berkshire Hogs.
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The largest official trapnest flock in the United States — offering 1000 U. S. R.O.P. Pedigreed pullets from 250-300 egg U. S. R.O.P. Dams. Also— 1000 U. S. R.D.P. Pedigreed Cockerels from 250-317 egg U. S. R.O.P. Dams. All sired by 300 egg males.
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FOR SALE: DAIRY FARM; about 176 acres; located near Albany and Troy, N. Y.; fully equipped with stock and tools; dwelling house and twelve outbuildings; satisfactory mortgage arrangements; sell at sacrifice to settle estate. Address replies to STRAUB & HUGHES, attorneys at law, 50 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

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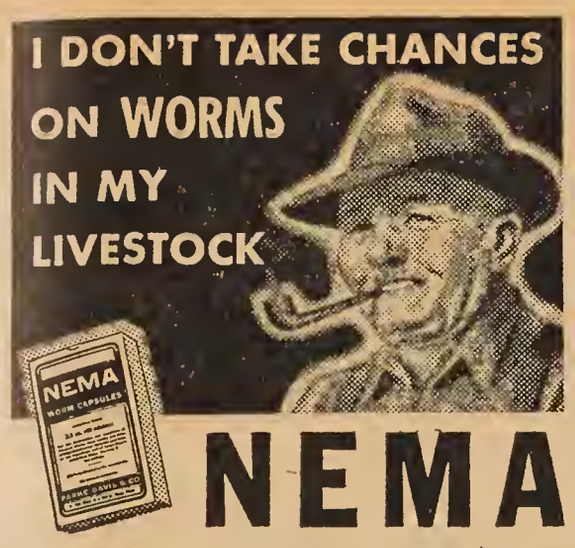
LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Oct. 12	New Jersey State Guernsey Sale, Trenton.
Oct. 14	Langwater Guernsey Sale, North Easton, Mass.
Dct. 14	Jersey Sale, Oakwood Farm, Titusville, Pa.
Oct. 15	Northeastern Guernsey Consignment Sale, Topsfield, Mass.
Oct. 18	Jersey Sale, R. C. Bailey, Adena, Ohio.
Oct. 18	Jersey Sale, Lane's End Farm, Downingtown, Pa.
Oct. 19	Jersey Sale, Willow Bend Farm, Pataskala, Ohio.
Oct. 19	Jersey Sale, Edmond Butler, Chester, N. Y.
Oct. 21	Jersey Sale, Knox County Club, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Oct. 21-22	Broadland Guernsey Dispersal, Thomas Marsalis, owner, Queenstown, Md.
Oct. 22	Penn State Holstein Sale, Mt. Vernon, Pa.
Oct. 22	Jersey Sale, Marshall Frock, South Vienna, Ohio.
Oct. 23	Ohio Breeders' Fall Holstein Sale, Wooster, Ohio.
Oct. 23	Eastern Breeders' Brown Swiss Sale, Earlville, N. Y. 11 A. M.
Oct. 23	Guernsey Dispersal of Pioneer Point Farm Herd, Centerville, Md.
Oct. 24	New England Fall Holstein Sale, Northampton, Mass.
Oct. 25	Knox County Guernsey Consignment Sale, Fair Grounds, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Oct. 26	Guernsey Consignment Sale, Cobleskill, N. Y.
Oct. 26	Jersey Sale, Charles H. Bell, Ashley, Ohio.
Oct. 28	Hilltop Farm Guernsey Dispersal, Suffield, Conn.
Nov. 7	50th Breeders' Combination "Golden Anniversary" Holstein Sale, Fairgrounds, Stratford, Ont.
Nov. 11-13	U. S. National Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale, Waukesha, Wis.

Coming Events

Oct. 7-Nov. 2	4-Week Poultry Short Course, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
Oct. 8-9	Annual N. J. Holstein Tour, Sussex County.
Dct. 12-19	National Dairy Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Oct. 13	Connecticut Rabbit Breeders' Ass'n., Brock-Hall Dairy, Hamden, 2 P. M.
Oct. 17-19	9th Annual Holyoke Poultry & Rabbit Ass'n. Show, Holyoke, Mass.
Oct. 17-19	4th Cornell Nutritional School for Feed Manufacturers and Distributors, Ithaca, New York.
Oct. 19	Connecticut Beekeepers' Ass'n., State Capitol, Hartford, 10:00 A. M.
Oct. 23	Annual Meeting Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Fricsian Clubs, Lancaster, Pa.
Nov. 4-8	Poultry Week, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
Nov. 12-14	50th Meeting of Connecticut Pomological Society, Hartford.
Nov. 13-15	12th Annual Poultry Breeders School, Mass. State College, Amherst, Mass.
Nov. 13-21	National Grange, Syracuse, New York.
Nov. 19	Connecticut Poultry Breeders' Annual Meeting.
Nov. 27-28	Annual Meeting, New York State Farm Bureau Federation, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse.

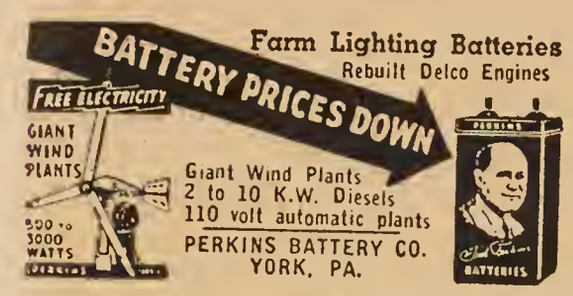


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A dependable product for ridding sheep and goats of stomach worms, swine of large roundworms, dogs and foxes of hookworms and large roundworms. Nema Worm Capsules are easy to give and low in cost. A famous Parke-Davis product—millions are used annually.

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Write for illustrated, instructive new booklet No. 650 on the worming of livestock, dogs and foxes
Write to Animal Industry Dept., Desk N-72-K.
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Giant Wind Plants
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60 REGISTERED
BROWN SWISS CATTLE
Mostly young cows and heifers consigned from the leading Brown Swiss herds in Eastern United States, hand-picked, sell at auction in the sale auditorium
EARLVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.
Wednesday, October 23, 1940, at 11 A. M.
A FEW CHOICE BRED BULLS.
T.B. Accredited, negative, many from Bang Approved herds that can go into any state. Send for catalog to H. C. MAGNUSSEN, Chairman, REXFORD, N. Y., or
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager. MEXICO, N.Y.

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75 Registered Holstein Cattle
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17,
at 10 A. M. in a big tent, at the outskirts of LACEYVILLE VILLAGE, WYOMING CO., PA., 17 miles north of Tunkhannock, 23 miles south of Towanda on Route 6.
Certified for Bangs. This is a high producing herd, rich in Lathrop Star Homestead breeding.
Send for catalog to
B. O. SHELDON, Owner, LACEYVILLE, PA., or
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COLLIE PUPPIES, Famous Bellehaven Line. Beautiful markings. C. PAINE, S. ROYALTON, VERMONT.

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

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so he barges along not knowing (or caring) whose land he is on. The only way to tell him he's not wanted is to

Post Your Farm
With Our "NO TRESPASSING" Signs

Real sportsmen will ask permission to hunt on your land and you will like to hunt with them. But the "barger" must be told. Our signs do it for you. They are easily seen, readable, durable and meet the law. Write us for prices in large or small quantities.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

THE way prices on farm products are acting shows a sad reflection of the defeatist attitude of so many people. To be sure, we have all taken a long series of lickings economically, and we will continue, at least, to take price spankings until we regain confidence in ourselves as a united, busy, energetic nation.

Wool is one of many such examples. For a long time, no one would buy wool pelts on a basis of the value of the wool carried by those pelts, because the dealers and wool pulleries were afraid to speculate on the price the wool would bring by the time it was taken from the skin and, also, on uncertain labor costs. This has had a very decided downward influence on all wool prices. Today, wool pelts are bringing nearer their wool value than for a long time, and future wool price advances will be determined by how soon general economic confidence returns to us as a people. Hogs are in exactly the same position, with lard the product that carries a labor charge, and is sold on a future market. Not only is this true of farm products, but also of prices of farm land, farm homes, and even city homes and city businesses. We have been selling America short, and she doesn't deserve such treatment.

* * *

Working on a market every day, I sometimes wonder how long the distribution and marketing system is going to continue to return to the farmer less and less of his share of the worker's dollar. We have seen decentralizing of our farm markets since 1913 by little local auctions, roadside stands, and all sorts of channels through which foodstuffs have been getting to the consumer; and yet government figures show that of 58 foods in June of this year, the farmer received but 39c of the worker's dollar spent for those foods, whereas in 1913 the same foods returned the farmer 53c of the worker's dollar. We find that the consumer's pork dollar in June, 1940, was down to 51c returned to the farmer, as compared to 67c returned in 1937; that the dairy dollar was down to 41c this June, as compared to 45c in 1935, and 48c in 1937. The farmer's egg dollar was down to 53c this June, while it was 66c in 1935 and 59c in 1937; the white flour dollar was down to 36c, as compared to 52c in 1937; and, finally, we find that since 1937, the farm return has dropped from 93c to 77c.

All this may have no place in a livestock column, but nevertheless your animals must get into food channels, clothing channels and all sorts of channels, and this situation must get more attention from the farmer himself. This is self-evident.

* * *

Now that the State and County Fair season is over and their tremendous value to all classes proved again, it is my observation that, particularly with the county fairs, their progress and their prosperity are in direct proportion to the interest, the attention, and the place they are giving to the boys and girls in both 4-H Club work and F.F.A. work. The successful county fair today owes more of its success to these young people than to any other group.

Allegany-Steuben Holstein Breeders' Club Hold 25th Sale

ON THE twenty-fourth of this month the Holstein breeders of Allegany and Steuben counties, N. Y., hold their twenty-fifth annual sale, which R. Austin Backus, famed Holstein pedigree man and sales manager of Mexico, N. Y., claims to be the oldest consignment sale in the USA.

This long continued effort testifies to the cooperative spirit of these dairymen, who through good times and bad, have had the fortitude to cling to the original idea of a sale to which is consigned each year the choice animals of their herds, to meet the uncertain fate of an audience that may be large or small depending on the vagaries of the weather, the price of milk, the amount of hay in the barn, and the need for dairy cows.

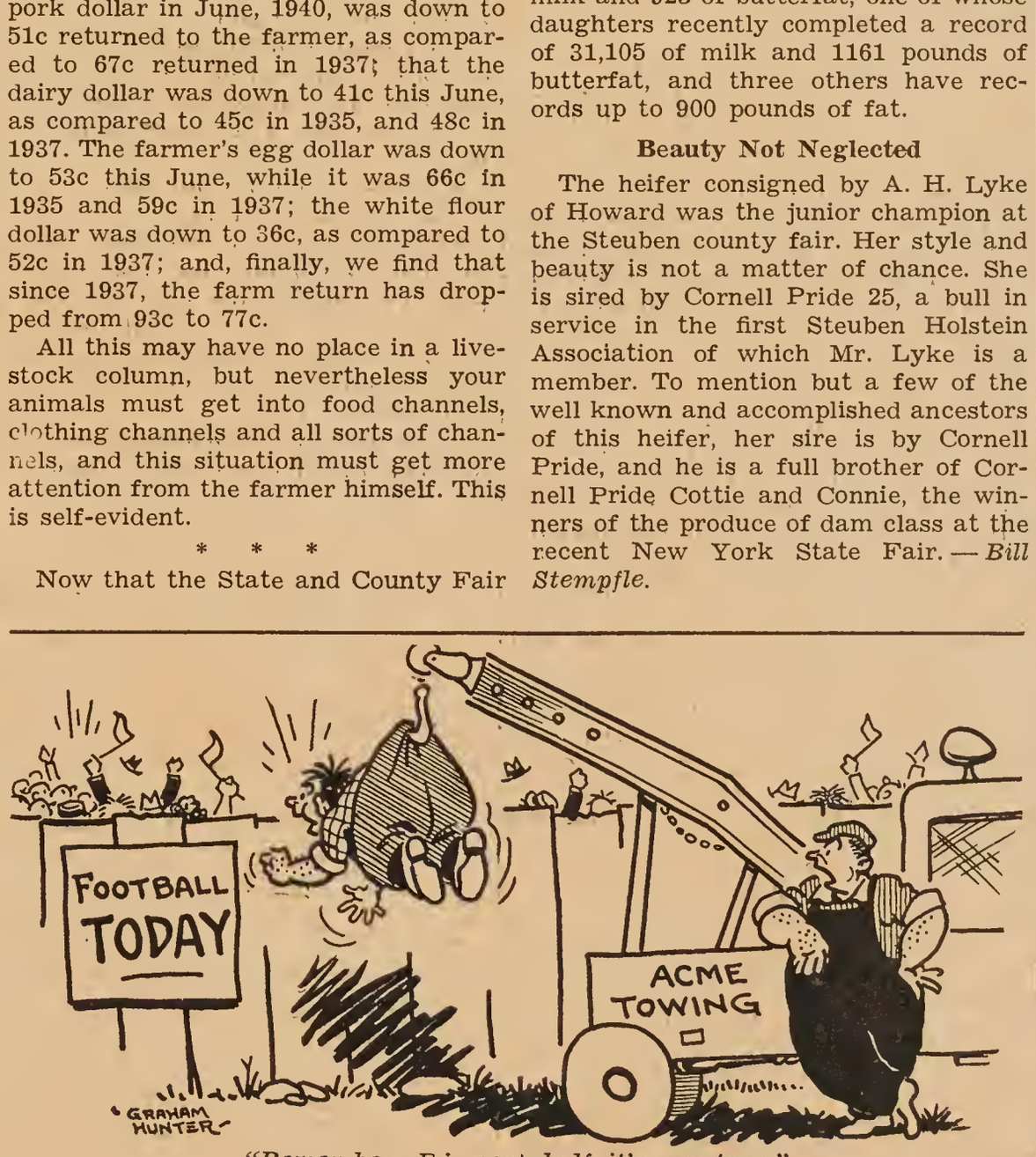
Dr. E. S. Harrison, master of the Cornell University herd, has selected the individuals. Out of 25 or 30 herds Professor Harrison has picked half a hundred large and rugged cows. Particular attention has been given to udders.

Not only do these cattle look the part, they are bred for great production. Hazel Segis Hengerveld Sylvia, a big strong six-year old consigned by James Young of Angelica is typical of the lot. Her own dairy herd improvement association record of 600 pounds of butterfat is supported by that of her dam and grand dam, each of whom produced with equal abundance.

A similar case is that of the several heifers consigned by Arling Cobb of Greenwood. All are rich in the blood of Kelco Lena Champion Sylvia, with a record at seven years of 27,008 of milk and 923 of butterfat, one of whose daughters recently completed a record of 31,105 of milk and 1161 pounds of butterfat, and three others have records up to 900 pounds of fat.

Beauty Not Neglected

The heifer consigned by A. H. Lyke of Howard was the junior champion at the Steuben county fair. Her style and beauty is not a matter of chance. She is sired by Cornell Pride 25, a bull in service in the first Steuben Holstein Association of which Mr. Lyke is a member. To mention but a few of the well known and accomplished ancestors of this heifer, her sire is by Cornell Pride, and he is a full brother of Cornell Pride Cottie and Connie, the winners of the produce of dam class at the recent New York State Fair. — *Bill Stempfle.*

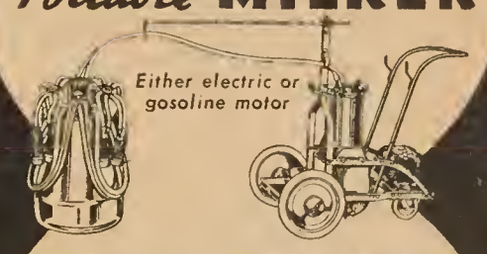


"Remember, Ed, next half it's my turn."

We'll do your Milking FREE!

Your Universal dealer will loan you one of these new "1940 Sensation" milkers to try. You'll like it because it's newer — faster—cleaner—and easier to operate.

Universal Portable MILKER



The only Portable Milker with ALL of these Outstanding Features:

- Famous alternating action — like milking with hands.
- Milks with LOW VACUUM.
- Uses inflation-type teat cups.
- Milks directly into milk can or milker pail.
- Milks one or two cows at a time.
- Compact. No belts or pulleys. Operates with a ¼ H.P. motor from any light socket.

Write for name of nearest dealer
THE UNIVERSAL MILKING MACHINE CO.
Dept. AA, Waukesha, Wis. or Syracuse, N. Y.

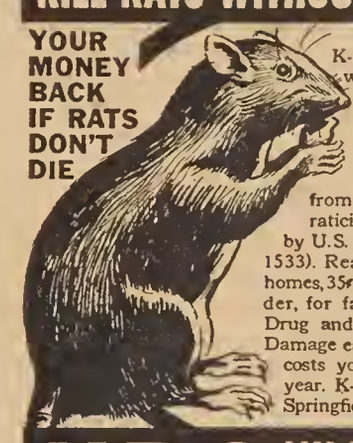


Preferred the world over for its greater speed, ease of handling, rugged, lasting durability.

STEWART CLIPMASTER

New anti-friction tension control assures perfect tension between blades for cooler, lighter running — faster, easier clipping. Makes blades stay sharp longer. *Exclusive* Stewart design ball-bearing motor is air cooled and entirely encased in the insulated *EASY-GRIP* handle that is barely two inches in diameter. Completely insulated—no ground wire required. The fastest clipping, smoothest running, easiest-to-use clipper for cows, horses, dogs, mules, etc. A $25 value for $19.95 complete. Slightly higher West of Denver. 100-120 volts. Special voltages slightly higher. At your dealer's or send $1.00. Pay balance on arrival. Send for FREE catalog of Stewart electric and hand-power Clipping and Shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, 5664 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois.
51 years making Quality products.

KILL RATS WITHOUT POISON



YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE

K-R-O won't kill Livestock, Pets or Poultry; Gets Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from *Red Squill*, a raticide recommended by U.S. Dept. Agr. (Bul. 1533). Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and $1.00; Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drug and Seed Stores. Damage each rat does costs you $2.00 a year. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

Dr. Naylor's LINITE



A thorough treatment for stubborn conditions—Hoof Rot, Hoof Lameness, Thrush, Bruises, Calk Wounds. Just pour it on. Per bottle $1.00.
At dealers or by mail postpaid.
H. W. Naylor Co., Morris, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

HIGH-CLASS INCOME PRODUCING GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE. On concrete highway, Route 414. Overlooks Seneca Lake. Excellent educational advantages, including Cornell University. 288 acres: 150 tillage, natural alfalfa soil, 20 acres grapes, balance in peach orchard, pasturage and woods. 17-room house, spacious barns and outbuildings, concrete stable, 36 tie-ups. $9500. Investigate long-term purchase plan.
FEDERAL LAND BANK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Bargain! 220 Acres, 18 Cows
Horses, machinery, vehicles, crops included; good 6-room house, elec., cement-basement barn, silo, dairy income $200 month; bargain at $3500, part down; pg 50-I new supplement and big Free catalog.
STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



This group of farm paper editors spent a pleasant and profitable day at DR. SALISBURY'S LABORATORIES at Charles City, Iowa, on September 20. After listening to talks by a number of men on the staff there a trip was taken through the manufacturing plant and out to the research farm.

In addition to making routine tests on the vaccines and other products manufactured, there is under way an extensive program of research to discover new products and new ways of controlling and curing poultry diseases.

More than the usual amount of grass silage has been put in this summer and some dairymen find that they do not have enough silo capacity to hold the corn. On a temporary basis the situation can be met by erecting a temporary silo. This is not difficult if definite directions are followed but it should not be attempted without such directions. One good source of information is a booklet called "How To Build Dependable Sisalkraft Silos." Drop a postcard for the booklet to the SISALKRAFT COMPANY, 203-GG West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

* * *

FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

At the recent Farm Week at the New York World's Fair, the B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY, makers of tires gave awards for distinguished public service to a number of men identified with agriculture. Those who received awards were: Wheeler McMillen, Editor of Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife and President of National Farm Chemurgic Council; Milton Hult, President of the National Dairy Council; Thomas A. Leadley, President of American Agricultural Editors' Association; Walter Lloyd, Editor of Ohio Farmer; Clifford Gregory, Associate Publisher of Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead and the Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer.

* * *

YEAST FOR POULTRY

To a farm housewife of a generation ago yeast had just one use; namcly, making bread. Research has shown that yeast carries important vitamins, and its use in livestock feeding is now recommended. The story of yeast and its use for poultry is explained in a booklet "The Why of Live Yeast for Poultry." This information is available to any reader of *American Agriculturist*. Just drop a post card to the NORTHWESTERN YEAST COMPANY, 1750 North Ashland, Chicago, Illinois.

* * *

THE WAY TO A MAN'S HEART

The old saying that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach is still good. What better investment could you make than to spend 10c for information on better cooking? By mailing the advertisement on page 19 of the September 14 issue and 10c to R. B. DAVIS COMPANY, Dept. 300, Hoboken, New Jersey, you will get a booklet called "Master Pattern Baking Formulas—The Secret of Success in Baking."

* * *

BETTER FEEDING BRINGS PROFIT

THE AMERICAN FEED MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION is sponsoring the 4th Annual National Feed Week, dates being October 14 to 19. They will stress the progress made in better feeding through cooperation of farmers and feed dealers. In some areas dealers are offering prizes in contests to discover the best feeding records. These records will be used to supplement the research work done in feed laboratories and on experimental farms. The observance of National Feed Week will also include radio talks, special sales, and publicity for national campaigns to increase consumption of poultry and dairy products.

* * *

TALKING ANIMALS

If our farm animals could talk, they would tell us some startling tales. A series of advertistments run by the BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM tells us what some of the farm animals might say. The words are interesting and amusing, and help us to a better realization of the benefits we get from telephones. If you haven't been doing so, look up and read the ones in the past few issues.

* * *

STREAMLINED MILK BOTTLES

THE BORDEN COMPANY is introducing a new streamlined milk bottle for New York City consumers. Three years ago the Borden Company replaced the old 26-ounce bottle with a bottle weighing 22 ounces. Now the new bottle weighs 17 ounces. It is reported that the first drop in bottle weight saved the milk industry three-quarters of a million dollars a year, and it is anticipated that the further reduction in weight will result in equal savings.

* * *

JERSEY PROGRESS

Through the courtesy of L. W. Morley, Executive Secretary, we have just received a report of the proceedings of the 72nd Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB. This is a booklet which every Jersey breeder should have and read. It carries important records of the breed, a report of the extension and promotion program of the group, and several talks which were given at the annual meeting. Copies have been sent to members of the American Jersey Cattle Club.

* * *

SHEEP SHEARING CONTEST

One of the big events at the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago is the sheep shearing contest. This year the third annual contest will be held Friday morning, December 6. There are two separate contests. One is for state champions, with prizes of $100, $50, $25, and three $10 prizes. The second contest is open to all comers, including past champions. Three prizes are offered of $150, $50, and $25. The cash prizes are offered by the CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY. The same company will also furnish the shearing equipment for the contest.

* * *

ANOTHER APPLE JUICER

Following mention some time ago of a small machine for extracting apple juice, we have received many requests for some information as well as some additional information. The latest concerns the Vege-Juicer, a small machine designed primarily for home use. The juicer will extract juice from both vegetables and fruits. More information is available from the VEGE-JUICER COMPANY, Bent and Potomac, St. Louis, Missouri.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN



The Hen Man Starts to Crow

By J. C. HUTTAR

THE most important advance in the poultry industry in the past ten years was the formation of the National Poultry and Egg Board. Poultry and egg production has changed from the home flock stage to a commercial stage where literally millions of farmers have come to look to their hens to bear part or all of their farm expenses.

Changing from the 100-egg-a-year hen to the 200-egg-a-year hen has been fine, but it brought on its problems. It has given us many more eggs to sell. True, the population has increased while this change was taking place, but total egg production has changed much faster. Coupled with this, we have seen the producers of other foods wooing our egg eating public. And with notable success, don't you think?

Folks who have made their living out of egg production, broiler production, turkey production and chick production during the last twenty years have watched all this take place with greying heads. But, greying heads don't solve the problem. Many of the owners of these heads are now smiling hopefully. Something has at last been started to change this matter of eating eggs and poultry meat.

The Right Leaders

The success or failure of most activities can be traced to the quality of people who run them.

As I know and size up the men who will carry the ball as members of the executive committee and as manager, I would say that the Board is in good hands.

Let's look at them quickly:

Standing left to right:

Hobart Creighton: Poultry breeder of Warsaw, Indiana. Has about 20,000 hens. I visited his place in 1934 and it looked thrifty and well managed. He's one of the organizers and past president of the National Poultry Producers' Federation.

N. R. Clark: Vice-president of Swift and Co. In all my contacts with egg and poultry dealers, I have found very few who can see the producers' side of the picture as sympathetically as Mr. Clark.

Seated, left to right:

Lloyd Tenny: Business Manager of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. Former New York State County Agent. He has a good head for business and finance. He's treasurer of the Board. He feels that the prosperity of the egg and poultry dealer depends on the prosperity of the poultry producer.

Clyde Edmonds: General Manager of the Utah Cooperative Poultry Producers' Association. In case you don't know it, this farmer's cooperative has been so successful as to give us real competition in marketing our best eggs in Northeastern markets.

Herman Demme: For 20 years a poultry producer and breeder at Sewell, New Jersey.

Glenn Campbell: President of the Campbell-Sanford Advertising Agency. A graduate of Iowa State Agricultural College. Former instructor at the Connecticut Agricultural College. One of the men who helped put the World's Poultry Congress over.

Andrew Christie: Poultry producer and breeder from Kingston, New Hampshire.

Four producers and three business men.

It looks like a strong set-up to me.

Northeast Especially Honored

First, in the selection of its president, Herman Demme, then in the selection of its first vice-president, Andy Christie and finally in choosing the person for that all-important job of manager, Homer Huntington, the Board has shown its respect for Northeastern Poultry Leaders.

Three farmers hail from the Northeast. Here they are and a little more about them:

Herman Demme: In 1919, Herman and Carl Demme, with $60.00 in cash and a lot of faith in the chicken busi-



"Maw,—kin we have a few more yo' pan cakes; these'r gittin' a might nicked."

GET LAYERS READY TO PRODUCE *More Eggs*

NOPCO XX REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

***Fortified* COD LIVER OIL**

supplies ample Vitamins A & D—two of the important feed factors which layers require to keep up in weight, ward off many diseases, and fill the egg baskets during the winter laying season.

"NOPCO XX"★

is a thrifty way to supply your flocks with Vitamins A & D because it is so highly concentrated—so safe and reliable.

"NOPCO XX"

is the result of constant research, precise manufacturing methods and exacting tests. You can feed it with complete assurance that it delivers to you its guaranteed quota of 3000 U.S.P. units of Vitamin A and 400 A.O.A.C. units of Vitamin D per gram. Feed it in all your mashes to help you get high producing layers, top quality eggs and bigger hatches.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY
3090 ESSEX ST., HARRISON, N. J.
★*Trademarks of National Oil Products Company*

(*Continued from opposite page*)

ness, started the Dembro Poultry Farm, at Sewell, New Jersey.

They have built up a strain of Leghorns which has made quite a name for itself.

Here's a poultryman who has lots of faith in the future and is dead in earnest about the work of the Board.

Andy Christie: "I have the honor to have been one of the faithful and supremely confident pioneers of the New Hampshire fowls," Andy says about himself.

Another of his statements is this: "From the sale of 20,000 chicks in 1932 to the sale of over 1,000,000 each of hatching eggs and baby chicks in 1939, has been my expansion."

Andy has a big stake in getting people to eat more eggs. He's going to see it through.

Homer Huntington: Here's a poultryman the Northeast can be proud to loan to the nation. Here's a brief sketch of his life:

Born in Chicago, Illinois.

Graduated from University of Illinois, 1916.

1916-1918 Assistant Health Officer, Cumberland, Maryland.

1916-1924 Scientific Assistant, U. S. Public Health Service.

1918-1920 Assigned to Camp Pike and Eberts Field, Arkansas.

1920 Conducted health surveys in lead and zinc mining areas, Joplin, Missouri.

1920-1924 Health Officer, Government Reservation, Perryville, Maryland.

1924-1940 Breeder of White Leghorns, Winsted, Connecticut.

1938-1940 Executive Manager, New England Fresh Egg Institute.

His outstanding success in promoting the increased use of New England eggs by New England consumers is so well known that Homer was the natural first choice to run this national job.

Getting his voice tuned in the first year (organization and permanent financing) and then a good lusty crow throughout the years—that's what the hen man intends to do with his National Poultry and Egg Board. If we all join in and make it a chorus, success is assured.

Crooked Breast Bones

What is the cause of crooked breast bones and how can they be prevented?

Three causes have been given at various times for this trouble; namely, inadequate rations, heredity, and too early roosting. Probably all of them have some effect. There is good experimental evidence to show that inheritance is responsible for some crooked breast bones because some of the birds in any one flock will have them while others show no such tendency. Naturally, the answer here is to breed from the birds which have straight bones.

It is believed by some that even though there is sufficient Vitamin D in a ration, the lack of sufficient calcium and phosphorus will cause crooked breast bones. Some poultrymen feed oyster shells to growing birds as well as to the layers. The answer to this phase of the problem is to feed the very best ration you can get.

Undoubtedly, if birds spend a lot of time on narrow roosts, this is going to aggravate any tendency toward crooked bones. The roosts should be at least 2″ wide, and if these are provided, plus a good ration, there should not be much trouble.

Vote! Vote! Vote!

IN A DEMOCRACY, the most valuable privilege of a citizen is the right to vote. It is more than a right—it is an obligation and a responsibility. Equally important is the right to decide how you will vote. In some countries, every citizen votes if he knows what is good for him, but he votes as he is told and not as he may wish.

To help get out the vote this fall, we are asking our readers to sign the pledge below. We are doing more than that. We are offering a prize of $10.00 to the reader who secures the longest list of voters and signatures, and $1.00 each for the next 15 longest lists. Every signature, of course, must be in the voter's handwriting, and the voter's address must also be given. Lists must be in the office of *American Agriculturist*, Department VP, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., by Saturday, November 9.

VOTERS' PLEDGE

I solemnly pledge to cast my vote in the coming election this fall, and to do my best to get my relatives and friends to do the same.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Attach blank paper for further signatures.

stop putting it off, prepare now to fight COLDS ROUP BRONCHITIS

Don't wait for colds, roup, and bronchitis to kill YOUR birds and profits. Start NOW to dust your birds with B-K Powder when the first symptoms of these diseases appear. It makes them sneeze and cough, loosens mucus, and helps to relieve congestion and prevent strangulation.

BETTER THAN LIQUID SPRAYS

Poultry experts prefer the DRY DUSTING metbod of B-K; makes mass application easy; avoids possible excessive moisture risk from liquid sprays in cold weather.

ADD B-K TO BIRDS' DRINKING WATER

One sick bird can endanger your entire flock. Add B-K Powder to flock's water *daily*. Use B-K Powder frequently, according to directions, in coops and brooding houses to promote higher sanitation and to aid in preventing spread of diseases.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE



General Laboratories Div.,
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., Dept. AA
Widener Bldg., Phila., Pa.

Send me, without obligation FREE sample of yaur B-K Pawder, the germ-killing agent for poultry.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

GIVE YOUR *Laying Hens* A BREAK

"THAT WORM MEDICINE SURE MAKES ME SICK!"

"I TOOK ROTA-CAPS. NO TOXIC HANGOVER FOR ME"

ROTA-CAPS LEAVE NO *Toxic After-Shock*

DON'T Set Back Growing Birds— DON'T Knock Egg Production

Poultry raisers who want BIG profits *fight worms*—demand worm medicines which get worms without making birds droop around.

GETS HEADS OF TAPES

They insist on Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps containing Rotamine. Rotamine is the only drug which not only expels large round worms and capillaria worms, but also gets these tapes (heads and all): R. tetragona, R. echinobothrida (in chickens), and M. lucida (in turkeys).

See local dealer. If he can't supply you, send order to:

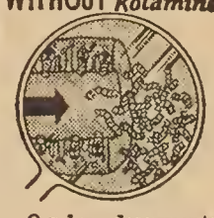


Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories
Charles City, Iowa

Prices: Pullet: 100, 90c; 300, $2.50; 1,000, $6.00. Adult: 100, $1.35; 200, $2.50; 500, $5.00; 1,000, $9.00.

Dr. Salsbury's **ROTA-CAPS** CONTAINING *Rotamine*

Old* WAY WITHOUT *Rotamine



Only desegments tapes leaving live heads to grow new bodies in the birds' intestines.

New* WAY WITH *Rotamine



Expels **Heads and All** of these tapes: R. tetragona, R. echinobothrida in chickens and M. lucida in turkeys.

Mrs. H. Martin, Hudson Falls, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Elec. incubators. Hatches Mon. and Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo catalog.

Cash or C.O.D. Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$6.00	$11.00	$3.50
Barred & White Rocks	7.00	9.00	7.00
R. I. Reds, Wyandottes	7.00	9.50	7.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	8.00	11.00	8.00
B. & W. MINORCAS	6.00	11.00	3.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	8.50	11.00	8.50
ROCK-RED CROSS	7.00	9.00	7.00
HEAVY MIXED	6.00	9.00	6.00

HEAVY BROILER CKL'S (our selection) $5.50-100.
All breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns, New Hampshires, Wyandottes Reds, Rocks, Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with
NO REACTORS FOUND
Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1927. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue Free. Over nine million chicks in 1938, and again in 1939. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.
Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.
"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

KERR CHICKS LIVE

Our 32 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches weekly. Write for prices.
KERR CHICKERIES
21 Railroad Ave.
Frenchtown, N. J.

KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

TOLMAN'S White Plymouth ROCKS
***BABY CHICKS* $12. per 100**
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters, or market eggs. Send for FREE circular.
I Specialize—One Breed, One Grade at One Price.
JOSEPH TOLMAN, Dept. B, ROCKLAND, MASS.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

95% Guar. Pullets 100% live del.	Str. 100	Pult's 100	Ckls. 100
Large Type Eng. Leghorns	$6.00	$11.00	$3.50
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	8.50	7.00
N. H. Reds or Red-Rock Cross	7.50	9.00	7.50
Heavy Mixed	6.00		

All Breeders Bloodtested. Postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Get our FREE Catalog. 30 yrs. Breeding experience.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

WENE CHICKS EXTRA-PROFIT
R. I. Reds, New Hampshires & Big Type Leghorns at $9.40 per 100. Write for complete Price List.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. B-111, Vineland, N.J.

HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS
DAY OLD CHICKS — PULLETS — COCKERELS.
Heavy producers of large eggs. Catalog FREE.
C. M. SHELLENBERGER, Box 37, RICHFIELD, PA.

Chicks & Pullets— APPROVED BLOOD TESTED commercial breeds. Circular & Prices. V. S. KENYON, MARCELLUS, N. Y.

PULLETS White Leghorns from 2-3 year blood tested breeders. Perfect health, range grown, 5 mo. old, inspected, prompt del., priced low.
Pine Tree Farm, Stockton, N. J., Box A.

PULLETS — PULLETS
8,000 Hanson Strain White Leghorn. April and May hatched pullets. Raised on free farm range. Healthy vigorous pullets at moderate prices.
Send for circular and complete price list.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. Brown, Prop. Box D, Sergeantsville, N. J.

TURKEYS

HOLLAND FARM WHITE HOLLANDS—1940 breeders and 1941 poults. BELCHERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912 AND MARCH 3, 1933.

Of American Agriculturist, Inc., published every other week at 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for September 16, 1940.

State of New York, County of Tompkins, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared E. C. Weatherby, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary-Treasurer of The American Agriculturist, Inc., and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, American Agriculturist, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.; Editor, E. R. Eastman, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, New York; Managing Editor, None; Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member must be given). American Agriculturist Foundation, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y. (A non-profit membership corporation without capital stock).

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent, or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is ..... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

E. C. Weatherby, Secretary-Treasurer.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of September, 1940.

(My commission expires March 30, 1942).

(Seal) Everett M. Carhart.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Farmers Will Fight Effort



Brainardsville, N. Y.
September 24, 1940

Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Prod.
Bargaining Agency, Inc.
Room 118, Onondaga Hotel
Syracuse, New York

Gentlemen:

I have a herd of twenty-five head and deliver my milk to a plant at Chateaugay. I can speak from experience and want to express appreciation for the benefits that the surplus control plan is bringing to this North Country.

For thirty-six years I have been a dairy farmer.

This last year has been my most happy and successful year of them all. I have enjoyed higher prices in past years, but the feeling of security and the peaceful milk market with good prices since the Order of July 1939 has given me cheer and hope.

The new health regulations just coming into effect are costing me a lot of money to cool my milk and do the other things that the regulations require. We must have a higher price to meet these additional costs, as well as the increased cost of labor.

I urge all dairymen to join hands and support evidence at hearings that will build for us a more helpful milk marketing order.. I pledge to do my best.

Sincerely yours,

A. R. Cook

Resolution

passed by Bargaining Agency

August 29th

a. To request the State and Federal authorities to confine amendment hearings on the orders to those petitioned for by this Agency, as provided in the Rogers-Allen Law, and to receive evidence at such hearings only on the provisions of the orders which are subjects of such petitions,

b. To present evidence, at any hearing that may be called on amendments to the State and Federal orders, in support of the Class I price amendment as petitioned for by the Agency, and

c. To oppose and present evidence in opposition to any other changes which may be proposed in such hearings as to other provisions of the orders and particularly, but without limitation, to oppose any change in the following:

1. Cooperative differentials.
2. Class III-C price.
3. Market service payments (except possible clarifications to eliminate any possible allowance on pipe line diversions), and
4. Unpriced Class I milk (except a provision for such milk to be priced so as to carry a proportionate amount of surplus such as was proposed by this Agency in the October amendment hearings).

The Metropolitan

The Thousands of Farmers Who Belong to the Following Cooperatives are the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency.

Adams Producers Coop. Inc. Adams, N. Y.
Adams Center Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Adams Center, N. Y.
Amsterdam Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Amsterdam, N. Y.
Andes Coop. Creamery, Inc. Andes, N. Y.
And-Well Producers Coop. Inc. Andover, N. Y.
Bear Lake Coop. Milk Prod. Assn., Inc. Bear Lake, Pa.
Bennington County Coop. Creamery, Inc. Manchester Depot, Vt.
Boonville Farms Coop. Inc. Boonville, N. Y.
Bovina Center Coop. Dairy, Inc. Bovina Center, N. Y.

to Weaken Surplus Control Plan

They want it made STRONGER!

Every effort to weaken the SURPLUS CONTROL PLAN, by those who would profit by its weakening, will meet the full resistance of this organization. Yes, let's search for places where repairs may be made to make it stronger, just as farmers go over their farm machinery and make repairs. But FARMERS CANNOT ALLOW ANY SELFISH INTERESTS TO WEAKEN IT.

Of course we need a higher Class I price. On June 19th this organization petitioned State and Federal authorities for a higher Class I price. Hearings are now being held.

Surplus Control Plan Proved Right

Read the letter from Mr. Cook on this page. Thousands of other farmers in the milkshed feel the same way. They, too, are noticing the benefits of this orderly handling of the milk problem. There are happier farm homes in this milkshed because of steady markets and guaranteed payments. There are more prosperous communities in this milkshed because of this steady flow of milk to protected markets. For the SURPLUS CONTROL PLAN does control the surplus.

Improve It—And Make It Stronger

On August 29 the executive committee of this organization passed the resolutions printed elsewhere on this page. These resolutions show the determination of our nearly 50,000 farmer members in refusing to allow the SURPLUS CONTROL PLAN to be weakened. It is hardly likely that those who would profit by weakening the plan will attack it directly. It's the "sniping" that would undermine the effectiveness of the surplus control that we must guard against.

The 64 Co-operatives who form this organization welcome the help of all farmers who want to see these gains kept. We welcome and urge other Co-operatives to join us in this fight for A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK. We have the law on our side . . . we have State and Federal assistance and we now know the benefits possible. But selfish interests are already at work and we should like to repeat Mr. Cook's words, "I urge all dairymen to join hands and support evidence at hearings that will build for us a more helpful milk marketing order."

Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency

Bridgewater Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Bridgewoter, N. Y.
Campbell Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Compbell, N. Y.
Coop. Dairymen of Cannonsville, N. Y., Inc. Connonsville, N. Y.
Chateaugay Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Choteaugoy, N. Y.
Chautauquo Maid Cooperative, Inc. Moyville, N. Y.
Chester Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Chester, N. Y.
Circleville Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Circleville, N. Y.
Conesus Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Lokeville, N. Y.
Coventry Dairymen's League Coop. Assn. Inc. Coventry, N. Y.
Doirymen's League Coop. Assn. Inc. New York City
Eastern Milk Prod. Coop. Assn., Inc. Syrocuse, N. Y.
Eost Freetown Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. East Freetown, N. Y.
Ellenburg Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Ellenburg, N. Y.
Fair Haven Milk Prod. Inc. Fair Hoven, Vt.
Frankfort Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Fronkfort, N. Y.
Goshen Dairy Coop. Inc. Goshen, N. Y.
Gouverneur Coop. Dairymen, Inc. Gouverneur, N. Y.
Gracie Dairy Coop. Assn. Inc. Cortland, N. Y.
Inter-State Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Philodelphio, Pa.
Keuka Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Prattsburg, N. Y.
Kirkland Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Clinton, N. Y.
Konhocton Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Cohocton, N. Y.
Lafayette Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Lafayette, N. Y.
Leon Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Leon, N. Y.
Liberty Valley Coop. Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Liberty, Pa.
Lisbon Producers Coop. Inc. Lisbon, N. Y.
Little Falls Dairy Company, Inc. Little Folls, N. Y.
Mallory Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Mollory, N. Y.
Malone Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Molone, N. Y.
Marshall Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Morshall, N. Y.
Mettowee Valley Coop. Milk Prod. Inc. W. Pawlet, Vt.
Middlebury Coop. Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Middlebury, Pa.
Missisquoi Valley Milk Prod. Inc. Enosburg Folls, Vt.
Montgomery-Eostern Dairy Coop. Inc. Fort Hunter, N. Y.
Montgomery Producers Coop. Inc. Montgomery, N. Y.
Nicholson Coop. Milk Prod. Assn., Inc. Nicholson, Pa.
North Country Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Canton, N. Y.
Oriskany Valley Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Deonsboro, N. Y.
Osceola Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Osceola, Po.
Oswegatchie Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Heuvelton, N. Y.
Otselic Valley Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Cincinnotus, N. Y.
Otter Valley Milk Prod. Inc. E. Dorset, Vt.
Poland Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Polond, N. Y.
Portville Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Portville, N. Y.
Producers Cooperative, Inc. Dolgeville, N. Y.
***Roseville Cooperative Milk Prod. Assn. Inc.** Roseville, Po.
Rupert Milk Prod. Inc. Rupert, Vt.
Sauquoit Valley Farmers Coop. Inc. Utica, N. Y.
Schoharie County Coop. Dairies, Inc. Cobleskill, N. Y.
Slate Hill Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Slote Hill, N. Y.
Slote Valley Coop. Milk Prod. Inc. Foir Hoven, Vt.
Steamburg Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Steamburg, N. Y.
Van Hornesville Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Von Hornesville, N. Y.
Washington & Rensselaer Counties Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Cambridge, N. Y.
Westfield Coop. Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Westfield, Pa.

*Joined the Borgoining Agency during the past month.

New KITCHEN for Old

In the very Same Spot!

By Louise Price Bell



(Before): This is the ugly, inconvenient kitchen that the Bells found in the old farmhouse which they had bought.

(After): And this is the kitchen with "personality" that Mrs. Bell created in the very same spot as the old one. Imagination, paint, and elbow grease had a large share in the transformation.



WHEN we bought an old farmhouse, with the idea of remodeling it, we had to start at *scratch* with the kitchen, as the accompaning illustrations will show. The window in the "before" picture is the remodelled, over-the-sink one in the "after" picture but aside from that we, ourselves, find it hard to believe that the room is the same one!

We planned a white kitchen, with black tile drainboards and narrow black strips along the top of the lighter tile which was behind the sink. And we thought we were going to like our all-white kitchen even though it might require a little more care than one done in a darker color. When it was done it looked clean and fresh and chaste and sanitary. But it also looked hospital-like, uninteresting and drab. It lacked *personality*.

We decided that perhaps a gay patterned linoleum would liven the room up, so we went to town and selected just what we felt would do the trick. It was a Spanish tile-effect linoleum with a light background, two shades of green and splashes of red and black decorating it. We ordered it laid with a dark green border, and then my housewifey love of kitchen utensils drew me to the hardware section of the store while my husband looked at farming tools of which he was in need.

I selected a canister set and bread box, all with cherry-red covers and decorations that were exactly the shade of the red splotches in the linoleum. Even the green leaves on the cherries which formed the canister decorations matched the green in the floor covering!

With cans of red and green paint in these same shades I invaded our too-dull kitchen the next morning when my husband was safely busy in the far north lot. First of all I painted the linings to all of the cupboards red. It was daring, yes . . . but I loved it and when I suddenly decided to paint the shelf-edges green, I felt my cupboards a masterpiece.

The kitchen stool came next. It received a coat of red paint while the ladder stool was painted green with red treads. The large hamper that I had begged from the market came in for its share of green paint, and a small tin waste basket was painted red on the inside . . . green on the outer side.

My piece box revealed a strip of calico which developed into stunning curtains for the window. It was cherry-red with white dots and although I held it to the window fearfully, thinking there might not be enough material, I found that there was enough for the curtains to have a three-inch hem . . . and still leave a strip of the material. Almost feverishly I covered my pot holders which were of miscellaneous colors . . then I crocheted black sansilk over the brass rings to given them a touch of black like the tile strips.

The next time I went to town I brought back two green iron flower-pot holders from the dime store and placed red flower pots on either side of the window. One held parsley, the other chives (picture taken before that purchase).

Then I viewed our kitchen with pleasure and beamed at my husband when he said: "Well, you *sure* have made the kitchen look like a picture in a magazine!" For I agreed with him; it really did and yet this brand new kitchen was in the very same spot that the dreadfully discouraging one had been. Imagination, paint, and elbow grease played a large part in the transformation.



BECOMING *and* PRACTICAL

GAIETY without gaudiness is the fall theme. The home dressmaker has unlimited possibilities for brightening up a costume by means of gay blouses and jackets, sometimes matching up a hat, scarf or belt for good measure. In such cases the basic dark dress is invaluable.

BLOUSE AND JUMPER PATTERN No. 3410 is tops in popularity with school girls because it is so becoming, yet practical. Pattern sizes are 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 2⅛ yards of 39-inch material for long sleeved blouse; 2¼ yards 54-inch for jumper.

BASIC DRESS PATTERN No. 3434 provides the ideal background for your new accessories. You can dress it up or down at a moment's notice to suit any occasion. Jacket pattern is included. Sizes 14 to 44. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material for dress; 1⅞ yards for long sleeved jacket. Hat Pattern No. 3082, one size adaptable to any headsize, must be ordered separately.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new fall and winter fashion book.



"Start losing interest. It's stopped raining."

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

How to Store Tender Tubers

NOTHING quite takes the place of the gladiolus in the home garden —that is if there is room to grow plants for cutting. Long ago, I gave up trying to use it in the border because if it is not staked, it lops over and looks untidy. I believe in growing it in the cutting garden where if it does lop over, no landscape effect is spoiled.

My present concern with glads, however, is to lift and store them so that they are ready next year to grow fine, healthy spikes. When the foliage is brown or before the first real frost, the glads are ready to be lifted. The tops should be cut off as fast as they are dug; by doing this any thrips in the tops are prevented from getting down into the bulb. Put tops on newspapers and burn to get rid of thrips or disease. Allow the bulbs to dry thoroughly on the outside for a few hours, then remove to a well ventilated place to continue drying until the shucks and all roots may be removed easily. Then pack down in napthalene for a month or six weeks, using 1 ounce of napthalene to about 100 corms. Then air and store in a cool place. My method of keeping varieties separate is to pack each group in a separate bag with the proper name written on it. Then I leave the top of the bag open to get air and do not have the bulbs more than four or five inches deep.

A temperature of around 40° is right for storing all tender bulbs, except tuberoses which need a slightly higher temperature. Tuberoses form their buds for the following season's bloom in the crown when they are growing and if that crown becomes chilled either when the bulb is stored or before it is dug, the buds are damaged.

Dahlias are lifted after the tops are blackened by frost. This is necessary in order for the proper curing to take place inside the roots. Unless there is danger of a real freeze, leave the roots in the ground for about a week or ten days after the tops are killed. If it is necessary to dig them before they can cure properly, the crowns must be inverted so that the sap can run out of the stems, else the roots are apt to rot.

If the cellar is fairly damp and cool during the winter, dahlia and canna roots will keep well without a cover. Soil may be left on the clumps to be set in open boxes on the cellar floor. Any cellar which will keep potatoes without shriveling is suitable for such clumps. In case the cellar is warm and dry, let the surface of the tubers dry thoroughly and remove all dirt, then store packed in dry sand, ashes or dry peatmoss, or coat the washed and thoroughly dried roots with a thin mixture of melted paraffin and wax. Paraffin eventually becomes brittle and chips off, hence the addition of beeswax to make it elastic. 10% to 20% of beeswax is the right proportion. The hot mixture should be between 140° to 160° in temperature. Any hotter would damage the roots. This process makes extra work but is worth the effort if named varieties are to be saved.

Canna roots may be handled in the same way. Hardy lily bulbs fare better in the ground, because it is disastrous for them to become dry.



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At age 30, only 12c a day will provide a fund of $2,016.00, $816.00 payable immediately to your beneficiary; then $50.00 a month will be paid for the next 24 months.

Let us tell you the amount required at your age. Write, giving date and year of your birth.

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Don't Be Late

ordering your "No Trespassing" signs this year. Don't wait this year until the day before hunting season opens. Get your signs up early so the "game" scouts what is what in plenty of time.

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The RETURN *of the* Absent

By C. A. STEPHENS

WHEN my school—that first school up in Jericho—finally closed, and I had come back from "boarding round" to the Chase farm to pack my trunk, Aunt Milly slipped a little white sealed envelope into my hand, and said I was not to open it until I reached home.

On the long drive home I forgot the envelope, but chanced to recollect it that night after I had gone to bed, and rising hastily, I opened it. To my surprise it contained a ten dollar bill—just half the sum which Aunt Milly and Uncle Andrew received from the district for boarding me for ten weeks.

This little gift, and much more than that, their many kindnesses to me all winter would have touched the heart of the most careless young fellow. Thinking of all I had heard of their happy early life and their lonely old age, I greatly desired to do something to show my gratitude and sympathy.

It was not I, however, who first thought of a golden wedding for them, but a thoughtful young girl cousin who then lived at grandfather's with me; in such matters girls are usually more thoughtful than boys. One afternoon in August, the following summer, I drove up to Jericho to spend the night with Aunt Milly and Uncle Andrew, and invited this cousin, whose name was Theodora, to go with me.

It was Theodora who suggested that since next November Aunt Milly and Uncle Andrew would have been married fifty years, it would be a graceful thing for me to start the idea of a golden wedding for them. I caught at the suggestion with enthusiasm, and we at once began planning for its execution.

Theodora counseled great secrecy concerning it, however, and at once declared, with a finer appreciation than my own, that to make it really enjoyable for Aunt Milly and Uncle Andrew, their two far-off children must in some way be notified and induced to be present.

After considerable discussion, my fellow conspirator ventured on the following letter to Madam Sylvia Chase Poindexter in Mississippi, which, however, she deemed it best to send in my name, since I had been lately the schoolmaster in Jericho:

"Dear Madam. A number of friends and well-wishers greatly desire to cheer the lonely lives of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Chase by making them a golden wedding on the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, next November.

"Let me say at once, however, that the writer is merely the schoolmaster in the Jericho district, who boarded at the home of your parents last winter, and add that we all feel it would be presumptuous in us to proceed in such a matter without first notifying you and your brother, Mr. Lester Chase, of our plan, and putting ourselves under your directions for it, if you could by any means be present.

"We are well aware, of course, that our presence and best endeavors on such an occasion would be but of minor interest for Aunt Milly and Uncle Andrew compared with the presence of their own children, whom, it is evident, they greatly desire to see again in this life."

Exactly two weeks later a reply arrived from Mississippi. We opened it with much eagerness.

"Dear good friend. Tears were in my eyes before I had finished reading your kind letter, received this morning. The tacit reproach contained in it is not less sharp that it was not designed. (We both winced a little at this.) That such thoughtfulness for my aged parents should have to come from those who are well-nigh strangers fills me with self-condemnation.

"But believe me, however neglectful I may seem, it has been less from forgetfulness of them and of my early home than from circumstances, sectional feeling, distance and, if I must needs confess it, poverty. Since the Civil War I have been obliged to support myself and others almost wholly from literary work, which has been so mentally engrossing that I have had little leisure, even for the proper duties of life.

"None of these obstacles, however, shall longer prevent me from visiting home. If possible, I shall come to the golden wedding which your kindness has planned; and you may rest assured that you have, not my consent, but my sincere gratitude for your generous efforts.

"Your obliged friend,
"Sylvia Chase Poindexter."

"Whatever has been said or thought of her, she has a good heart!" Theodora exclaimed, as we finished reading the letter. "The golden wedding will be a success."

Col. Freeland Strong, who then resided at Hartford, Connecticut, and the Rev. Jesse Parsons in Philadelphia were also notified of the proposed event. Both replied, expressing a determination to attend. "With a wedding present in each hand," the colonel wrote. Lest the secret should leak out, we thought it safer not to notify the immediate Jericho neighbors until one week before "the happy event" was to come off.

The plan was to assemble and drive to Aunt Milly's and Uncle Andrew's house at seven o'clock on the anniversary evening of the wedding night, drive up to their door with an orchestra, and give them a lively serenade—a serenade that would be well-nigh as sonorous as the one fifty years before, but rather more musical and differing wholly from it in being inspired by affection and good-will instead of spite.

Adverse circumstances arose, however. Continued serious illness in Mrs. Poindexter's family during October compelled her to defer the hoped-for visit North.

Postponement of the golden wedding was therefore necessary, and after some thought we decided that it would be quite as appropriate—perhaps more so— to put it off until June, the next spring, the time when the original wedding tour was taken. Fortunately we had spoken about it to but few as yet.

In March we heard from Mrs. Poindexter by letter again, saying that she and Lester were still planning to reach the old homestead on May 1st.

May Day came at last, and word to all participants having been sent around, my cousin and I set off early in the afternoon to drive to Jericho.

Maine roads were still muddy, and night was at hand when we reached the little village at the ferry over the Androscoggin. Here Colonel Strong and the Rev. Jesse Parsons met us; but it was at the Corners, two miles below the old Chase homestead, that the large party of neighbors and friends, including the musicians, joined us. Thence we drove on together, twelve teams in all, keeping as quiet as possible until the schoolhouse was reached.

From the schoolhouse up it was a wild race, the cornetist sounding the bugle call all the way. The twelve teams dashed in, filling the yard with prancing horses, a French horn blared out, a drum rolled, and to add to the merry rout, those who had no instruments cheered loud and long.

By this time we expected to see Aunt Milly and Uncle Andrew rushing to the door, agape with astonishment. The house, however, gave no sign of life. It was lighted, apparently, in every room, too much lighted, in fact, but silent as a convention of deaf mutes.

"They mistrust something and are keeping quiet," remarked a neighbor.

Thereupon I ran to the door, knocked, and then tried it. The door was not locked. I walked in, and went into the sitting room, then peeped into the parlor, then into the dining room and into the kitchen. There was not a soul anywhere.

Yet the dining room table and two other tables were laid with plates, cups and saucers, and were loaded, too, with food. There were cold ham, chicken, bread, doughnuts, preserves and cheese —food enough for fifty people. The teakettle and coffee pot were steaming on the stove. Evidently a large party had been expected, but who? And where were the host and hostess?

Returning hastily to my friends outside, I reported the conditions. Then, by virtue of my intimate acquaintance with the interior for two winters, I began searching high and low, from cellar to attic, expecting every moment to come upon them in hiding, and hale them forth to the company. But they were not in the house.

"I begin to smell a rat!" cried the colonel. "They got wind of us, somehow, and have levanted."

"That's it, Freeland," said the Rev. Parsons, with conviction, and he slapped his knee gleefully. "They were too smart for the serenaders fifty years ago, and they are showing us that they are too smart for serenaders still!"

I chanced then to think of a place which we had not searched. That was the old sugar camp up in the rock-maple orchard, fifty or sixty rods above the farmhouse. I knew the way well, and setting off alone, ran up there. The camp door stood ajar. I pushed it open and listened. All was quiet inside and very dark.

I struck a match, and as it blazed up, discovered both culprits sitting close together on a wooden horse, near the sap kettles. Their faces looked so blank in the darkness, and yet wore an expression so arch, that I burst out laughing, shouting, "You're caught! You're caught at last!"

"Why, 'tis 'Freeland' father!" exclaimed Aunt Milly. "You dear boy, we had no notion you were here!"

"No; we thought it was some of our old neighbors who meant to have a little sport with us tonight," Uncle Andrew explained. "We found out a week ago that they were hatching some joke. So we set the table for them, and then came up here, to see what they would do."

"But Aunt Milly and Uncle Andrew, this is your golden wedding eve!" I exclaimed, incautiously. "And there's a big surprise on hand! And you don't know who may be here! So come down!"

"Golden wedding!" said Aunt Milly, softly.

"Yes, golden wedding. Fifty years from your first one!" I ran on, uproariously, for a jubilant wedding spirit had fallen on us all that night.

Our return to the farmhouse was hailed with shouts of laughter and applause. Aunt Milly and Uncle Andrew were set upon with joyous violence and escorted to the parlor, where they were seated in state in two large chairs at the head of the room. The presence of so many of their early friends, particularly of Colonel Strong and the Rev. Jesse Parsons, was plainly a surprise for them. The true dimensions of the golden wedding began to appear to them. But as yet not an inkling of the

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist,* P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

When the Family's Away

When the family is away
And I at home must stay,
I fix the fires and light the lamp
To drive away the clinging damp
That houses have from dawn to dawn
When all the family is gone.

Not a thing looks changed one bit
After all the lamps are lit.
There's my favorite reading chair,
My pipe and paper over there. . . .
And yet small shadows still will cling
When families go visiting.

—*Lawrence J. Smith,*
Brownwood, Texas.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



ALONG about this time of year when corn is yellow in the ear, when leaves are turnin' red and gold and pastures lookin' brown and old, I like to bring a punkin in, a-shinin' yellow thru its skin, and give it to Mirandy Jane, it's time for punkin pie again. Of all the many foods there is, there's none like punkin pie, gee whiz, it fills you with a sense of peace and makes your troubles all decrease. There is a gladness in your eye when you have eaten half a pie, a kindly feeling in your soul for all mankind, you love the whole blamed human race and wish them well, and all you want to do is dwell in peace with all your neighbors and with ev'ryone in ev'ry land.

No man would want to fight and die if he was full of punkin pie, them Nazis, with their bombs and blitz, would put away their fightin' kits and bid this shootin' all goodbye if they could smell a punkin pie. We ought to load a Red Cross boat with all the punkins it would float and send it with a first-class cook to Germany; they'd take one look, and one smell of them punkin pies, and all break ranks, with eager cries they'd grab a piece, the Gestapo itself can't make them soldiers go and drop no bombs, or even try in competition with that pie. Then after they have et their fill they'll be so happy that they will have lost their fightin' spirit, they'll just stop the fightin' and turn tail; go home and plant some punkin seed, so they'll have pies in time of need.

homecoming of their long absent children had reached them; and as I marked the flush deepen on Aunt Milly's fair old cheek the gathering brightness in Uncle Andrew's eye, I wondered what would happen if Sylvia and Lester were to appear too suddenly.

Meanwhile the orchestra, out in the hall, had struck up "Wedding Bells," with a babel of gleeful voices chanting and applauding, over all of which Colonel Strong's stentorian tones presently made themselves heard, demanding permission to announce the wedding and make a speech, which proved a jocular one.

"Fifty years is a long time, good friends," we at last heard him saying, as quiet began to prevail. "Almost everything runs out in fifty years. Notes become outlawed; leases expire; contracts terminate themselves if not renewed; and I'm worrying a little about Milly's and Andy's marriage contract. It may have been all right and straight fifty years ago. It probably was, though they do say that, owing to the bother some of us gave them, the knot was tied in a great hurry that night. It seems to me that it would be safer to have that knot tied over again, and tied by Brother Jesse Parsons here, who we know, understands his business. We want them tied up good and strong for fifty years more."

"It seems to me, my friends," said the reverend gentleman, rising, "that our comrade, the colonel, is getting a little giddy tonight, and is inclined to turn a solemn occasion into a season of mirth and hilarity. What he proposes for me to do, too, is, so far as I know, without precedent. A marriage that has held good for fifty years is of itself the best possible kind of evidence that it needs no reenforcement. There is an old saying, too, that in tying up a package, one square knot is just as good as more. Still, I do not know that there is any harm in tying double knots, and by virture of all the authority vested in me, I ordain this marriage of half a century to be continued for another fifty years, or for life."

But at this point I heard the sound of a carriage being driven into the yard, and, almost unnoticed amidst the general hilarity, two newcomers entered—a graceful lady of middle age, still beautiful, with abundant hair, but white as snow, and a tall, grave man, with resolute eyes. No one recognized them. They came into the parlor quietly at the farther door, and found chairs just behind Aunt Milly and Uncle Andrew. My cousin and I instantly guessed who they were, however, and I began seriously to fear for the outcome, and to feel that, with our petty secrecy, we had been cruel. A look of concern also appeared on the faces of Colonel Strong and the Rev. Jesse Parsons, who alone knew that Sylvia and Lester were expected.

The colonel, however, proved equal to the emergency.

"I want to make another little speech," said he, quickly. "I really must, for I have something good to tell. The Civil War and other untoward circumstances have sadly broken this family circle; but a golden wedding often acts as a magic talisman to bring all wanderers home. I hoped that it would be so here tonight. In fact, I hope so still. It wouldn't be so very astonishing. Stranger things happen every day. Freeland Chase died for his country, and fills a soldier's grave; but Sylvia and Lester Chase still live, and what more likely than that, they may come home tonight?"

By this time, Aunt Milly, whose eyes for the last few words had been strangely riveted on the colonel's face, started forward in her chair, exclaiming, "Oh, what are you saying? What do you mean, Freeland Strong?" Uncle Andrew, too, glanced suddenly round him, as one bewildered by some unseen presence.

Before either of them could rise or turn, however, there was a rustle behind Aunt Milly's chair, two arms were flung around her neck, and a soft cheek was pressed lovingly to hers.

Dear Aunt Milly seemed not to stir. She sat back in her chair, and a smile of ineffable content and peace spread over her face, for she both felt and knew it was Sylvia. Lester, too, was now kneeling at her side.

But Uncle Andrew had sprung to his feet, oversetting his chair. "Lester! Sylvia! You here?" he cried. And we, who were outsiders at best, stole out of the room. The colonel, in fact, most of us, had other business for the moment—finding our handkerchiefs.

On my own part, however, I may as well confess I had thought so much about the return of Sylvia and Lester that a desire to see something of what took place so overcame my sense of delicacy that I stole back past the half-open door once and again. Those passing glimpses were a new revelation to me of the depth of parental affection. Yet once I could but laugh, for I overheard honest-hearted Aunt Milly cry out, "O Sylvia, Sylvia, you ran away a hundred times, but this is the first time you ever came back of your own accord!"

Personal Problems

Can't Force Marriage

Dear Lucile: I am 20 and have gone with a boy for two years, who is now 23. We planned to be married this summer, but because we would have to live with his family and because he owes some bills that he has to pay, he is disgusted and says we will not get married.

I don't think any of this makes any difference and want to go ahead and marry. What can I do?—*In Love.*

I do not know whether or not this is the advice which you will want to receive, but about the only thing I could tell you is that you cannot force a young man into going ahead with marriage plans when he is convinced that the more sensible thing to do would be to either postpone or abandon them.

He probably knows his own condition better than you, whether or not he is ready or able at this time to take a wife into his home under the present circumstances, so I am afraid that about all you can do is to be guided by his wishes in the matter. You would not want to force him into any situation which might work out unhappily for both of you.

* * *

Don't Feel Inferior

Dear Lucile: I am one of a large family and have to stay at home to work, while my sisters work out. They dance the modern dances, while I haven't had a chance to learn them. They go with boys and have good times, but every time I get a boy friend, they and the boys they go with, make fun of me to him, so that he turns against me. I'm a big girl—much larger than my sisters, which worries me very much.—*Left At Home.*

I think your size has perhaps created in you a feeling of inferiority to your sisters and friends and for that reason you magnify little acts of theirs into slights and snubs.

Now, there isn't any magic formula I can give you to overcome this condition, it must originate right in yourself; that is, you must just conclude that you are as good as anybody else and as attractive and have as much right to have a good time. Then proceed to go ahead and have a good time and pay no attention to what others may say. Pretty soon you will find, I think, that what they may say or the way they may act will not bother you so much nor seem as unkind toward you as it does now.

Almost every week I receive letters from girls like you who feel unpopular and slighted and it is almost always the case that the trouble lies within themselves. The world, you know, has just about the opinion of us that we have of ourselves and if our opinion is not good and if it reflects in our actions, then others will react unfavorably to us.

Incidentally, if you feel your size to be a serious handicap, why not try to reduce?

IT IS EASIER to discuss a personal problem with an absolute stranger than with a friend, unless that friend be unusually intimate and understanding. If you have a problem, write to Lucile, Personal Problems Editor, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Be sure to sign your name and give your address, as unsigned letters will not be answered. Names of all persons writing Lucile are kept entirely confidential, and if your letter is printed in these columns, your identity will be carefully disguised. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope if you wish a reply by mail.



"So your wife says you deserve a raise. Well, I'll ask my wife if I can give you one."



Give Child 2-12 Years Old

Relief from Misery of Colds Improved Vicks Way

Now when your child catches cold relieve misery—easily—with a "VapoRub Massage."

With this more thorough treatment, the poultice-and-vapor action of Vicks VapoRub more effectively **PENETRATES** irritated air passages with soothing medicinal vapors... **STIMULATES** chest and back like a warming poultice or plaster... **STARTS RELIEVING** misery right away! Results delight even old friends of VapoRub.

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We supply stocks and equipment on credit— teach Sales Methods that have enabled inexperienced people to acquire good homes, farms, automobiles. Some in same locality over 25 years—hundreds average $4000 annual business year after year. People buy Rawleigh's 200 Home Necessities because they give big values for the money. Our 50 years reputation and "try-before-you-buy" plan helps make easy sales. Over 41 million packages sold last year shows enormous market. Now openings for reliable men. Age 25 to 50. First come, first served.

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"MIDDLE-AGE" WOMEN

(38 to 52 Years Old)

HEED THIS TIMELY WARNING!

If you're approaching middle age and fear you're losing in physical attractiveness—if you're jealous of attentions other women get—if you worry over weak, dizzy spells and notice yourself getting restless, cranky, moody and NERVOUS at times—these annoying symptoms may be due to female functional distress—So be smart! Try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

REMARKABLE BENEFITS

For over 60 years Pinkham's Compound has helped hundreds of thousands of weak, rundown, nervous women to go smiling through "trying times," has helped calm upset nerves and lessen annoying female functional disorders.

Women report truly remarkable



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Pinkham's Compound is made *especially for women*. It has been tested and proven beneficial for over 3 generations. WORTH TRYING!

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Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

QUITE without intending to, I seem to have stirred up quite a commotion by my suggestion that it might be a smart thing to store some of this year's surplus of corn east of Buffalo— *just in case.*

Up to Wickard

I have heard from farmers, college professors, and a governor. ***No one has condemned the idea,*** though some have kidded me about being overcautious.

All officials from whom I have heard have said that the matter was being referred to the Secretary of Agriculture. One official in a high place so far forgot himself as to say that he was taking the matter up with Secretary Wallace. I can't tell whether this man (who ought to know) really forgot that Henry Wallace is campaigning for the Vice-Presidency at the moment or whether he meant to infer, as many believe, that Wallace still is Secretary of Agriculture and the present incumbent only a figurehead.

Suggestion Repeated

At any rate, I have received encouragement enough to repeat the suggestion. It is this:

If the government is going to build more steel bins for holding surplus corn, why not build some of them east of Buffalo so that the Northeast, which is a great corn consumer, can have an emergency supply available within easy trucking distance of its dairy barns and hen houses.

Farm Notes

As a result of our announced decision not to grow any more winter barley until the breeders had improved the winter barley plant, we received gratis four samples of winter barley which are supposed to have some superior merits. We have sown these samples side by side in strips which total up to a couple of acres. We shall see!

* * *

On some of our alfalfa pieces we are cutting a fair third crop. On others, the third crop has not come along at all. The alfalfa plants in these fields have badly spotted and yellow leaves. Obviously, something more is the matter with the alfalfa than just cool, dry weather.

* * *

We are trying out five acres of the new red crossbred wheat known as 5-7. The way this wheat has shown up in trials, it should make a great feed wheat.

* * *

One of the most successful practices we have ever tried in connection with raising pullets turns out to be the special grass range which we sowed very early this spring and on which we have grazed 1500 late heavy pullets. After three or four clippings with a mowing machine, the grass and clover on this range has become very thick. It is also very fine. Ladino clover predominates. Our records show a great saving in mash fed to the pullets on this range and their health has been perfect. We shall certainly seed a special range early the coming spring for the pullets we raise next summer.

* * *

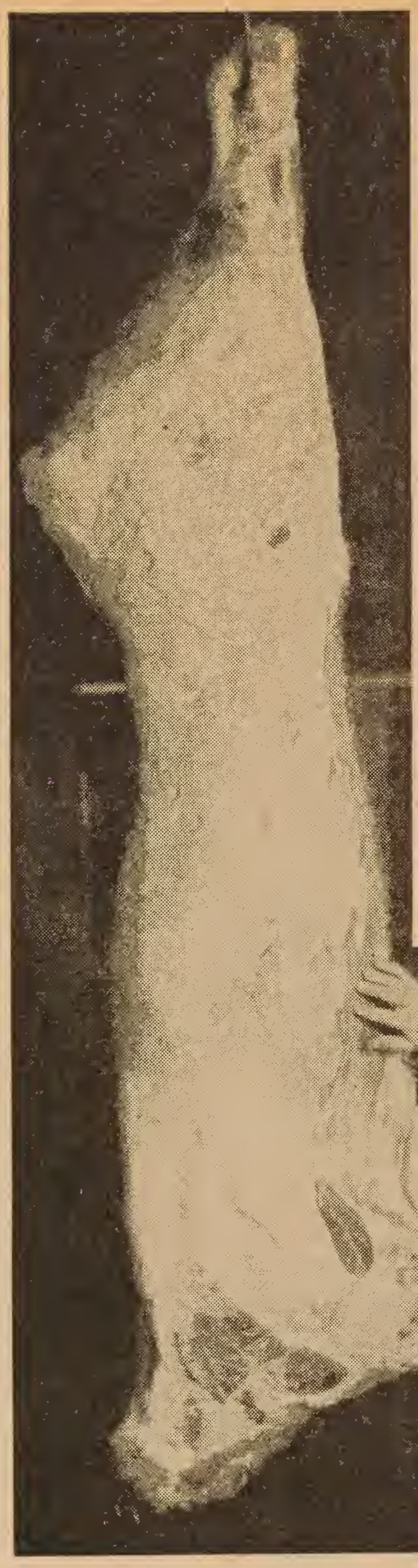
Speaking of pullets, our February-hatched White Leghorns which cost so much to raise because of the expense of keeping their brooder house warm with oil brooder stoves and because it was too early to range them on grass, have completely liquidated their cost of raising. They are the "layingest" bunch of birds we have ever owned. They lay steadily at about a seventy-five per cent clip, and produced large eggs earlier than any other pullets we have ever raised.

* * *

When we get all our pullets under cover and sort our old birds down to two breeding pens, one of White Leghorns and one of Plymouth Rocks for the production of Red-Rock crossbreds, we will have about 2250 layers in our pens. Except for occasional day help, Jake is planning to take care of these birds and from seventy-five to one hundred beef calves alone. He will be able to do this only by feeding the calves once a day. The laying pens will probably be cleaned a couple of times this winter and the beef calf pens, two or three times.

* * *

This summer we went pretty light on hogs. As a result, we put only ten shoats into the feed lot to sell and kept over only two brood sows. These two sows have raised us twenty-one pigs this fall and we have bought some thirty more, so that when the ten shoats are sold we will replace them with fifty-odd pigs. We think we have enough winter and spring barley on hand to fatten this number. We shall see!



Quick-Frozen Beef

On September 24 we killed our spayed Hereford heifer. You may remember having seen her picture two weeks ago and that she was the cull of a bunch of fifty Hereford calves which we bought last fall and carried through the winter almost entirely on grass silage.

We estimate that this heifer was around sixteen months old when we killed her. Her live weight was 771 pounds; the dressed weight of her carcass, after it was cold, was 435 pounds. On the basis of the latter weight, the dressing percentage was 56.5. Professor R. B. Hinman, in charge of Beef Cattle at the New York State College of Agriculture, and whose picture is shown inspecting the carcass, gave us the following facts about it:

The careass graded, "good"; the heifer was plenty fat enough—perhaps a little too fat—(we killed her three weeks after Professor Hinman said she was ready); the animal herself was light in the loin and had a tendency to put on gobs of fat in certain places instead of taking it on evenly. The wholesale value of the carcass and the hide on the day the heifer was killed, Professor Hinman figured to be $72.45.

Two weeks from now we will show pictures of this heifer's carcass cut up into table cuts, wrapped for quick-freezing, and give its retail value. We will also show the picture of the box in which we will quick-freeze this meat and hold it in zero cold storage.

Down Mexico Way

By H. E. BABCOCK, Jr.

September 27, 1940.

OUR SHORT respite from regular farm work, during which we cleaned up a lot of odd jobs, is now over. Since the first of the week everything has been going at top speed, and with the exception of a day or two next week (fair and rodeo time) we will keep under pressure for some time. The fourth cutting of our favored eighty-acre alfalfa field will be finished and in the barn tomorrow night. That job done, the whole crew will be turned loose on a hundred-acre field with horses and tractors, plowing, fitting, and drilling the fall oat crop which will serve as pasture most of the winter.

We put off picking cotton from week to week until "One-Eye Pete," our Mexican cotton picker boss, nailed us down to giving him a definite starting date of September 30. Cotton pickers are at a premium right now due to late crops in Texas, and Pete is having a hard time keeping his usual gang lined up and ready to start when he wants them. Actually, our cotton has only now begun to open enough to pay the pickers for their trouble. But from now on we will keep Pete and his gang busy.

As time goes on we are becoming a little more conservative in estimating our cotton crop. From all appearances, our cotton looks as good or better than any we have seen. However, we can't overlook the effects of angular leaf spot which shows up quite badly in one or two fields. Convinced that we can best combat its effects with fertilizer, we are planning to apply a potash fertilizer to our cotton next year. Potash is present in all of the soil around here, but its unavailability causes problems even in feeding livestock.

Our granary is finished now with floor, roof, and connecting floor and roof to our grinding shed. In building the granary we have automatically set up a standard of production for our wheatland maize for each year to come. The granary should hold about 8,000 bushels. As soon as our oats are in, we will start combining our maize and will then begin to get a definite idea of how much we will have.

Irrigation is nearly at an end for the season. Our orchard will be given a good soaking to carry it through the winter and our alfalfa fields will be watered once again after the fourth cutting. With the exception of one or two small jobs which can be fitted in at convenience, this will clean us up. Fortunate it is, too, since most of our irrigators can make more money picking cotton and will desert us for that work. Prices for picking cotton are ranging between sixty-five and seventy-five cents a hundred at the present time. A good picker will average 400 pounds a day in good cotton. Average pickers will bring in 300 pounds a day.

Our geese have been relieved of their assignment in the cotton field and are now in concentration camp. Here they will become the object of much wrath from one and all until next season when they are again turned into the cotton field. If they work next year in the eradication of Johnson grass as they did this year, our wrath will subside and we will be at a loss to find words to describe their work. And they will have plenty of work.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Ashamed of First Name

Several subscribers have complained about non-receipt of pay for eggs shipped to Meyers Poultry Farms at 1455 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Post cards soliciting shipments were signed "Meyers", but no first name or initial was given. The Packer Produce Mercantile Agency of New York City reported to us that they have not been able to locate any Mr. Meyers at this address and that his telephone was disconnected in August. No one knows where he has gone.

There are a number of people by the name of Meyers buying eggs in Brooklyn, and the absence of the first name makes it impossible to make any further check. This is just a hint to our readers that they view with suspicion any person who solicits eggs or other farm produce and who does not sign his full name. This is just another way of avoiding a checking up once they have discontinued business. The chances are that Meyers will be in business again shortly and that other people will lose money if they ship to him.

* * *

A Liar Weighed Them

"I am afraid you will think that we are not very intelligent to be taken in as we were. I don't suppose you can help us but maybe our experience will help someone else. I had 165 or 170 Leghorn pullets weighing about 4 lbs. each. They were starting to lay but were picking one another awfully and we didn't seem to be able to stop it. A chicken buyer from West Orange, N. J., came by our place and wanted to buy. I also had about 45 Leghorn roosters, 3 months old, about 40 heavy hens and 50 White Leghorns a year old, 75 Barred Rock pullets and roosters, and 60 Leghorn pullets. Well, the buyer told me he would buy all I had at 16c per pound, except the 60 old Leghorns which were 13c—making 385 birds at 16c and 50 at 13c. In weighing up those chickens he must have cheated us out of about 870 pounds. The way he weighed them all those chickens only weighed 600 and a few pounds. My husband was sick and I was so nervous I couldn't think until he had paid us and gone. We had $117.48 for at least 1470 pounds of chicken. He kept me so busy doing this and that, I didn't have time to think, but when I did, I knew I had been cheated. He practically stole $150.00 worth of chickens from us by those scales he had, for I saw them all weighed."

A few poultry buyers, and fortunately, there are only a few such, will cheat on weight. Once they have left the farm it is difficult to get a conviction because of the difficulty in identifying the hens, particularly if there are other hens on the same truck. We will like to see them caught and it may take a "trap" to do it. If any reader has evidence that a poultry buyer is giving him short weight, we suggest that a careful count of the hens be made, that the license number of the truck be taken and the State Police be notified immediately. In that way sufficient evidence might be accumulated to secure a conviction. Once the buyer has disposed of the hens there is no chance.

Incidentally we are notifying State Police of the activities of this buyer and asking them to keep an eye on him.

* * *

Mushrooms for Amateurs

"I am interested in mushroom raising and have received many ads from the Washington Mushroom Industries of Seattle, Wash. Can you tell me anything about this company? Are they reliable, and do you think there is any money in raising mushrooms?"

It is evident that this subscriber did not read this page carefully, because a short time ago we reported that the Post Office authorities had issued a fraud order against this particular firm.

Our position on the growing of mushrooms has been this: First, it is a highly specialized enterprise and there is definite evidence to show that nine out of every ten who deal with companies offering to buy back mushrooms never have any mushrooms to sell. Second, if a subscriber wants to experiment with mushrooms we suggest that he purchase spawn from a well-known seed company that handles it and try out the raising of mushrooms on a small scale.

Incidentally, mushroom growing is pretty well centralized into districts, one of the largest being in Pennsylvania. We might add that growers that have been in the business have not fared any too well in recent years.

An Announcement

In an attempt to help our readers, we have in the past months carried a number of requests for jobs or for help. Because this has resulted in an increasingly large number of requests for this service, we are forced to discontinue it; at the same time reserving the privilege of carrying an occasional note when, in our opinion, the circumstances are so unusual that we are warranted in so doing.

We are printing the ones below to fulfill promises already made.

* * *

Farm widow woman would like to take care of elderly lady—or child—to room, board, and care for in own home. Write Mrs. M. H., c/o *American Agriculturist,* Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

* * *

Widow, practical nurse, would like job as housekeeper-companion to elderly or invalid person or couple, someone going to St. Petersburg, Florida, preferred. Protestant. Write Mrs. L. D., care *American Agriculturist,* Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

Let Us Help You

THE following Home Service bulletins have been prepared by *American Agriculturist's* Home Editor, Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, and are available to any reader without cost other than 3c *each* to cover mailing and mimeographing costs:

- ☐ No. 1—OUTDOOR FIREPLACES. How to build them.
- ☐ No. 2—BLANKETS. Selecting, washing, and moth protection.
- ☐ No. 3—APPLE RECIPES. Your family will like these.
- ☐ No. 4—PROTECTIVE FOODS. Good health for the family.
- ☐ No. 5—SCHOOL LUNCHES.
- ☐ No. 6—HOME CANNING AND CURING OF MEATS. Directions are easy to follow.
- ☐ No. 7—CHOPPED MEAT RECIPES. Tasty, economical meat dishes.
- ☐ No. 8—BUYING A WASHING MACHINE.
- ☐ No. 9—TEMPTING WAYS TO SERVE EGGS. Excellent recipes for serving eggs as the "main dish" at any meal; also, egg salads and desserts.
- ☐ No. 10—HOMEMADE JAMS AND JELLIES. This bulletin will help you to have success with jams and jellies. Directions are easy to follow.
- ☐ No. 12—HOME QUILT-MAKING. Tells how and gives directions for ordering patterns.

How to order these bulletins: Check those you want, include 3c for each one desired, and return this coupon to *American Agriculturist,* Box 367-H, Ithaca, N. Y.

THIGH BROKEN IN AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT



A. WILLARD GAVETT, Dennysville, Maine.

MAINE POLICYHOLDER'S automobile crashes. It was lucky Mr. Gavett wasn't killed. He was severely injured—thigh broken—laid up in the hospital — drew $130.00.

MR. GAVETT WRITES:

"I wish to thank you and your representative in this district for your prompt and courteous attention to my accident insurance.
"I find that it has been a pleasure to do business with your company."

YOU NEVER KNOW

what the other fellow will do to you even though you are a careful driver—you have a feeling of security if you carry the travel accident protection which pays $10.00 a week for as many as thirteen weeks while you are totally disabled, or $1,000.00 if you are killed in an automobile accident, as provided in the policy.

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Geo. H. Reeve, Est., R. 1, Riverhead, N. Y. Auto collision—mortuary	*500.00
Ervin A. Sowle, R. 1, Galway, N. Y. Truck accident—inj. neck and arm	57.14
Alma K. Weil, Lancaster, N. Y. Auto accident—frac. clavicle	130.00
Mrs. Nellie F. Knettles, Big Flats, N. Y. Struck by auto—frac. scapula	40.00
George B. Vice, Est., Waddington, N. Y. Auto accident—mortuary	1000.00
Helen A. Traub, R. 1, LaFayette, N. Y. Auto collision—contused pelvis	10.00
Robert E. Miller, R. 2, Manlius, N. Y. Auto collision—lacerated forearm	37.14
Geo. H. Bartholomew, R. 1, Canton, N. Y. Wagon accident—frac. radius	30.00
William Patnode, R. 1, Saranac Lake, N. Y. Auto accident—frac. rib	40.00
Mrs. Grace Hurlburt, Norwood, N. Y. Auto collision—cut forehead, sprained ankle	*40.00
Osman L. Barber, R. 3, Canton, N. Y. Sled accident—sprained left shoulder	*65.00
John D. Babbitt, R. 1, Scio, N. Y. Struck by wagon—frac. ribs, punctured lung	*10.00
Charles W. Brownell, R. 2, Peru, N. Y. Auto collision—injured rib	45.71
Flora D. Weeks, R. 2, Farmington, Me. Auto accident—injuries	130.00
Madeline E. Haynes, Northeast Harbor, Me. Auto hit truck—injured hand	20.00
Dexter Edgerly, Princeton, Me. Truck struck tree—bruised hand	20.00
Mrs. Anna Thurlow, Fryeburg, Me. Auto collision—frac. ribs	50.00
Mrs. Sara M. Way, R. 4, Auburn, Maine Auto accident—bruised thigh, shoulder	10.00
Pentti Hill, R. 2, Ludlow, Vt. Car overturned—cut wrist, frac. nose	10.00
John Laitinen, R. 2, Ludlow, Vt. Car overturned—cut head, elbow & leg	10.00
Justin P. Tucker, E. Warren, Vt. Wagon accident—dislocated forearm	40.00
Louis L. Raiche, No. Clarendon, Vt. Auto accident—frac. rib & cut chin	30.00
Walter Roberts, R. 2, Poultney, Vt. Wagon accident—frac. ribs	100.00
John Anderson, Jr., 6 Cherry St., Barre, Vt. Struck by truck—sprained ankle	14.28
Donald Barrows, Est., Essex Junction, Vt. Auto and truck collided—mortuary	1000.00
Robert H. Gerow, Middlebury, Vt. Auto accident—lacerations scalp & face	40.00
Arthur P. La Porte, W. Berlin, Mass. Auto accident—frac. rib, cut scalp	94.28
Sarah Cochrane, 103 Bay Road, Sharon, Mass. Auto accident—multiple bruises	17.86
Clyde B. Leonard, Shelburne Falls, Mass. Truck accident—laceration of knee	40.00
Clinton E. Gray, Colrain, Mass. Auto collision—frac. clavicle, cuts	87.14
Muriel C. Nichols, 12 Oak St., Penacook, N. H. Auto collision—sprained right ankle	20.00
Henry S. Lasher, Burbank, Calif. Auto accident—cut head and elbow	6.43

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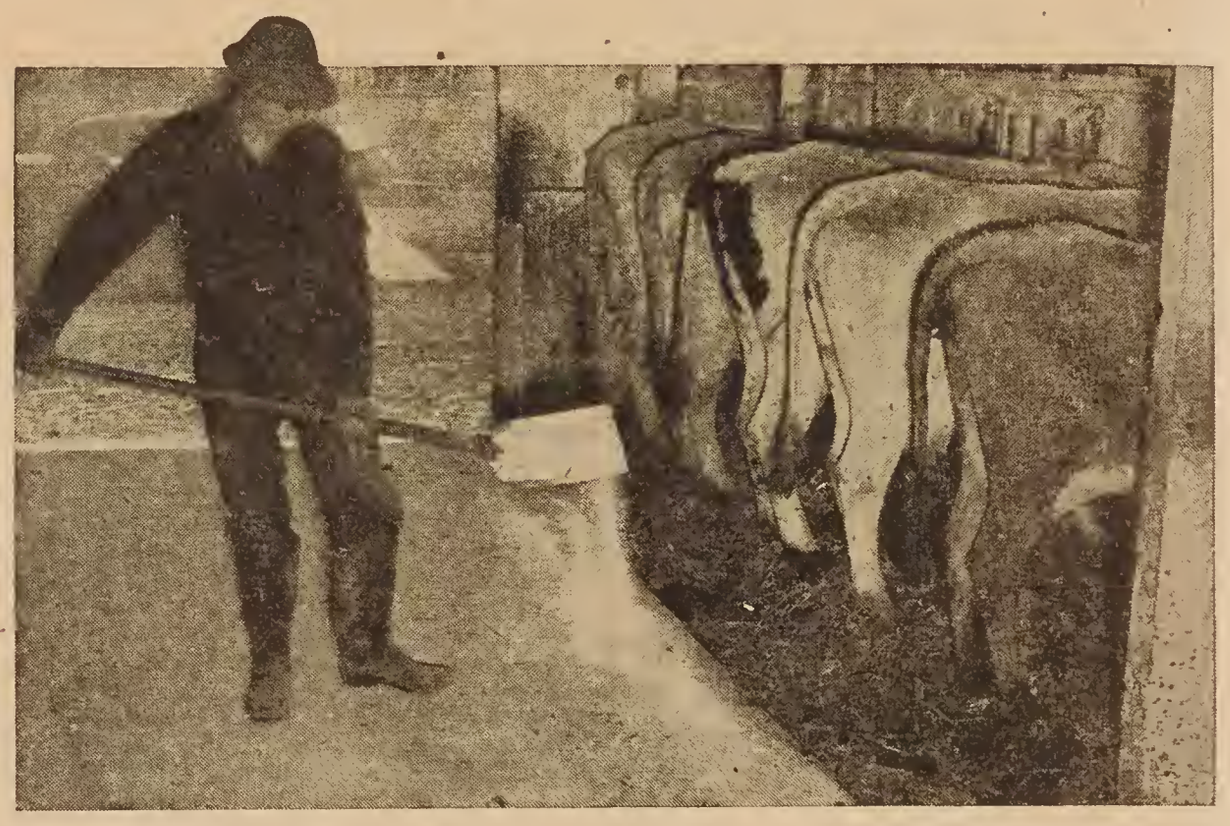
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The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

When the Cows are in the Barn



Milk inspectors accept the use of Gran-Phosphate in stables. It keeps the barn sweet and clean and helps kill bacteria. It supplements manure with needed phosphoric acid.

COWS IN THE STABLE, a barn full of sweet smelling hay, a silo full of ensilage—these are the signs of a harvest season just ended. They are the fruits of a successful farm program.

Dairy and livestock farmers are in an excellent position to feed and care for their land in such a way that it keeps improving while growing larger crops.

The basis of this land improvement is manure and management.

Supplementing the Manure

Stable manure contains nitrogen and potash—very little phosphorus. Land needs all three. Legumes add nitrogen to the soil. Phosphoric acid and—on most dairy farms—lime are the two things that must be purchased for a complete land maintenance program.

Sprinkle 20% Gran-Phosphate on the stable floors and in the gutters every day. A pound per cow per day is enough if the manure will be spread heavily; two pounds if a very light application is used. This adds phosphoric acid to the manure; it improves the appearance of the barn; it promotes sanitation and cuts down odors; it makes a non-skid floor; it prevents loss of nitrogen from manure.



Stable manure is the basis of soil improvement.

Fall liming is a practice recommended by colleges and successful farmers. Have your County Agent test fields that are to grow legumes next year. Spread lime this fall on these fields at rates recommended by your County Agent.

Pasture Improvement

On many farms, pastures are parking lots for cows after June, rather than well-managed fields for growing feed. Many pastures have been grazed for fifty years or longer. Tons of grass have been taken from these pastures every year and little has been put back.

Many of these old pastures can become the most profitable land on the farm—land that will keep a cow to the acre for five or six months. It takes good crop land to do this.

Start this fall to make some of your pasture land a really productive and profitable part of your farm program.

Plant Food, Grazing, Fencing

Select a few acres of the best pasture. Spread 600 to 800 pounds of 20% Gran-Phosphate per acre. Divide it by fencing. Turn the cows in before grass is high; graze it down close. Give it two to four weeks rest and graze it again. Keep improving more land each year until you have an acre of improved pasture per cow.

A good plan is to divide the pasture into four lots, each containing a fourth as many acres as there are cows. Each year spread superphosphated manure on one of these lots.

An electric fence is a cheap and easy way to divide pastures. On rough land, a cyclone hand spreader will do a good job of spreading superphosphate.

Give the pastures time to grow three or four inches of grass before the ground freezes in the fall. This gives better winter protection.

COWS AND CHICKENS ARE YOUR BEST MARKET FOR *Home-Grown Grain*

ON THE OPEN MARKET, home-grown grains may bring around a dollar per cwt.—maybe as low as 75¢ for buckwheat, perhaps as much as $1.20 a hundred for wheat. Your cows and chickens will pay you $1.30 to $1.80 per cwt. for the home-grown grain you feed them.

Here are some rations that make good use of home-grown grains. Cost will vary somewhat according to freight rates, market conditions, and local handling charges.

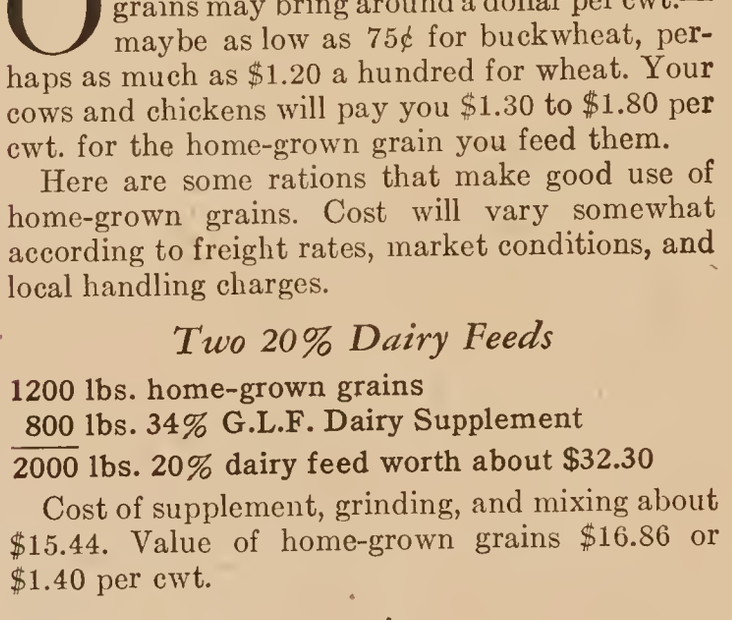
Two 20% Dairy Feeds

1200 lbs. home-grown grains
800 lbs. 34% G.L.F. Dairy Supplement
2000 lbs. 20% dairy feed worth about $32.30

Cost of supplement, grinding, and mixing about $15.44. Value of home-grown grains $16.86 or $1.40 per cwt.

1000 lbs. home-grown grains
1000 lbs. G.L.F. 30% Dairy Supplement
2000 lbs. 20% dairy feed worth about $32.30

Cost of supplement, grinding, and mixing, about $17.40. Value of home-grown grains **$14.90** or $1.49 per cwt.



Home-grown grain mixed with a G.L.F. supplement makes a complete dairy feed.

An 18% Dairy Feed

1300 lbs. home-grown grains
700 lbs. G.L.F. 30% Dairy Supplement
2000 lbs. 18% dairy feed worth about $31.50

Cost of supplement, grinding, and mixing about $13.18. Value of home-grown grains $18.32 or $1.41 per cwt.

Laying Mash

1350 lbs. home-grown grains
650 lbs. G.L.F. Laying Mash Supplement
2000 lbs. Laying Mash worth about $44.70

Cost of supplement, grinding, and mixing about $20.72. Value of home-grown grains about $21.98 or $1.63 per cwt.

Scratch Grain

1000 lbs. home-grown grain (wheat, oats, buckwheat, etc.)
1000 lbs. cracked or whole corn
2000 lbs. scratch grains worth about $35.20

Cost of cracked corn about $16.85. Value of home-grown grains about $18.35 or $1.83 per cwt.

Oats, barley, wheat, and buckwheat may be used in any of these feeds; rye may be used in the dairy feeds. Wheat should be limited to 20%, rye or buckwheat should be limited to 15% of the dairy feeds.

A good combination for scratch grains is 1000 pounds cracked or whole corn, 700 pounds wheat, 300 pounds oats or buckwheat.

New Dairy Formulas

WAR HAS MADE IT almost impossible to get new supplies of cocoanut oil meal. Possibility of a government loan program for soybeans is helping to keep a high price on soybean oil meal. Corn is still high in price compared to other ingredients.

On the other hand, a great flax crop has made linseed meal plentiful and a relatively cheap source of digestible nutrients and protein. Accordingly, on October 1, the G.L.F. Flexible Formula dairy feeds were changed by replacing the cocoanut oil meal and some of the soybean oil meal with linseed meal. Cost per pound of total digestible nutrients (T.D.N.) in the new formulas remains about the same.

Formulas of the Super feeds are not changed.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N.Y.



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THREE YEARS FOR $2.00

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Founded 1842

OCTOBER 26, 1940

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Disease Threatens the Poultry Industry

$150,000,000 is Nation's Loss— The Northeast's Share is $18,000,000

By H. L. COSLINE

ONE DEAD hen seems a small matter for worry; but when we consider that the best estimate of the annual loss to the poultry industry in this country is $150,000,000, it gives us a different picture. What is more, disease losses have been increasing until losses of 20% of the pullets housed are common, and even much heavier losses frequent. Unless positive steps are taken to control this menace, there is every reason to expect that disease losses will continue to increase. It is time to take stock of the situation and lay out a program to cut down these losses.



One pullet is vigorous, healthy and ready to make a profit for her owner. The other is a total loss. Disease and parasites must be licked if poultrymen expect to stay in business.

There are at least two reasons for the problem. First is the evolution of poultry raising from the small farm flocks running at large to specialized poultry farms carrying thousands of hens, often under one roof. The second reason is the fact that until recent years veterinarians have given little or no consideration to the study of poultry diseases. As a result, attempts to control chicken troubles have not been based on scientific facts.

What can be done to help the situation? In the first place, we can take full advantage of the facts that we do have. You remember the story about the man who was asked to attend a meeting where some new facts on farming were to be presented. He declined the invitation, saying, "I am not farming half as well as I know how now." If every poultryman used the available information on controlling and treating poultry diseases, losses could be cut in half.

Take the old scourge of pullorum, formerly known as bacillary white diarrhea. This disease can be controlled. It is caused by bacteria which invade the ovaries of the hen. A diseased hen lays eggs containing the bacteria, and they are present in the chick's body when hatched. Starting from scratch, a poultryman can avoid this disease by buying chicks from a hatchery which has blood tested breeders until no reactors are found, or a poultryman can adopt a blood testing program on his own flock and, by removing reactors, can have a disease-free flock in two or three years.



Two other diseases, fowl pox and infectious laryngo tracheitis, can be controlled by vaccination. Once you start to vaccinate a flock, the program has to be continued; but that is far preferable to annual losses which eat up the profits.

Another disease which has killed millions of chickens is coccidiosis. While no program has yet been worked out to eradicate this disease, thousands of poultrymen have learned how to cut losses from it to a minimum. Where possible, chicken ranges are rotated so that chicks are raised on ground where no poultry has run for three years. Where this is not possible, bare spots are avoided by frequent moving of brooder houses and by maintaining a good grass sod on the range.

Then again there is the question of sanitation. Sanitation is in no sense a cure-all, but the man who neglects to put into operation a workable sanitary program is headed for disaster. A sanitary program which worked out on one poultry farm was described on page 3 of the July 6, 1940, issue of *American Agriculturist*.

A hurdle that has to be jumped in any effective program of disease control is the too-prevalent belief that a chicken has too little value to warrant doctoring. There is an element of truth in this belief. A sick hen in many cases should be killed rather than incur the expense of individual treatment and run the risk of spreading the disease to the rest of the flock; but it is just as true that every available remedy of known value should be used in flock treatment, particularly at the beginning of an outbreak where prompt action often cuts losses to a minimum.

To summarize the situation, let's buy healthy chicks, let's develop a sanitary program to keep surroundings healthful, let's use known remedies to con- (*Turn to Page* 19)

A Summary of the Present Potato Market Situation—Page 3.

PAID POLITICAL ADVERTISING



MARY DONLON

Republican Nominee For Congressman-at-Large

Mary Donlon was born in Utica, N. Y. She received her preparatory education at Utica Free Academy * * * *She knows upstate New York.*

Mary Donlon was graduated from the Law School at Cornell and for twenty years has practiced in New York* * * *She knows the problems of business.*

Mary Donlon, as the only woman member of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University, has taken a keen interest in the College of Home Economics. * * * *She knows the problems of farm and village women and their daughters.*

Mary Donlon is a member of the Executive Committee of the State Republican Committee; Board of Governors of the Women's National Republican Club, National Federation of Business and Professional Women; League of Women Voters; Vice President of American Women's Association * * * *She knows government.*

VOTE FOR MARY DONLON

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SHE WILL SUPPORT WILLKIE IN THE GREAT TASK WHICH CONFRONTS HIM.

"If we save America we save our homes"

THIS STATEMENT SPONSORED BY

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Vote Row A. All the Way

I Learned to be a GOOD HOUSEKEEPER

By MARY S. HITCHCOCK.

I WAS NOT a natural born housekeeper like some women are, and no one in the world gives me credit for half the struggle I have made to be a good homemaker. Because I have had experience with most of the problems that anxious young housekeepers encounter, I want to say a word to them and to tell them some of the things that helped me.

First of all, I had a very dear aunt who taught me to systematize my work—though not to the point of being a slave to it or putting it before everything else. I learned to plan my week this way:

Monday: Wash.

Tuesday: Cook and fold clothes. (Although cooking is an every day job, I found that it was a great help to have good bread, two or three kinds of cookies, a jar of doughnuts, and a couple of pie shells handy. A fruit pie made for Tuesday dinner and the shells for Wednesday and Thursday are very convenient. Fill your shells the day you wish to use them with chocolate, cream or lemon filling before you wash your breakfast dishes, and they will be cold and good for dinner.)

Wednesday: Iron. (Many think that they must iron on Monday or Tuesday, but if you do too much in one day you are too tired to finish out the week effectively. And don't iron forty things that are just as well without ironing! Fold your everyday sheets, towels and dish towels on the kitchen table smoothly. Place your bread board on them and weight it down with something heavy. Leave them over night and you will never know but what you ironed them—and don't iron everyday underclothes, night clothes and stockings. It's just a waste of time and strength.)

Thursday: Mend and do some more baking.

Friday: Clean thoroughly. (Of course you will have some cleaning and straightening up to do every day.)

Saturday: Cook enough to last over to Monday—if you can. (I know a young woman who sometimes, when she has a big day's work ahead of her, puts most of her dinner in the oven in the morning, and about a quarter to eleven she turns on the heat. She will have hamburg or salmon loaf, baked potatoes, squash, and bread pudding. When it's time for the menfolks and children, she sets the table, puts on bread and butter, pickles and cookies, makes tea, and dinner is ready with very little work. Sometimes she has a pot roast and steams her potatoes and vegetables over it.)

It's a great saving of time and strength and worry to plan your meals for the day right after breakfast, and to make preparations for them.

Let the Children Help

I lived on a farm without any of the modern improvements and there was always so much to do. One day my husband helped me out with a worthwhile suggestion. He thought I was working too hard and we could ill afford to hire help unless absolutely necessary.

"My dear," he said, "why do you not train the children to help you? They could do a lot. Let them help you in the morning before going to school. The men and I will bring the water and the wood."

So I tried it out with wonderful success. My eight-year-old girl was given the task of clearing the table. The ten-year-old boy made the beds, and the twelve-year-old boy swept and slicked up the living-rooms. It was a great help, and it taught them that work must be done, that effort must be put forth to have a comfortable home. When they were grown up and went away from home, they thought of ways to save me work. With some of the first money he earned, my oldest boy bought me a washing machine. The second one bought me a sewing machine; and when my daughter began to teach she bought me a vacuum cleaner. And I never knew a thing about it until they came bringing them home.

Use Your Head

Try to make your head save your heels, as the old saying goes. If you have a house with many big rooms, shut some of them up. If possible, use your kitchen for a dining room. It saves so many, many steps. We have such pretty kitchens nowadays, and usually one corner can be used very nicely for a diningroom.

When you get swamped with work, hire someone to help you out for a day or two. It's a lot cheaper than doctor's bills. I know that from experience. Some women change work with each other. I know one young woman who likes to sew and is a good dressmaker. She changes work with a nearby neighbor who cooks and serves meals beautifully. Another woman I know lives in the village and has no garden. She hangs paper for a farm woman and takes her pay in vegetables, eggs and fruit.

"I get so many good things to eat and can—more than the money would have bought at the grocery store," says my friend, the paper hanger.

"It's such a help to me," says the farm woman, "and I can afford to pay her well with produce to hang paper for us."

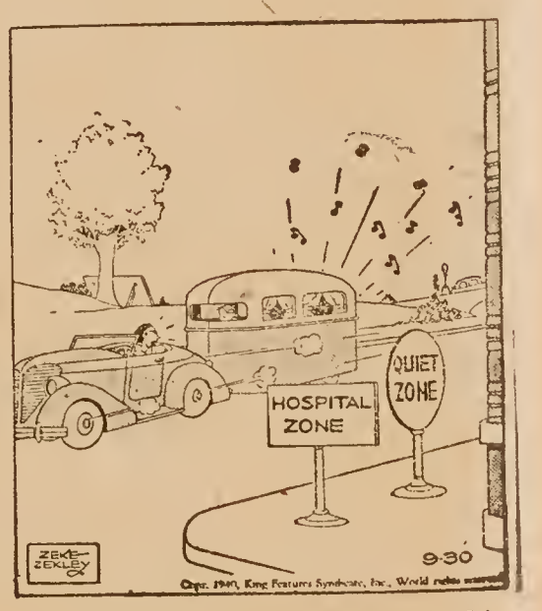
So both are happy.

Now I want to say a word about closets and storage space to the housekeeper who doesn't have any. I used to live in an old-fashioned twelve-room house. I had one very small clothespress. "Clothespress" is the right word, for all the clothes were wedged in there so tight that they got well pressed—into wrinkles! Our house was built in 1838, 102 years ago. I don't believe they had many clothes in those days, or at least they didn't think much about building closets to put them in.

Well, in the corner of each bedroom in our house, we put up two three-cornered shelves, four and five feet respectively from the floor. Then I fastened pretty curtains across the top shelf. The shelves we used for folded articles, blankets, hats, etc.

We also built in wardrobes this way: A 5 ft. board was placed upright, its edge against the wall, four feet from a corner. Two shelves were then extended from this to the corner. Then two

(*Continued on Page* 13)



"Tell papa to stop singing in his bath. We're in a hospital zone!"

POTATO ESTIMATE
Jumped Six Million Bushels
A Summary of the Present Market Situation

By H. E. Bryant, Aroostook County, Maine.

WITH THE RELEASE of the October Government Report it would seem desirable for us again to analyze market conditions in an endeavor to form some opinion as to the trend of our market. The total production in the United States as indicated by the Report released October 10th is approximately 6 million bushels over the figure of a month previous, bringing the total now up to 389,091,000 bushels as compared to the estimated total production last month of 383 million and a total for last season of 364 million. This compares with the 10-year average for the United States as a whole of 366 million bushels.

The breakdown by States shows major increases in North Dakota, Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska and Pennsylvania. This has one favorable angle for growers in the northeast in that the major portion of the raises may be accounted for by western states. Two states showed major decreases, namely, Wisconsin with a decrease of 1 million and Michigan with a decrease of 3,750,000 bushels. The Maine estimate was held at the same figure given in September, namely, 45,135,000.

Public Eating Fewer Potatoes

Based on these figures let us list a few of the favorable and unfavorable factors that may affect our price structure this season. First we will consider the unfavorable angles to this situation. At the present standing total production for the country is approximately 25 million bushels more than last season and nearly 23 million bushels more than the 10-year average for the period 1929-38. Back in the olden days when the per capita consumption of potatoes was approximately 4 bushels per person, we used to consider 400 million bushels a comparatively large crop. Now with the per capita consumption approximately 2½ bushels per person we find ourselves confronted with a crop only 11 million bushels less than that figure. Unfortunately the major portion of our supplies are concentrated in the northeastern states. New Jersey has a large crop and Long Island is reporting one of the best crops in history. When taking into consideration purely state estimates we may not realize that Long Island has such a tremendous crop due to the fact that other parts of New York State have smaller crops than last year.

Shipments and distribution so far this season have not added to the attractiveness of our situation. The total shipments for the country to date are approximately one thousand cars behind last year for the same period. Maine particularly has made a poor showing, having moved only a little over 450 cars compared to 1600 cars last year and 5000 in 1937.

We have a peculiar situation here in Maine whereby growers can obtain more money for their potatoes from the starch factory than they can realize by shipping to terminal markets for food consumption. As a result of this condition growers and shippers in Maine although anxious to move stock are refusing to confirm any volume under 68c F.O.B. At present there are practically no markets that will justify such a price with the result that growers are moving some potatoes to the factory and the rest of the stock is going into storage to be held until some later date.

Maine Shipments Low

We are still convinced that Maine cannot play the waiting game this year as she has successfully done during the past two seasons. Conditions are different and with nearly 7 million bushels more to market, Maine has got to start moving potatoes in volume very soon if they hope to market them orderly and successfully during the season. So far, what few potatoes have been shipped out of Maine have gone largely to the mid-western markets of Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus and Pittsburgh.

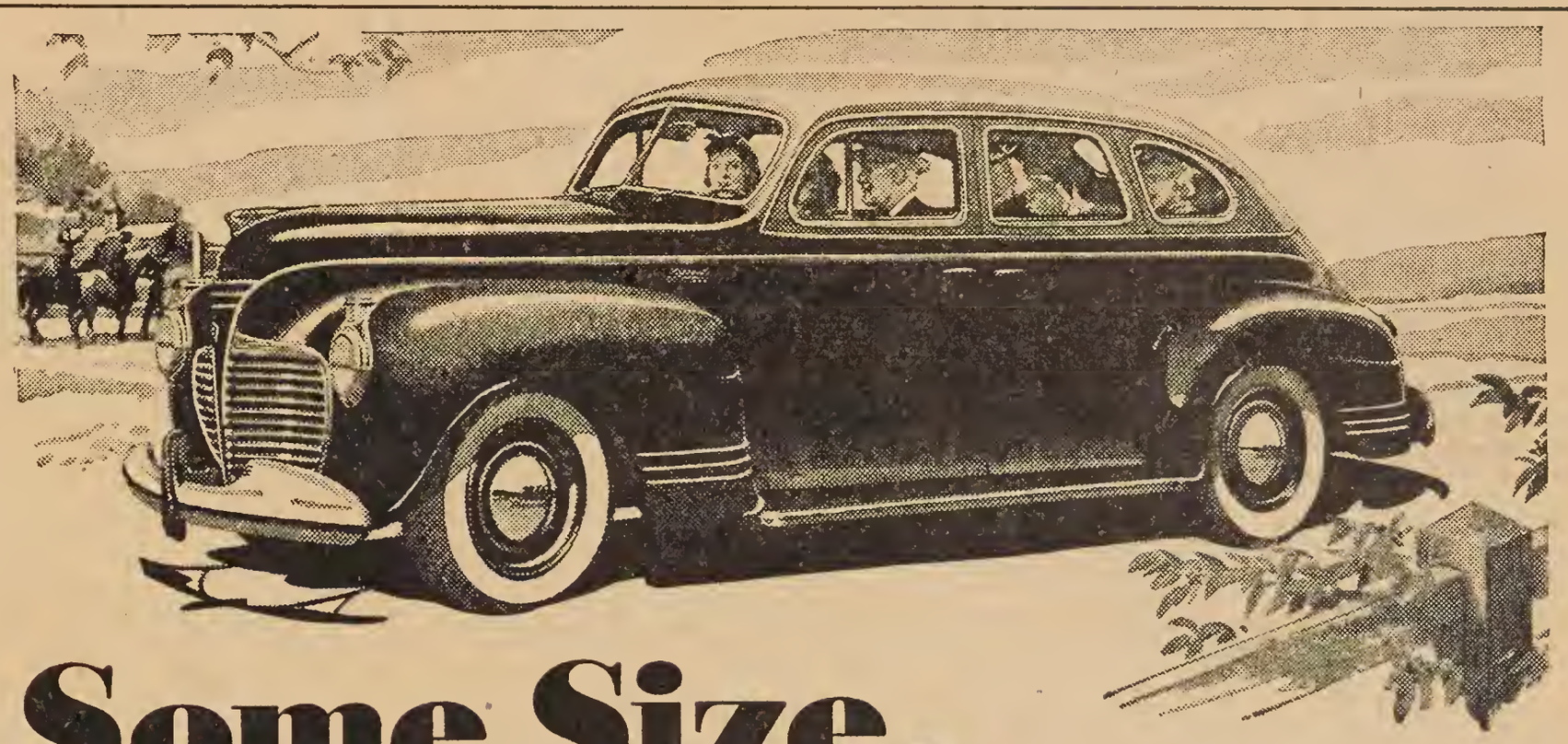
Reports from New Jersey indicate that they still have approximately 30% of their crop to move. Long Island really has not started to move their bumper crop as yet. Jersey and Long Island potatoes are bringing prices in the neighborhood of 80-85c per hundred F.O.B. Thus, we must realize that in the northeast we have a plentiful supply of potatoes with shipments and distribution so far being comparatively light.

More Money to Spend

On the other hand we have some very favorable conditions such as increased business activities and increased employment which will mean that the average consumer will have more money to spend. With an excellent quality potato crop being reported from all areas available at attractive prices, we frankly believe that the consumption of potatoes may be increased quite materially and that distribution will be the best that we have seen for many years. Potato growers throughout the country also have assistance in the form of various programs for the stabilization of the market. The Federal Government is now carrying on various programs intended to bring relief and to peg the market at present levels. The Federal Surplus Commodity Administration is purchasing potatoes for relief purposes in New Jersey, Long Island, Minnesota, North Dakota and Colorado so that they now appear to be the largest buyer of potatoes in the country. Potatoes have been named as a surplus commodity under the Stamp Program and we understand that the number of cities being placed under this Stamp Program is increasing very rapidly so that by having potatoes listed as a surplus commodity we may expect material assistance.

The Federal Government has been carrying on a Starch Diversion Program since the middle of September, which program benefits largely the State of Maine due to the fact that practically all factories are located in this State. This program provides for the payment of 80c per barrel bulk for all potatoes grading U. S. No. 2 or better diverted to the factory, of which amount 40c is paid by the Government and 40c by the factory. Naturally it has taken a little time to get all factories operating to capacity but Maine now has 22 factories grinding in the neighborhood of 300 cars per week. Naturally this program has had a tendency to peg the market in Maine at 80c and probably is one of the reasons

(*Continued on Page* 15)



Some Size—
Some Class—
Some Car!



FASHION-TONE INTERIOR—exquisite harmony of color, fabric, appointments—unlike anything you've ever seen in a low-priced car! Special De Luxe models have 2-Tone upholstery.

Plymouth for 1941—Fashion-Tone Interior, High-Torque Performance, Powermatic Shifting—19 Advancements!

TRAVEL IN STYLE...in a new 117"-wheelbase Plymouth! It's a pleasure to remind yourself it's a *low-priced* car!

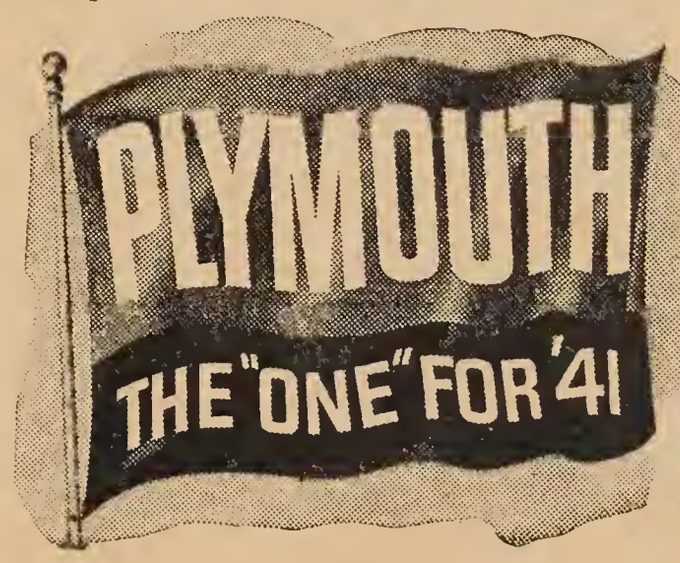
Performance has been stepped up *4 ways*...increased horsepower, increased torque, new transmission and a new axle ratio! It's a "powerhouse" to drive!

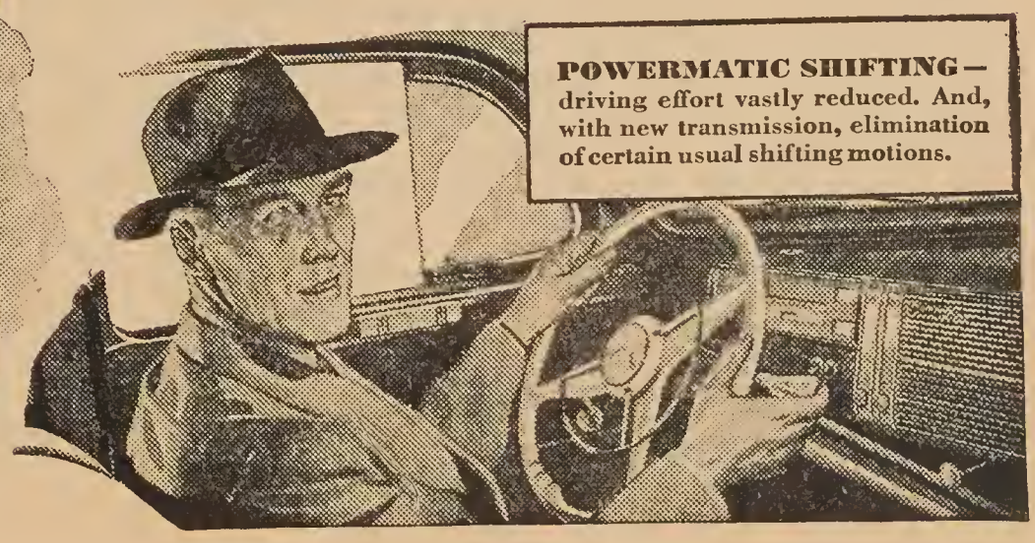
You get a new Oil Bath Air Cleaner...new Body Sealing. Front Coil Springs, big 6-inch tires, metal spring covers are standard on *all models!*

See it at your Plymouth dealer's! PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION.

SEE THE NEW, LOW-PRICED 1941 PLYMOUTH COMMERCIAL CARS!

Tune in Major Bowes, C.B.S., Thursdays.





POWERMATIC SHIFTING—driving effort vastly reduced. And, with new transmission, elimination of certain usual shifting motions.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York

Milk Agreements Slow But Sure

AT THE milk hearing at Syracuse the other day to amend the Federal Order for higher prices to dairymen, one farmer asked why it was necessary to go through this slow and complicated rigmarole every time that farmers needed higher prices and needed them quickly.

One can understand and sympathize with the farmer who feels that way. Amending the Federal Order and getting a raise in price is a slow process. I think it is too slow and it should be speeded up. Slow, though it is, however, it is far better than anything that we had before the milk marketing agreement was in effect. Then the only way you had of getting a higher price was to fight it out with the dealers, sometimes by a strike, and if you got your price, you were lucky if it stayed up for more than two or three months. There was the surplus problem, the chiseling problem, the uncontrolled milk problem, all of which kept the market in a mess ever since I can remember.

The new way under the marketing agreement may be slow, but it is sure. Milk prices are not what we would like to see, but they are much above the price level of almost any other farm product, and amendments are now being considered to raise these milk prices. Resort to a strike if you want to. It is your privilege, and I have always maintained that it is your milk to do with what you want. I am only suggesting that while a strike might bring you *temporarily* better prices, it very likely would ruin this permanent milk marketing plan which you now have—and you are in the producing business not on a temporary but on a permanent basis.

Attention, Dairymen!

MAYOR LA GUARDIA came to Utica, New York, to speak at a meeting of the Dairy Farmers' Union on Monday, October 14. In his speech, among other things, the Mayor said:

"I cannot perform miracles all the time, but I am willing all the time to help you in the city whenever your interests are concerned . . . . We are interested in your welfare . . . . . What bothers me is why such a large producing area should be made to serve so small a marketing area."

Let's look at Mayor La Guardia's record in helping farmers:

1. This summer, under his orders, the New York City Health Department did away with Grade A milk after thousands of producers had incurred extra costs to produce it.

2. At the same time, the Mayor's Department of Health increased regulations for Grade B milk.

These two regulations alone will cost dairymen of the New York milk shed hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Is that the way the Mayor would help the dairy farmer?

3. Mayor LaGuardia says that he cannot understand why such a large producing area should be made to serve so small a marketing area.

That statement should make dairymen in northern and western New York who produce milk for the metropolitan market sit up and take notice. Apparently he doesn't think you dairymen beyond the 200 mile zone are necessary. If he had his way, where would your market be?

The Mayor also said:

"Those who have been exploiting the farmers for years don't want the Federal Order . . . For many years now the greedy middleman and the scheming politician have kept producers and consumers apart."

The Mayor is to be commended for supporting the Federal milk marketing order. What he said about those who have been exploiting farmers for years not wanting the milk order is exactly so. But some of the very persons whom the Mayor is reported to have supported heretofore have been the Federal milk marketing order's most bitter enemies.

Mayor LaGuardia advised dairymen not to strike at this time, and that, of course, is wise. But perhaps the Mayor's most interesting statement is about scheming politicians. No one can read the newspaper account of the Mayor's speech without wondering why he so concerns himself with milk, particularly when it is known that the Mayor himself is a politician, and when the air is full of reports that he wants eventually to become either Governor of New York or United States Senator.

One wonders, also, when he hears the Mayor making promises about the agreements, who is administering these milk marketing agreements anyway. Is it the United States Department of Agriculture or is it the Mayor of the City of New York?

An American Crop

TO ME ONE of the most interesting of all exhibits at the New York State Fair was the corn show in the Indian Village, showing how corn has been developed by the Indians down through a thousand years of time. Each tribe and each period of time apparently had its typical kind. There was the Zuni blue corn used by the Indians in Mexico and Arizona, the bright-colored corns of the Pueblo Indians of the Rio Grande, the varieties used by the Plains or Sioux Indians, and those used by our own Iroquois Indians of New York.

Beginning with the Pilgrims, the white man took the Indian's corn and proceeded to develop and improve it. This was the flint type, and according to Dr. E. A. Bates, Adviser on Indian Extension Work at Cornell, this was the leading type until about 1873, when Ezra Cornell, Founder of Cornell University, began to experiment with the early dent type.

But the end of the history of corn development is not yet. In fact, under the leadership of the research scientists and of good farmers corn will continue to be improved, until possibly a hundred years from now it will be as much better than the types of today as ours is than those of yesterday.

Only the other day, Earl Beckwith of Ludlowville, New York, was in the office with some fine samples of dent corn developed from Cornell 29. The original Cornell 29 is one of the best dent corns grown in the East, but through careful selection Mr. Beckwith has shortened its growing season and improved its quality, until now he says it will ripen as early as any flint corn.

There is a romance about corn, possibly because of its ancient history and because it is so typically American, that has led hundreds of other men like Mr. Beckwith to work with it year after year. It can be said in all truth that Corn Is King!



Doesn't it give you some pride in this America of ours to ride along a country road this time of year and see a cornfield like the above stretching away to the horizon? Corn is indeed King of all crops. The piece on this page telling how the Indians developed the corn will interest you.

Vote, Vote, Vote!

IN READING the political advertising in this issue, we remind you that any honest, reputable advertiser is welcome in our advertising columns, and that all political parties have the same opportunity of presenting their views to our readers.

Whichever party you may support, whatever your beliefs are, I hope you will register your convictions at the polls. Not since the election of Abraham Lincoln have the issues at stake been so important as they are at this election time. It is for that reason that in recent issues we have been offering cash prizes for the longest signed list of pledges to vote on Election Day. See Page 15.

"United We Stand"

NEARLY all the world is ablaze with the conflagration of war. New fires are starting almost daily in neutral countries. As a result, the year ahead promises to be the most uncertain and difficult of our generation.

The answer to all of our hard problems no man knows. The best we can do is to put ourselves in position to get all the facts and information and to join with our neighbors to meet each problem daily as it arises.

Farm men and women particularly will find it difficult to make decisions. That's the reason why I think this year more than any other we should join the Farm Bureau, the Home Bureau, the Grange, and the marketing cooperatives and attend their meetings, and read every issue of *American Agriculturist* so that we can get the facts and act together in trying to find the answers.

Eastman's Chestnut

I LIKE to tell the following story, because its point applies so well to our present times. The air is so full of lies and misleading propaganda on every subject that it is almost impossible to get the truth across. Anyway, here's the story:

A preacher one Sunday morning observed that many in his congregation were asleep. Suddenly, he paused, and then continued in a loud voice with a story that had no connection whatever with his sermon. Said he:

"I was once riding along a country road and I came to the house of a farmer, and halted to observe one of the most remarkable sights I have ever seen. There was a sow with a litter of ten little pigs. This sow and each of her offspring had a long curved horn growing out of the forehead between the ears."

The minister again paused and ran his eye over the congregation. Everybody was wide awake, sitting up straight. And then the minister said:

"Behold, how strange! A few minutes since when I was telling you the truth, you went to sleep; but now when you hear a whopping lie you are all wide awake!"

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Spray Residue Restrictions Lessened

FOR YEARS, *American Agriculturist* emphatically maintained that the spray residue tolerance for lead and arsenic on apples and pears permitted by the Federal Government was unfair and worked great hardship on apple growers. Growers' cooperatives on the Pacific Coast, and that great farm paper the Pacific Rural Press, have also fought valiantly for years to lift or ease the residue permitted.

At last a new ruling was made this fall by the Federal government raising the tolerance for lead and arsenic on apples and pears to .05 of a grain of lead per pound and .025 grain of arsenic per pound.

This will help, but if these tolerances are right now they must have been right all the time, so one cannot help remembering the injustices and the unnecessary costs and trouble to fruit growers caused by a restriction or regulation now proved unnecessarily severe. In a court case against this regulation, it was stated that there had never been a single instance ever proved by the Federal government of actual poisoning from spray residue.

A New Order in the Farm Kitchen

SUGGESTED list for *The Purge* on the day when we maddened farm wives take over.

1. All Monday morning salesmen.
2. The hired man who is above uch trifles as emptying his own wash basin. There are a few of these still surviving. Up and at 'em!
3. The husband who wonders every washday where you get all the washing. His mother never had so much, nor is there another woman in the township, county, or state who has so much.
4. The husband who takes a vacation with a male friend and thinks his wife ought to be satisfied with a trip to the dentist or to Aunt Sophronia's funeral.
5. The man who eats all of your cake and then asks why you don't get his sister Euphemia's recipe.
6. The husband who sits in the kitchen on rainy days and watches hopefully for something to go wrong. He is rarely disappointed.
7. The man who begins early Saturday morning to remind his wife that he wants to start extra early for town that night, so she'd better be ready before supper—that is, if she plans on going. Or doesn't she? (Answer is NO.)
8. Any other man who thinks he knows all about women and their work.

Can any of my long-suffering sisters add to this list? Patience, it's wonderful!

NOT SO PATIENT FARM WIFE.

Editor's Note: I've got my cyclone cellar all dug!

Your Copy of Eastman's Chestnut Book Free

"I find so many things in the *American Agriculturist* that I like that I thought I would write you a personal note and tell you."—F. L. W., N. Y.

EVERY mail brings letters like that which help us to carry on the tremendous responsibility of editing a great farm paper in these bad times. We could not carry on if we did not feel that a deep friendship lies between us of the staff and the thousands who read this publication.

You and I face a world far different, and in many respects far worse, than we have ever known. No one will escape all of the consequences of the present crisis, but those who suffer least will be those quick to meet change with change and those who keep their thinking straight by using common sense instead of their feelings.

For 98 years *American Agriculturist* has been the farmer's friend, fighting his battles. Through the crisis of the Civil War, the Spanish War, the World War, and in the panics and hard times that followed, *American Agriculturist* has always been right there, doing what it could—and that was much—for farmers and village folks.

When your subscription expires you can help yourself and help us fight your battles by renewing it promptly. So anxious am I that you don't miss any copies of *American Agriculturist* in this time of crisis that I am going to give you a special inducement to renew your subscription right away.

I have had so much fun telling my chestnuts that I have made a collection of them in a neat little book, and I would like to give you one of these chestnut books. It's good for us to laugh. Look at the expiration date on the front page of your last issue of *American Agriculturist*. If your subscription has just expired, or if it will expire in the next three months, send $2 for a three year renewal. Address your letter to me personally, care of *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, New York, and I will send you free a personally autographed copy of the book "Eastman's Chestnuts."

To get the book of "Eastman's Chestnuts", send me your $2.00 for the 3 year renewal BEFORE NOVEMBER 4, 1940. This offer is good only until that date, so act quickly.

Have You a Gun to Spare?

NO ONE of us has a keen enough imagination to have any idea of the dread, fear and horror which torture British men, women and children at the present time. Just try to think what it would mean if when you went to bed at night you thought that your home and your family might be blown to atoms before morning. Or that you might awaken to find an armed enemy parachutist or worse still a Fifth Columnist coming into your home. How would you feel if you had absolutely nothing with which to defend yourself?

That is the case in England, where the government before the War required every citizen to have a license to keep a gun. Therefore the majority of people there have no way of protecting themselves in their homes. So the American Committee for the Defense of British Homes has been formed to accept gifts of small arms and ammunition to be forwarded immediately to a British Civilian Committee.

If you have a serviceable gun to spare, think what that might mean to some British householder, and how much more it might mean to him than to you. Any gun or revolver is acceptable that is in good working order and will use modern ammunition. If you want to donate such a gun, clean and oil it and send it to the American Committee for the Defense of British Homes, 10 Warren Street, New York City.

I SAW THE MORNING BREAK

Ye that have faith to look with fearless eyes
Beyond the tragedy of a world at strife,
And know that out of death and night shall rise
The dawn of ampler life
Rejoice, whatever anguish rend the heart,
That God has given you the priceless dower
To live in these great times and have your part
In Freedom's crowning hour,
That ye may tell your sons who see the light,
High in the heavens, their heritage to take:
I SAW THE POWERS OF DARKNESS TAKE THEIR FLIGHT,
I SAW THE MORNING BREAK.

Found in a Soldier's pocket.

—Taken from the Children's Newspaper, London, England, August 10, 1940.

Readers Talk Back

GROWING TOO SOFT

"Your article concerning your visit to the two-roomed cabin in New Hampshire where Daniel Webster was born, I read with interest, for I know the feeling that surged in you as you surveyed that sacred spot. My ancestry is not distinguished, but I believe that they played their part well. I have stood on the land in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, that my great great great grandfather bought from the heirs of William Penn at about $1.25 per acre. I have read the old grants and the old wills and the record of descent of that property, and tried to visualize the physical conditions under which these people lived. They endured physical hardships but achieved liberty. We have overcome physical hardships and are fast losing liberty.—*M. D. M.*

* * *

LITTLE CHILDREN ON THE HIGHWAYS

"Some parents whom I know have two or three children in school, the younger ones being dismissed at 2:30 p. m. and the older ones at 4 p. m. They are making numerous trips with their boys and girls each day to and from the schoolhouse. When the family car is not available, some mothers are walking with their youngsters to be certain that no accidents occur. This whole matter presents a growing problem. While we all want good roads, the fact remains that here is a question which has not been given serious consideration in the road building programs of this state. The safety of small school children has been forgotten, so eager have we all been to get better and "faster" highways.

"The state at present is spending funds to beautify the roadsides, but in none of these developments have I seen a sidepath constructed for school children going back and forth to the district school. In the days of the bicycle we had such pathways in many localities. They were built by bicycle clubs. These cinder paths were destroyed when the wider state highways were projected. If we had these roadside paths today, I am sure many mothers would be relieved somewhat of their daily worries about little Johnny and Mary whom they have started for school.

"I am passing this thought along to you, as I feel that through the *American Agriculturist* the seriousness of the question as expressed to me by these farm women can be brought to the open for careful discussion. Doubtless, thousands of other rural mothers possess the same feelings as those who have talked with me. Perhaps you may even wish to champion their cause through your columns if you believe the problem justifies it. No doubt, our farm organizations would also be willing to give the matter some study if it was brought to their attention."—*C. G. B., New York.*

(EDITOR'S NOTE: I think C. G. B. is right. What do you farm mothers think and what do you think we can do about it? These columns are open for a discussion on this important subject. Let me hear from you.)

* * *

DAMAGE FROM BEARS

"In a recent issue of the *Agriculturist* you had an article about dogs killing and damaging stock. It was good. Some time last fall you had an article that also was good, but I think that if you would substitute the word "bear" for "dog", in a few of your articles it would apply directly to this neck of the woods. Bears certainly damage fences worse than dogs. And trapping foxes is easy compared to bears when they get educated and bold, and they have even been known to break in a barn door to get at the sheep, and to get into the pig pen and walk off with the pig.

"With a little patience and good shooting you can soon stop dogs, but bears are very cunning and very hard to kill and I can say from experience that it doesn't make you feel good to get up in the morning and see what a bear did the night before. There isn't one quarter of the sheep in this section that there was about 18 years ago, and bears have done their part of the reducing."

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Some of our game laws must be overhauled to give less protection to destructive pests and more protection to farmers who are trying to make a living. Shall we organize a protest to get some needed changes in the legislatures of our various northeastern states during the coming year? If interested, let me hear from you.)

* * *

NEED FOR MORE PATRIOTS

"In response to your request for suggestions to improve *American Agriculturist* why not devote a section of your paper to the honorable cause of arousing the patriotic spirit of Americans. Your new page opposite the editorial page contained an article devoted to the life of Daniel Webster, whose contribution to the national spirit should be an inspiration to all Americans. That type of literature about our country, land of patriots, would in my opinion be a fine addition to *American Agriculturist.*"—*A Thankful American, N. Y.*

We are doing everything possible to emphasize the fundamental principles of this democracy.

The Milk Hearings are Ended, and . . .

Here Are the Gains the Bargaining Agency has Asked for YOU:

1 **MORE MONEY** for your milk (We have asked $2.82 — 6c a quart — **for** fluid the year around. Also increases in other classifications which will return the highest possible blend price and still give every approved farmer a market.)

2 **CONTINUATION** and **IMPROVEMENT** of the Federal-State Milk Marketing Orders

3 Assurance of a **PEACEFUL** and **ORDERLY** market without interference or threats from non-farm and anti-farm sources

Only the Massed Strength of Co-operating Farmers Could Demand These Gains—And Only the Massed Strength of Cooperating Farmers Can Keep Them After They Are Granted

Once again the voice of the majority of milk-producing farmers in the New York Milk Shed has thundered out with unmistakable emphasis in open hearings. It has boldly stated the rights of farmers, and has wisely pointed out the one road that best safeguards and advances their interests.

Once again the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency—speaking for these majority farmers—has assured insofar as it is possible to predict in advance of the ruling, a stronger surplus control plan and a better price. Gains that will be won . . . not by threats and intimidations . . . not by putting a pistol at the head of government . . . but by showing the justice of the farmer's cause in a reasonable, logical and legal way.

But Where Do We Go From Here?

That's a reasonable question which every farmer should ask himself. And he'll find his first answer in the fact that the program of the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency is a long one. Its leaders are always looking ahead. Even as early as last June, leaders of the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency were pointing out that milk prices were too low, and that hearings should be held to remedy the situation. Every farmer will resolve now to work more closely than ever before with his cooperative and thus to be ready for whatever the future brings.

He will resolve not to relax his guard for a single instant. Because experience has proved to us that gains won for the farmer are never permanently won unless we fight for them constantly. Our enemies are constantly at work. They wait only for us to lose interest, or to become self-satisfied, and then they start all over again.

It is true today that we are making progress—that we are building a sound foundation. But we must all keep our eyes wide open to every move of the opposition—for we must allow nothing to weaken the foundation we are building.

The Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency

Adams Producers Coop. Inc. Adoms, N. Y.
Adams Center Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Adams Center, N. Y.
Amsterdam Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Amsterdom, N. Y.
Andes Coop. Creamery, Inc. Andes, N. Y.
And-Well Producers Coop. Inc. Andover, N. Y.
Bear Lake Coop. Milk Prod. Assn., Inc. Beor Lake, Po.
Bennington County Coop. Creamery, Inc. Monchester Depot, Vt.
Boonville Farms Coop. Inc. Boonville, N. Y.
Bovina Center Coop. Dairy, Inc. Bovino Center, N. Y.
Bridgewater Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Bridgewater, N. Y.
Campbell Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Compbell, N. Y.
Coop. Dairymen of Cannonsville, N. Y., Inc. Connonsville, N. Y.
Chateaugay Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Chateaugay, N. Y.
Chautauqua Maid Cooperative, Inc. Moyville, N. Y.
Chester Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Chester, N. Y.
Circleville Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Circleville, N. Y.
Conesus Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Lokeville, N. Y.
Coventry Dairymen's League Coop. Assn. Inc. Coventry, N. Y.
Dairymen's League Coop. Assn. Inc. New York City
East Freetown Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Eost Freetown, N. Y.
Eastern Milk Prod. Coop. Assn., Inc. Syrocuse, N. Y.
Ellenburg Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Ellenburg, N. Y.
Fair Haven Milk Prod. Inc. Fair Hoven, Vt.
Frankfort Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Fronkfort, N. Y.
Goshen Dairy Coop. Inc. Goshen, N. Y.
Gouverneur Coop. Dairymen, Inc. Gouverneur, N. Y.
Gracie Dairy Coop. Assn. Inc. Cortland, N. Y.
Inter-State Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Philodelphia, Pa.
Keuka Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Prottsburg, N. Y.
Kirkland Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Clinton, N. Y.
Konhocton Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Cohocton, N. Y.
Lafayette Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Lafayette, N. Y.
Leon Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Leon, N. Y.
Liberty Valley Coop. Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Liberty, Pa.
Lisbon Producers Coop. Inc. Lisbon, N. Y.
Little Falls Dairy Company, Inc. Little Falls, N. Y.
Mallory Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Mollory, N. Y.
Malone Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Malone, N. Y.
Marshall Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Marsholl, N. Y.
Mettowee Valley Coop. Milk Prod. Inc. W. Powlet, Vt.
Middlebury Coop. Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Middlebury, Pa.
Missisquoi Valley Milk Prod. Inc. Enosburg Folls, Vt.
Montgomery-Eastern Dairy Coop. Inc. Fort Hunter, N. Y.
Montgomery Producers Coop. Inc. Montgomery, N. Y.
Nicholson Coop. Milk Prod. Assn., Inc. Nicholson, Pa.
North Country Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Canton, N. Y.
Oriskany Valley Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Deonsboro, N. Y.
Osceola Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Osceola, Pa.
Oswegatchie Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Heuvelton, N. Y.
Otselic Valley Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Cincinnotus, N. Y.
Otter Valley Milk Prod. Inc. E. Dorset, Vt.
Poland Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Poland, N. Y.
Portville Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Portville, N. Y.
Producers Cooperative, Inc. Dolgeville, N. Y.
Roseville Cooperative Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Roseville, Pa.
Rupert Milk Prod. Inc. Rupert, Vt.
Sauquoit Valley Farmers Coop. Inc. Utica, N. Y.
Schoharie County Coop. Dairies, Inc. Cobleskill, N. Y.
Slate Hill Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Slote Hill, N. Y.
Slate Valley Coop. Milk Prod. Inc. Foir Hoven, Vt.
Steamburg Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Steomburg, N. Y.
Van Hornesville Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Von Hornesville, N. Y.
Washington & Rensselaer Counties Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Combridge, N. Y.
Westfield Coop. Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Westfield, Pa.

Says Grade Cows Are *Not* Too High

YOUR statement in the August 3rd issue of the *American Agriculturist* that few grade cows are worth more than $100, needs some qualifying, I believe. My observation is that many milk producers have experiences which prove grade cows to be worth much more.

Among the records I will cite are some from my Father's herd at North Rose, but let me say that he has no grade cows for sale at any price, even $200, although his herd consists of both registered and grade Guernseys.

In the spring of 1918, Robert L. Oaks, who was a fruit grower, decided to go more definitely into the dairy business. He journeyed to the farm of Otto Post on Owasco Lake by train and there purchased two cows and a bull. Trucks were few in those days, but he finally persuaded a man in Clyde to drive out for them. As they neared Auburn, a connecting rod burned out and this took two days to repair. In the meantime the frost had gone out of the ground and on the return trip it was twice necessary to hire a team to pull them out.

Those two cows were: Ledyard Bay II's Helen, No. 56069 and Ledyard Bay II's Rilma, No. 47761. The former was a perfect three-year old AR dam. The price paid was $300. Today none of the progeny of Helen remains, because the strain failed to maintain itself. Rilma was a three-titter, five years old, and she had her first heifer calf when nearly 10 years old. Her offspring were all exceptionally good cows.

Desiring more cows and being unable to afford registered ones, Mr. Oaks journeyed to Charles Hornberg's in Cayuga county a year later and there purchased a beautiful two year old grade heifer, Lioness, for $200. She had generations of registered Guernsey sires behind her and was bred to Proud Don. Before he could bring the heifer home, Mr. Hornberg informed him that if he wanted to sell her, a man would pay $250. But as she later produced 10,000 pounds as a two year old, he was not sorry that he did not take the quick profit. Her first calf was Dorothy, the dam of several outstanding cows.

In 1928, needing more milk for his milk route in town, my father purchased of Homer Lake, a neighbor of George Ennis of Lyons, a two year old grade cow, Princess, at a price of $150. The purchase was largely decided by the type and reputation of her dam, a high grade cow.

In 10½ years, Princess produced milk to the value of $1748 above the cost of her feed. This was figured on current wholesale prices for milk. Her lifetime record as of March 1939 covering that period was 101,500 pounds of milk and 4911.4 pounds of fat. She is still living and still adding to her record in the herd of Fred Buisch of Lyons.

Her daughter Pauline exceeded Princess's two year old, three year old and four year old records. Pauline's lifetime record, in five years, was 57,766 pounds of milk and 3296.7 pounds of fat, with a value above feed costs of $794.28, in a period when milk prices were much lower. Father was offered $250 for her as a four year old.

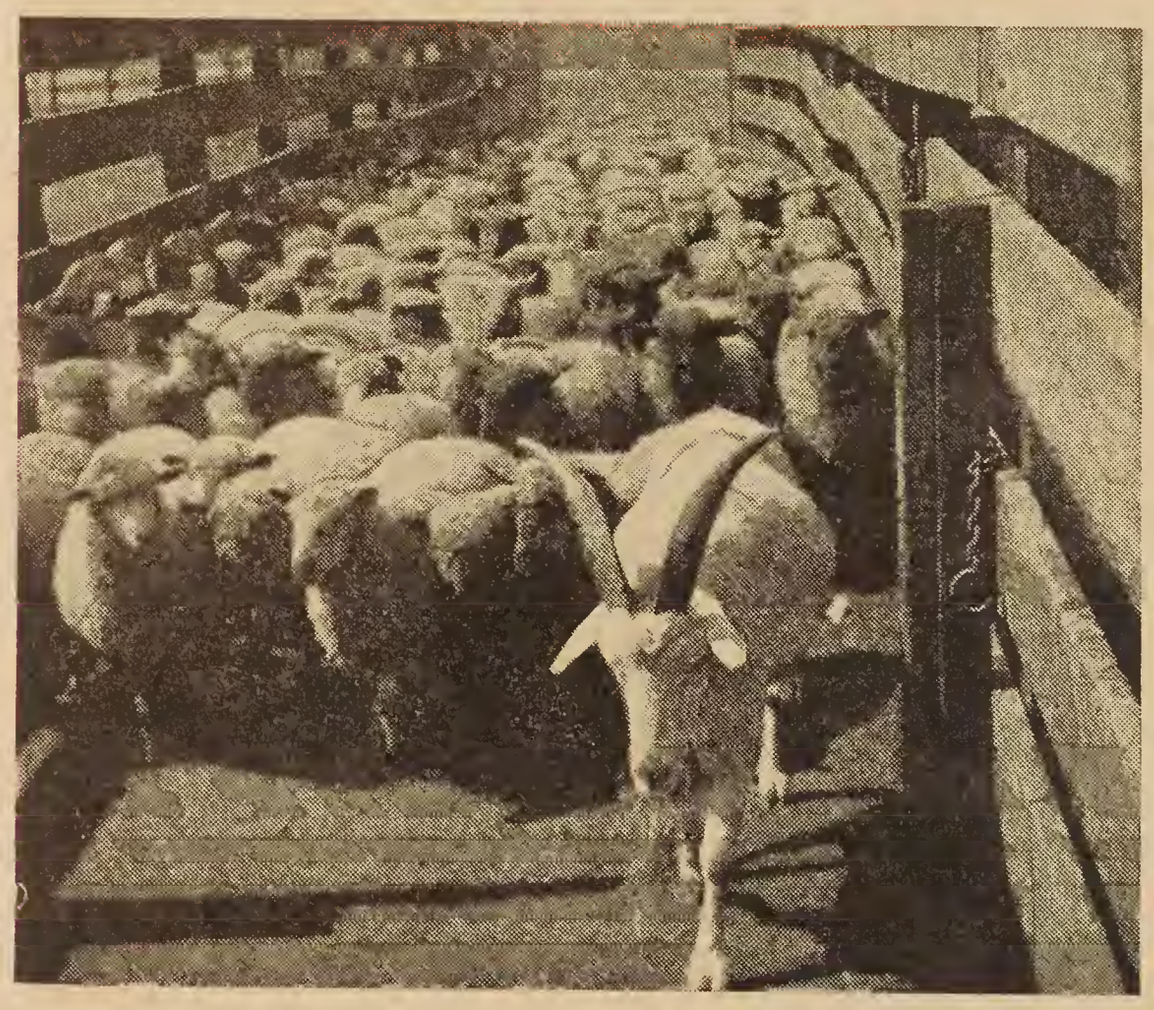
Pauline's daughter, Pat, produced as a two year old, 8303 pounds of milk, 425.8 pounds of fat, and as a three year old, in 295 days made 10,438 pounds of milk, 544.6 pounds of fat, both records bettering those of her mother for the same ages.

Of Princess's ten female offspring, all who have freshened have exceeded Advanced Registry requirements.

He has purchased other grade two year olds, which while not equalling Princess's record, still have exceeded Advanced Registry requirements and have been a good investment at the price usually paid of $150 as two year olds. In fact there was not a grade cow purchased which has not been in this class. All these records incidentally were made on two milkings a day, and under ordinary farm conditions.

—*L. Robert Oaks, Fredonia, N. Y.*

(EDITOR'S NOTE: One can fully agree with Mr. Oaks and still be right that the *average* price level of cows is too high. Over a period of years, milk prices are more apt to be low than high and it is difficult to make a living from low milk prices and high priced cows. We were not talking about good cows with high records.)



—Photo, Courtesy P. M.

This Billy goat in the foreground earns his living in New York City's West Side Stock Yards by leading thousands of unsuspecting sheep to their slaughter. He has made the trip many times and knows the way perfectly, and the trusting sheep follow him without question. In the past, the old goat has been called Judas; but the picture was taken recently when he was re-christened "Hitler."

Don't Let THIN COWS Rob You of Milk Profits



Keep them in Top Condition with BEACON FEEDS

Too often we dairymen rely too much on late fall pasture. Cows left on pasture too long without adequate supplemental feeding lose flesh. Their milk production drops. And what is most important to you, they can never be brought back to the productive level they otherwise would have been able to maintain throughout the winter. Hence the vital need for proper fall feeding . . . liberal use of hay and silage or other roughage supplements and grain feeding equivalent to that followed in the winter.

Start this supplementary feeding *before your cows are brought into the barn.* It will help to maintain their live weight and to hold their milk production at a more profitable level.

Beacon Dairy Feeds are *specially* made to supplement the roughages fed on Northeastern farms and to produce maximum milk production. The formulas we use are the result of the most critical and thorough study of the nutritional needs of the dairy cow. The ingredients used in our feeds are chosen to give sustained high milk production and to help maintain the health and condition of the cow through years of heavy production. No fillers of low nutritive value are ever permitted in Beacon Rations.

Let Beacon Dairy Feeds help you get maximum profit from your cows, now and throughout the winter. Your nearest Beacon Dealer will gladly serve you. In case you don't know his name, write us.

The BEACON MILLING CO., Inc.
Cayuga, N. Y.

Again! Beacon Dairy Feeds have fed the herd of high producing cows at the Dairy World of Tomorrow, New York World's Fair. ©NYWF

BEACON DAIRY FEEDS

BUY Custom Ground* COFFEE!

Get A&P bean coffee—*ground to order—for full flavor. Every 7th family in America buys A&P Coffee.

AT ALL A&P FOOD STORES





There's always room at the top —and your country pays you well to learn

TODAY'S Regular Army requires skill in many trades. Never before has it offered the variety of training to men between 18 and 35. And you're paid while learning!

What interests you? Airplane engines? Learn about them in the army! Motor mechanics? Today's Armored Force, and Mechanized or Motorized Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry and Engineers have a place for you! Radio, telephony, electricity, surveying are other possible careers.

Do you like to travel? The professional soldier leads a life of adventure, has time for sport and play. He is well-clothed and well-fed. In army posts or in the field, his health is guarded.

There's room at the *top* in the Regular Army today. If you can qualify for advancement, you may find yourself instructing other men who will join the colors tomorrow. And, if you follow the army permanently, you can be sure of generous retirement income.

Learn about the Regular Army for yourself. Your questions will be answered cheerfully.

U. S. ARMY RECRUITING SERVICE

Apply to the local Recruiting Office nearest you; or to the *Commanding General*, First Corps Area, Boston, Mass.; or to the *Commanding General*, Second Corps Area, Governors Island, New York.

Vermont Woman Wins A.A.'s One-Act Play Contest

GOOD ONE-ACT plays, suited to production by rural and small town dramatic groups, are hard to find and that is why *American Agriculturist* has been conducting, in cooperation with Cornell University Theatre, a contest to stimulate the writing of such plays. Our second annual contest closed July 1st and brought in more than sixty plays dealing with farm and village life.



Mrs. Carrie Ladd, of St. Albans, Vt., whose comedy, "Who is Wellington?" won first prize in our play contest. Mrs. Ladd, or "Grandma Ladd" as she calls herself, is 72 years old, is full of the joy and zest of daily living, and holds the job of town librarian, with the library in her own home.

Judges for the contest were the same as last year: Professor A. M. Drummond, director of Cornell University Theatre; Professor H. W. Thompson, of the Cornell English Department; and Robert E. Gard, Rockefeller Fellow for New York State Rural Plays. We take pleasure in announcing the following cash prize winners:

First prize, $15.00: Mrs. Carrie W. Ladd, Route 2, St. Albans, Vermont, for her play *Who is Wellington?*

Second prize, $10.00: Mrs. Fannie H. Delameter, (last year's 2nd prize winner) Treadwell, N. Y., for her play *Dream in My Heart.*

Third prize, $5.00: Mrs. Chester Partridge, Windham, N. Y., for her play *The Amazing Electric Fence.*

One or more of these prize winning plays may possibly be produced by the Cornell University Theatre. Mimeographed copies of two of them (first and third prize winners) may be obtained, royalty free, from *American Agriculturist,* at a cost of 20 cents a copy. For details of this offer to amateur groups, see the announcement in the box on this page.

Honorable Mentions

In addition to the cash prize winners, the judges also selected eleven plays for honorable mention.

The Scoop, by Mrs. Grace Smith Beers, Lanesboro, Mass., last year's first prize winner.

Country Landscape, by Gertrude Allen, New Salem, Mass.

Fractions, by Floyd Spicer Armstrong, West Winfield, N. Y.

Aunt Mehitable's Romance, by Mattie Mae Woodruff, Marlow, Oklahoma.



Third prize winner, Mrs. Chester Partridge, of Windham, N. Y., and her farm family. "I am very happy about being one of the winners," she wrote us, "and my whole family seems to be also."

Sauce for the Gander, by Ethel Bailey Stone, 133 Wildwood Drive, Rochester, N. Y.

The New Neighbors, by Mrs. William E. Bellen, Mayfield, N. Y.

Seasoning, by Mary Hitchcock, Hannawa Falls, N. Y.

1840, by Ruth Fisher Raymond, Henderson, N. Y.

Tomatoes; A Dull World; Footsteps —three plays by Mr. Samuel Hale, Oxford, N. Y., last year's third prize winner.

The only one of the "honorable mention" plays which we have ready for distribution at present is *Fractions,* by Floyd Spicer Armstrong. We hope to be able to make some of the others available later.

Another Play Contest Starts Nov. 1

There has been so much interest in this contest that we are planning to continue it for another year. The next one will run from November 1 to July 1, 1941. Rules are the same as last year, but prizes are bigger: $20.00, first prize; $10, second prize; $5.00, third prize; and $1 each for the first five honorable mentions.

Remember that the aim of this contest is to stimulate interest in the writing of *rural life plays.* You can draw on history or folklore or present day life for your plot, and your play may be a tragedy or comedy, or a jolly or ridiculous farce, *but it must have a rural background.* Plays should consist of one act, requiring about 30 minutes to play; stage setting should be simple enough for an amateur group to set up.

Plays should be submitted on plain paper, about 8½x11 size; they may be either typewritten or handwritten, but must be legible. Mail flat, in large envelop, to Play Contest Editor, *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than July 1, 1941. Decide now to enter this interesting "home-grown drama" contest.

One-Act Plays Available to Amateur Groups

EVER SINCE we started our one-act play contest, we have been flooded with letters from Granges, Home Bureaus, high schools, church societies, Parent-Teachers' Associations, and other community groups, saying that they were interested in producing suitable one-act plays, and asking how they could get copies of our contest winners.

In view of this great interest in amateur dramatics, we have decided to mimeograph several of the plays, and to make them available at the low cost of 20 cents each, ROYALTY FREE, to community groups. The plays we are selecting for distribution are comedies, suitable for production by amateurs. Each takes one-half hour or less to play. Here is the list:

WHO IS WELLINGTON?, by Mrs. Carrie Ladd, this year's first prize winner. This is an entertaining and usable comedy for all kinds of dramatic groups. Plot centers around strange doings in the neighborhood parsonage. Setting is a simple small town livingroom. Cast is composed of 6 women and 1 man.

THE AMAZING ELECTRIC FENCE, by Mrs. Chester Partridge, this year's third prize winner. This was the most amusing and usable eccentric farce comedy entered in the contest. Especially good for small groups and Granges which want a short, entertaining play pertinent to farm life. Setting, a farm livingroom. 4 men, 2 women.

FRACTIONS, by Floyd Spicer Armstrong, who won Honorable Mention in this year's contest. An amusing play, highly suitable for Grange, high school and general amateur use. Situation is built about a young brother's distaste for fractions and his older sister's love affairs. Setting, a farm livingroom. 5 men, 3 women.

NOTHING DOING, by Grace Smith Beers, last year's first prize winner. The conclusion which Mrs. Beers draws in her comedy is that modern farm life can be highly interesting and exciting. Setting, a simple farm livingroom. 4 women, 2 men.

FISHIN' WEATHER, by Samuel Sidney Hale, last year's third prize winner. A hilarious comedy and satire on wealthy city folks who come to the country looking for antiques. A simple exterior and some broken furniture and odds and ends complete the setting. 4 women, 5 men.

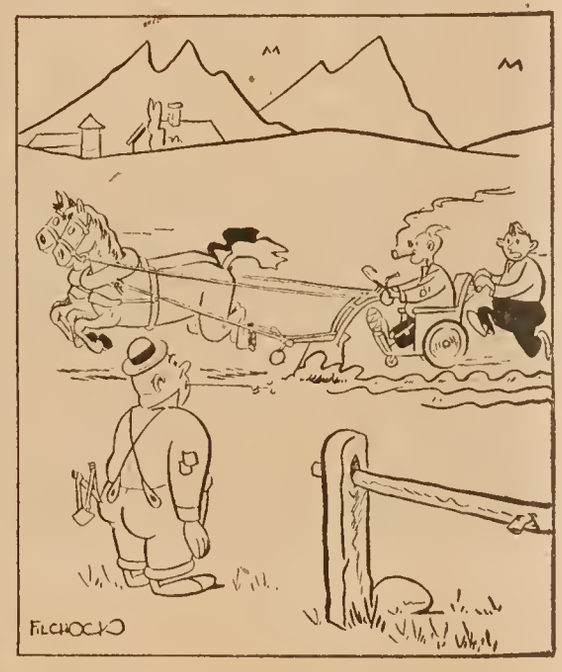
In addition to these plays, we have permission of Cornell University Theatre to distribute the following one-act plays which have proved to be very popular during the past year:

LET'S GET ON WITH TH' MARRYIN', by Robert E. Gard. A comedy which is plotted upon the events of a frontier wedding. Time, about 1825. A simple cabin interior, 3 women, 4 men.

RAISIN' TH' DEVIL, by Robert E. Gard. A very amusing comedy about Ren Dow, the famous travelling preacher who has a hard time converting a horse thief and his daughter. A simple cabin interior. Time, 1830. 1 woman, 3 men.

A DAY IN THE VINEYARD, by E. Irene Baker and A. M. Drummond. Especially good for any community group, including high school girls' clubs, Granges, church societies, and so forth, who desire a play with a number of women characters. It is a modern folk comedy and offers a chance for the characters to do some singing. The simple music comes with the play. Simply staged. 8 women, 2 men.

To obtain copies of any of these plays, write to American Agriculturist, One-Act Play Dep't., Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 20 cents for each play wanted. Extra copies of a play will be furnished at the same price—20 cents each.



"They won't work for anybody but Grandpaw."

THE G.L.F. PATRON

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

Feeding Half a Million Cows

To meet conditions on thousands of farms, your cooperative makes 13 Dairy feeds.

ABOUT HALF of all dairymen who use G.L.F. rations feed their cows either 20% Exchange Dairy or 24% Milk Maker. To take care of the needs of the other half, G.L.F. makes 11 other dairy feeds.

There are three main reasons for this:

First, cows differ in breed, in roughage consuming capacity, in size, in milk and fat production.

Second, the supply of home-grown feed varies from farm to farm.

Third, experienced dairymen have their own feeding practices.

All Kinds of Dairymen

In the territory served by G.L.F. there are all kinds of dairymen and all kinds of cows. There are barns filled with purebred, high-producing cows on official test. There are farmers who keep just one or two "family" cows. Some G.L.F. patrons regularly raise more hay than they can use. Others buy every bit that goes into the barn. Some farmers raise just enough oats to take care of the horses. Others produce hundreds—even thousands—of bushels of wheat, oats, and buckwheat every year.

G.L.F. makes 13 dairy feeds so that every patron can fit the feed he buys to

—his hay mow
—his home-grown grain
—his cows

These G.L.F feeds are divided into three main groups—the Super Feeds, the Approved Flexible Formula Feeds, and the Cow Feeds. A brief review of this list will help you in selecting the feed or feeds that will fit conditions on your farm.

Approved Flexible Formula Feeds

These feeds are high in total digestible nutrients. The 4% fat level is right for most cows. They are economical because the formulas are changed from time to time to take advantage of changes in the price and supply of ingredients. The great majority of G.L.F. dairymen select their feeds from this group.

Nearly every dairyman knows the basic rule in protein: With first quality clover or alfalfa hay, a 16% or 18% grain ration. With good mixed hay or early cut timothy, a 20% feed. With poor quality hay, a 24% feed. The Approved Flexible Formula Feeds are made in three different protein levels—

18% Legume Dairy
20% Exchange Dairy
24% Milk Maker

This group of feeds also includes Fitting Ration, a 14% feed for young and dry stock; and two Dairy Supplements—30% and 34%. These two feeds may be mixed with home-grown grains to provide a well-balanced ration of any desired protein level



Mr. J. V. D. Bergen, shown here with his son, puts up no silage at all but raises corn for grain. Part of his corn, with other grain grown on his Belle Mead, N. J., farm, he feeds to his 26 milkers, supplementing it with 24% Milk Maker

The Super Feeds

Dairymen who have particularly high producing cows, or who have cows on test and are more interested in production records than in feed cost per can of milk, often prefer the Super Feeds because they maintain the same formula month after month. These feeds are of exceptionally high quality. They contain ingredients which are not always easy to get in large quantities. Their fat guarantee is 4½%, which is desirable for high producers. The feeds—

16% Super Test Feed
20% Super Exchange Dairy
24% Super Milk Maker

The Cow Feeds

The ingredients used in these feeds are of precisely the same quality as used in the other G.L.F. feeds, but the mixtures are lower in fat and lower in total digestible nutrients. Not recommended for high producing herds, they are nevertheless good buys for many dairymen feeding cows of average milk-producing ability.

18% Cow Feed
20% Cow Feed
24% Cow Feed

All G.L.F. feeds are open formula. There are no secret ingredients. G.L.F. can buy the best materials, process and mix them cheaper because 75,000 dairymen put their buying power together. Savings that come from buying in large quantities, savings that come from volume manufacturing belong to the farmers who own and use G.L.F.



A row of white-clad milkers is not a common sight in Northeastern dairy barns. Yet, excepting the extra sanitary precautions called for by their select retail trade, Tarbell Farms at Smithville Flats, N. Y., operates much the same as any good dairy farm. The 155 Guernseys in the milking string receive G.L.F. 20% Super Exchange Dairy.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.
Ithaca, New York

HOLSTEINS *for Three Generations*

IN THE PICTURE below is a nice bunch of young stock on the Miller farm at Vernon, Vermont. The Holstein herd on this farm was started by Ellwyn Miller's grandfather. Ellwyn, who is looking over the young stock, was County Agent in Essex County, Vermont, for three years and later served as Assistant County Agent in Chittenden County. For a number of years he has planned to return to the home farm and he did so this summer, making an arrangement to lease and operate the farm. His father is maintaining his interest and control of the breeding program on the Holstein herd.

The farm carries 100 head of stock, about 50 of which are milking. Some pasture improvement has been done but Ellwyn feels that more can be done. Superphosphate has been used on the pastures and on some fields that are sandy complete fertilizer has been added.

This is the fourth summer that grass silage has been put up using molasses along with it. Dairy herd improvement figures show that the herd for the past year averaged 401 lbs. of butter fat. The milk goes to Springfield and any surplus over market requirements is used to feed calves. This is strictly a dairy farm with income coming from milk and surplus stock.



Bailey Hinman and Norman English of Whitney Point, New York, claim to be the only Americans in New York State who have learned how to sex chicks by the Japanese method. If that covers too much territory, we will be glad to stand corrected. They can sex 600 chicks an hour, and claim 95 per cent accuracy. Chicks are sexed when they are 36 hours old, and the two men have handled over 150,000 chicks this year. Mr. English is a partner with his father, G. R. English, in the English Poultry Farm at Whitney Point, and Mr. Hinman is a teacher of agriculture at the Whitney Point Central School.



A Farm Women's Market

BELOW is an inside view of the Atlantic County, New Jersey, Farm Woman's Market. Started recently, it gives every promise of being an outstanding success in affording farm women a means of making a little extra money. The desire for extra cash has lead to the victimizing of many farm women who lose money to various fraudulent "work at home" schemes. These New Jersey women have the right answer. By working together they developed a market for their own products and they have full control of it.

Some of those who helped to make the market a success are: Frank Knowles, State College Extension Service; County Agent John Brockett; Harold Hoyt, Farm Security Administration; Mrs. Martha Pilhout, Egg Harbor; and Mrs. Bertha Plyllis, May's Landing.



Ladino Pasture Experience

We, as well as hundreds of other dairy farmers throughout our state, are growing Ladino for lower production costs of milk. Wherever records are kept on milk production and costs of production, it seems that this remarkable clover is the missing link between little and much profit from milk produced throughout the pasture months.

However, all have their own methods of seeding. We have the best results by plowing in September and harrowing in two tons of lime per acre and seeding to rye. The following April, as soon as possible, we sow two lbs. of Ladino and two lbs. of orchard grass per acre without any harrowing whatsoever. At the same time we topdress with 500 lbs. of 20 per cent superphosphate and 100 lbs. of muriate of potash per acre, using this same treatment every year. The rye can then be pastured off, and the area fenced until about the middle of August; and then rotated by other strips of Ladino or other pasture. The secrets of Ladino as we see them are: adequate lime, regular applications of superphosphate and potash, and good common sense in rotating so as not to pull too many roots.

We, as well as others getting started in Ladino pasture, appreciate the advice and recommendations given by our County Agent and State College Agronomist, as well as the financial aid given by participating in the Agricultural Conservation program.—*Fred Johnson, Woodstock, Conn.*

One good way to apply superphosphate to the land is to use from a pound to two pounds per cow per day in the stable. In addition to adding the phosphorus, in which farm manure is deficient, this practice improves the appearance of the stable, tends to prevent slipping by the cows, and helps sanitation.



The old covered bridge pictured above is located near Pillow, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. While the exact date of construction is unknown, old residents recall that at least 83 years ago it was standing and looked just as it does today. About half a mile from the bridge is an old mill which years ago was run by a water wheel, but both the dam and water wheel have been gone for years.

For Better New York State Cheese

The men pictured at the right are actively engaged in studying cheese problems at the State Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y. The findings of their work extend well beyond the borders of the state. They are J. C. Marquart, (left) and M. W. Yale. During the State Fair at Syracuse these men had one of the most difficult judging assignments—that of judging entries of limburger, Muenster, brie, camembert and Neufchatel cheeses.

"It is surprising how the consumer recognizes the high quality of these cheeses as made in our state," the men comment. "These cheeses have been modified in texture and package to meet the demands of present day consumption. New York State Limburger has a quality reputation throughout the nation."



HIGHLIGHTS *from the* Milk Hearings

Producers Present Convincing Evidence on Need for Higher Returns

WITNESSES at the New York City, Syracuse and Albany hearings on the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order can be roughly divided into three classes—witnesses for the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, representatives of consumers and Communists, and speakers for midwestern dairy interests.

The principal amendment submitted by the Bargaining Agency proposed a year around Class I price of $2.82 a hundred. L. C. Cunningham of the New York State College of Agriculture testified at the Syracuse hearing that labor costs are second only to feed costs in producing milk, and that in the past 75 years the amount of milk required to pay a month's wages on New York farms has about doubled. He also pointed out that dairymen have met these wage increases by producing more milk per man and by increasing the milk production per cow. Wages of hired men in July this year, said Mr. Cunningham, were 7 per cent higher than a year ago; and for the first seven months of this year were 26 per cent above pre-war average. Furthermore, it is becoming harder and harder to get good farm help.

The Cost of Milk Production

Harry Fuess of Waterville, who has kept cost accounts on his farm for some years, testified that his cost of producing 100 lbs. of milk was $1.89 in 1938, $2.17 in 1939, and $1.87 for the first 9 months of 1940. Earl Laidlaw of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, stated that the taxes on his farm had increased $50.00 since 1930, and that since 1935 his school taxes had advanced $91.00.

Statements by these three witnesses were typical of other evidence given at the hearings. Other facts presented showed that weather conditions during the past summer have, in many areas, been unfavorable for the production of feed crops for dairy cows, and that recent changes in grade requirements by New York City have increased production costs.

The Bargaining Agency also proposed an amendment prohibiting diversion payments where milk is moved to a second plant on the same parcel of land or to a plant nearer than half a mile. Under the Order, milk handlers are paid 17c a hundred for all milk diverted to a manufacturing plant during certain months when there was a surplus.

The third proposal by the Bargaining Agency would raise the price to the producer of milk in all but three manufactured classes by 6c a hundred.

Communists Active

At the Syracuse hearing, held at Central High School, a man and a woman stood at the entrance at the start of the morning session to hand out Communist literature. Just before two members of the Syracuse Police Department arrived, they ceased their activities. One of the bulletins wound up with the plea "vote Communist."

Harry Hollinshed, General Manager of the United Milk Producers of New Jersey, requested federal regulation of interstate shipment of milk into the New Jersey market.

A good part of the evidence presented by consumers and Communists was given at the New York City hearing. Testifying was a representative of the Milk Consumers' Protective Committee, an organization which has been highly praised by "the Daily Worker," the official organ of the Communist party.

Dealer Opposes Price Increase

Particularly interesting was the testimony of Isadore Eisenstein of Rockdale Creamery, who opposed any increase in the Class I price. Eisenstein stated that there are about 61,000 producers under the Order and that probably 40,000 would be enough to supply the market. Cross examination brought out the fact that 40,000 producers would not supply the market during a production slump, but the apparent desire to cut down the New York Milk Shed should interest and alarm milk producers in the outlying areas of the New York Milk Shed. (This concern was not lessened by the words of Mayor LaGuardia at Utica on October 14, when he said, "What bothers me is why such a large producing area should be made to serve so small a marketing area.") Eisenstein said that if milk prices were lowered, consumption would increase Past history fails to support such an argument. In times when price cutting has brought ruinous returns to farmers, increases in consumption in New York City have been very small.

Also speaking against price increases was Emil Greenberg, representing an organization known as Community Councils, as well as Mrs. I. Stein of the United Parents Association, and Rev. Clarence Boyer of the Council Against the High Cost of Milk.

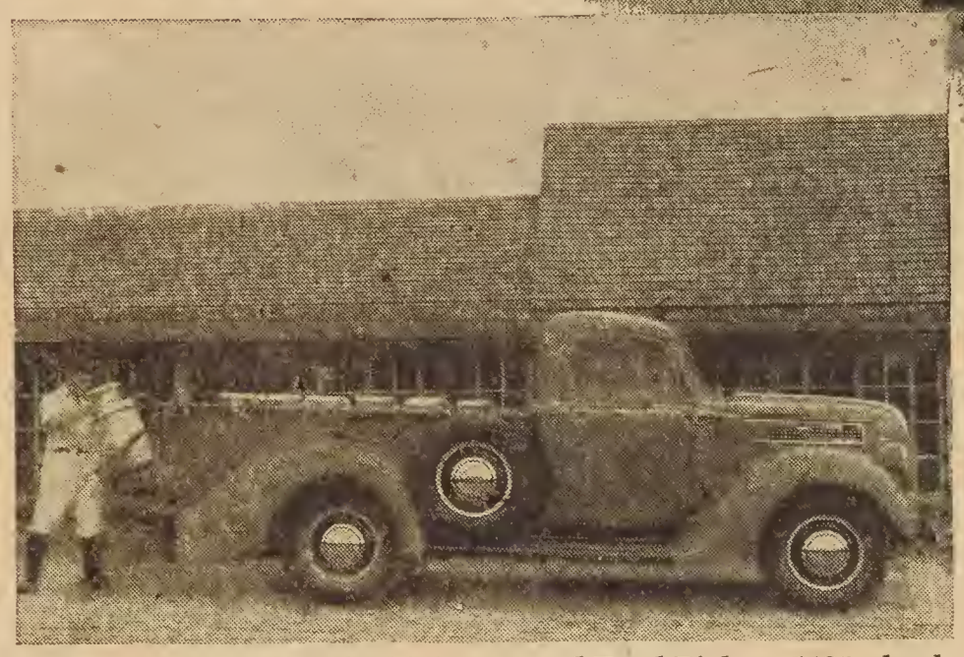
The Western Viewpoint

Spokesmen for the Indiana Farm Bureau and other midwestern interests, including the Ohio Dairy Producer Association of Columbus, the Cream Shippers' Committee of Chicago, the Indiana Milk and Cream Improvement Association of Indianapolis, and the Commission of Interstate Cooperation of Indianapolis sought amendments that would increase prices on surplus classifications.

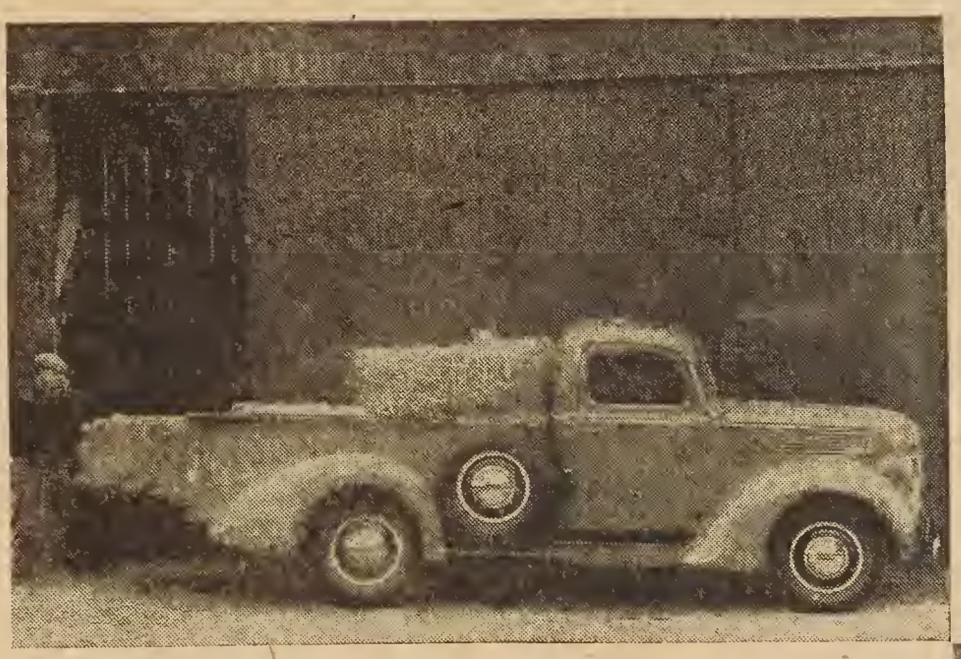
One of the spokesmen pointed out

(*Continued on Page* 15)

BIG NEWS FOR THE BIG JOBS



Dairy farmers prefer the high powered Ford Pickup, 112″ wheelbase illustrated, or 122″ 1-ton Express for their fast haulage needs.



112″ wheelbase Ford Pickup serves a wide variety of purposes. For fast trips to town or general hauling about the farm it's a money maker.

NO matter what your hauling needs, good news waits at your Ford Dealer's in the great Ford line for '41!

Good news in *variety* that offers the *right* unit for your job. In the Ford line you choose from 3 different engine sizes . . . 6 wheelbases . . . 42 body types! On-the-button size and power for over 95% of all the farm hauling in the country!

And good news again in value for your dollar! Low Ford prices buy you lots of "high-price" truck features . . . while the Ford engine and parts exchange plan assures you that repair and upkeep costs will stay *down* along with gas and oil costs!

For farmers who sell their produce from house-to-house, the new 4-cylinder 30 h.p. engine in the 112″ and 122″ wheelbase units, provides super economy.

Whatever the farm job is . . . you'll find good news in the new Ford line. See your dealer and arrange for an on-the-job test . . . now!

FORD TRUCKS

AND COMMERCIAL CARS

FOR 1941



There is a never-ending variety of work for this Ford regular 134″ wheelbase truck. (85 or 95 H.P. units.)



RIDING HOME *in the dusk of an April evening in 1775, Solomon Brown — a 19-year-old American lad—passed 10 of the King's officers headed toward Lexington. "Why are they out so late at night?" wondered Solomon. He followed secretly to make sure; then galloped into Lexington. "The regulars are coming," he cried.*

Meanwhile, Paul Revere was preparing to start on his famous ride. He had to row across the Charles river to reach his horse—row past the very shadow of the King's warship. His oars squeaked loudly as he shoved off. A slip of a girl—a relative of John Adams—tossed him a woolen cloth to muffle the oarlocks. It was warm, Revere noticed, as he wrapped it about the oars—the girl had given him her petticoat.

Both Solomon Brown and Paul Revere were captured later that night; but the quick thinking of this American boy and girl had saved the day for freedom.

Men, women and children gladly took their part in America's fight for freedom 165 years ago. For each recognized that he was fighting for himself as well as for the people and things he loved.

The same was true 50 years ago when farmers began their struggle for A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK. It is still true today when farmers must defend the federal and state marketing orders against threats of strike and violence by enemies who march and fight in the night.

But as the wives and children of Dairymen's League members faced boycott, poverty and violence unafraid during the League's early fight . . . so today they face the dangers of strike and violence with steady eyes and calm hearts. They know that the massed strength of the great majority of farmers—of co-operative and of independent farmers alike—is behind them. They know that the American farmer has never been defeated when he has stood shoulder-to-shoulder with his neighbors. And they know he will not be defeated now. The young Solomon Browns and Abigail Adams of today are confident and watchful. Let oppression start to march, they say; and that march will turn into a headlong retreat, as it did once before at Lexington in 1775.



Fruit Growers Need Organization

Like Dairymen's League, says Lockport Woman.

Miss Ida May Barnes, League member of Lockport, N. Y., has a fine herd of high-test cows and one of the largest quince orchards in New York State.

"We have no marketing organization in the fruit industry like our Dairymen's League," says Miss Barnes. "It is almost a case of accepting what the dealers offer for our fruit. An organization like the League would help a lot.

"I joined the Dairymen's League in 1928. Previous to that I belonged to a local co-operative. Membership in the League means a lot to us. There is something about it that holds us together. At meetings I like to have a lot of music, and I believe people, also, like to have something to eat."

Miss Barnes lives in a century-old stone house filled with reminders of pioneer days. Her ancestors built it on land obtained from the old Holland Land Purchase.

Published by

THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Your Questions Answered

Early Cut Timothy

What is the comparative value of early cut timothy hay and alfalfa for feeding dairy cows?

A feeding test made at Cornell throws some light on this subject. They compared early cut timothy hay, which had been fertilized with a nitrogen carrier, with alfalfa. One lot of cows was fed alfalfa and the other the early cut timothy and, when the difference in protein content was adjusted by giving the cows fed timothy a higher protein grain mixture, there was practically no difference in the milk production of the two groups. Henry's Feeds and Feedings gives the protein content of timothy hay, cut in full bloom and from fields fertilized with a nitrogen carrier, as 8.8 per cent, and the average protein content of good alfalfa hay as 14.7 per cent.

In recent years dairymen have come to a better appreciation of early cut timothy as a roughage for dairy cows. There is no question about the superiority of alfalfa, but there are regions in the Northeast where conditions are so unfavorable for alfalfa that it cannot be grown except at heavy cost.

* * *

Scalding Hogs

What is the correct temperature for water used in scalding hogs?

The correct temperature is from 140° to 150° F. If the water is over 150° at the time the hogs are scalded, it is likely to set the bristles and make the cleaning operation much more difficult. The surest way is to use a thermometer to get the exact temperature. Incidentally, a teaspoon of lye to 30 gallons of water will help to remove the hair and the scurf. Also if the hair on some part of the hog comes off with difficulty, a bran sack can be laid over that part of the carcass and hot water poured over it.

* * *

Silage for Lambs

Is corn silage a good feed for lambs, and how much should be fed?

Tests have shown that lambs fed shell corn with a protein supplement, alfalfa hay, and corn silage make rapid gains. However, corn silage fed to lambs along with alfalfa hay gives better results than where corn silage is fed as the sole roughage.

* * *

Feeding Beet Pulp Dry

Is dried beet pulp ever fed dry, or is it always necessary to soak it?

At the West Virginia College some careful trials were made, and the conclusion reached that where dairy cows can drink all of the water they want, approximately the same results were secured in feeding them beet pulp soaked and in feeding it dry. The advantage of dry feeding, of course, is that it saves a considerable amount of labor.

* * *

Gravel for Concrete

I have been told that bank run gravel is unsatisfactory for making concrete foundations. Is this correct?

Unquestionably a good share of concrete work on farms is made with bank run gravel. It should, of course, be clean and if there is any appreciable amount of dirt in the gravel it should be washed before it is used. The other difficulty and the one which is more common is that bank run gravel contains too high a proportion of sand and too low a proportion of stone. Where this occurs you really need more cement to get a good job than you do where you mix 4 parts of stone, 2 parts of sand and 1 part of cement. The way to handle this situation is to screen your bank run gravel through a ¼" screen and re-mix it in the proper proportions. There is a lot of good information on making concrete in various bulletins put out by the College of Agriculture and by the Portland Cement Association.

* * *

Dynamite for Stumps

Where can I get information about the use of dynamite to take out stumps?

Manufacturers of dynamite have put out several excellent booklets that give very definite instructions. There is no question but that the use of dynamite is the quickest way to get rid of stumps, at least those which are too large to be pulled out with a tractor. There is little danger in the use of dynamite if directions are followed explicitly. The question for a man to decide where, for example, he has an old orchard where the trees have been cut but the stumps are still standing, is whether or not the cost of taking them out with dynamite is justified. It certainly is justified where there are just a few stumps in a field because it costs more to work around them than it would to take them out.

* * *

Cull Potatoes for Hog Feeding

How much value do cull potatoes have as a feed for hogs?

Potatoes, of course, are high in water and are, therefore a bulky food. Furthermore, they are high in starch and low in protein and some protein supplement should be used if many potatoes are fed. For hogs, potatoes are worth considerably more if they are cooked. Tests have shown that it takes about 420 pounds of cooked potatoes to equal in feeding value 100 pounds of corn or barley. Best results are obtained when not more than 4 pounds of potatoes are used to each pound of grain.

* * *

Minerals for Hogs

Would you suggest for me a simple mineral mixture for hogs?

The New York College of Agriculture suggests a mixture made up of 40 lbs. of finely ground limestone, 40 lbs. of ground steamed bone meal and 20 lbs. of salt. This can be mixed in the grain ration at the rate of 2 lbs. of the mixture to each 100 lbs. of grain or it can be used in a self-feeder.

I Learned to Be a Good Housekeeper

(*Continued from Page 2*)

more boards were put on each side of the front from the upper shelf to the floor. We painted the whole thing to match the woodwork and then filled the opening with a pretty curtain. A strong wire clothes line was strung six inches below the lower shelf, fastened at each end, and this provided lots of room to hang clothes on coat hangers.

Here is another arrangement that proved useful. Procure four empty wooden crates. Mine were orange crates about 1 ft. square and 3 ft. long. Pile one on top of the other, stain or paint the ends, stand against the wall, put a scarf over the top, and set something decorative on it. Put curtains in front and use the shelves for books and papers or anything you like. Mine held all sorts of magazines and papers.

There's nothing like plenty of closets and storage space for helping to keep things in order and to save constant "picking up."



IF YOUR NOSE "CLOSES UP" TIGHT AT NIGHT

HINDERS BREATHING—SPOILS SLEEP

3-PURPOSE MEDICINE

Here's mighty good news . . . If your nose "closes up" at night and makes breathing difficult, put 3-purpose Vicks Va-tro-nol up each nostril.

Va-tro-nol does 3 important things: (1) shrinks swollen membranes; (2) soothes irritation; (3) helps flush nasal passages, clearing clogging mucus, relieving transient congestion. It brings more comfort, makes breathing easier, invites sleep.

...*And remember*, it helps prevent colds from developing if used in time.

VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

THRIFT TIP to TRAVELERS

$2 rents a comfortable single room with radio, and deep slumber bed at this conveniently located hotel. Rest Assured.

From $2 Single $3.50 Double

HOTEL TIMES SQUARE

43rd St. West of Broadway

NEW YORK

FARMS FOR SALE—FLORIDA

ORANGE GROVES, LAKE FRONTS. Homes and farms near the Gulf, the Indian River, in central Florida; write for free list. STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

Lemon Juice Recipe Checks Rheumatic Pain Quickly

If you suffer from rheumatic or neuritis pain, try this simple inexpensive home recipe. Get a package of Ru-Ex Compound, a two week's supply, mix it with a quart of water, add the juice of 4 lemons. Often within 48 hours—sometimes overnight—splendid results are obtained. If the pains do not quickly leave you, return the empty package and Ru-Ex will cost you nothing to try. It is sold under an absolute money-back guarantee. Ru-Ex Compound is for sale by druggists everywhere.

To Relieve Bad Cough, Mix This Recipe, at Home

Big Saving. No Cooking. So Easy.

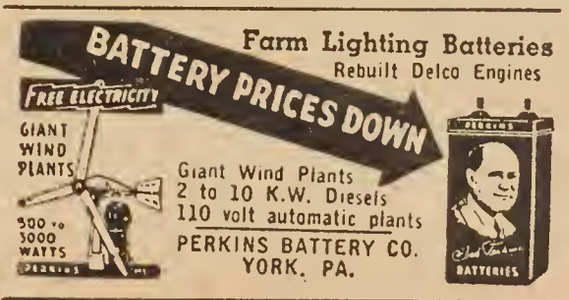
You'll be surprised how quickly and easily you can relieve coughs due to colds, when you try this splendid recipe. It gives you about four times as much cough medicine for your money, and you'll find it truly wonderful, for real relief.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's no trouble at all. Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle. Add your syrup and you have a full pint of medicine that will amaze you by its quick action. It never spoils, lasts a family a long time, and tastes fine—children love it.

This simple mixture takes right hold of a cough. For real results, you've never seen anything better. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and quickly eases soreness and difficult breathing.

Pinex is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action in coughs and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

Leon Galex, R. 2, Freehold, N. J.





from SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

THE New York State Horticultural Society will move downtown next January for its annual meeting in Rochester. The state has leased the buildings at Edgerton Park for defense training purposes. The city has fitted up the former Duffy-Powers department store in the heart of down-town Rochester as a Civic Exhibits Building.

At first, society officers feared they might not be able to find a home in Rochester large enough to stage the annual show. Now they are enthused over the possibilities which the new building affords. The building is 10 stories high, of modern construction. The society will use the basement, the street floor and the next floor, affording much more space than was available at the former location.

The building is on Main Street, directly opposite the Powers Hotel, society headquarters, and across the corner from the Court House, one block from the Four Corners. Secretary Roy P. McPherson says advantages of the new location include:

1—Downtown accessibility, being much more convenient for growers, exhibitors and their families. Hotels, restaurants, shops and theaters are nearby.

2—Larger and more compact meeting and exhibit space, with everything under one roof.

3—Availability to the public to view exhibits, particularly the fruit show.

Big Fruit Show Planned

It is anticipated that the fruit show of the society will be changed and expanded. Considerable emphasis will be placed upon "selling" the good qualities of apples to the public. The old commercial exhibit as staged by the society and the Department of Agriculture and Markets in recent years will be abandoned. That was an educational exhibit intended to show growers and packers exactly how their fruit looked on the market.

Under the old plan departmental inspectors selected packages of fruit on the market at random, opened the packages at the show, and marked them for conformance to specifications of grade marked. Last year they went a step further and purchased apples in retail stores.

These exhibits were intended to show up defects in grading, packaging and handling. This time it is proposed to ask growers and packers to exhibit fruit of their own selection. Each grower or packer naturally will show his best fruit. The fruit will be judged according to varieties and possibly by counties, to create a little competitive spirit. The public will see a fine display of good fruit, and it also is expected there may be demonstrations of using the right apples for the right purposes.

The city of Rochester already has spent $47,000 in refurbishing the exhibits building, which it hopes to operate all year-around as a permanent exhibit building.

Joint Committee to Report

The program now being shaped promises to be outstanding. For one thing, the Joint Fruit Committee named by the Society and the State Farm Bureau Federation last winter will make a report. This committee was empowered to begin studies to develop immediate and long-time recommendations for the fruit industry. It is not to be expected that the committee will be able to complete its report in one year, but Chairman Earl D. Merrill says complete and detailed progress reports will be offered by the committee and its various subcommittees.

There are six or seven subcommittees which have been wrestling with various problems, such as marketing, promotion and transportation. The plan for removal of undesirable trees, with government aid, sponsored by this committee already is in the making. The variety subcommittee, headed by George A. Morse, has presented tentative lists to be recommended for planting or elimination, as well as a "doubtful" list.

The promotion subcommittee headed by Frank W. Beneway has compiled some preliminary recommendations as the result of its own studies and submission of questionnaires to several hundred growers. A marketing committee is headed by Bruce P. Jones, transportation by John A. Hall and economics of production by Fred Nesbitt, with all groups actually at work. The winter meeting is being slated as the time when all of these committees will present their ideas, discuss them and seek further instruction from growers generally. It is expected that a full day will be devoted to reports by the group, and for discussion of its objectives and methods to attain them.

* * *

SMA Buying Cabbage

Growers upstate are selling cabbage to the Surplus Marketing Administration at $8.50 per ton loaded on car and in sacks. The program was set up in response to appeals by growers. The bulk of the crop is grown in Ontario County and growers report having sold cabbage as low as $3 per ton. At the time the program was started the market was variously reported at from $4 to $6. Included in the $8.50 price, costs reckoned include sacks, hauling and loading, and inspection fees.

An effort also is being made to have sauerkraut placed on the Food Stamp lists, which it is believed would help materially in easing the situation.

* * *

To Study Distribution

The State Land Use Planning Committee has a new subcommittee, that on distribution and marketing, headed by Roy A. Porter of Elba. Appointment of this committee bears out what I have been observing for a long time: When almost any group of farmers get together, for almost any purpose, sooner or later discussion turns to marketing and distribution problems. There is no problem so vital in agriculture as distribution, and it remains about the toughest nut to crack.

ing August and September, as well as the first week in October. For the tenth successive week, receipts at the four largest cities established a new all-time high.

New York State is estimated to have 400,000 turkeys, approximately the same as 1939; but the U. S. turkey population of 33,138,000 is 1 per cent higher than a year ago.

September Milk Price

Administrator N. J. Cladakis announces that the September uniform price for milk in the New York City Milk Shed is $1.92 a hundred. This is 11c more than the August price. This price is for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone, subject to the usual freight and butterfat differentials.

When we look at milk production records, it is easy to see why the uniform price for September is somewhat lower than last year. For the month of September, New York milk production was 7 per cent above a year ago and, with the exception of 1936, the highest for the month since records have been kept. As a result a higher per cent of total production went into manufactured products.

Pastures are much better than they were a year ago, and added to that is the fact that on October 1 feeding of grain and concentrates to dairy cows was heavier than in any year of nine in which records have been kept, not excepting the drought years of 1936 and 1939. Furthermore, dairymen report a slight increase in numbers of cows on farms.

Little Change in Apple Estimates

There was little change in the estimate on apples, although the harvest in New York is somewhat later than a year ago. October cold storage report indicated less than two-thirds as many apples in storage in New York State as there were a year ago and about four-fifths as many in the United States as a year ago. The apple crop in North Atlantic States, including New York, is estimated at about 31,000,000 bushels, compared with 47,000,000 a year ago and a ten-year average of 34,000,000 bushels. South Atlantic States, including Virginia, expect about 21,000,000 bushels, compared with 22,000,000 a year ago;

(*Continued on opposite page*)

The Market Barometer

The Price Level of Farm Products

According to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, New York farmers averaged to receive 3 per cent more for their products in mid-September than they did in mid-August. Average returns to farmers in mid-September were 2 per cent above the 1910-1914 level, compared to 9 per cent above for the same period last year.

Products on which the prices were above pre-war were: apples, with an index of 121; chickens, 106; dairy cows, 147; veal calves, 112; beef cattle, 108; sheep, 104; lambs, 138; wool, 157. The index for September milk is not yet available, but for August it was 128.

A price for farm products which averages 2 per cent above that of 1910-1914 doesn't look so bad until we examine farm costs. In mid-September farmers averaged to pay 22 per cent above pre-war prices for all supplies purchased. It took more pounds of milk, more eggs, more apples, more potatoes to buy any given quantity of farm supplies.

Egg Production Heavy

On October 1 hens the country over were laying at a higher rate than on any October 1 on record. Contributing factors were favorable weather and liberal feeding. According to crop reporters, however, production per hen in New York State was slightly below a year ago.

About mid-October the egg-feed ratio, as reported by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, was 6.2. This means it took 6.2 doz. eggs to buy 100 lbs. of feed. A month ago the figure was 6.4; a year ago, 6.5; two years ago, 4.2.

At the same time, top wholesale price of white eggs in New York City was reported as 35c; for the same time last year, 34½c; two years ago, 42c.

About the first of October total cold storage holdings of eggs were estimated at 6,117,000 cases, of which the Surplus Marketing Administration held close to 1,000,000 cases. This report indicates slightly fewer eggs in storage than at the same time a year ago. Reports also indicate that eggs have been coming out of storage at a rate higher than a year ago. In general, the market seems to have more confidence in the future of the egg deal, one of the reasons being an estimate that on January 1 the numbers of laying hens on farms will be 5 per cent smaller than a year earlier.

According to a New York City market reporter, the movement of poultry to market was exceedingly heavy dur-

A.A.-Grange Cookie Contest News

ELEVEN more Pomona Granges have held their sugar cookie contests, making a total to date of forty-three county contests held. That leaves just ten more to go!

One of the fine things about this contest is the effort that contestants make to enter their cookies in spite of difficulties that may come up. Here is an interesting note from Greene County's chairman, Mrs. John C. Planck, about what happened to one of their contestants, Mrs. Lucia Towner:

"Mrs. Towner worked under hard circumstances, as her husband was in the hospital and had just undergone a very serious operation. As she was staying in the hospital in Albany, quite a way from her home, I was surprised to receive her cookies, which she had baked up there in Albany on a stove she was not used to. I surely appreciated the effort it meant on her part and the true Grange spirit of cooperation it showed to send the cookies at this time."

Mrs. Towner tied for fourth place with Mrs. Susan Jarzembecki, and as the result of her effort Greene County has the perfect score of all Subordinate Granges being represented in the county contest.

From another county, Rensselaer, comes news which has greatly saddened us—the death of Mrs. Grace Sherman of Pittstown Grange, Melrose, N. Y. Mrs. Sherman recently won Rensselaer County's contest, and her sudden death from a heart attack on October 9th was a great shock to her friends and family.

Following is the list of Pomona and Subordinate winners which we have received during the past two weeks:



Yates County's cookie contest winner, Mrs. Frank Wager (shown at right in picture) receiving the congratulations of one of the judges, Mrs. M. D. Connors. Mrs. Wager is holding her plate of prize cookies.

Pomona Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Cortland	Texas Valley	Mrs. Lois De Mond
Erie	Akron	Mrs. Ethel Finch
Greene	Catskill Valley	Mrs. Sadie Newcomb
Madison	Morrisville	Mrs. Hollace Hicks
Montgomery	Glen	Mrs. Howard Young
Onondaga	Fayetteville	Mrs. Melvin Benedict
Ontario	Seneca	Mrs. Martha Phalen
Oswego	Pulaski	Mrs. Arthur Colvin
Schenectady	Gifford	Mrs. William Furbeck
Schuyler	Highland	Mrs. E. B. Elston
Yates	Barrington	Mrs. Frank Wager

Subordinate Grange Winners

Herkimer	Winfield	Mrs. Lynn Jones
Niagara	Hartland	Mrs. Myrtle Brewer
Seneca	Ovid	Mrs. Anna Beardsley

National Apple Week

THE National Apple Institute and regional institutes throughout the country have selected October 24 to 31 as National Apple Week. Every effort will be made in cooperation with stores to push the sales of apples. The results obtained in a similar effort last year were outstanding. Later in the season other similar efforts to stimulate sales will be made.

Incidentally, a liberal use of apples in the farm family menu is quite as helpful as it is in villages and cities.

while western states expect 43,000,000 compared to 42,000,000 a year ago and a ten-year average of 47,000,000. This shows that the shortages of apples are mainly in the eastern and central states which are relatively close to market. Apples will have more competition from grapefruit. The prospective crop is 42,000,000 boxes, which is 22 per cent higher than last year's crop. The outlook for early and mid-season oranges, which compete with apples, is 44,000,000 boxes, compared with 39,000,000 last year and 42,000,000 two years ago.

Cabbage Crop Heavy

The late August and September rains were favorable for the growth of cabbage in New York State and in a majority of other late states. Following is the October 1 estimate of production of late cabbage, which includes production from which kraut packers secure their requirements:

	Average 1929-38 (Tons)	1939 (Tons)	Indicated 1940 (Tons)
DOMESTIC			
New York	96,200	91,200	114,500
Wisconsin	73,500	53,800	94,000
Pennsylvania	37,300	39,600	51,200
Michigan	32,000	31,500	37,100
Other States	87,500	81,800	86,200
Group Total	326,500	297,900	383,000
DANISH			
New York	174,400	134,600	166,900
Wisconsin	44,400	22,400	32,400
Colorado	27,700	31,900	30,400
Pennsylvania	20,000	22,400	28,900
Other States	26,300	29,100	32,500
Group Total	292,800	240,400	291,100

Dried Beans Crop Above 1939

The New York State bean crop was planted late and developed slowly. About 57 per cent of the crop was not ripe on October 1, compared to 12 per cent a year ago and a ten-year average of 30 per cent. The U. S. estimate is the third largest in the 32 years in which records are available, and about 1,000,000 bags larger than last year. Here is the October estimate:

	Average 1929-38	1939	Indicated 1940
	(100-lb. bags, thousands)		
New York	1,062	1,134	1,057
Michigan	3,974	4,520	3,952
Idaho	1,522	1,551	1,560
Colorado	1,118	1,360	1,659
California	3,879	3,990	5,012
Other States	1,531	1,407	1,737
Total	13,086	13,962	14,977

Buckwheat Promises Full Crop

Because of early freezes, the New York buckwheat crop varied greatly in different areas. Small yields were the result in south-central and eastern New York. Even so, the October 1 estimate for New York was 2,186,000 bushels, compared to 2,077,000 a year ago. The Pennsylvania crop was slightly larger, and the national estimate was 6,048,000, compared to 5,739,000 a year ago and a ten-year average of 7,617,000.

Potato Estimate Jumps Six Million Bushels

(*Continued from Page* 3)

why more stock has not been shipped out of the State.

Chain Stores Help

In addition to the Federal Government, potato growers are looking for assistance from the large retail outlets. The National Association of Food Chains has pledged their assistance in urging all their member organizations to feature potatoes in an endeavor to move a large volume. So far we have not had real potato weather. Just as soon as we get colder weather we may naturally expect consumption to increase. Thus we can see that all factors are not unfavorable.

The potato market is still any one's guess although it is the opinion of the writer that barring unforeseen events we cannot expect better prices before January first at least. This, of course, applies more particularly to areas located some distance from the major markets. It is entirely possible that up-state New York may enjoy more favorable conditions than other areas due to the fact that the local crop in that area is comparatively light and probably will not be sufficiently large to supply the local demand.

Highlights from the Milk Hearings

(*Continued from Page* 11)

that midwestern dairymen are interested in the New York Order because in recent years they have been shipping much less cream East than they formerly did. Another speaker stated that midwestern dairymen cannot compete in milk by-products in the East under the present Order. Naturally, opening the market to the midwest will lose some of that market to eastern producers. Dr. L. Spencer of the New York State College of Agriculture gave testimony to show that eastern milk used for butter and cheese is a relatively small factor in the market.

Spokesmen for the Dairy Farmers' Union lined up with midwestern speakers in demanding substantial increases in prices of milk used for manufacturing. Other proposals advanced by the Dairy Farmers' Union included: elimination of producer contracts, the limiting of payments to cooperatives, a provision whereby the Milk Marketing Administrator could collect and disburse premium payments, and a proposal to reduce diversion payments.

Conducting the hearings were J. M. Durbin, senior attorney for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and H. V. Noyes, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of New York.

A Date for Nov. 5

Already voters' pledges, with long lists of names and addresses attached, are coming to the *American Agriculturist* office. If you haven't yet signed a pledge, won't you do so now and get the voting members of your family and neighbors to sign also? Just sign your name and address; then paste a blank sheet of paper at the bottom for names and addresses of other voters. For the longest list of signatures received in this office by Saturday, November 9, we will pay $10.00, plus $1.00 each for the next 15 longest lists. Address your envelopes to Department VP, *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

Once an election is over, the American way is to forget party differences, accept the people's choice, and work together to make this the best country in the world.

VOTERS' PLEDGE

I solemnly pledge to cast my vote in the coming election this fall, and to do my best to get my relatives and friends do the same.

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Address .....

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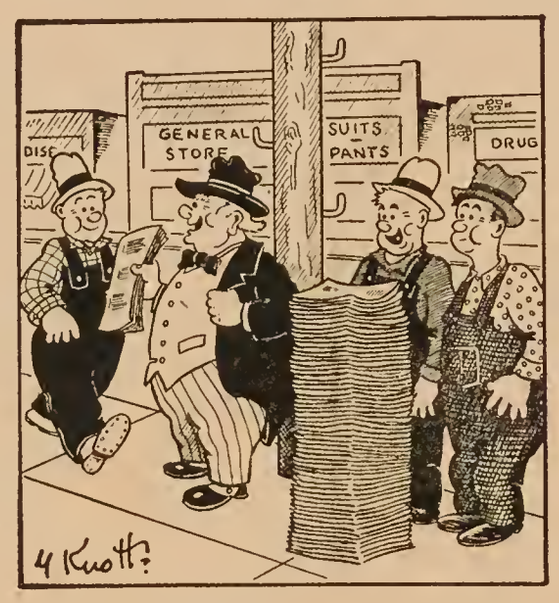
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HONEY: 60 lbs. best clover, $4.50. Buckwheat, $3.90. Mixed, good flavor, $3.90. 28 lbs. clover (handy pail) $2.25. Not prepaid. 10 lbs. clover, postpaid $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Doctors and dietitians state that honey is the most healthful sweet.
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10 lbs., $1.60: 5 lbs., 90c.; buckwheat, 10 lbs., $1.40; 5 lbs., 80c postpaid. 60 lbs. clover, $4.80; buckwheat, $3.90 here, liquid.
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HELP WANTED

LARGE FARM OWNER,
Western New York, now expanding operations, wishes to engage man capable of carrying on successfully a sizeable acreage used mostly for cash crops. Must be able to handle help efficiently, understand costs and proper care of equipment. Permanent position to man who can qualify. Address with details Box 514-H,
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to care for small flock of poultry, two cows and other light work in exchange for board and moderate wage. No liquor. Can give permanent home to right party.
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FARM FOR SALE

FOR SALE: DAIRY FARM; about 176 acres; located near Albany and Troy, N. Y.; fully equipped with stock and tools; dwelling house and twelve outbuildings; satisfactory mortgage arrangements; sell at sacrifice to settle estate. Address replies to STRAUB & HUGHES, attorneys at law, 50 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

Selling Something?
See What These Pages Can Do to Help You.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Oct. 26	Guernsey Consignment Sale, Cobleskill, N. Y.
Oct. 26	Jersey Sale, Charles H. Bell, Ashley, Ohio.
Oct. 28	Hilltop Farm Guernsey Dispersal, Suffield, Conn.
Nov. 7	50th Breeders' Combination "Golden Anniversary" Holstein Sale, Fairgrounds, Stratford, Ont.
Nov. 11-13	U. S. National Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale, Waukesha, Wis.

Coming Events

Oct. 7-	4-Week Poultry Short Course, Pennsylvania
Nov. 2	State College, State College, Pa.
Nov. 4-8	Poultry Week, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
Nov. 12-14	50th Meeting of Connecticut Pomological Society, Hartford.
Nov. 13-15	12th Annual Poultry Breeders School, Mass. State College, Amherst, Mass.
Nov. 13-21	National Grange, Syracuse, New York.
Nov. 19	Connecticut Poultry Breeders' Annual Meeting.
Nov. 27-28	Annual Meeting, New York State Farm Bureau Federation, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse.
Dec. 3-4	Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Association Annual Meeting, Hotel Garde, Hartford.
Dec. 4-6	24th Annual Meeting National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, Omaha, Neb.
Dec. 5-7	Springfield Poultry Show, Springfield, Mass.
Dec. 9-12	22nd Annual Convention of American Farm Bureau Federation, Baltimore, Md.
Jan. 1- 5	New York Poultry Show, New York City.
Jan. 6-11	16th Annual Pittsburgh Poultry Show, The Gardens, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jan. 8-10	Union Agricultural Meeting, Memorial Auditorium, Worcester, Mass.
Jan. 15-20	92nd Boston Poultry Show, Boston Garden.
Jan. 20-24	Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Jan. 28-31	Farm Products & Equipment Show, Armory, Trenton, N. J.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

EVERY FALL there arises a new set of conditions for the winter feeding of your livestock, which is just another thing that makes farming an interesting as well as a highly intelligent job.

This year, for the first time in our history, protein supplements, particularly linseed, are selling below the price of corn. With good oats and barley selling in this locality at little better than 1c a pound, we have a combination that will take the place of corn in most any feeding operation. The protein supplement should be added at the rate of 10 or 12 pounds per hundred pounds of the smaller grains. This is especially efficient for ewes and lambs. Therefore, the importance of home-grown small grains becomes doubly important this year, and again I cannot help but say that it costs no more to feed your own home-grown grains to your own livestock than it costs you to market those grains.

Hay is different most every year, but this year the variation is greater than I have ever seen it, even on the same farm. This not only applies to hay cut at approximately the same time, but between first and second cuttings as well. There is a lot of rough, coarse hay around that will take twice as many pounds to get the same results that you usually get from your hay. Therefore, every man in the Northeast will have to watch his hay feeding this year closer than ever before, or he will surely wonder what is the matter with his livestock before the winter's over. Nevertheless, he can couple cheap, small grains with cheap protein supplement, and with this poor hay still have a low-costing, good ration. Therefore, this feeding season should prove to be one of the most profitable winters for livestock that we have had in a long time.

How to feed ear-corn is being asked more and more every year, as our corn acreage increases. Most animals enjoy eating it right off the cob (I do), and this works out all right, unless you are feeding more than one animal at the same time, in the same manger, rack, or wherever. Some individual animals learn how to get it off the cob very rapidly. Some never learn well, or are just slow eaters, or their teeth are bad, etc. Therefore, when feeding animals together, ear-corn must either be broken up (and there are low-costing cutters that cut cob and all into five or six pieces), or it should be shelled. To grind cob and all is really not good, because while animals will eat it all, the cob has no food value and in most cases you will over-estimate the grain ration you are feeding. Corn stalks, except as ensilage, have no real food value, and without the corn itself the ensilage is hardly worth the time and expense of putting it into the silo.

Molasses will continue to be a good feed and conditioner, but the expense of mixing it with other grains will be too great this year, as compared to small grain and supplement costs. If you have a way of feeding molasses in bulk at no extra expense, that is fine, for it does have value. It may also be diluted one-half with water and sprinkled over some of this year's coarse hay. In this way, you can use up the hay, and if enough molasses is used you will get good results.

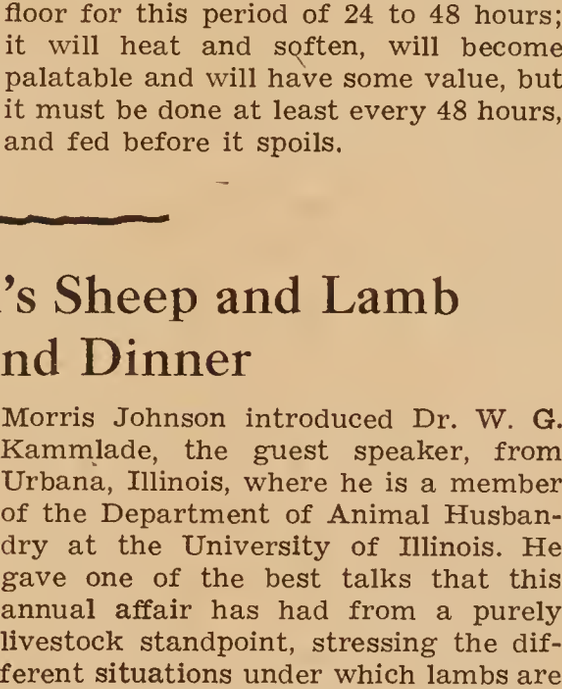
What to do with some of this immature corn this year? It is a lot of work, but it can be shocked in the field, brought in in amounts to last your livestock 24 to 48 hours, cut the same as for silage and left on the barn floor for this period of 24 to 48 hours; it will heat and soften, will become palatable and will have some value, but it must be done at least every 48 hours, and fed before it spoils.

Western New York's Sheep and Lamb Field Day and Dinner

THE little lamb and its papa and mama were honored by over 400 men at Batavia, N. Y., on Wednesday, October 2nd. The festivities were kept strictly on an educational basis and in the morning, over fifty 4-H Club and F. F. A. boys put on a judging contest of both rams and market lambs at the Fairgrounds, and after the most keen competition, "Pie" Starkweather received the first prize. In the afternoon, over 100 pure-bred rams of twelve different breeds were put on sale by their respective owners and over 50% of them were sold. Doctor Baker put on his usual highly interesting and profitable parasite control display. Doctor John Willman discussed various types of rams for various types and kinds of farms. Lambs were shown and discussed, which were bred by different breeds of rams from western ewes. A sheep dog exhibition, with sheep from the farm of Clark Walker received a great deal of applause, and the committee, consisting of Morris Johnson, Chairman, Batavia; Arthur Spiers, Batavia; W. W. Hawley, Jr., Batavia; George Maine, Bergen; Duane Fink, Alabama; Elbert Torrey, Stafford; Gilbert Prole, Stafford; Pierson Fleming, Stafford; Dennis Phelps, Basom; William Gall, LeRoy; John Pope, Oakfield; Earl Starr, Pavilion; and Clark Walker, South Byron, should be congratulated for their work in getting together such a fine program.

Over 300 men attended the banquet in the evening. Nine counties and five states were represented. Chairman Morris Johnson introduced Dr. W. G. Kammlade, the guest speaker, from Urbana, Illinois, where he is a member of the Department of Animal Husbandry at the University of Illinois. He gave one of the best talks that this annual affair has had from a purely livestock standpoint, stressing the different situations under which lambs are raised in the West and in the range country, and therefore how they are sure to differ as to quality, weight and kind, when they get here as feeder lambs. He also said that studies have shown that these western ranch men work on a very small margin, the average being not over 30c or 40c per head, per ewe, per year. In discussing feeding problems, he stressed the balanced ration, not only from a chemical standpoint, but also from a physical standpoint, giving examples and details as to the importance of remembering that lambs and sheep were ruminants and must have lots of good roughage and when asked to subsist on heavy grain rations they simply could not hold this weight in their stomachs without the lighter roughage, which of course, led up again to the importance of good roughage for all livestock husbandry.

Again, you could not help but be impressed and inspired by such a large group of men gathering together in honor of sheep and lambs in western New York. They have a place in our agriculture, as every one of those men can well testify.—*J. F. Roberts.*



"Wow! Who'd have thought it would grow? I buried a ham bone there last fall."

Seneca Cooperative Breeders Hold First Annual Meeting

IN THE SPRING and summer of 1939 dairymen in Seneca and Schuyler counties in New York set out to sign up enough cows in a new artificial breeding association to make possible an efficient, self-supporting cooperative. Strangely enough, in that land noted for almost everything but its cows, the 75 special dairy committeemen working on the plan had practically reached their goal at an organization meeting in late August of '39. Between 1100 and 1200 cows had been signed up by about 200 dairymen throughout the territory.

Reports given at the first annual meeting of the cooperative held at Romulus on September 26th indicate the degree of success with which it has operated. Graham Garlick of Geneva, secretary and treasurer of the association, presented the yearly financial statement. Total income for the fiscal year ending in October was estimated at $7,064.67 and total expense including purchase of bulls and equipment at $6,653.93.

The balance at the end of the year, therefore, will be approximately $410. This much can be applied toward the depreciation of the bulls and equipment. Mr. Garlick says that probably this is not quite enough to take care of those items. They would like to have at least $500 a year to set aside for purchase of new bulls and retirement of fixed costs. Approximately 1180 cows will have been bred artificially by the end of the first year's operation according to the reports made at the annual meeting.

This independent association was started nearly a year before the big new central organization was set up at Syracuse and the officers, directors and members are taking especial pride in operating it successfully. Fees were kept at a minimum from the start in order to give as many dairymen as possible an opportunity to join and everyone has entered into the spirit of holding down expenses to meet the income. Although the directors of the association say they still "have their fingers crossed," final and complete success seems just around the corner, for the 240 members now belonging to the association have already signed up 1422 cows. The 1941 budget adopted at the annual meeting calls for the breeding of 1400 cows. The operating income which this number of cows furnishes will just about cover the expected expenses for the year.

A feature of the annual meeting was an exhibit of two sturdy heifer calves sired by two of the association's five well-bred Guernsey and Holstein bulls. Three of the bulls are proved and two are young fellows selected on the basis of transmitting ability of their sires and dams.—*Richard Pringle.*

Stiff? NEVER!
HORSEHIDE HANDS EVEN DRY
SOFT...
STAY SOFT ALWAYS



You'll cheer too when you feel the amazing softness and pliability of Horsehide Hands—see how they even dry soft after soaking. You'll cheer still more for the way they wear months longer—save you plenty on work gloves. Made by the makers of famous Wolverine Shell Horsehide Work shoes. If you don't know your dealer's name, write—Wolverine Shoe & Tanning Corp., Dept. A-1040, Rockford, Michigan.

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125 Registered Holstein Cattle
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EARLVILLE, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 1940, at 10 A. M.
All T.B. Accredited, Negative to blood test, mastitis charts with all milking animals.
75 Fresh and close springing cows and heifers.
15 heifers, bred and due in winter and spring.
10 bulls, well bred, ready for service.
Some 25 young heifer calves, will sell very reasonable right after their dams.
ASK FOR CATALOG AND DETAILS.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
SALES MANAGER, MEXICO, N. Y.

DOGS

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

Fred Roth, R. 1, Hyndsville, N. Y.

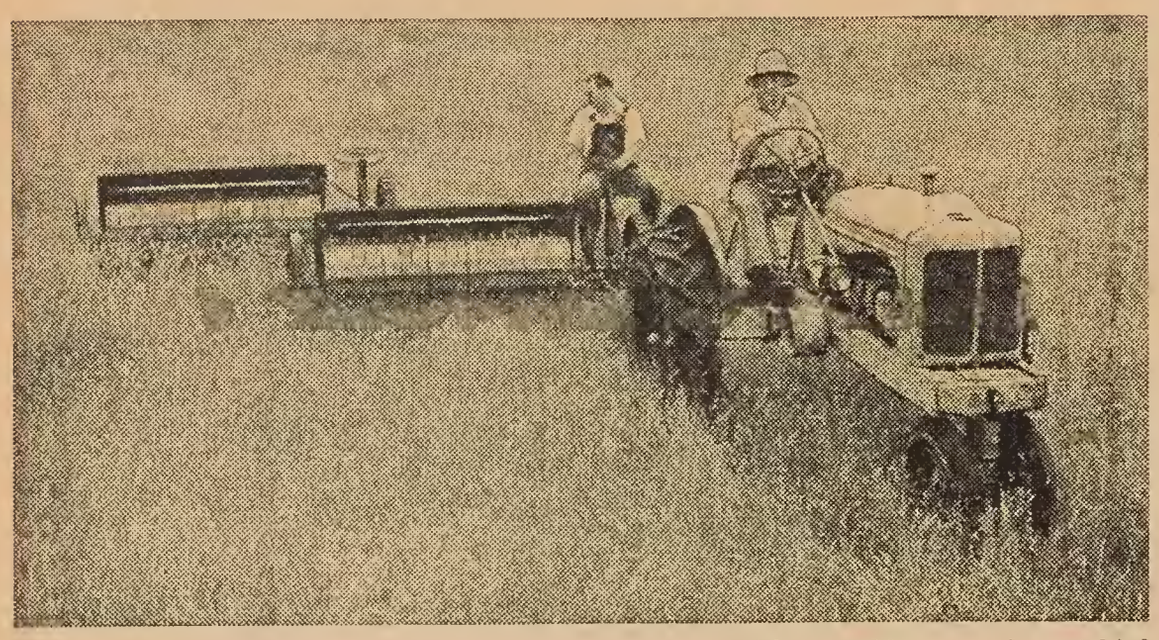
Sales Service



Livestock breeders who are subscribers of A.A. have a special and distinctive sales service at their command, NORTHEAST MARKETS FOR NORTHEAST PRODUCERS. It is made available to readers of A.A. in an effort to open markets for surplus that otherwise may have to be sacrificed. For details and rates, write the Advertising Dept. of American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

Harvesting Blue Grass Seed



Here is how they harvest blue grass seed in Kansas. The machines revolve at high speed and strip the seed off, leaving the grass standing for pasture. The outfit is being hauled by an ALLIS CHALMERS Model WC tractor, equipped with GOODYEAR tires.

APPLES HANG LONGER

Seldom has a new development received such rapid acceptance as that accorded the new Hormone sprays to slow up the dropping of apples. E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY, Wilmington, Delaware, is putting out a Hormone spray under the trade name of "Parmone," They also have a four-page folder entitled "Parmone — It's New," which gives directions for its use. These sprays have to be timed accurately. They begin to take effect within a couple of days after they are applied, and the effect of a spray lasts for periods varying from a week to four weeks, depending on variety.

* * *

WARM QUILTS

The art of making quilts is coming back, and winter is the time to do the work. Grandmother needed no directions. From girlhood she learned by helping mother, but most modern housewives were less fortunate. In one way they are more fortunate—for 10c they can get a well illustrated book that will give full directions. This is available from the LOCKPORT COTTON BATTING COMPANY, Department D-7, Lockport, New York.

* * *

CHECK POULTRY DISEASE

Two books for poultrymen are available from DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa. One is "Dr. Salsbury's First Aid to Poultry", which gives complete information about numerous chicken diseases and parasites. The other is "Turkey Talks", which gives equally valuable information for the turkey raiser.

* * *

A NEW BILLFOLD

THE WOLVERINE SHOE AND TANNING CORPORATION, Department A-940, Rockford, Michigan, are offering billfolds without cost to our readers. All they ask is that you call at one of their dealers and try on a pair of their gloves which they call "Horsehide Hands." If you do not know your local dealer's name, drop a card to the address given above.

* * *

FAST BUILDING

Early in September a $20,000 fire destroyed a considerable part of the hatchery of Melvin Moul of the Brentwood Poultry Farm, Exeter, New Hampshire. Three weeks after the fire Mr. Moul had rebuilt his hatchery and equipped it with streamlined BUCKEYE incubators with a capacity of 188,000 eggs.

* * *

HEIFERS AND DRY COWS

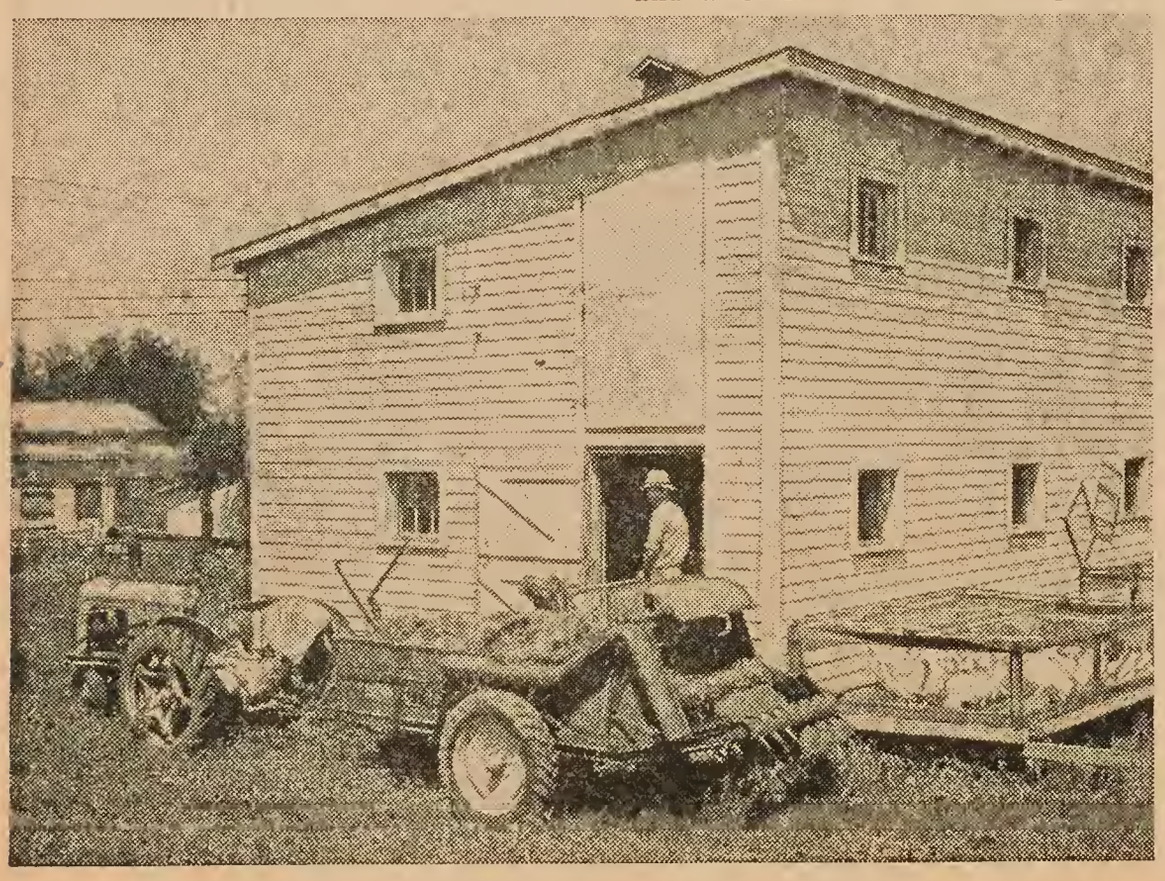
The first step in raising a profitable cow is growing a calf. Once she is grown, experiments have shown that proper care when she is dry has a very important effect on milk production during her next lactation period. "Herd Improvement Through Dry Cows and Calves" is the title of a booklet published by PURINA MILLS, St. Louis, Missouri. It is full of hints that will save you money.

* * *

THE ELECTRIC HIRED MAN

While electric lights are handy and safe, it is generally recognized that convenient, flexible power in the form of electric motors is even more important on most farms. The GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY of Schenectady, New York, have recently published a booklet "Electric Motors for the Farm," which gives complete information as to proper sized motors for various tasks. You are losing money when you let the hired man do anything that a motor can do. Two cents worth of electric current a day will pump your water, ten cents a month will do the laundry, and five cents worth of current will saw a cord of wood.

Speeding up the job of cleaning the hen house with a CASE VC tractor and a CASE TA-5 manure spreader.



NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

New Poultry Equipment at NEPPCO

By L. E. WEAVER

WHAT'S new in the poultry world? I know of no better way to get the answer than to spend a couple of days at NEPPCO'S Annual Exposition. This year it was held in the beautiful and enormous auditorium at Atlantic City, New Jersey. As in other years, it was disappointing to see so few poultry keepers there. Of course, 1300 registered visitors sounds good for a single day's attendance, but that is nothing at all to what it should be.



L. E. Weaver.

One must make a choice between attending the discussions and seeing the exhibits, unless he stays several days. I chose to see the exhibits; spent two full days at it. Now I propose to tell of some of the newer things that impressed me.

Picking Chickens

I have always thought that some day someone would invent a machine that would pick feathers off chickens rapidly, cleanly, and without injury to the appearance of the dressed bird. Now that machine seems to have arrived. I watched while the demonstrator took a three-pound broiler, wet and steaming, from its slack-scald bath and, holding it against the revolving drum of the machine, rolling it over and back while the rubber fingers on the drum snatched away the feathers, held up the completed carcass in about 15 seconds. It was not quite finished. Some feathers left on the wing tips had to be removed by hand. With a full-scald there were no feathers left at all, even on the wing tips. However, the slack scald is preferred because it leaves the skin with no breaks or tears and the original bloom unimpaired. Birds given a full scald lose their bloom and are unsightly by the next day.

In a movie taken in a killing and dressing room, where the operators had become expert by long practice, four men were putting out dressed birds at the rate of six a minute—360 an hour. One man hung up the birds in shackles of five, killed, and bled them. Another scalded and pulled out the wing and tail feathers. One man operated the machine, and another finished the wings. At present the machines are too costly to be practical for any but the large operators, but I expect, in time, they will be available in smaller, less costly units.

Grading Eggs

A new egg-grading machine looks very good. It is of the straight-line rather than the circular type. The eggs are picked up singly, carried along from one weighing station to another, deposited gently, weighed, and carried on again or rolled out at the side. The manufacturer makes a point of the fact that an arm holds the balances firmly in place while the egg is being placed in position for weighing, thus eliminating vibration and inaccuracy.

While I have felt that our present egg-graders are satisfactory, I think poultrymen will welcome this newcomer on the old established theory that healthy competition is a stimulation to improvement as well as the "life of trade."

A Gasoline Incubator

An old line incubator company, which has never made any but mammoth electric machines, now has a gasoline model. The mechanism for keeping the air in motion inside the machine is operated by a small gasoline motor. The exhaust from the motor is utilized as the source of heat. Thus the incubator is operated at a very low cost. This model makes it possible for those without electricity to replace their old hot-water machines with a more efficient modern type. It may also appeal to some who have had sad experiences with interruptions in their power service.

For years a box company has had an excellent line of shipping boxes for chicks, started chicks, and mature birds. A few years ago they introduced the "Liv-and-gro" brooder, a low-cost, small-capacity brooder that is a sort of glorified chick box with a wire floor. Now they have gone one step farther. They have a corrugated-board floor brooder that is a low-cost unit. Made in three sizes (32" x 32", 48" x 48", and 48" x 72") and heated by electric units, these brooders sell for much less than the more durable metal makes. The men with the exhibit indicated that the new models will not be on the market in any numbers until they are satisfied that the brooder fills a real place in the industry.



Youthful 4-H egg judges from five northeastern states meet in competition at the NEPPCO Exposition in Atlantic City, October 1 to 4. Left to right: Alfred Cohen, Guilford, Conn.; George Lilieholm, Chatham, N. J.; Alfred Graves, Lewis, Delaware; Walter Gains, Greenfield, Mass.; and Howard Gwilt of Syracuse, New York.

Battery Brooders and Cages

As with automobiles, each year adds refinements to battery brooders and laying cages. New features that I noticed were: sliding doors that make it easier to get the chicks in and out; a partition that divides one side of the brooder and heater from the other and makes it easy to reach the chicks; improved feeding troughs where the mash feeds down by itself; the deck type more commonly used.

A hen and a male, each without any gizzard yet apparently in the best of health and spirits, were on display at a booth promoting the sale of grit. I couldn't figure that one out. It seemed to prove that a chicken can get along without a gizzard and, therefore,

(*Continued on opposite page*)

KILL RATS WITHOUT POISON

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There is money to be made this season if you get started right. The Poultry Item guides you to profits. Interesting reading—Leading writers. Lots of pictures. Special departments for farm and home.

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Leghorns, New Hampshires, Wyandottes Reds, Rocks, Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with

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Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

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Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Elec. incubators. Hatches Mon. and Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo catalog.

Cash or C.O.D. Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$6.00	$11.00	$3.50
Barred & White Rocks	7.00	9.00	7.00
R. I. Reds, Wyandottes	7.00	9.50	7.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	8.00	11.00	8.00
B. & W. MINORCAS	6.00	11.00	3.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	8.50	11.00	8.50
ROCK-RED CROSS	7.00	9.00	7.00
HEAVY MIXED	6.00	9.00	6.00

HEAVY BROILER CKL'S (our selection) $5.50-100.

All breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate.

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Chicks That Live

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TOLMAN'S White Plymouth ROCKS

BABY CHICKS $12. per 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for Rapid Growth. Early Maturity. Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters, or market eggs. Send for FREE circular.

I Specialize—One Breed, One Grade at One Price.

JOSEPH TOLMAN, Dept. B, ROCKLAND, MASS.

Chicks & Pullets— APPROVED BLOOD TESTED commercial breeds. Circular & Prices. V. S. KENYON, MARCELLUS, N. Y.

TURKEYS

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Our signs comply with the law.

(*Continued from opposite page*)

does not need any grit. So I had a long talk with the two men in charge of the exhibit. They maintain that chickens need grit for more than one purpose. For grinding food? Yes, but that is not very important when mash is a large part of the ration. The gizzardless birds prove that. A more important function of grit, according to these men, is actually to supply certain essential minerals in very small amounts. Of course, to meet this requirement, one must use grit that contains these minerals. That the grit supplied by this company does keep birds in good shape is demonstrated by the gizzardless birds. Their mash contains the finely-ground grit. Iodine has been added to the product, and it is the opinion of these men that this is beneficial.

I found it difficult to hold my own in my discussion with Mr. Wood and his associate. They were on their own ground and were very well posted. We agreed completely, I think, that no one really knows much about two subjects we were trying to discuss—the functions of grit and the iodine requirements of chicks and laying hens. A three-year study of iodine in the ration is in progress at the Colorado Station under the expert direction of Dr. Wilgus. I hope that a similar study of the grit problem will be made.

For Sick Hens

"Poultry remedies" — does that phrase in an advertisement at once make you feel antagonistic? I believe such opposition goes back to the days when poultrymen were being swindled out of thousands of dollars by fake remedies. It still happens often enough that I don't propose to let down my guard. I do believe that some concerns are trying as hard as any professional veterinarian to give honest and effective aid to poultrymen. It is rather unfair on my part to refuse to give them a hearing. So at the Exposition, I made a point of having long interviews with representatives of some of the better known companies.

I found that on the whole they agree with the teachings of our own veterinary college. Why shouldn't they? They are all graduates of veterinary colleges. They agree that sanitation to keep out infection and vaccination to protect against certain infections are the poultry keeper's best weapons against disease and losses. Probably they would agree that an ounce of this prevention is easily worth a pound of cures.

They do go farther with the cure. Where I have come to feel that ninety-five times out of a hundred the axe is the best treatment for a sick hen, these men are more optimistic. With improved worm capsules and new anti-coccidiosis treatments, they would attempt cures instead of so much culling. I hope they are right, and I intend to check up carefully on that point as I go around the state.

I will merely mention the brooders heated by canned gas; wired roosts, in sections and all ready to go into place on one's dropping boards; corrugated egg cases that may supplant the wooden ones; a metal no-waste mash feeder that looks very good. Lack of space prevents even a mention of the new ideas in feeds and feeding ingredients, but they were plentiful.

Disease Threatens the Poultry Industry

(*Continued from Page 1*)

trol internal and external parasites and to cure hens that can be cured.

Incidentally, a point where many poultrymen slip is in the purchasing of mature stock. There is just one safe way to do this. Keep them isolated for a couple of weeks before you put them with your own stock, at the same time putting in with them a few of your own hens. There is a definite reason for this. A bird may appear healthy and yet have the ability to transmit disease to your flock. If your own hens which were put in with them keep healthy for two weeks, it is safe to introduce the purchased hens into your flock.

The research program to discover new facts about poultry diseases and new ways to control them should be enlarged. It is quite probable, for example, that families of hens can be bred with a definite resistance to certain diseases. That is worth following up, but a family of hens bred for resistance to one disease might take another disease very easily. Anyway a program for breeding disease-resistant birds is slow and is something to which to look forward in the future rather than an immediate solution of any single disease.

We need more research, both by colleges and by private institutions. In the past the poultry industry has been notably unorganized and, therefore, unable to bring its needs to the attention of our legislators in an effective manner. This condition has been corrected to a considerable extent. The Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council is doing excellent work, and through it poultrymen can insist that appropriations for research be sufficient truly to meet the needs of the poultry industry, a business which brings to Northeastern farms more money than any other enterprise except dairying.

Another thing badly needed is more veterinarians trained in poultry diseases. Already there is a noteworthy change among veterinarians in general. No longer do they look upon the hen as too small to consider, but as yet we have too few men with the specialized training needed to advise on poultry troubles. Losses from poultry diseases and parasites are serious enough to warrant the best attention of every farm organization, every college of agriculture and veterinary medicine, every commercial concern interested in the poultry industry, and the farm press.

To these agencies the individual poultryman can lend aid and support, at the same time attacking the immediate problem of cutting down his losses right on his own farm. His first step is to realize more fully the seriousness of disease losses and to discard any idea that disease losses in the poultry flock are unavoidable. His second step is to lay out a program to use every bit of knowledge we now have which will keep disease out of the poultry flock, prevent its spread when unavoidably introduced, and to cure it in every case where that is possible.



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CHARLES L. McNARY



United We Stand; Divided We Fall!

As a nation grows older and the wheels of society get more complicated, we become more and more dependent upon one another. We are all tied together.

When business is prosperous there is employment. Then the working man has a good job and good pay, and he can buy and pay a living price for the products of the farm. Instead of building class hatreds, as the New Deal has done, in playing one set of our people against another, we must realize more than ever that we can march forward only by complete unity.

Under the leadership of Wendell Willkie, the Republican Party is determined to clear up misunderstandings and hatreds, to give everyone an equal opportunity with a fair and just administration of the law. We are determined to mobilize our people as a unit to solve our economic problems, and to defend the Nation against aggression, on the principle that in a Republic we must be ALL FOR ONE AND ONE FOR ALL.

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FIGHT *for* FREEDOM

VOTE for AMERICANISM

Vs. NEW DEALISM

REGIMENTATION OR LOCAL CONTROL? The founders of this Republic well knew that its safety lay in keeping most of the control of government locally in the hands of the people. So they were careful to write into the Constitution only a few specific powers to the Federal government, and to keep all of the rest in the hands of the people in the states and the localities.

But the power-hungry New Deal has violated the spirit of the Constitution, stealing more and more of the people's local control and centralizing it in the executive branch in Washington. The New Deal has traded every grant of public money and every subsidy, for more and more power, until both business and agriculture have rapidly become tied up, regimented and controlled by government bureaucrats.

The Republican Party is determined to stop this trend toward government regimentation and return the control to the people. It will cooperate with the people locally whenever it can help, but it will not ask in return for that cooperation what amounts to a dictatorship over agriculture and business.

GIVE YOUNG PEOPLE A CHANCE. Today in America more than 4,000,000 young people are idle. Next to the World War that is the greatest tragedy of our time, and the biggest reflection on us fathers and mothers. America until the last few years has always been the Land of Opportunity for young people. It no longer is. We are not handing on the torch undimmed to the next generation. No, instead we have set the world afire by wars so that it is necessary for the first time in history to draft our own young men in peace time.

What can we do? Give them jobs! Raise the fear of government that has hung like a pall over American business for the last eight years, and give business and agriculture the clear green light to go ahead. Then there will be jobs for everybody, and particularly for the boys and girls, thousands of whom have struggled to get an education only to find when they got one that they are headed up a dead-end street.

RUINOUS TAXATION. Because of a centralized and wasteful government which has constantly tried to run your business and mine, the New Deal piled up the highest taxes and the largest government debt of all time.

Do you know that to pay for the lengthening shadow of government annually takes an amount equal to all of the income of all of the farmers and all the rest of the citizens of every state west of the Mississippi? Putting it another way, taxes now take 22 per cent of the total income of all America. Or if these figures mean nothing to you, compare your tax receipts now with those of seven years ago. Taxes hit farmers worst of all.

On top of this reckless spending, we must now add to the burden to pay for defense. Ruin lies ahead for all of us if we attempt to do both. Under the leadership of Wendell L. Willkie the Republican Party is determined:

1. To get a full dollar's value for every dollar spent in defense.
2. To tighten the belt of all other government spending without crippling necessary services.

VOTE ANYWAY! Rural people of the Northeast can control this election. Several of the northeastern states, and especially New York, are key states. The vote here may determine the national election, and the upstate vote can determine the state vote, as it has many times in the past. It's up to you.

The farm and village vote is an independent vote, because it is a thinking vote. But it does no good to think if you don't put your thinking into action. You would fight for the privilege of voting if you were in danger of losing it, but it can be lost by indifference and by failure to use it.

To you women particularly we appeal. Vote yourself and see that the qualified members of your family vote. We hope you will vote Republican, but vote anyway. Your country needs you!

BE SURE TO VOTE!

Your FUTURE NOV. 5

MEAL PLANNING and Good Health

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

NOW THAT we are thinking a lot about national defense, the men, women and children of this country become more important than ever. Their daily health and strength are of vital concern to the nation, as well as to themselves and their families. Sometimes it takes an emergency to emphasize a fact which is true day in and day out, and this matter of health—so much a result of what we eat—is no exception.

Meat, bread and potatoes are good building and energy foods, but taken without other foods they lack the spark which keeps the body machinery working with the least wear and tear. For this the "protective foods" are necessary—dairy products, eggs, vegetables, fruits and certain meats. With the possible exception of the meats, this list falls easily within the range of any home having a vegetable garden, some fruit trees, chickens, and a cow or cows.

We are quite accustomed to paying for protection against enemies which we know and can see; but there are unrecognized dangers against which we also need protection. Small, misshapen and weak bones may result from a lack of lime and phosphorus and such a lack may exist for years before it is noticeable to the untrained eye. Lowered health and vigor may lead eventually to a breakdown in later life. If the diet contains plenty of lime (calcium) and phosphorus, teeth and bones remain healthy. This is especially important for expectant or nursing mothers; otherwise the mother's teeth and bones are robbed to supply the needs of her child.

A lack of phosphorus may definitely lower appetite. In animals such a lack causes a depraved taste, giving a desire to eat wood, cloth, etc. instead of good food. An abundance of milk would prevent any lack of calcium or phosphorus. A quart a day for children and a pint for adults is needed. In order for the body to make bones from calcium and phosphorus, vitamin D, the sunshine vitamin must be present. In fact if vitamin D is lacking, the minerals themselves are not utilized; this leads to rickets and other bone troubles, small stature, poor teeth and eventually to breakdown in later life. Vitamin D is supplied by cod liver, halibut liver and other fish oils, eggs and butter (providing the chickens and cows producing them have been out in the sunshine), milk and bread which has been irradiated.

Iron is another highly necessary mineral since it prevents anemia. The quantity of iron in foods depends largely upon the quantity available in the soil. In parts of Florida where soil is deficient in iron, 80% to 98% of school children were found to be anemic. Anemia is easier to prevent than to cure, and if we eat plenty of eggs, liver, wholewheat, beans and oatmeal we shall be getting our share of iron.

Iodine is not needed in large quantities but a little is absolutely necessary, especially in the goiter belt. New York State is on the edge of that belt. Seafood, shellfish particularly, provides iodine; iodized salt prevents goiter in both children and animals. Iodine as a medicine should be administered only by a physician. Other minerals needed by the body will be provided in the diet containing the protective foods.

Besides the protective qualities in food we have to consider ability to satisfy appetite, to give us that comfortable well-fed feeling and have a staying quality which prevents a hard-working man from having an all-gone sensation before the next mealtime comes around. Protein foods come nearest to filling all these qualifications. These are exemplified in meat, eggs, dairy products, peas and beans. Their chief function is to build body tissue, important for the growing child, and to replace tissue burned up by his activity. The adult needs only to replace tissue.

Proteins do furnish energy but it may be had in cheaper foods such as cereals and cereal products, potatoes, starchy vegetables and sweets. The cooking of protein foods is important to their best absorption in the body; slow cooking at a moderate heat insures their tenderness besides making them more appetizing. This applies to milk dishes, cheese dishes, meats and eggs.

Cooking also has much to do with the vitamin and mineral content of vegetables whose value may be diminished by long cooking or cooking in too much water. A good rule to follow is to use as little water as possible and cook only until the vegetable is tender. Soda tends to destroy vitamin C. This vitamin is found in tomatoes, potatoes, green, leafy vegetables, citrus and other fruits. Vitamin C is essential to the health of teeth, bones and blood system, promotes firm gums and helps the body to resist hemorrhages. It prevents and cures scurvy which oftentimes exists in a light form without its presence being recognized. Babies that cry a lot or seem to be sore to touch when being lifted may have a mild case of scurvy.

Vitamin A has been found to be of supreme importance because of the great amount of flying and driving now being done. Its absence affects the efficiency of the eyes, especially at night or under strain. Not only army flyers but automobile drivers and all of us who read or sew much, especially at night, have real reason to be careful to get enough vitamin A. It also plays an important part in developing resistance to infection in the linings of eyes and nose and the rest of the respiratory tract. We get vitamin A from whole milk, cream, butter, cheese made from whole milk, egg yolk, carrots, really green greens, tomatoes, liver and kidneys, codliver oil and other fish oils.

Other important vitamins are the B complex found in whole grain foods, milk, potatoes, legumes, lean pork and glandular meats; and riboflavin found in milk, green and leafy vegetables, egg yolk, liver and other meats. Nicotinic acid, a preventative of pellagra in humans and black tongue in dogs, is found in liver, kidneys, muscle meats, fish, milk and green leafy vegetables. Vitamins E and K are less well known, but are assuming new importance. E is apparently effective in preventing abortions or miscarriage, and K in preventing hemorrhages.

Now that we have listed the protective foods and the sources from which they may be obtained, tell me what is wrong with this diet: white bread, margarine, over-sweetened tea with a little milk, boiled cabbage, potatoes, tinned meat and tinned jam of the cheaper sort. This actually represents the diet commonly eaten by the poorer classes in England, and when fed to a group of white rats being used for experimental purposes, they did not increase in (*Turn to Page* 24)

Milk, one of the pillars of a good balanced diet, can be served in a great variety of ways. The hot spiced nut milk, pictured here, goes over big with children or for tea guests. It can be kept hot for a time over hot water, if necessary. Here's how it is made:

Melt two tablespoons butter in saucepan, add four ounces shredded cocoanut and cook over a low flame, stirring constantly until cocoanut is golden brown. Add one teaspoon cinnamon and one quart of milk. Bring just to a boil, and simmer two or three minutes. Sweeten to taste.—Photo courtesy Nat'l Dairy Council.



Food Guide *for* Each Day

THE FOLLOWING daily diet will go a long way toward helping the average normal individual to be healthy, happy and wise:

MILK: From 2 to 4 cups daily as a beverage or in foods cooked with milk.

VEGETABLES, 3 servings: Potatoes 1 serving; other vegetables 2 servings.
Use green or yellow vegetables daily if possible; at least three or four times a week.

FRUITS, 2 large servings: Include orange; grapefruit, or raw or canned tomatoes at least three or four times a week. Eat some raw fruit or vegetable each day.

EGGS: 1 each day if possible—at least 3 or 4 a week.

MEAT, fish, cheese, or dried beans: 1 serving daily.

WHOLE-GRAIN BREAD or cereal: Use at least as much whole grain as refined cereal products.

BUTTER: Three times a day.

WATER: 6 or more glasses.

ENOUGH STARCHY FOOD, fats, and sweets to maintain satisfactory body weight and to supply necessary energy.



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GIRL'S Frock Pattern No. 3496 emphasizes the patriotic motif with its red and white striped bodice, blue Peter Pan collar and skirt and star shaped trim. Sizes are 6 to 14. Size 8 requires 1⅝ yards of 35-inch material for skirt and collar; 1 yard 35-inch material for bodice. Same design, in misses' sizes 12 to 20 is Pattern No. 3498. Dress Pattern No. 3453 features a straight panel unbroken from throat to hem, and shirring where it is most becoming. It is wonderfully designed for that basic dress for the larger woman who wishes distinction in clothes. Make it of silk or rayon in a dark shade. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yards of 39-inch material.

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AUNT JANET'S *Favorite Recipe*

Cranberry Apple Snow

1 pint milk
½ teaspoon salt
3 large, tart apples
3 eggs
3 tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ cup powdered sugar
Jellied cranberry sauce

Steam apples until soft. Beat egg whites. Add powdered sugar and beat again. Add apple pulp and beat until white. Pile lightly into sherbet glasses; top with a spoonful of canned or homemade cranberry sauce. Serve with boiled custard made of the remaining ingredients.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Fall Planting Saves Spring Time

IT IS SAFE to transplant roses in the fall under New Jersey and southern New York conditions, while western New York and New England recommend spring planting. If roses are planted in the fall they should be hilled up now, and later when the ground starts to freeze they should be protected with leaves, strawy manure or other mulch, just as with the older established roses. Any newly moved plant or shrub, except evergreens, should have its top cut back severely. This prevents a heavy drain on the root system for water which might check the growth considerably the next season. It is a loss rather than a gain, leaving too much top on.

Plants moved with a ball of earth do not require such severe pruning, only moisture. Thorough watering of all newly planted stuff is necessary before the ground freezes because of the constant drying effect winds have on trunks and branches. Even well established evergreens, broad-leaved ones particularly, have to be soaked before freezing weather, if the soil is dry.

Mulch helps to keep the ground from freezing deeply around the roots, thus helping newly planted material to remain active longer and become more firmly established. It also helps to prevent evaporation.

If there is a lot of transplanting to do, the evergreens should be moved first—before deciduous shrubs or trees. The latter require less water during the winter and therefore have a better chance to survive. Evergreens need the chance to establish their roots.

Practically any hardy perennial may be transplanted during October, with the exception of the late-fall blooming kinds. Also, if bulbs have not been planted already, there is still time to put them in. They probably will not have as large blooms or as long stems as they would if planted earlier. Just remember they have a short growing season and must take up in this short time a good stock of food for making buds for the following year. This calls for fertile soil but remember—no fertilizer or manure should come in direct contact with the bulb.

If soil is light, plant the bulbs fairly deep. If the soil is heavy and not well drained, more shallow planting is better, not over 3 or 4 inches deep. The usual rule is to take the long diameter of the bulb and plant to about three times the depth of this measure.



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MINCE PIE

By Romeyn Berry

MINCE PIE is not what it used to be. I make this charge with regret — tinged with a certain amount of bitterness. People generally don't even understand any more what mince-meat is supposed to be. The essence of the whole trouble is that what was thought of as a meat pie is now imagined as a spiced fruit tart, no good for breakfast. When you pick it apart, modern mince-meat now turns out to have practically the same ingredients as a black fruit cake with the flour left out.

When I was a little boy, mince-meat was somethiing very different, and the preparation of the winter supply drew upon the combined strength, skill and endurance of all members of the household. Small boys did most of the chopping, and let me tell you that by the time you'd chopped up 25 pounds of beef in a wooden bowl, your wrists knew they'd done an honest day's work. The basis of mince-meat, as I recall the appearance of the kitchen table, was a huge round or sirloin of beef, a basket of carefully selected apples, some chunks of suet, and a big yellow bowl of boiled cider. There were also, to be sure, certain mysterious admixtures of spice, sugar, raisins, nuts and citrons, but these varied with the views of the supervising artist.

Finally (with or without the addition of a preservative, depending largely on whether the family was Methodist, Baptist, Congregational or Episcopal) the ultimate product was put down in stone crocks, sealed on top with a layer of fat in the manner of sausage. Any time, then, through the winter when angry men clamored for more mince pies, all you had to do was roll out a crust and get the filling from one of those stone crocks.

Any hired man who started the day on a hearty breakfast, topped off with a generous wedge of that kind of mince pie with meat in it, had something that would stay with him like his faith in a glorious resurrection and the life everlasting.

People in the country do not engage in endless back-breaking toil to the extent they once did. One reason is they don't have to any more. The general introduction of labor-saving machinery, gas engines, and electrical power has made that sort of thing unnecessary—except on occasions. But the principal reason may be the disappearance of real mince pie with beef in it.

In my time, a man was obliged to labor prodigously right up to noon in order to burn up his mince pie breakfast before it got to be dinner time. Who could be expected to split and stack two cords of stove wood, or to turn over an acre of heavy loam with a walking plow, when fueled up with no more than a perfumed fruit tart?

Size and color are also of the essence. The mince pie pictured in my recollections of childhood were fashioned more to the dimensions of a sofa cushion and cooked to the color of an active farmer's neck at the end of haying time; none of these pallid bits of pastry spread with mince-meat to the depth of a scant half inch. Mince pies, I submit, should run in family sizes. Mince-meat, I repeat, is not mince-meat unless it is composed primarily of beef. Until those truths are again universally recognized, I can see small hope of substantial improvement in America's mince pie situation.

These considerations are of immediate importance because the open season for mince pie will soon be upon us. The leaves have fallen from all except the oak trees and the beeches, the crops are in, the stove wood ought to be, and any day now the coarse bugles of the Canada geese may be heard in the clouds, warning dilatory farmers that the winter is on its way down from Hudson Bay and it's time to bank up the house and to get out the big wooden bowl and start chopping mince meat. If you can't get beef use venison, but anyway start chopping mince meat so that this year your men may be properly fueled for their winter work.

Vitamins, however important, can never quite take the place of lusty victuals to the plowman turning the upland furrows in the chilly afternoons, or in the morning to the wielders of flashing axes in the woodlot. Men have not deteriorated, but it's possible that their food has. If you want to get the same amount of cold-weather work out of your men folks that their pioneer ancestors are said to have performed, try stoking their fires with the same kind of fuel.

A gross, materialistic point of view, you say! "Man cannot live on bread alone"—or mince pie either. He needs, for a well-rounded life, a sense of spiritual values, an appreciation of the natural beauty by which he is surrounded, reverence for the Creator and the work of his hands, an eye for the loveliness of the landscape in all seasons, an ear for the music of running water in small brooks!

And I agree with you entirely. But I submit that when the farmer pauses at the furrow's end to rest the horses or to cool the tractor, when he removes his hat momentarily to "take the benediction of the air," he can more readily achieve a sense of reverence and appreciation on a full stomach than on an empty, growling one; and that for the purpose of keeping the stomach in tune with proper spiritual considerations, there is nothing quite like a wedge of old-fashioned mince pie with meat in it.

In an ancient New England cook book, prepared to make life easy for the child-bride about to take over the administration of a farm kitchen, I find these pie admonitions —

"Take one-third each of boiled beef, suet and raw apples, chopped fine, also citron and raisins, as much as you like. Moisten with molasses and sweet cider, or wine, or sweet pickle vinegar. Add salt, nutmeg, clove and cinnamon. Only a trained taste can tell when mince-meat is just right. Put it in a kettle and heat it through before packing it down in jars to keep.

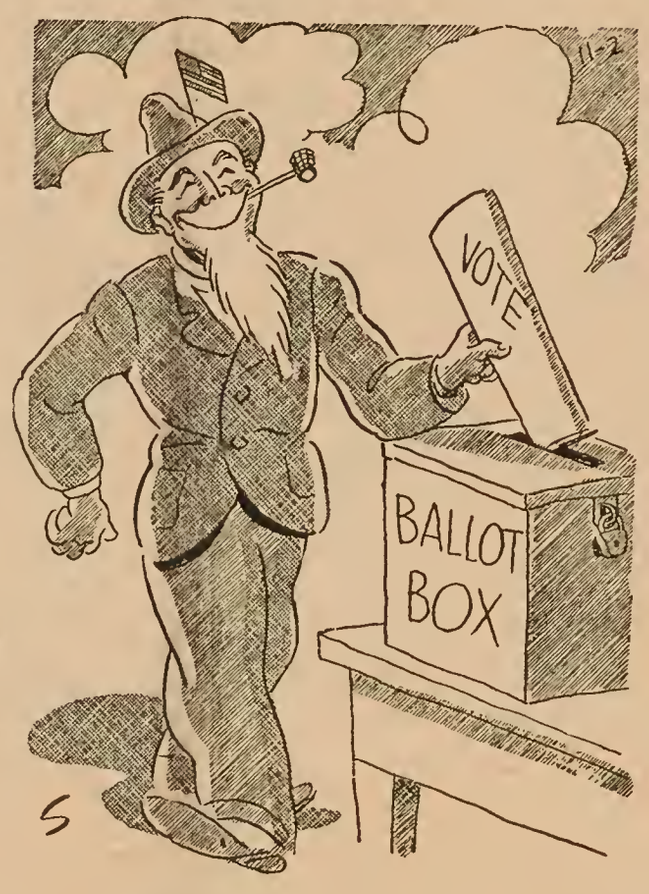
"At Thanksgiving time it saves labor to make seventy-five or a hundred pies and keep them on hand. Freeze them and slip the covered ones from the plates. Pack them in an earthen crock or large chest and *thaw as needed.*"

Having shown the bride how thus to "save labor", this same book goes on to tell her how to occupy her spare time by giving "plain directions for soap making, brewing, candle dipping, clear starching, caring for the sick, and all duties of a careful housewife."

The publication and distribution of such a book at the present time would do no more, I think, than persuade the thousands of young girls now hanging in the balance to stay single or teach school. Even so, it would not be fair to accuse the modern generation of lacking the courage and stamina of their great-grandmothers. The difference, I submit, is one of diet and not of character. Take away their morning orange juice, toast and black coffee; give them again, to start the day, buckwheat cakes, sausages and mince pie; and I dare say our fine young women would leap into a life of soap making, brewing, candle dipping, pie baking by the hundreds, dyeing, and clear starching with the same intrepidity displayed by their pioneer grandmothers, whose mince-meat was mostly meat.

There is, moreover, a clear relation between this topic and the growing industrial demand for a 40-hour week. Here again it's largely a matter of breakfast. Give them pie again—good pie—and the whole controversy would vanish as the dew. A man who breakfasts on old-fashioned mince pie with meat in it wants to work more than 40 hours. He's got to. If he didn't, he'd swell up and die.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



ELECTION DAY ain't so remote when we will have to go and vote, at any rate, I s'pose we should; yet if the weather isn't good a lot of folks won't bother to, they'll say they've got some work to do, and then they'll sit beside the fire, dressed in their ev'ryday attire, and doze away. They think it's grand to live in this here mighty land, with freedom in the very air, and yet they haven't time to spare to vote; they'd git up on their ear if we should git some fuhrer here who wouldn't let them vote no more, then you would hear them fellers roar.

In most the nations of the world the flag of liberty is furled, the folks don't have no rights no more, but work until their backs are sore. They've no choice who their rulers are, no candidates with a cigar come round to tell 'em what they'll do if they're elected, that's taboo. A feller that appreciates a-livin' in United States had ought to study up a bit on candidates that seem most fit, and then, come mire or come snow, election day he'll up and go and vote the way he thinks he should, and go home feelin' mighty good, instead of stayin' home all day, then kickin' if the U. S. A. ain't run the way it ought to be; a feller that don't vote, by gee, at least might keep his croaker still, so folks won't know he's such a pill.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist,* P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Autumn Leaves

Little, painted harlequins
Come dancing down the street,
Weaving multi-colored rugs
To spread beneath our feet.

They come twirling from the trees
To dance their merry jigs;
Some are dressed in russet boots,
And some have flaming wigs.

They are wearing rusty coats,
All patched with gold and jade,
How the merry-andrews romp
In autumn's gay parade!

—Blythe Gwyn Sears,
Amarillo, Texas.

Meal Planning and Good Health

(*Continued from Page* 22)

weight, became stunted and badly proportioned, and had poor coats. Furthermore, they were nervous and irritable and began to bite attendants. Another group of rats, fed on the regular rat-stock diet, lived happily together, increased in weight and flourished. The "rat-stock" diet consisted of eggs, meat (probably liver) milk and milk products, cheese, whole cereal, legumes, dried fruits, green and yellow vegetables, potatoes, citrus and other fruits and fat fish.

This list certainly is not impossible for the majority of human beings unless they live in countries where food is rationed or where there is a famine or shortage of some types of food. It is entirely worthwhile from a health point of view to know what foods are important and then to plan the scheme of living accordingly. Growing boys and girls need to know how to choose proper food. What they eat now ought to help to keep them well while on the job and prevent breakdowns in middle or later life.

Patterns for Balanced Diets

Low Cost

EVERY DAY

Cereal in porridge or pudding
Potatoes
Tomatoes (or oranges) for children
A green or yellow vegetable
A fruit or additional vegetable
Milk for all

TWO TO FOUR TIMES A WEEK

Tomatoes for all
Dried beans and peas or peanuts
Eggs (especially for children)
Lean meat, fish, or poultry or cheese

A greater variety of out-of-season fruits or vegetables, and the more expensive cuts of meat add to the cost of the diet, without necessarily adding to its food value. Such items have a definite appetite and eye appeal, however, and if income permits have their proper place on the menu from time to time. The daily food guide in the box on page 22 gives an idea of a day's dietary for a normal healthy individual. It is better to plan a whole day's meals as a unit than to plan meal by meal.

Two Weeks at CAMP MINIWANCA

By ARNOLD DAVIS.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Last spring we announced a contest, the winner to receive a scholarship to Camp Miniwanca this summer. Later we announced that the winner was Arnold Davis of East Corinth, Maine. We asked him, after he returned, to give us a brief account of his experiences at the camp. The account is so interesting that we are passing it along to our readers.)

I LEFT BANGOR by bus Thursday evening, August 8, at 11 o'clock, in company with Basil Clements of Winterport. Basil, a student at the University of Maine and winner of the Danforth Scholarship, proved to be an excellent companion during the trip. We arrived at Muskegon, Michigan, on Sunday, stayed at the Occidental Hotel that night and left Muskegon by special bus at 8:30 next morning.

Upon arriving at camp, we registered in the "Tipi," one of the several buildings on the camp-ground. Here we were given our instructions as to our tent and tent-leader. Camp Miniwanca is very spacious. It has a three-quarter mile frontage on Lake Michigan and four hundred yards on Stony Lake. The camp functions on the Indian idea. There are six tribes in the Camp; namely, Blackfoot, Crowfoot, Susquehanna, Navajo, Dakota and Iroquois. Competition is carried on between the tribes in the form of athletics, scholarship and neatness.

In athletics, each tribe has four teams and these teams play the teams in the other tribes. Softball, soccer and volley ball are the games commonly played. We also had a track meet and an aquatic meet. In scholarship, all the grades of the campers are averaged. The tribe with the highest average wins in scholarship. Each day an inspector goes through the camp and inspects the tents. The tribe with the cleanest area wins the day's 100 points for neatness.

Ding, Dong! Ding, Dong! Hurry, hurry, hurry! This is what is heard each morning at 6:30. Everyone rushes to the flag pole for flag raising, and then to the beach of Lake Michigan for a few setting-up exercises and a dip into the cold water. At 7:15 we have a fifteen minute quiet period. Each day we have a paper given us, written by one of the leaders, on thoughts for the day. At 7:30 breakfast is served.

At camp we have five classes, four in the morning and one in the afternoon. The first class period begins at 8:30, and covers Four-Fold Living (physically, mentally, socially and religeously); at 9:20, The Life and Teachings of Jesus; at 10:30, an assembly, where standings of the tribes, news of the day and instructions are given; 10:45, The Art of Successful Living; 11:35, The Church Youth Program; dinner at 12:30, followed by a rest period until 2:05. At this time, the afternoon class begins. The first week we had Dramatics and the second Archery. From 2:45 until 4:00 the tribal events take place, after which an hour is spent swimming, canoeing and sailing. Supper is at 5:30.

Each evening at 7:00 we go to the top of Vesper Dune, where we sing hymns, hold prayer, and have a short talk by one of the camp leaders.

Some sort of entertainment is enjoyed each evening, starting at 7:30. Monday evening we had a general get-together, which found present nearly three hundred and fifty boys from thirty-eight states, Canada, England and China. Tuesday state meetings were held. A barn dance took place Wednesday, with half the fellows as girls and the others their escorts. The following night was home-coming night, where we gathered together and asked riddles, etc. An indoor track meet was held the next night. On Saturday we had the first low council held in the council circle. Here stunts are put on to collect points for the tribes. Church and Sunday School were observed on Sunday morning, with the Vesper Service on Old Baldy that evening. Other evening events that week were: class meetings, corn roast, flashlight relay, low council, a rodeo, and a grand council where the different states put on short programs.

Thirteen members were in the graduation class, and graduation exercises were held Sunday forenoon. Emblems were given to the different classes, and the standings of the tribes were given, with the Blackfoot Tribe victorious. Camp closed after dinner.

Returning to Muskegon, we started home at 5:00 P. M. At New York City, Basil and I parted as he wanted to attend the World's Fair. I had previously been there, so continued on to Bangor, arriving Wednesday, August 28, after one of the best experiences one could enjoy.

I sincerely wish that every American boy could have a chance to attend such a wonderful camp. I am sure that the experience would remain with them the rest of their lives. I know that I will always try to live up to the camp motto—*"My Own Self At My Very Best All The Time."*

Personal Problems

Wait and See

Dear Lucile: I am very much in love with a young man who has worked for my father and he is in love with me. Lately he and my Dad have not gotten along, and he is going to leave. I don't want to have to break up with him, although my father wants me to. Can he force us to give each other up and not even write letters?—*Dotty.*

I do not gather that you are engaged to this young man, which seems to me to take away from the seriousness of the case. If it were an engagement your father was trying to break up, you would have more cause for concern.

If you are just friends, it would not seem that your father would object to your writing the young man, or being friendly with him when you see him. I believe I would not worry too much about it just now but see how things work out after the young man is gone.

* * *

Grandpa Knows Best

Dear Lucile: I am 15 years old and have lived in the city all my life and have been allowed to have many boy friends. But now I am with my grandfather on the farm and he thinks I am too young to have dates.

Now, there are two boys I like around here but can't choose between them. One is jealous of me and one isn't. I like the one who isn't jealous best, but he hasn't any car. What should I do?—*Fifteen.*

You had best be guided by your grandfather's wishes, since you are making your home with him. Perhaps he thinks you've been given too much rope for a girl of your age, and is trying to steady you up a bit.

As for the two boys . . . since your grandfather discourages dates, why try to decide between them? Can't you just be good friends with both? It will be much easier.

URGENT MESSAGE!

to you women suffering functional

FEMALE COMPLAINTS

Read Every Word!



Few girls and women today are free from some sign of functional trouble. Maybe you've noticed YOURSELF getting restless, moody, nervous lately—your work too much for you—

Then why not try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to help quiet weary, hysterical nerves, relieve monthly pain (cramps, backache, headache) and weak dizzy spells due to functional disorders.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS HELPED

For over 60 years Pinkham's Compound has helped hundreds of thousands of weak, rundown, nervous "ailing" women to go smiling thru "difficult days."

Made *especially for women* from nature's own wholesome roots and herbs—Pinkham's Compound also contains a special ingredient which a leading medical authority says is most essential for good health. WORTH TRYING!

Lydia E. Pinkham's **Vegetable Compound**

YARNS Rug & Knitting. FREE samples: directions. Burlap patterns given with Rug Yarns. Lowest prices.
BARTLETT YARN MILLS, Box R, Harmony, Maine.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Joseph T. Gagne, R. I, Berlin, New Hampshire.



Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

GOVERNOR Lehman of New York State has sent me a letter written him by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard in which the Secretary turns down cold any thought of storing surplus corn in government bins east of Buffalo.

I would like to print the Secretary's letter but I haven't Governor Lehman's permission to do so, and I am afraid that if I did do such a thing just before election it would be interpreted as a political maneuver.

None of the reasons given by the Secretary for his refusal to consider the idea of protecting the feed supply of northeastern poultry and dairy cattle hold water. They reflect the Midwesterners' usual attitude and total lack of comprehension of northeastern agricultural conditions.

Regardless of which candidate for president is elected, this country will probably have a Midwesterner for Secretary of Agriculture. Under these circumstances, there is only one thing for northeastern farmers to do: ***elect strong members to Congress who do know northeastern agriculture and who will fight for its rights.*** Without taking any partisan, political position, I herewith urge the readers of this page who are not bound too tightly by partisan ties to vote for two candidates for Congress who, in my opinion, will give northeastern agriculture the representation it must have.

Vermont's Governor Aiken

Among all of the candidates from the northeast on both principal party tickets, there is one stand-out so far as agricultural interests are concerned. This man is Governor George D. Aiken of Vermont, candidate for election to the United States Senate from his state. I haven't space at my command to list Governor Aiken's qualifications to represent northeastern agriculture in the United States Senate. I wholeheartedly indorse him, however, as just the sort of a neighbor I would choose to represent and protect me as a farmer in Washington. It is just too bad that a lot of farmers from other states can't move over into Vermont for the election to be sure that the northeast lands at least one man in Congress who is competent to stand up against the farm lobbies from the Midwest and the South and demand a fair deal for northeastern farmers.

New York's Mary Donlon

Custom seems to dictate the election of one woman as Congressman-at-large for New York State. New York State's present Congresswoman-at-large is Caroline O'Day, who is a candidate for re-election. Her opponent on the Republican ticket is Mary Donlon. Caroline O'Day, I am told, is a charming, wealthy widow who knows nothing about agriculture. ***Certainly, so far as representing the agricultural interests of New York State is concerned, she has been a total loss.***

Mary Donlon, on the other hand, is an upstate woman who, to my certain knowledge, knows a lot about the agriculture of upstate New York and is loyal to it.

Miss Donlon seems to be the best chance we New York State farmers have to secure fresh, able representation of our problems in the House of Representatives. She would make a great co-worker with Governor Aiken; and with Miss Donlon and Governor Aiken in Congress, we would have the beginning of a congressional group which would be on the job and capable of insisting on a fair break for northeastern agriculture in all matters of national legislation.

Down Mexico Way

By H. E. BABCOCK, Jr.

October 12, 1940.

FOR THE past two weeks we have been continually set back in our farming schedule by occasional showers. Providing no definite good from the water standpoint, the showers have served to keep us off the oat ground for part of each day, with the result that after two weeks we have only seventy acres planted. The first acres we planted are already beginning to show up. Pete, our Mexican cotton picking boss, has met with the same problem in getting his cotton picked. To date he has been able to pick only fifteen bales — about what he should put out in three days.

Last Monday our feeder lambs began to arrive. We now have four pens filled with a little over two thousand, and will expect eleven to twelve hundred more next week. We had feared from the rancher's report of his range conditions that they would be stunted, but fortunately this has not proven out. The lambs are well grown but thin. They are all of good vitality, and started eating well the first day they were penned.

When we were unable to work on the oat field we were busy grinding and filling the self-feeders for the lambs. With the feeders full in each pen we can now forget them until the end of next week. One man will make a check of the water troughs and make sure that the feeders are feeding down. This will take about an hour each morning and will provide all the labor necessary to feed the lambs for a week. When the feeders begin to get low, a crew of four will turn to and with two days' grinding will fill all the feeders for another week's run.

We will make every attempt to get into our maize fields Monday. We have enough old maize on hand to grind for the lambs once more, but we want to get some curing as soon as possible so it will be ready to grind. The wheatland maize we have grows to a height of thirty to thirty-six inches. The leaves are closely set, with as many on the stalk as the taller growing maizes. The heads stand about six inches above the last leaf. By converting our combine to a high-lift position we are able to cut only the heads, and thus have only these heads to pass through the machine. As soon as the grain is off we will turn part of our feeder lambs into the eighty-acre field to clean up the spilled grain and leaves. They will also have access to some good alfalfa hay. The farm flock will be given the job of cleaning up the fifty-acre field.

The government loans on cotton are serving their purpose so far this year in that the cotton buyers are paying a little more than the loan value. However, this has not been done so much from the threat of the loan as from a fair demand, which the cotton buyers are afraid will not last. There has been considerable indignation in this section over the army's recent decision not to buy any materials made from irrigated cotton. This decision was made, no doubt, after some high-pressure southern politician had put the bee on an army procurement man. Since this is a young agricultural section, at every turn we see one government department defeating the attempts of another department to help us.

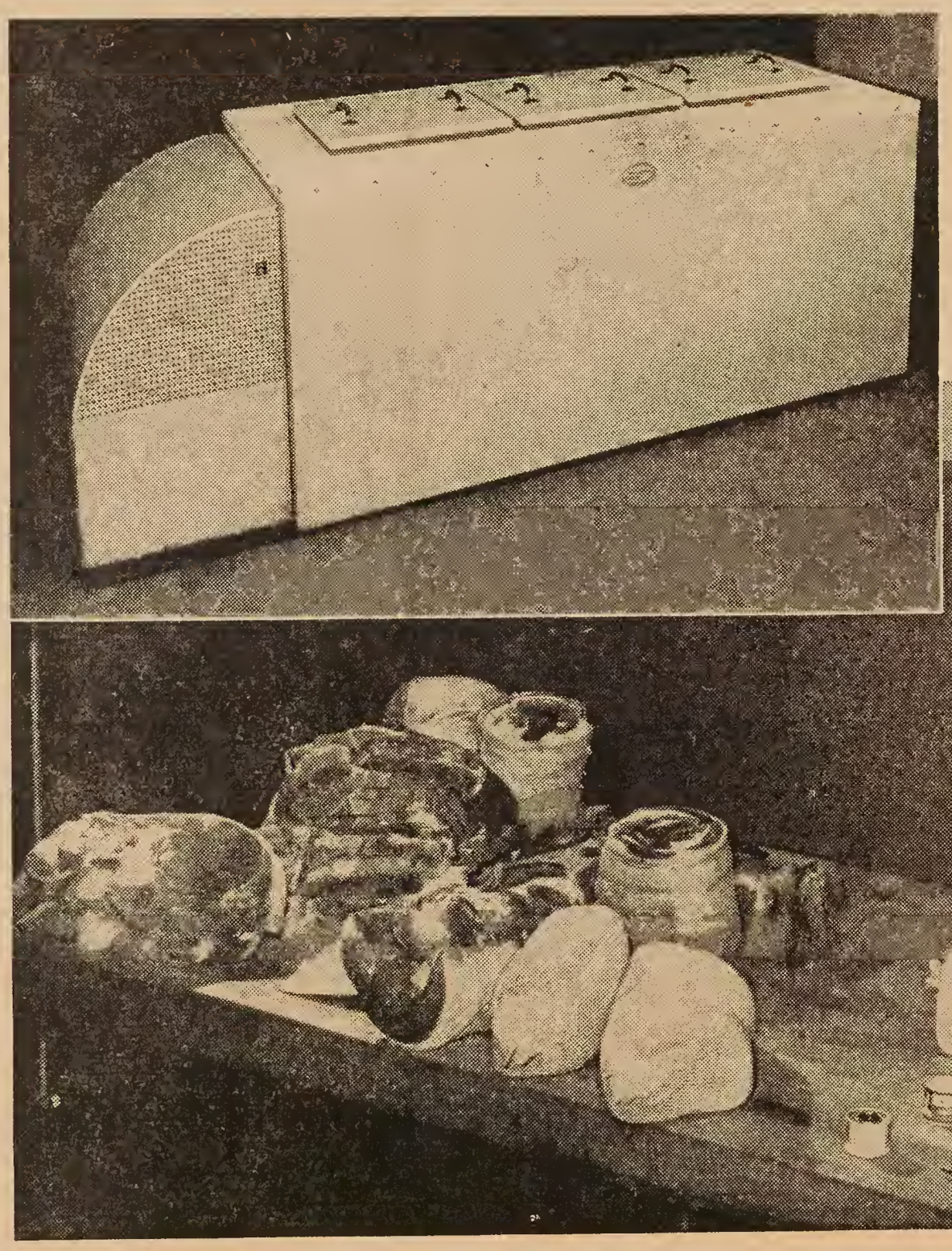
CUTS FROZEN

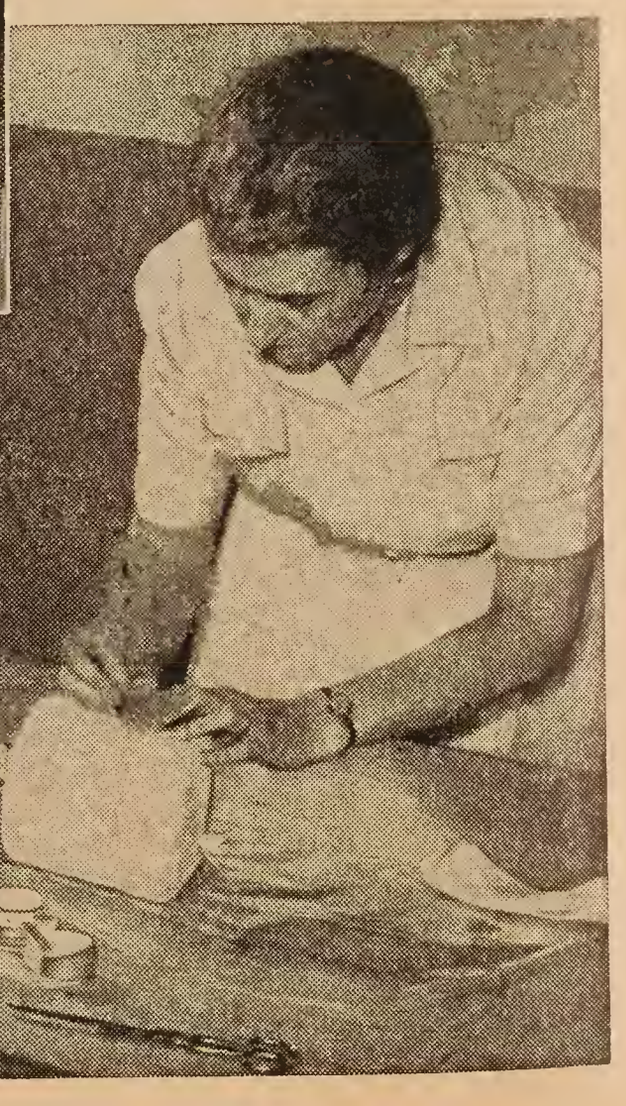
ROASTS		
Rolled Rib	28¼	lbs.
Rump	16	"
Chuck	43⅝	"
Block	8	"
Rolled Arm	9	"
Diamond	26	"
	130⅞	lbs.
STEAKS		
Porterhouse	11	lbs.
Sirloin	26⅝	"
Club	10	"
Sirloin Tip	13⅞	"
Round	26½	"
Flank	2½	"
	90½	lbs.
HAMBURG	76¼	lbs.
STEW	11	"
Total	308⅝	lbs.

Retail Value — $96.84.

Heart, tongue, liver, hide, soup bones, and tallow not included.

Our spayed heifer weighed alive 771 pounds; her cold carcass weighed 435 pounds. From her carcass after bones were removed and excess fat trimmed off, we got the list of table cuts printed above. The picture below shows some of these cuts being prepared for quick-freezing. At the left is our quick-freezing and cold storage box. This box is 100 inches long overall, 33 inches wide, and 35 inches high, and has a capacity of 18 cubic feet.







Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. I. COSLINE

Complaints Get Little Attention

Too many of our subscribers are reporting extreme dissatisfaction with roofing and other repair jobs done on farm buildings by a certain species of out-of-town contractor. Salesmen are travelling through farm country signing up farmers for jobs of this sort. They get the farmer's signature to a contract and note specifying regular monthly payments, then sell the note to a finance company. Often, when the job is done the farmer finds either that the work is unsatisfactory to him or that a local contractor would have done a far better job for less money. But by that time he is hooked. His name is on a note which has been sold to a third party and according to the law the note is collectible. A pretty good rule to follow is to patronize local business concerns, then if you are dissatisfied you know where to find them. Once they get your name on a note these out-of-town companies have little interest in complaints.

* * *

Reason to Be Dissatisfied

"A salesman for the ——— Company came to my place and asked if he could not submit a proof of a portrait to me which would put me under no obligation. He guaranteed the safe return of my portrait. When the representative came with my proof, it was so different from what they had shown as a sample that I did not approve it. Also, instead of $2.98 the total cost with *special frame* was twelve dollars which I could not afford. I paid for the proof and was assured that my photograph would be returned within two weeks. This happened last May but I haven't received my picture. I have written two letters but haven't had any answer. If that is the way they carry on their business I think it should be looked into as it may involve more than a photograph some day."

First we want to say that based on the correspondence we get, hundreds of our readers are not satisfied with such picture enlargements.

Second that it is a common practice for many companies to deliver the picture in a frame for which there is an extra charge. While the customer is not required to take the frame, a lot of high pressured salesmanship is used to get them to pay for it.

Third, it seems to be the practice of many such concerns to withhold the original picture until they get the money for the enlargement. Where the picture is the only print the customer has, he will oftentimes pay for the enlargement he does not want in order to get the return of the original photograph. Photo enlarging companies know this and capitalize on it.

Fourth, we have come to believe that the most satisfactory way to get an enlargement is to take it to a local photographer. If you have a negative, they can use that, but if only a print is available, the photographer can copy it at a price that is less than most photo enlarging companies charge.

* * *

Address Wanted

"I am sending you a protested check given me by Edward Mason of Courtland, Virginia, in payment for some ducks I sent him. I am wondering if you can collect this for me?"

We wrote to Mr. Mason and received a letter signed by Lenwood Reed stating that Edward Mason had been sold out and that he had moved to Baltimore, Maryland. If any reader knows his present address, we would be glad to hear from him.

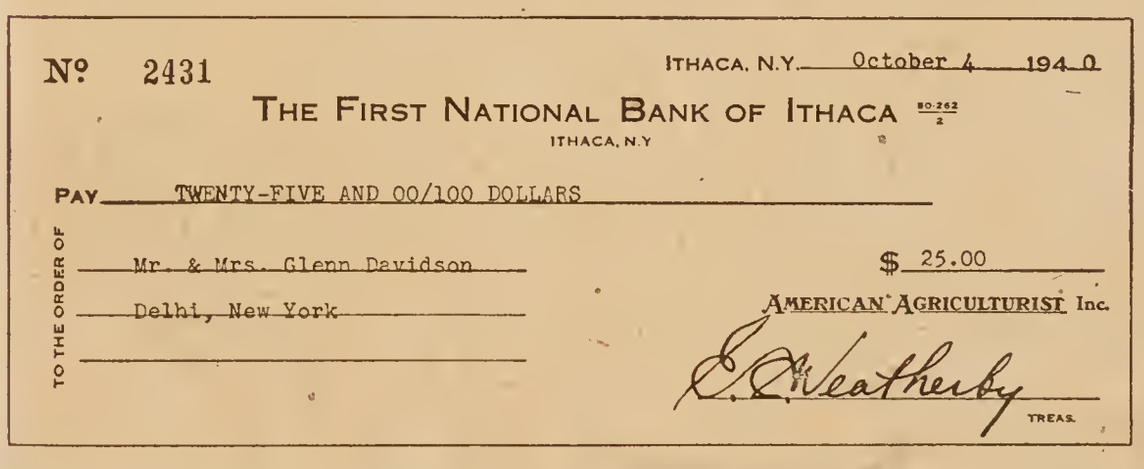
* * *

If any one knows the present address of Mrs. V. Burch who represents the American Cleaning Company of New York City, we would be glad to have the information.

* * *

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Floyde Norton, formerly of Hamburg, New York, please get in touch with his youngest daughter, Mrs. Eleanor Cayea, Oakfield, New York. She hasn't seen him since she was eight years old, and would very much like to get in touch with him.

Reward Goes to Delaware Co., N. Y., Reader



No 2431 ITHACA, N.Y. October 4 1940

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA 30-262/2

ITHACA, N.Y.

PAY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF Mr. & Mrs. Glenn Davidson, Delhi, New York

$ 25.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

L. L. Weatherby TREAS.

INFORMATION leading to the arrest and conviction of Myers Taylor won a $25.00 reward for Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Davidson of Delhi, N. Y. The fraud which lead up to the arrest consisted of calling upon farm homes by Taylor and stating that he had been authorized to take up collections for the burial of a child that had died in Delaware Academy. The child in question was purely imaginary, nevertheless, using the names of prominent men, Taylor collected about six dollars in amounts ranging from 25c to $1.00. Finally one of his victims became suspicious and called the State Police barracks but it wasn't until Taylor appeared on the Davidson farm that he was arrested. Mrs. Davidson called Sheriff Austin and the arrest was made. Upon first thought, it might seem that the sentence of six months in Onondaga Penitentiary severe, but the record shows that Taylor served 30 days in June 1939 for Petit Larceny and about two months ago he was given a suspended sentence of 60 days in Onondaga Penitentiary for Petit Larceny.

The Davidsons have been subscribers to the *American Agriculturist* for many years and have a Protective Service Bureau sign posted on a tree in their yard, thereby completing the requirements for the payment of the reward.

This standing offer for a reward by *American Agriculturist* applies to the arrest and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any one who attempts to defraud an *American Agriculturist* subscriber. The Service Bureau sign must be posted on the property at the time the fraud is committed. The reward does not apply to theft—only to cases of swindling or fraud.



In honor of the Minute Men at Lexington, Mass., where the first battle of the Revolutionary War was fought.

★ ★ ★

Thousands of young men will soon be in military training under the terms of the Burke-Wadsworth Selective Service Law.

Many of these young men now carry a North American policy. We want to do our part to help these men in every possible way.

North American policyholders are covered under the terms of their policy during the period of military training under this Selective Service Law.

The policyholder is protected during peace times within the territorial limits established in the policy. The Company does not waive any of the policy restrictions in event of a declaration of war or the commencing of hostilities.

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

PAID POLITICAL ADVERTISING

DON'T FORGET IT!

THE THIRD TERM IS *The* ISSUE

WHEN your farmer forefathers founded this Democracy out of their bitter Old World experience, they established certain unalienable rights and traditions which were carried by the pioneers from sea to shining sea, and became the platform of a free people, on which was built the greatest Democracy in the world.

But today we have a new doctrine—new in America but not in the Old World—that the government and not the individual is supreme, with the result that the sacred traditions which cost our fathers so much in blood and sacrifice are rapidly being lost to the people. Disappearing is the quality of self-reliance and initiative, that idea that we should do the job ourselves instead of asking the government to do it. Far gone is the American tradition of thrift. Instead we have the New Deal doctrine that either an individual or a government can SPEND its way out of hard times.

And then, finally, and possibly most dangerous of all, comes the violation of the American tradition that there should be no Third Term for any President, a tradition wisely established by our fathers, who, fresh from the Old World, well knew that with power-hungry men it was only a short step from a President to a King or a Dictator.

WHICH SIDE DO **YOU** *CHOOSE?*

FOR THE THIRD TERM:

EARL BROWDER, COMMUNIST PARTY CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, says:

> "The tradition against a third term in the presidency must be set aside."

NEW DEAL BOSS EDWARD J. KELLY OF CHICAGO, says:

> "I suppose I wos one of the very first to go on record for a third term."

NEW DEAL BOSS FRANK HAGUE OF NEW JERSEY, says:

> "Absolutely one hundred per cent for a third term for Mr. Roosevelt."

HAROLD ICKES, NEW DEAL MOUTHPIECE, says:

> "After all, whot is o 'sacred tradition' omong friends?"

AGAINST THE THIRD TERM:

PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON, FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY, said:

> "There cannot in my judgment be the least danger that the President will by any practicable intrigue ever be able to continue himself one moment in office, much less perpetuate himself, but in the last stage of corrupted morals and political depravity."

PRESIDENT THOMAS JEFFERSON, FOUNDER OF DEMOCRAT PARTY, said:

> "Should a President consent to be a candidate for a third election, I trust he would be rejected on this demonstration of ombitious views."

PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON, AMERICA'S "OLD HICKORY", said:

> "It would seem advisable to limit the service of the chief magistrate to a single term of either four or six years."

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON, WORLD WAR PRESIDENT, said:

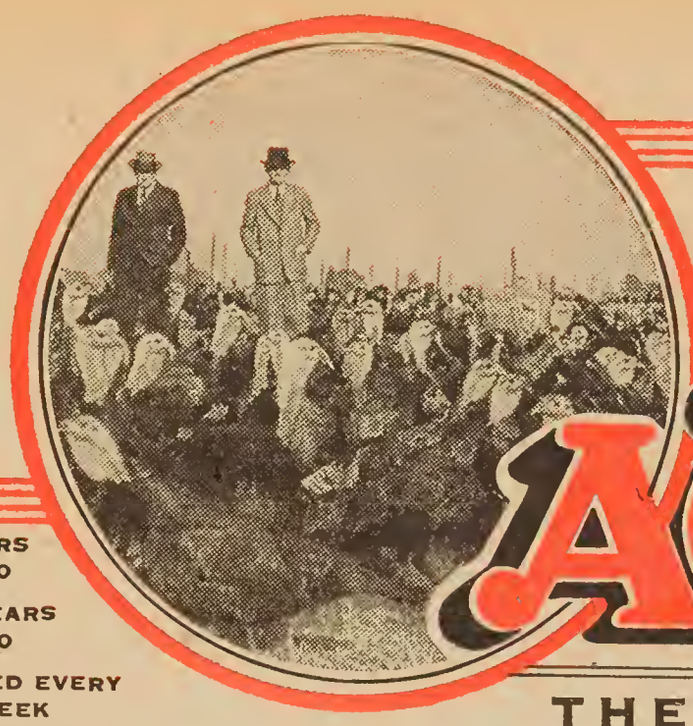
> "It is intolerable that any President should be permitted to determine who should succeed him . . . himself or another."



The Republican nominees are in ROW A on the voting machines this year. Many persons make mistakes in voting. Don't you do it. Look for ROW A, with the emblem of the eagle. Pull all the levers in that row down . . . and leave them down.

THERE NEVER WAS A MORE IMPORTANT ELECTION

BE SURE *You* VOTE NOV. 5



FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00

THREE YEARS FOR $2.00

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Founded 1842 NOVEMBER 9, 1940

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

TO MARKET— TO MARKET— TO MARKET

MENANDS — *Where Hundreds of Farmers "DICKER" Daily With BUYERS*



Farmers' trucks at the gate of the Menands Central Market (near Albany) waiting for the 2:30 P. M. signal to rush in and get located, ready for the afternoon sales. See story on this page.

By E. R. EASTMAN

ONE BEAUTIFUL day this fall when the mellow harvest haze hung over the countryside, I stood in the upper story of the Administration Building of the Farmers' Cooperative Regional Market at Menands near Albany, New York, and watched great truckloads of farm produce roll in from every direction for fifty miles or more. Because the Albany section is such a natural market center, it has always been the scene of market activity since the earliest days.

From Albany clear to Canada run the upper reaches of the Hudson and the great Champlain Valley. To the east stretch the farm lands of old New England. To the south runs the Hudson, with farms and farmers than which there are no better; and westward stretch the Mohawk Valley and the Empire State. All of this mighty farm country gravitates into the Albany district as naturally as water runs downhill.

It was natural, therefore, that the early officials of Albany should give much attention to marketing and marketing facilities. On July 22, 1686, 254 years ago, a charter was granted to the City of Albany by King James II and handed to Peter Schuyler, Mayor of Albany, by one Thomas Dongan, the first Provincial Governor of New York Colony. In that charter is a clause which reads:

> "And further, for and on behalf of his said Majesty, his heirs and successors, I do, by these presents, grant to the said Mayor, Alderman and Commonality, that they and their successors shall and may forever hereafter, hold and keep within the said city, every week in the year, two market days, the one upon Wednesday and the other upon Saturday, weekly forever."

It is interesting to note, also, that markets and the food supply seemed to be the chief concern of the early officials of Albany, and probably this was true of all of the other cities also. My friend, Harry Crouch of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, has made almost a lifetime study of markets and is responsible for much of the information in this article. He dug out from the old records a 1771 City of Albany Ordinance which went so far as to set the price of meat as follows:

Beef, mutton and lamb.....5d. per lb.
(about 10c per lb.)
Every head and pluck of calf 1s. & 6d. per lb.
(about 26c per lb.)
Every head and pluck of sheep.....9d. per lb.
(about 18c per lb.)
Every head and pluck of lamb.....6d. per lb.
(about 12c per lb.)

(*Turn to Page* **17**)



↑ Mr. Ferris Waite, Manager of the Menands Market, explaining to a group of Farm Credit directors and officials how the market helps farmers. The Springfield Bank for Cooperatives aided farmers to finanee this market with a loan at a low rate of interest.



← This farmer has just sold his load of produee to a buyer on the Menands Market and is transferring his load to the buyer's truck.

Announcing Another A.A. Tour — See Page 3.

"I recommend the Ford Truck to any one wanting a good truck to do a lot of hard work"

EDWIN HARRIS, farmer near Ririe, Idaho



● *"We average 11.5 miles per gallon on our Ford Trucks which is better than we have ever done with other equipment. The Ford Trucks help us and our neighbors get good prices for our crops and we consider the Ford Truck the best truck a farmer can buy."* **L. C. Bryant, Lisman, Ky.**

● "We have just received delivery on a 1940 158-in. C.O.E., with a 95-hp motor. This is the fifth (5th) Ford unit that I have purchased and feel sure that it is the most economical truck on the market. I like the power, handling and riding comfort, also the Ford Engine Exchange Plan. It is a great saving in time and money to have a new motor installed with so little loss of time at a nominal price." *Robert V. George, Circleville, Ohio*

● *"The 1940 truck recently purchased is the finest I have ever had, and several tests under heavy load have shown that I am getting better than 10 miles per gallon.*

"During the past six years, I have purchased several trucks of other makes, but my experience with these units, both from an operating and service view-point, have caused me to come back to Fords, and at present all my trucks and passenger car are 100% Ford."
Goebel R. Adams, Hopkinsville, Kentucky

Try the new 1941 Ford Truck, even if you're not ready to *buy* one right now. Arrange for an "on-the-job" test with your Ford dealer. Take the truck and haul your own loads on and around your own place. Then you'll know exactly what Ford Truck owners are talking about when they mention *performance* and *economy*. Ford Motor Company, builders of Ford V-8 and Mercury Cars, Ford Trucks, Commercial Cars, Station Wagons and Transit Buses.

FORD TRUCK FEATURES FOR 1941

Two V-8 engines, 95 and 85 hp • Six wheelbases, 42 body and chassis types • Full-floating rear axle • Worm-and-roller steering • Straddle-mounted driving pinion, ring-gear thrust plate • Big hydraulic brakes • Factory-installed two-speed rear axle (optional at extra cost) • Ford Engine and Parts Exchange Plan to save time and money.

FORD V-8 TRUCKS

A Yankeeland Visit

By PAUL WORK

THINGS are changing pretty fast in the vegetable business in good old New England. The area around Boston has long been the home of fine market gardening and there is still opportunity for good business along the old fashioned lines. On the other hand, the modern vegetable production business is developing there as in New York and New Jersey with larger farms, fewer crops, more fertilizer and less manure, more machinery and perhaps, most significant of all, better packing, handling and marketing.



Paul Work

A visit at the farm of William O'Donnell at Revere illustrated these tendencies very aptly. His neighbors call him Billy and his father ran the farm as a market garden for 50 years. The younger man now has a hundred acres or so—most of it in vegetables—and most of that cropped twice each season. Fertilizers, however, have not cut in very deeply as modern pork production is carried on in the neighborhood and the manure is available in large quantities. On the other hand, Mr. O'Donnell and Donald Griswold have joined forces to organize the Suffolk Farms Packing Company and they are installing equipment for the marketing of vegetables in frozen form.

As another illustration of modern marketing, they put up each week several hundred dozen bags made of cellulose film and containing shredded soup vegetables; cabbage for cold slaw; also, diced carrots and turnips. Rhubarb juice finds ready sale and the pop corn crop is marketed ready to nibble.

Pascal for Quality

Celery is still an important crop and the new summer Pascal developed by the Massachusetts Field Station at Waltham is being grown with considerable success. This is a green celery but somewhat earlier than the old Pascal, makes a good heart and has very smooth ribbed leaf stalks correcting a fault that has been prevalent in most of the Pascal stocks of the last several years. This celery is thick-stalked, tender, and delicious. Now that California is shipping green celery in quantity, the East is beginning to prick up its ears on the merits of these celeries which have met only neglect and sometimes contempt among most of our Eastern producers. Boston has always appreciated good celery.

O'Donnell has a fine seasonal set-up. He grows thousands and thousands of early plants for sale in the spring — most of the customers coming right to the farm to get them. Spinach is an important crop and this comes early. Then, other crops carry through until celery time and the diced and shredded vegetables provide for good income during the winter.

The Old Market

The old Faneuil Hall Market is busy enough that trucks can hardly get around. That is one obstacle to doing business there either for farmers or for the produce houses which have been at it for many decades. It is still an important center for the distribution of vegetables and fruits but the enterprising grocer has to go a good many different places for his supplies. The New Haven railroad has a fine terminal in South Boston with unloading platforms and facilities for sales on the big floors where the produce is stacked. The great potato market and the terminal of the Boston & Maine are at Charlestown. Also the farmers have their establishment at Cambridge.

Cambridge Market

The Boston Regional Produce Market at Cambridge was established about five years ago by a group of farmers who subscribed for stock and arranged financing with the Farm Credit Administration. They selected a site on two big highways—one of them being Route 2 out of Boston, and on the Boston & Maine R. R. Land was leased and a few buildings erected. Heavy grading was required, some paving was done, and lights were installed.

This market has been carrying on for five years and commands patronage of 75 to 150 farmers daily according to the season and the day of the week. The market is held in the afternoon — most of the sales occurring between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening. Grocers are more and more pleased with this idea as it eliminates a miserable journey early in the morning. Most stores now have facilities for keeping the vegetables in good shape.

C. F. Dutton is the manager and plans are on foot for refinancing the project to make possible the erection of permanent buildings, and there is already good assurance that several members of the produce trade are ready to use the Cambridge facilities.

Building markets and improving market situations is a long, slow process but Boston sadly needs consolidation of its facilities. If the Boston &

(*Continued on Page* 12)



Boston boxes sadly overloaded with cabbage.

It's a Date!

ANNOUNCING another . . . A. A. TOUR

February 22nd to March 16th

WITH Old Man Winter just around the corner, *American Agriculturist* has been busy these past few weeks planning another wonderful trip to the land of warmth and golden sunshine for A. A. folks. We have been getting so many letters from people who have gone on our other winter tours, and from friends of theirs who have heard about the good times we have, that we are announcing this one even before the printed itineraries are quite ready.

Before telling you about the grand vacation we have planned for you, we want to quote from a letter which we received from the *American Agriculturist* folks who went on our tour last February. The letter was written while they were in California, and was signed by all members of the party — more than sixty of 'em! We treasure this letter as one of the nicest we ever received. It reads:

"We of the *American Agriculturist* 1940 Vacation Tour to the West Coast want you to know just how much we are INDEBTED to you for this glorious trip. The only complaint we have to make is, 'The story is never told half strong enough in advance', because neither the itinerary nor the descriptions in *American Agriculturist* begin to tell all of the interesting places we have visited and the pleasant surprises we are having. Trips such as these must be taken to be appreciated.

"Our trip could never be complete if we neglected to mention our escort, Mr. V. L. BeDell, with his genial manner and thoughtfulness. We all say, 'Long live *American Agriculturist*!', and we shall all watch with eager anticipation for the next trip that your magazine sponsors."

We've often said that if people felt the same way about our trips *before* they took one as they do *after* they have been on one, there wouldn't be enough trains in the country to carry all of them! Even if we do say it ourselves, *American Agriculturist* tours are the finest ever. They are planned to provide a real vacation, free from travel worries, with a maximum of travel comfort, of good fellowship, and of fascinating and beautiful places to be visited.

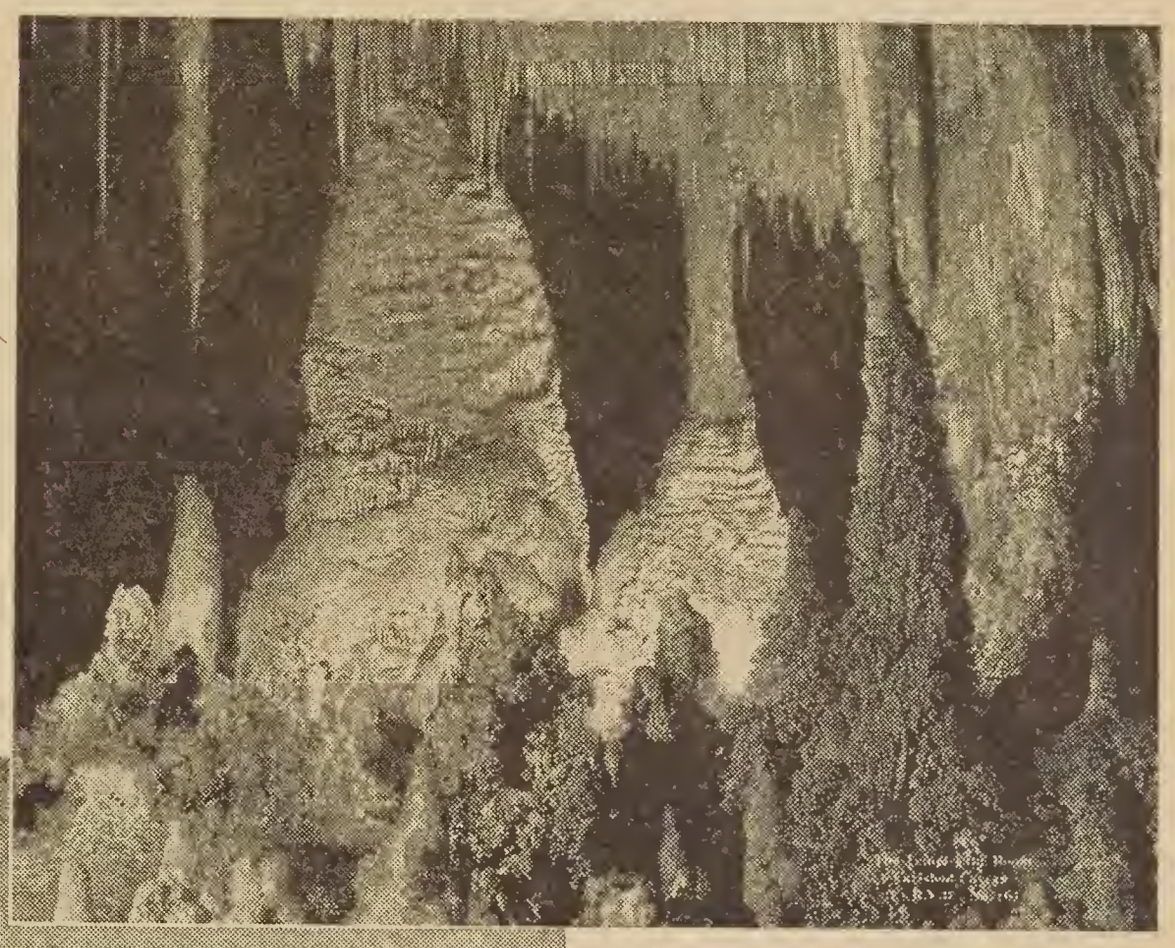
We are especially pleased with the trip which we have planned this time because it includes some outstanding attractions that are off the beaten path. This time we are going to visit the world's most glamorous underground fairyland, the Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico. We are going to see Santa Catalina Island, that romantic spot out in the blue Pacific where the charm of early California lives on. We'll visit far-famed Monterey Bay, the region which has been called the "Circle of Enchantment" because of its marvelous and unique scenery. We'll spend the night there at the beautiful Hotel Del Monte, whose setting is a magnificent park.

We'll motor through the orchards of Santa Clara country to the Santa Cruz grove of giant Redwood trees, the world's oldest living things. These giants of the forest are thousands of years old, rear hundreds of feet into the sky, and measure dozens of feet in diameter.

One of our first excursions on reaching the West Coast will be a delightful boat trip from Seattle over to the Olympic Peninsula, giving us a chance to see the finest views of the picturesque Olympic Mountains.

But let's begin at the beginning — which will be one wintry day next February, Saturday the 22nd, when our party will head westward. First, there'll be the fun of getting acquainted, and that doesn't take long in an *American Agriculturist* party, with our genial Mr. BeDell on hand to make everyone feel happy and comfortable.

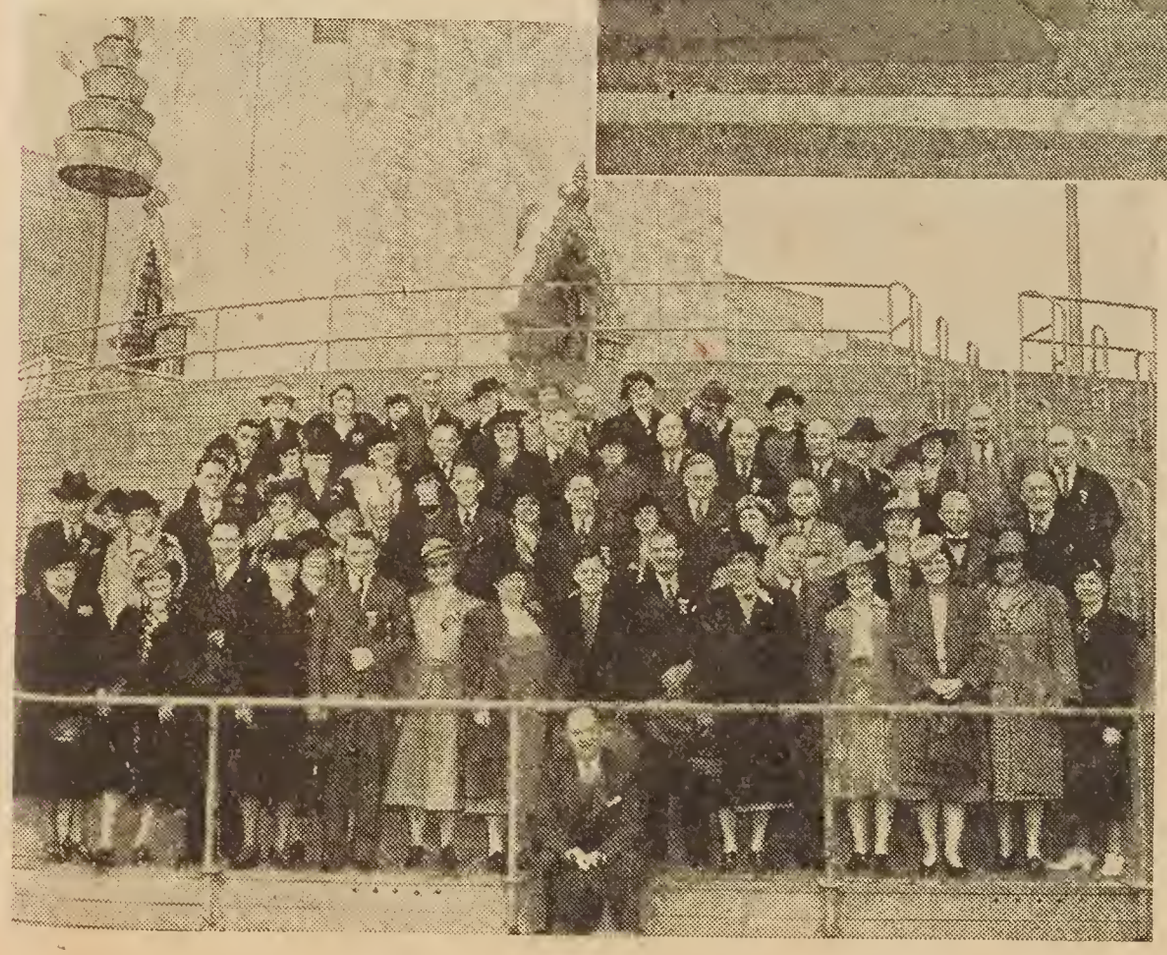
Before we know it, we'll be rolling along through Minnesota's 10,000 lakes region, North Dakota's farming and ranching areas, and then through the spectacular Rockies and across the Continental Divide, a thrilling experience. Among the many things on this trip across the country that you will never forget will be the delicious meals, the generous portions, and the courteous service of the Northern Pacific Company's crack train, the "North Coast Limited."



↑ Our party will see this strange, fairy-like world when we visit the Carlsbad Caverns, one of the wonders of all time. Picture shows some of the beautiful and colossal formations in the "Big Room", estimated by scientists to be 60,000,000 years old.



↑ Delicious meals and fine hotel accommodations are a part of every American Agriculturist tour. While visiting the Monterey Bay region, our home will be the famous Hotel Del Monte, whose setting is a magnificent park.



← These are the lucky folks who went on last winter's tour and who wrote and signed the letter printed on this page. Says our tour escort, Mr. BeDell (seated at front): "American Agriculturist tourists are the grandest people in the world to travel with."

When we reach the Pacific Northwest, we'll find spring in the air and Old Man Winter will fade completely into forgetfulness. The trip over to the Olympic Peninsula from Seattle will include two and one-half hours of pleasant cruising on Puget Sound and a sight of the Bremerton Navy Yards, now humming with activity as the nation prepares to defend itself against future trouble.

There isn't space this time to tell in detail all of the interesting and beautiful places and things we will see, but just to mention some in passing: En-route to San Francisco, we'll see majestic, snow-capped Mount Shasta. A stay of two days and three nights in San Francisco will give us time for some delightful motor trips to places of interest in and around that great city. After the trip to Del Monte and Monterey Bay, we'll see another California beauty spot, Santa Barbara, home of the Santa Barbara Mission.

Los Angeles and its environs will be visited, and from there we go to Santa

(*Continued on Page* 17)

Dear Mr. Eastman:

I am interested in your Winter Vacation Tour, February 22 to March 16. Please send me, without any obligation on my part, full information regarding cost of trip, with complete itinerary.

Name .....

Address .....

Fill out this blank and mail to E. R. Eastman, Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y. *(Please write name and address plainly)*

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Provide for thy tallow 'ere frost cometh in,
And make thine own candles 'ere winter begin. —*Old Country Saying.*

America for Americans

IF GERMANY wins (God forbid), America faces an economic war which is almost sure to result in long years of the hardest times we Americans have ever known. We will surely lose many of the accustomed comforts and even the necessities which we have been used to.

On the other hand, if England wins, the situation for us may be almost as bad. A successful Germany will try to crowd our foreign commerce off the map, and she will likely be able to do so. England, in case she is successful, will of course trade first with her own colonies. Every nation will strive furiously to raise its own supplies and, if we permit, to overwhelm us with its products produced by cheap labor.

The answer for us Americans is to get ourselves in position quickly to tell them all where to go. That means that we should be able to get out of the export business. It means that we must grow nearly everything we need right here ourselves. Now, that will be hard work. It will mean difficult adjustments. Cotton and wheat growers, who have depended on the export trade, will have to make the hardest adjustments. But the problem is not what we want to do. It is what we must do. And it can be done.

In the first place, farm exports, in comparison with our total production, are not very large. Did you know that we import about $500,000,000 more of farm products than we export? Why not learn to grow substitutes for those farm products that we now buy from other countries? Instead of continuing to worry about the disappearing European markets, why not develop our own markets? Why not grow our own vegetable oils instead of importing millions of dollars worth? Why should we buy the other countries' jute and flax and products of that kind? Why not grow them here? Why spend millions for Japanese silk?

New uses for the soybean are just in their infancy. What we need in this country is research and more research to develop our markets and to find new products and new uses for old products. Instead of paying farmers for cutting down production, why not pay them for experimenting, under proper guidance, with the growing of new products?

This is a changing world—never so much so as now. Those nations and those individuals who survive these changes will be the ones who learn quickest and best how to meet change with change.

Common Sense Preparedness

MY FRIEND, John E. Pickett, editor of the Pacific Rural Press, says that 25 bombs placed in the right places would practically maroon the West coast from the East coast of the United States, so far as rail and highway transportation are concerned.

Ed Babcock has made the same statement in different ways several times in his Kernels, Screenings and Chaff in this paper. Two or three bombs on Buffalo would seriously, if not completely, cut off the Northeast dairyman and poultryman's supplies, so Ed rightly concludes that just as a matter of plain commonsense, some of the government grain should be stored in this section. Even more likely is a serious tie-up of railroads due to congestion by defense material freight.

Mr. Pickett goes a step further in talking to his California farmers and advises them, as a matter of defense, to make California as a State, and their own farms, more self-sufficient and thereby not be out on a limb if and when that limb is sawed off.

Says Mr. Pickett, "If both the German and the Japanese programs succeed, a sounder and more diversified development of the home market is the only economic answer the United States can give. . . . Approximately one-third of America is agricultural. It's the basic third. If war comes, agriculture should be ready. Good thinking and good planning now will surely find that military preparedness and the economic preparedness of agriculture are twins. These two are the guardians of our democracy, and of our homes."

Miss Rose Retires

THE THOUSANDS of friends of Dr. Flora Rose, for many years Director of the New York State College of Home Economics at Ithaca, N. Y., are both glad and sorry that she retired October 15 from the active direction of the College—glad that she will now have opportunity to enjoy a rest and do some of the things she has planned for a long time, and sorry that she is to leave the home economics work which she did so much to build. Her work at the College of Home Economics will go forward under the able leadership of Miss Mary F. Henry, Acting Director.

No other woman of her time has made a greater contribution to the happiness and well-being of country people than has Flora Rose. She first came to Cornell in 1907 as a lecturer on home economics subjects. There was, of course, no home economics college then, nor even any well-established courses. Soon after this, she joined in a partnership and friendship with Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, which was to last until Miss Van Rensselaer's death. The two of them laid the foundations and pioneered the work on which has been built much of the modern science of home economics.

I first became acquainted with Miss Rose and Miss Van Rensselaer about 1912, when I was the school principal and teacher of agriculture in a village not far from Cornell. They arranged with me to give their home economics girls some practice teaching work in my high school. From that time to this, I have never lost my interest and my enthusiasm for the training of girls in the greatest of all professions—homemaking. Probably the largest contribution that both Miss Rose and Miss Van Rennsselaer made was their ability to arouse the enthusiasm, interest and support of others, as they did mine, for the great work which they were doing.



DR. FLORA ROSE
Now retiring as Director of the New York State College of Home Economics.

Research Men Should Speed Up

"It is not safe for cattle owners to conclude from impressions obtained without the benefit of scientific research data or controlled experiments that vaccines are the solution to the Bang's control problem."—*Dr. V. S. Larson, Wisconsin State Livestock Sanitation Chief.*

NO ONE has greater respect for the research scientists that I, but it is time that some of them got wise to themselves and got out in front, instead of being regularly behind the procession. Vaccination to control Bang's disease is a good illustration of my point. From all parts of the livestock sections of America come hundreds of reports — many of which have been printed from time to time in *American Agriculturist*—which prove from the actual experience of livestock owners that calfhood vaccination is a practical, safe method of controlling Bang's disease. Yet some scientists are still talking against it.

It's all right to be reasonably cautious, but these are changing times, and in such times we often need help and need it now—not ten years from now. After farmers have adopted a practice, it is too late for the scientists to tell them it is O. K.

Down the Wind

EDITOR'S NOTE: A few days ago, Ed Babcock and I, riding across the country, caught the heavy odor from a dairy barn, a combination of smells of silage, hay and manure. We agreed that there was something in that scent from a barn, mingled with winter's frosty air, that always made an old-time countryman a little homesick. Then I came back to the office and found in the mail this little poem which expresses the same idea much better than I can.

Wind and storm and down the wind the scent
Of someone's barn, its pleasant rankness blent
With one man's memory of youth—long past.
Strange how immaterial odors last
And stir the heart years after they are blown
Beyond the hills of time. You cannot know—
You, the city born—the poignancy
Of this remembered pungence, borne to me
Upon the winter wind. I hear once more
The creaking stanchions . . . see the cattle pour
From tie-up to the barnyard, warm with sun
And deep with drifted snow. O halcyon
Boyhood, loved and lost! How many white
And windy storms stretch back to that delight?

—HARRY ELMORE HURD.

Eastman's Chestnut

"THERE are some ungodly young men over in that corner having fun with the girls," said the preacher solemnly as he paused in the middle of his sermon and pointed accusingly in the direction of the graceless youths.

"When they get done," he continued ponderously, "perhaps they will give me a chance."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, *Constructive and Progressive Since 1842.* **Volume 137. No. 23.** Published every other Saturday at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Editorial and Advertising offices at Savings Bank Bldg. Ithaca, N. Y. Advertising Representatives, The Katz Agency.—Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879 — Frank E. Gannett, chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, president and editor; Hugh L. Cosline, associate editor; Fred W. Ohm, production manager; Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett, household editor; Al Coleman, art editor; Contributing editors: L. B. Skeffington, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., Ed. Mitchell, Paul Work, L. E. Weaver, J. C. Huttar; I. W. Ingalls, advertising manager; E. C. Weatherby, secretary and circulation manager; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Subscription price payable in advance, $1 a year, 3 years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and Foreign, $2 a year.

Business and Vacation in One Package

WHENEVER I get discouraged or panic-stricken about the war and the state of the nation and think everything is going to the bow-wows, I get out and visit with farmers like those who attended the G. L. F. Annual Meeting at Syracuse on October 24 and 25. No one could look into the faces of that great meeting of more than 5,000 farmers or talk with dozens of them personally, as I did, without having faith renewed both in agriculture and in mankind.

As I watched the faces of that big audience, with representatives from almost every neighborhood in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, I thought how the cooperative movement had grown in my time. Such a meeting would have been impossible even twenty years ago, when the first annual meeting of the G. L. F. was held. In the first place, it would have been difficult for so many people to transport themselves to a central meeting place. In the second place, there was little of the background of experience and leadership needed to organize such a big meeting with such a well-planned program.

One of the chief benefits from such a large meeting is that it gives so many thousands of farmers a much-needed and well-earned vacation, from which they return to the old farm with renewed enthusiasm and faith in this business of farming.

Another mark of progress which has been evident more recently is the better understanding and tolerance which now prevail between leaders of the cooperative movement and other businesses which are also serving agriculture. There is room and need for both the cooperative and corporate type of business in agriculture. Each helps to keep the other on its toes, and each progresses in direct proportion to the service it renders.

"Hit Winter Hard"

ON EVERY table in a restaurant in Syracuse where I stopped for lunch the other day was an attractive little picture of a football player, with the title "Hit Winter Hard". Inside the folder was a brief statement which read:

"Now is the time to train for winter. Drink fresh milk every day. Rich in cold-fighting Vitamin A, it helps build up bodily resistance to the colds and cold infections that lie in wait for you in the months ahead."

Attached, also, was a coupon where you could sign your name and address, mail it to the Bureau of Milk Publicity, Albany, New York, and get a booklet free entitled "Getting More Out of Life—with Milk."

This educational campaign to boost milk, backed by the prestige of the great state of New York, with literature distributed in thousands of hotels and restaurants and in many other places, can't help but increase the consumption of milk.

The statement which I have quoted made me wonder if my family and I were using enough milk. *Are you using enough milk?* If it is cheap to the city consumer at the price he has to pay, it is three times as cheap for you.

A Free Copy of Eastman's Chestnuts

THOUSANDS of you have had a lot of fun out of the Chestnuts I have printed in recent years in every issue of *American Agriculturist*. Because there are so many who apparently have enjoyed them, I have collected over 150 of the best ones in an attractive little book. You will find that this book will give you many a laugh.

It's great for a Christmas present, and if you ever have an occasion to tell stories to your friends or at a meeting, you never will find a better supply of Chestnuts anywhere. Last issue I promised to send a copy of this book, *Eastman's Chestnuts,* free to everyone who would send me $2.00 for a three-year renewal subscription before November 4, 1940. Orders have been rolling in so fast that we have decided to extend this offer.

If you want *Eastman's Chestnuts,* send in a three-year renewal for yourself or a three-year subscription for a friend *before November 20,* and I will send you an autographed copy of *Eastman's Chestnuts* free. If you want extra copies for your friends, you may have them for 50c apiece.

Address your orders to: E. R. Eastman, *American Agriculturist,* P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, New York.

"Let 'em Roar"

A FRIEND the other day told me that he always took a day or two before winter shut down in earnest to make his place shipshape for the winter. When I asked him just what he did, he told me that he cleaned up and burned the dead stuff in his garden, put every machine under cover, nailed a loose board or a shingle here and there, mulched the strawberries and the perennial flowers for the wife, and in general picked up and cleaned up the loose stuff around the place.

"Then", said he, "when the blizzards come, I just let 'em roar!"

Fall Plowing

RIDING across the farm country during the past week, I saw dozens of farmers preparing for another seed time by getting their fall plowing done. Tractors, of course, were much in evidence; but so were the good farm teams. The weather has been ideal.

As I watched one of these farmers turning the furrow across the landscape, I thought of a piece I recently read by an English writer. He said that while standing on the cliffs of Dover, he looked out across the English Channel toward France where Britain's enemies now lie, and that he was impressed with the calm, serene indifference of nature, no matter how much war and trouble little man stirred up. The skies could be filled with bombers, the sea with warships, but the sun rose and set just the same and nature went her calm accustomed way.

Well, the rolling seasons and the fall plowing are like that. There are wars and rumors of war, political administrations come and go, the world changes; but the plowing, the seed time, and the harvest go on just the same. No matter what comes, the farmer in the fall and early spring turns the sod, knowing that there has always been a seed time and a harvest and there always will be.

How to Sell Your Products

WE NEVER plan an issue of this paper without doing everything possible to help you sell your stuff. That is the kind of information that may save you hundreds of dollars.

If you will leaf through any or every issue of *American Agriculturist,* particularly during the fall and early winter when farmers have the most stuff to sell, you will find articles and suggestions on markets and prices throughout the paper, written by men who know what they are talking about.

We do not attempt to give you day-by-day prices. We do tell you about the trends in the market and what we think you may expect as to whether prices will go up or down. A good example of just what I am talking about is Mr. Bryant's discussion in every issue on potato markets. See Page 14.

Readers Talk Back

WARNS OF HARD WEATHER AHEAD

"Based on the theory that the general pattern of weather phenomena repeats itself every 23 years, I would like to tell you my forecast for the next few months. The 23 year cycle theory has been 80 to 90 per cent correct. The most remarkable feature of the forecast for this coming winter is a prolonged period of intense cold.

"The following is a summary of the weather to be expected until Spring, based on the records of 1917-1918:

"**NOVEMBER:** Outside of the first few cold days, the following three weeks show a period of settled dry warm weather over almost all northern and middle districts, and about normal temperature in the South. The latter part of the month cold in Northeastern sections but continued warm from the lakes and central valleys westward. The month to average cooler than normal in the East, but from Lake Michigan and Middle Mississippi Valley westward decidedly warm — 10 degrees above average and milder than October. Decidedly dry this month over most of the country, unfavorable to winter wheat, but excellent for drying corn.

"**DECEMBER:** A marked cold wave about the end of the first week, 15 degrees below normal and continuing until the end of the month with no let-up except for a few days in the central valley regions. Nearly everywhere east of the Rockies, snowfall greater than usual and doing much to protect winter grains.

"**JANUARY:** Steady and severe cold everywhere, persisting right through the month, notably cold in Florida and the Gulf States. Temperatures east of the Rockies, the lowest in 20 years. Snowfall unusually heavy, except for deficiencies in Michigan and Texas.

"**FEBRUARY:** Following a week of intense cold the temperature turns up ending one of the severest and most prolonged cold periods on record. Not much precipitation during the month."

—*E. B. Tustin, Jr.,*
Worcester Salt Co.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Save this and see how close Mr. Tustin hits it.

THE HIRED MAN'S SIDE

"In the *American Agriculturist* of August 31, an article headed 'No relief for Able-bodied men' rather makes one wonder if there isn't another side to it. I certainly agree with you as far as men on relief are concerned. I never have been on relief and have always felt I had rather starve first, but I have a family to consider too.

"You tell how scarce farm labor is. I have been looking for a farm job for several weeks. I have 2 boys, ages 9 and 11, and no one around here will give work to me when they know about the children. They just don't want children around, or they don't have room for them. My boys are not destructive, nor saucy, never were allowed to be. So that is no excuse.

"I am willing to do any kind of work and so is my wife, and I am reliable and honest."—*G. M. W.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: Another letter from a hired man accuses us of stating only the farmer's side of the help problem. We have not meant to be unfair and we do realize that there are two sides. One of the problems we have called attention to is the poor tenant houses in which many hired men and their families live. With farm help becoming more and more difficult to get, it is evident that farmers must make all adjustments possible to meet the hired man half way.

LIKES THE CHESTNUT BOOK

"Enclosed find my check for $3.00 to renew my subscription to *American Agriculturist* for five years, and to take advantage of your offer of a free, autographed copy of *Eastman's Chestnuts.* I always enjoy the Chestnuts and feel sure that both my father and myself will enjoy the book."—*A. E.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is an example of the many letters that have come rolling in, in answer to my offer in the last issue to send a free autographed copy of my book *Eastman's Chestnuts* to any reader who would renew his or her subscription to *American Agriculturist* for $2.00 for 3 years, or $3.00 for 5 years. I have extended this offer now to November 20. Be sure to take advantage of it if your subscription expires soon. This book will make a splendid Christmas present.

A. A. BACKS WHAT YOU WANT

"I only wish that more publications like *American Agriculturist* tried as hard to help the farmer, instead of trying to tear down what farmers have been so many years building."—*Mrs. E. D.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: It has always been our editorial policy to find out what farmers themselves want, and then to get back of it, instead of trying to put over some scheme of our own.

The Farm News in PICTURES

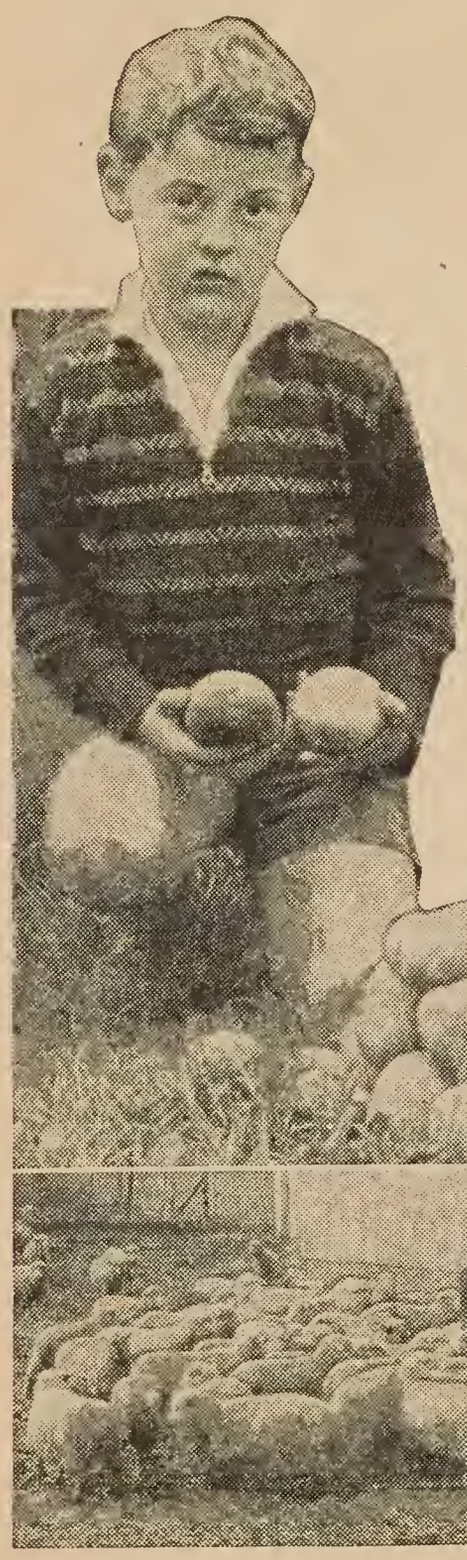


NATION'S POULTRY INDUSTRY'S No. 1 Salesman welcomes two new assistants: Homer I. Huntington, manager of the National Egg and Poultry Board, (center) congratulates two New Jersey 4-H girls, Miss Micky Mills of Stone Harbor (left) and Miss Eleanore White of Cape May Court House, on their demonstration on the effective use of eggs in the diet at the exposition of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, Atlantic City, Oct. 1-4. Standing at the extreme left is Ralph Brent, radio announcer.

■ ■ ■



(Right) W. J. RICH of Salem, Master of the New York State Grange, at the right, shakes hands with Roy Brooks, Master of the Maryland State Grange. The occasion was a special meeting of the Grange at Geneva, New York, at which more than 250 members received the Sixth Degree in anticipation of joining National Grange when it meets in Syracuse. The meeting was one of a series which has been held covering the entire state.



Says Mrs. E. B. Heustis: "This is Billy Goldsmith, a six-year-old friend of mine, with a sample of the kind of potatoes we raise at Fort Ann, N. Y.

MORTGAGE LIFTERS!—John Culbertson, of Dansville, N. Y., always has a bunch of sheep on the farm. Where conditions are favorable, the addition of a few sheep where a man wants to diversify is worth thinking about.



STEUBEN COUNTY, N. Y., with fifty new members on October 15, now has 200 herds on test in dairy herd improvement associations. A recent project of these boosters for profitable dairying was the display at the Steuben County Fair of the top cows in each of the four dairy breeds. Lisle Hopkins at the left proudly poses with a Holstein cow of the I. J. Calkin's herd of Avoca whose production was 729 pounds of butterfat. The Ayrshire, out of the Francis Foster herd, has a production of 538 pounds, and is held by Frank Carroll. Earl Hendee of Fremont is the owner of the Guernsey cow, highest producer of that breed by virtue of a 613 pound record. Her attendant is John Higgins. The Jersey cow, owned by Arthur Dunn of Fremont, has to her credit a production of 580 pounds. She is held by Steuben's veteran tester, Robert Drake.

■ ■ ■



CALVIN DE GOLYER (right) of Castile, Wyoming County, N. Y., gathering eggs from the hens in his 4-H Poultry Project. Calvin has been a 4-H Club member for eight years. In addition to his poultry projects, he has raised sheep and calves, until he now owns six cows and heifers.



SURE, he's going to make good money. Milk prices are right for it.

And he's taking advantage of the situation by going after top production from his cows. He's going to have PLENTY OF MILK to sell at those high prices.

He has put his herd on the PURINA PROGRAM of feeding and management, and the cows have started to come right up in milk. Besides that, they're in the best condition he's had them in years, with indications of steady high production right through the winter months—when milk prices are at their peak.

Hundreds of dairymen all over the East are putting their herds on the Purina Program this winter to get LOTS OF MILK to sell at good prices. They're feeding Cow Chow to the milking herd, and Purina Dry and Freshening Chow to the dry cows for successful calving and extra milk during the following lactation.

Why not feed your own herd for real production on the famous Purina Cow Chow and "D. & F." Chow Program this winter? Now is the time to see your Purina Dealer.

WEIGH — *Don't Guess*

You don't have to guess whether the Purina Program will make lots of milk. Your Purina Dealer will gladly furnish you milk record cards without cost and milk scales at the special low price of $4.00 so you can PROVE what feed will pay you best. Get a scale with your first order of Cow Chow. Weigh the difference in milk yield.

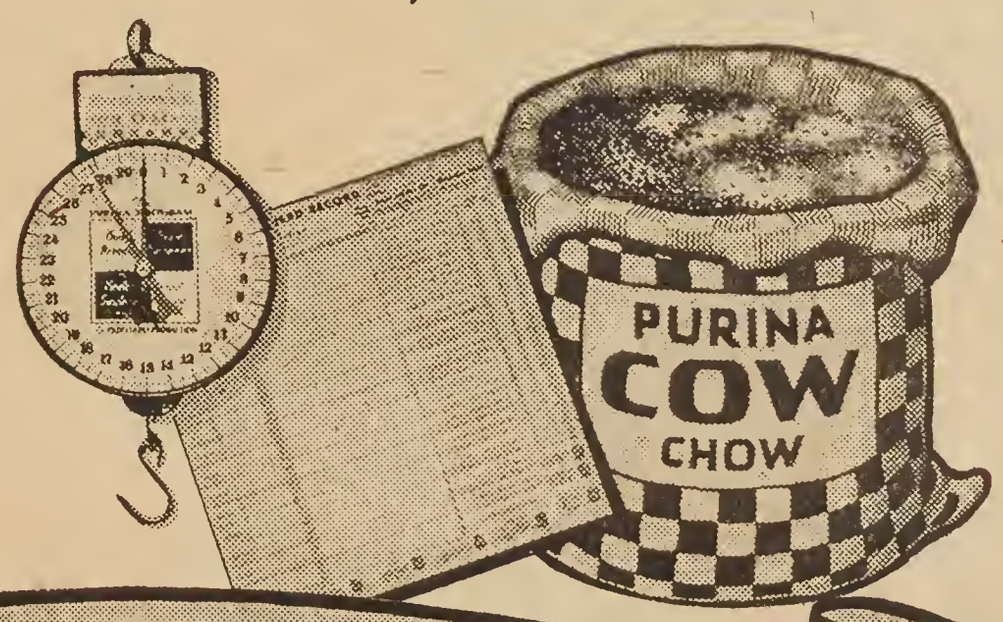
MADE TO FIT *YOUR* NEEDS

IF YOU DON'T RAISE GRAIN
16% and 20% Cow Chow Are Made for Straight Feeding

IF YOU HAVE GRAIN
24% and 34% Cow Chow Are Made to Mix With It

PURINA MILLS

Buffalo, N. Y. St. Louis, Mo.



THERE'S MONEY IN MILK—AND THERE'S LOTS OF MILK IN COW CHOW



PRAY HARD

A "Fight by Producing" Program

WORK HARD, PLAY HARD—both must be directed, guided, inspired by a righteous cause. Pray Hard, then, must be the last part of our program to win the War of Production. Below is a small reproduction of an oil painting that is hanging in my office, directly facing my desk. It is a copy of Hofmann's masterpiece, "Christ in Gethsemane," and will be placed in the new Chapel, built alongside our Pilgrim Church in St. Louis.



There is something very comforting to me to have this unforgettable painting in my office at this time. Here is our Lord in his hour of trial. Here is our everlasting reminder that Prayer is our refuge. Here is our assurance that ultimately Right makes Might.

If you will look into this face of Christ in prayer, it will give you comfort, and assurance, and strength as it has me.

I know the world is unsettled now. But in the end — six months, a year, two years, or maybe we won't even see it in our lives — watch how the kinks straighten out, watch how civilization untangles itself. Naturally and smoothly, as if it had been planned, civilization will again take up its normal course!

So let me urge you again, as I urged my other friends upon leaving for France in the World War: "Work Hard, Play Hard, Pray Hard. We have a Victory to Win!" This time it's to win a War of Production . . . to produce food for the starving millions of the world. Won't you join with me in Georgia Harkness' prayer:

"O God of toil, who callest us to labor
Within the common life of mills and marts,
Help us to see each human soul as neighbor;
Grant us the gift of understanding hearts."

PRAY HARD

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.





Wanted for Grand Larceny—OXIDE COATING, *alias* "DIRTY PLUG." *Robbed millions of farmers of millions of gallons of fuel in 1940. This thief may be in your engine now.*

GET YOUR PLUGS CLEANED

***NOW*—for Quicker Starts in Cold Weather**

Oxide coating, and the grime and carbon that form on spark plugs, cause hard starting,—especially in cold weather. They also waste gas and cut engine power. Have your plugs cleaned and regapped at the nearest Registered AC Cleaning Station. Replace worn plugs with new AC's for peak performance.

SPARK PLUGS

for more than 31 years

The Quality Spark Plug

Standard equipment on America's finest cars, trucks, and tractors, AC's assure you of peak performance and reliability.

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN—70,000 Service Places Display It



REPLACE WORN PLUGS WITH NEW AC's

Clarence J. Brown, R. 4, Caribou, Me.

Sales Service



Livestock breeders who are subscribers of A.A. have a special and distinctive sales service at their command, NORTHEAST MARKETS FOR NORTHEAST PRODUCERS. It is made available to readers of A.A. in an effort to open markets for surplus that otherwise may have to be sacrificed. For details and rates, write the Advertising Dept. of American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

Turn to Page 28 for News Items about American Agriculturist Advertisers.

A Priceless Gift

What is the most priceless gift a father can give his children? A home? An education? A good start in life? Or the gift of their Mother's time? Isn't the latter the most priceless gift of all?

The Farmers and Traders new "Clean-Up and Income Continuation" plan will provide your children with this most priceless gift — giving their mother a sum of money to pay the bills when they come in — and an income of fifty, seventy-five or one hundred dollars a month to keep her family together.

Write us today and let us send you a complete outline of this plan at your age. Give date and year of birth.

Farmers & Traders Life Insurance Co.
HOME OFFICE—SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor's LINITE

A thorough treatment for stubborn conditions—Hoof Rot, Hoof Lameness, Thrush, Bruises, Calk Wounds. Just pour it on. Per bottle $1.00.
At dealers or by mail postpaid.
H. W. Naylor Co., Morris, N. Y.

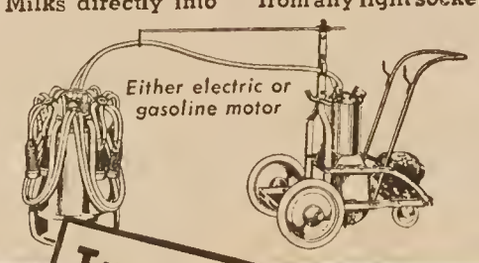


When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Universal *Portable* MILKER

The only Portable having ALL of these features:

- Famous alternating action — like milking with hands.
- Milks with LOW VACUUM.
- Uses inflation-type teat cups.
- Milks directly into milk can or milker pail.
- Milks one or two cows at a time.
- Compact. No belts or pulleys. Operates with a 1/4 H.P. motor from any light socket.



Try One FREE!
Your Universal dealer will loan you one to try. See how fast and clean it milks, how easy it is to do your milking. Send for catalog and name of your nearest Universal dealer.

Write Today!

THE UNIVERSAL MILKING MACHINE CO.
Dept. AA, Waukesha, Wis. or Syracuse, N. Y.

CALF LOSSES *Can Be Controlled*

By E. S. HARRISON

MANY problems concerning calfhood diseases are still being debated. One group believes that improper feeding is responsible for most of our calf losses, while another equally well-informed group feels that unsatisfactory housing is the most important factor. A careful survey of calfhood diseases reveals the fact that neither of these theories provides a satisfactory answer. For example, I have visited some small herds and found the calves, though tied in dirty, unsanitary quarters and receiving no special care or feed, in thrifty growing condition. On the other hand, at some of the large breeding establishments, where the calves are housed in an up-to-date calf barn, where every detail concerning sanitation has been met and the calves fed in accordance with recommended practices, calfhood diseases are taking an extremely high toll.

What then is the answer? From my experience at Cornell and my contacts with many other herds, I am convinced that the presence of disease producing bacteria is directly responsible for all calfhood diseases. In the absence of these disease producing bacteria, calves can be raised with some degree of success even under rather unfavorable housing and feeding conditions. If the disease producing bacteria are present, however, elaborate calf barns and expert feeding will not prevent the outbreak of disease.

This does not mean that satisfactory housing and proper feeding are of no importance. If the bacteria capable of producing a specific disease are present, unsatisfactory housing and improper feeding operate to lower the calf's resistance to the disease and thus become contributing factors.

Another observation that has some significance to me is that calf losses are greater in the large herds, notwithstanding the fact that in general they are better equipped to handle calves than the small herds. This means that the more serious calfhood diseases increase in virulence as the period between infections is shortened. In other words, adding new calves to an infected group can be compared to adding fuel to a fire.

For years we employed, at Cornell, a rigid sanitary program and followed the best recommended feeding and management practices, but failed to control or even reduce our calf losses. Our failure to control calf disease convinced us that, if calf losses were to be prevented in the large herd, a program must be developed that would, as nearly as possible, duplicate conditions found in the small herd where calf diseases are not a problem.

Accordingly we built several small brooder-type calf barns that would hold from 8 to 10 calves. During a period of heavy freshening, one of these units is filled in less than two weeks. Once filled, no additions are made. Thus, if we are successful in getting a group of calves started free of infection, we run no risk of introducing an infection by adding new calves. On the other hand, if an infection develops, it is confined to a small group and we do not have an epidemic of disease spreading through the entire calf herd.

If an infection develops in one group of calves, the man caring for the infected unit has no contact with the other calf units. We also lock each unit which prevents hired help or visitors from traveling from one unit to another, thus guarding against carrying an infection from one unit to another.

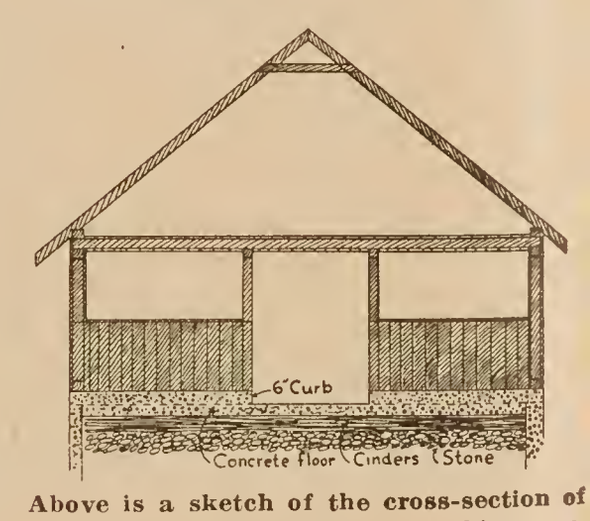
The calves are kept in these units until about three months of age, when we transfer them as a group to a barn designed to handle older heifers. The brooder house, entirely empty, is then thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and allowed to remain idle for as long a period as possible.

Young calves may also become infected in the maternity stalls. Therefore, the maternity stall is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after each freshening before being used again. In addition to this, it is best to provide maternity stalls whenever possible in two different barns so they will not be in continuous use. That is, follow the same program with the calving stalls as has been discussed for housing the calves.

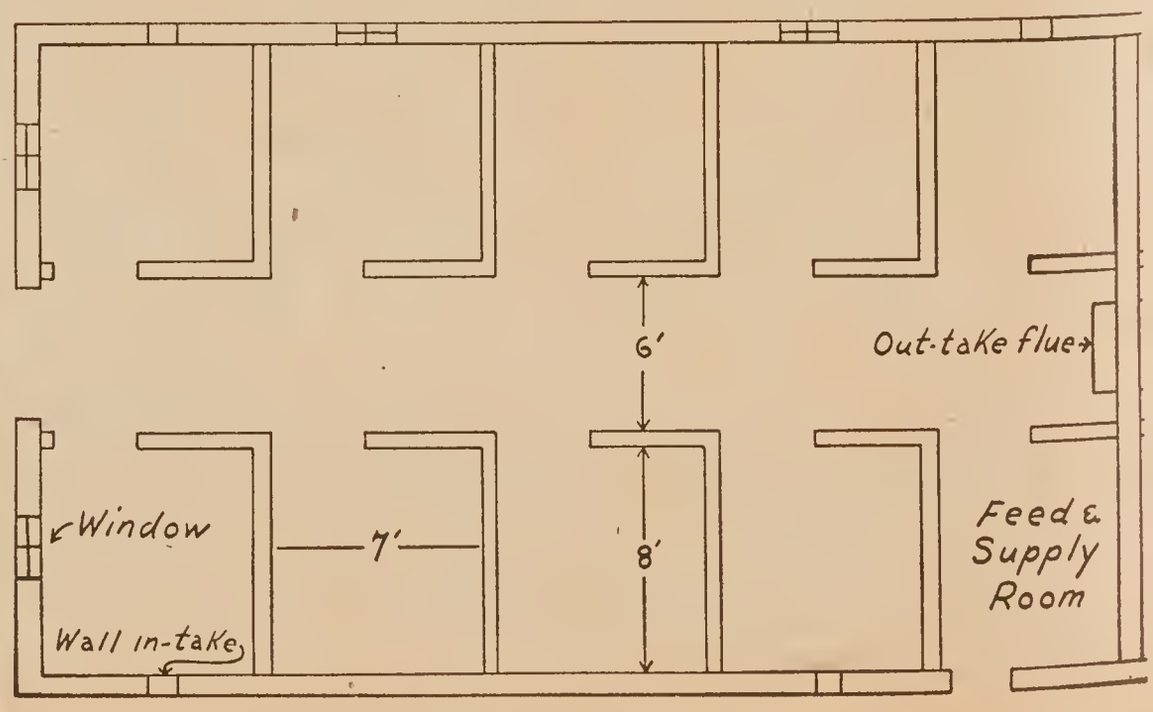
This program of housing in no way lessens the importance of proper feeding. Calves in thrifty, growing condition have a great deal more resistance to infection, and if infected, have a better chance to live through the disease.

This program of housing has result-

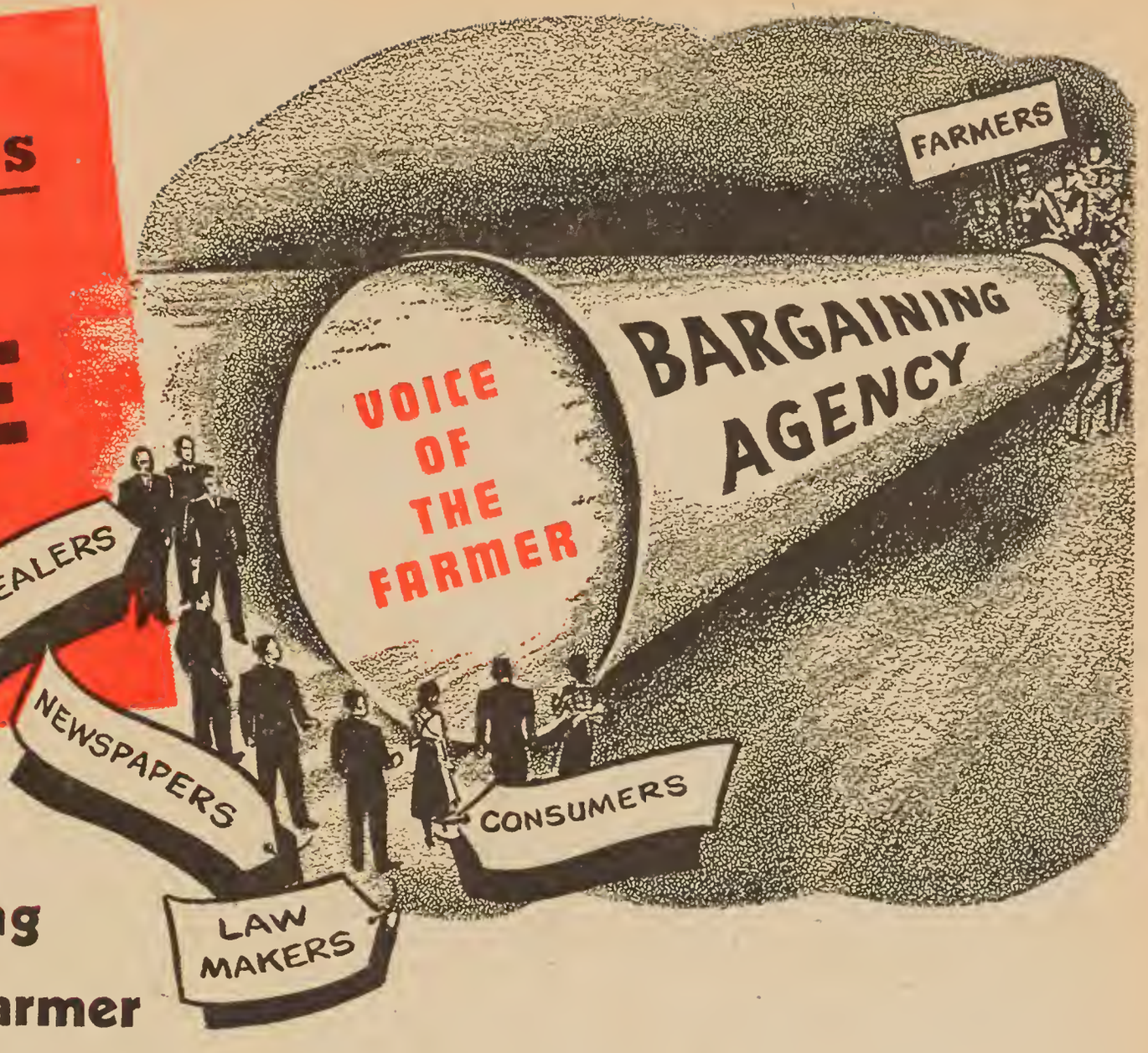
(*Continued on Page* 19)



Above is a sketch of the cross-section of the calf barn explained on this page. Below is the floor plan. A study of the sketches, plus the information in the article, will enable any reader to build such a barn.



Everybody Listens When THIS VOICE SPEAKS



And the Bargaining Agency Gives Every Farmer a Part in Directing His Business

Dealers, newspapers, lawmakers, businessmen and consumers—everybody listens when the powerful voice of The Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency thunders out a demand . . . for A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK! . . . for justice and fairplay for ALL farmers!

That's because The Bargaining Agency is recognized as the authorized and lawful spokesman for sober-minded and responsible farmers in all parts of the milkshed.

The power of The Bargaining Agency is the power of these united farmers. Its voice is MIGHTY only because it echoes and magnifies many smaller, but clear voices back on thousands of farms throughout the milkshed. The voice of The Bargaining Agency is YOUR voice—strengthened and multiplied by the voices of thousands of other farmers in 64 farmer co-operatives throughout the milkshed. It is YOU and YOUR fellow farmers speaking with NEW courage, NEW confidence and NEW authority.

So no wonder they listen! No wonder that YOUR milk checks are larger—your life is fuller, more enjoyable.

And no wonder that YOUR future is more secure . . . that YOUR relations with your neighbors are friendlier and happier. Because united farmers working together are free from the old bickerings and divisions that have caused quarrels, financial loss and violence in the past.

But We're Not Out of the Woods Yet

Our present favorable condition will remain only so long as farmers recognize it . . . value it . . . and work to preserve it. The very minute that you let up on your end of the job, your neighbor is going to let up on his. Then, very quickly, your enemies will realize that you are dozing . . . and then they'll attack you. Maybe defeat you.

Today YOUR voice is mighty. Today everyone listens. But don't let that voice dwindle to a whisper. Work closely with your Co-operative. Give it your whole support. YOUR income, YOUR future, the welfare of YOUR home depends upon you and your fellow farmers speaking and acting TOGETHER.

The Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency

Adams Producers Coop. Inc. Adams, N. Y.
Adams Center Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Adams Center, N. Y.
Amsterdam Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Amsterdam, N. Y.
Andes Coop. Creamery, Inc. Andes, N. Y.
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Bear Lake Coop. Milk Prod. Assn., Inc. Bear Lake, Pa.
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Boonville Farms Coop. Inc. Boonville, N. Y.
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Circleville Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Circleville, N. Y.
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Roseville Cooperative Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Roseville, Pa.
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Steamburg Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Steamburg, N. Y.
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Westfield Coop. Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Westfield, Pa.



MULTIPLY this picture by the number of cars and trucks in this country today, and you have a miracle such as the world has never seen before—a miracle which is unmatched anywhere in the world today outside America.

It is the miracle of 25 million people owning and enjoying a mechanism as complex and competent as an automobile.

In a single year—this year, for instance—the industrial genius of America turns out some three million new cars—more than the *total* owned in any other country on the face of the globe.

Many things make this miracle possible—including the American railroads.

For mass production depends on *mass transportation.*

And what that means is this:

There are more than 17,000 parts in a single automobile—many of them made in widely scattered cities. One industrial writer has estimated that the materials in an automobile travel by rail an average of six times before the car finally rolls from the assembly line.

The materials needed for building automobiles come from every state in the union. Cotton must travel an average of 1,300 miles, copper 1,500 miles, wool 1,700 miles, lead 1,100 miles—iron and steel travel from mines to mills to factories where frames, bodies and other parts are made before arriving at the point where the cars are finally built.

So the automobile industry has come to depend on the clocklike regularity of the railroads. Many plants handle parts straight from freight car to assembly line with no stored supply or "float" of motors, frames, wheels, transmissions or other parts on hand. This helps reduce the cost of your car.

Perhaps you have never paused to consider such facts as these—any more than you have realized that much of the food you eat, the clothes you wear, most of the things you use every day were brought together from every part of the nation by rail.

As a matter of fact, that's the finest tribute anyone could pay to railroad service. It works so dependably and smoothly, you almost forget it's there.



SEE AMERICA — by Rail

You can take your car along too

NOW—TRAVEL ON CREDIT

See your ticket agent about Grand Circle Tour!

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Empire State Welcomes National Grange

ON WEDNESDAY morning, November 13, in the City of Syracuse, the gavel will fall to open the 74th session of the National Grange. Within a 250-mile radius of Syracuse there live more than a quarter of a million Grangers, and it has been predicted that between 20,000 and 25,000 of them will be in Syracuse for one or more sessions of the National Grange.

Among the features of the nine days session program, unusual interest will center around the annual report of Fred Brenckman, Washington legislative representative of the Grange, which will be given on one of the early days of the first week. The Grange legislative office at the National Capital has been very active the past year, and with the assembling of the new Congress in January the legislative program of the Grange will be vigorously pushed.

Not only Representative Brenckman, but National Master Louis J. Taber and members of the executive committee of the National Grange have frequently appeared before committees of Congress the past year in behalf of many subjects of vital interest to agriculture: Restoration of the Farm Credit Administration to an independent basis; lower interest rates for farmers; transportation discriminations; regulation of motor trucks in interstate commerce; raising farm income to a parity basis; as well as the subject of our increasing national debt and the unbalanced budget.

In addition to a conference of Grange insurance workers, one of Grange lecturers and secretaries, and a cooperative breakfast, to which prominent leaders from all over the country will come, announcement is made that a conference of Home Economics workers will be held at Syracuse, conducted by the national chairman, Mrs. Cora D. Tucker of Connecticut; and another of Juvenile Grange workers, under the direction of Mrs. Margaret H. Caldwell of North Carolina, national superintendent. This is not the biennial election year of the National Grange and the only officer to be chosen is one member of the executive committee for three years. The expiring term is that of Eugene A. Eckert of Illinois, who has served many years in that capacity and most of that time, as at present, secretary of the committee.

All day Thursday, November 14, at Syracuse, two big sessions will be going on simultaneously, one at Loew's Theater, where at least four classes of candidates will be receiving the highest degree of the organization, and an "overflow" at the Lincoln Auditorium, the two meetings synchronizing according to the degree schedule, whose first class starts at 10 A. M., with the last one probably finishing shortly before midnight.

Meanwhile, Grange members unable to go to Syracuse, and thousands of others interested, will be looking forward to the 60-minute broadcast from the Syracuse session, which occurs Saturday, November 16, from 12:30 to 1:30 Eastern Standard Time. This will be put on by the National Broadcasting Company over a coast-to-coast network, with a special setup at Syracuse for this particular broadcast.

Grange GLEANINGS

By CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

GRANGE CIRCLES throughout the country are greatly satisfied over the excellent organization record made by this fraternity during its fiscal year which ended September 30. In spite of conditions which made made the going hard for most fraternal groups, the Grange reports for the nation were the organization of 168 new subordinate units, 157 new Juveniles and 17 new Pomonas; these organizations distributed over 33 of the 37 organized states, while the addition of Wyoming as a newly-organized State Grange is one of the most important facts of the year.

New York and Ohio had a close race in the organization of new Juveniles, the former winning 25 to 21. New York organized five new subordinate units; Connecticut, 8; Massachusetts, 7; Vermont, 5; and Maine, 3. Every New England state showed a membership gain, and for the country as a whole a substantial net gain is reported by National Secretary Harry A. Caton of Coshocton, Ohio. These figures furnish encouragement and enthusiasm to the 74th annual session of the National Grange, as it convenes at Syracuse, New York, November 13, for nine days.

* * *

A RECORD in Grange meeting attendance that will be hard to match has just been made by Providence Grange in Rhode Island, which meets in the heart of the latter city. It was Booster Night, September 26, and the roll call showed an attendance of 684 Patrons coming from 85 subordinate Granges in three states. It is not unusual at Rhode Island Grange meetings to have practically every subordinate in the state respond to the roll call.

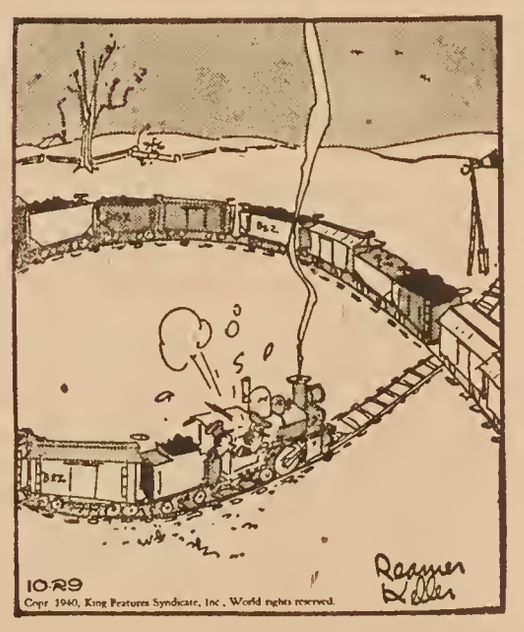
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HAVERHILL GRANGE, No. 154, in Essex County, Massachusetts, is very proud of the fact that it has among its membership nine holders of Golden Sheaf certificates, attesting 50 years or more of continuous Grange service. Hardwick Grange in the same state has held the Massachusetts record in this respect with eight Golden Sheaf members, but on the evening of October 23 two more presentations were added to the Haverhill group, putting the latter at the top of the list. Although this Grange was organized nearly 53 years ago, one of the original charter members is still living, and very proud of his Golden Sheaf distinction.

* * *

VERMONT State Grange annual session just held was featured by some-

(*Continued on Page* 15)



"Great Scott! How much longer are we gonna have to wait?"

THE G.L.F. PATRON

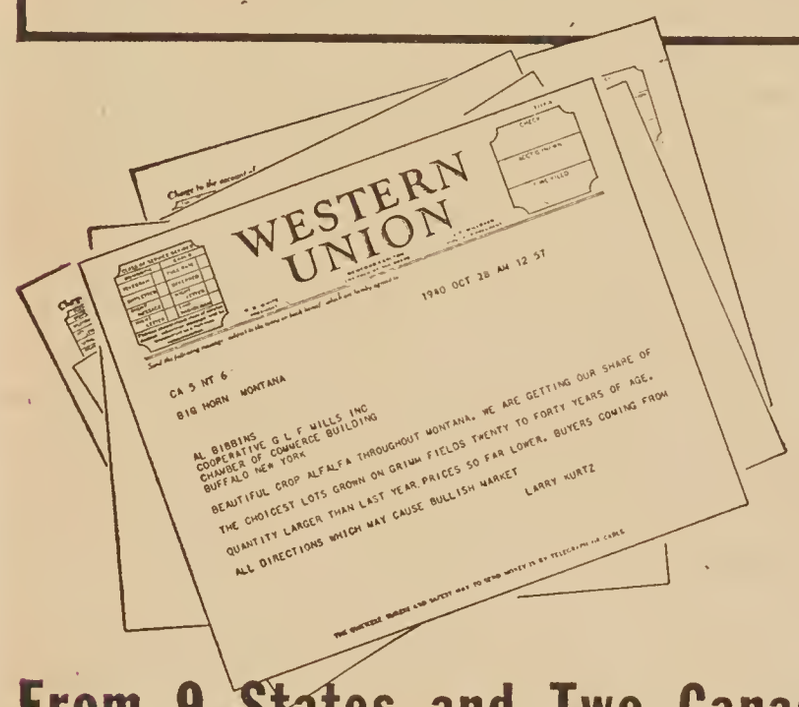
The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

SEED FOR NEXT SPRING'S SOWING

DURING the winter and spring, G.L.F. seedsmen are busy cleaning, treating, testing, and packing seed for G.L.F. patrons. These same seedsmen spend most of the summer and fall traveling through seed-growing areas, inspecting fields and selecting seed.

The seed they buy is chosen from areas that are free of disease, grown by reliable farmers on fields whose history is known for many years back. It is seed of selected origin—selected for its hardiness, freedom from disease, and yielding ability.

The telegrams shown on this page are typical of those received daily by Mr. A. L. Bibbins, head of the G.L.F. seed service, from your hired men in the field. They are presented here to inform patrons of the condition of the seed crop.





Larry Kurtz, G.L.F. seed specialist, inspecting a seed sample on a Montana farm before an interested audience of one.

From 9 States and Two Canadian Provinces G.L.F. Seedsmen Report on the Seed Crop

Fort Wayne, Indiana, October 15
We have accumulated over 10,000 bushels of the finest red clover raised in Ohio and Indiana this year. This is old strain seed which has proven so hardy in New York State. Also have several thousand bushels of alsike. Not buying much now as farmers are busy sowing fall wheat and cutting corn which delays threshing.—*Gene Kraus*

Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, October 10
Frosts injured crop. Failure of alfalfa seed crop in Eastern Ontario has brought many of their buyers to this area, advancing prices considerably. Market now too high for us since we must pay four dollars duty to get it into the States. Have two thousand bushels beautiful Grimm lined up but fearful price will be too high for us to buy.—*Lloyd Vogel*

Paulding, Ohio, October 10
Alsike crop practically moved. Many farmers so disappointed with prices took their seed home. Have selected 3000 bushels of beautiful alsike and will continue. Also selecting some fine red clover. Mammoth clover is scarce.—*Eli Dickey*

Grayling, Michigan, October 11
Northern Michigan has very little seed. Michigan will have to bring in Alfalfa from the west to meet planting needs. Rains prevented Mammoth Clover from setting. Some spots have some nice Red Clover but much damaged by rains and lying in fields for over two weeks. Will not be able to select much seed that will meet G.L.F. standards this year.—*Chi Fick*

Arrow Lock, Idaho, October 10
Seventy percent Idaho red clover and alfalfa still lying in fields after three weeks of rain. This will reduce alfalfa yields close to fifty percent and injure most of it. Practically impossible to purchase seed that will meet G.L.F. standards. Nevertheless have secured over one thousand bushels very fine variegated seed from our old growers. Leaving in morning for Utah mountains.—*Wally Russow*

Big Trails, Wyoming, October 15
Alfalfa plants rank in growth. Rains causing great difficulty in harvesting, damaging some seed, reducing yields on many fields. Market very firm. New buyers arriving every day. Rains holding up threshing. Frosts at the higher altitudes. Although difficult to buy have selected several of the finest lots of variegated alfalfa.
—*Ivan Sours*

Bemidji, Minnesota, October 12
Over four million pounds alfalfa seed ruined by freezes. Continuous rains practically ruined red clover crop in Minnesota and Wisconsin. There will not be enough high grade alfalfa or red clover raised in these states to meet local needs. Have secured from our old established growers 1400 bushels very fine Grimm 800 bushels beautiful alsike but no red clover. Temperatures down to 18. Now busy loading out seed previously selected.
—*Mel Stolquist*



Like many other western Indians, Joseph Wellknown, of Lodge Grass, Montana (shown here with his wife) leases his land to seed growers. This land produces some of the best hardy legume seed for eastern farmers.

Independence, Iowa, October 19
Great crop. Practically all moved. Got more than our share of best timothy seed in Iowa and Minnesota. Continuous rains ruined red clover. Can find no seed that will meet G.L.F. standards so going to Northwestern Illinois.—*G. H. Valentine*

LaPrairie, Illinois, October 11
Good yields of red clover. Much of it damaged by rains. Have secured 1600 bushels very fine seed. Moving out of here to one of our other sections with expectations of selecting at least 1000 bushels more.—*Jim Fleming*

Weston, Ontario, October 11
Absolutely no alfalfa this year. Spring rains made the crop late. Late rains failed to permit setting of seed. If weather clears there may be some red clover to fill local needs. Ontario will be forced to buy alfalfa seed from the west or from the States.—*Paul Mullen*

Last Minute Flash

Just as this is going to press, Mr. Bibbins telephoned that rain and freezing weather in Wyoming and Montana is seriously hurting the alfalfa which is ready to thresh. A large percentage of the Northern grown hardy seed is of poor color and poor quality. There is not as much desirable seed as was first believed. The poorer quality seed may be offered at lower prices.

In general, however, there is enough seed of the right quality to take care of the needs of G.L.F. patrons.

G.L.F. Service Agencies are now taking orders for next spring delivery of selected origin seed at prices lower than last year. Orders taken now are protected against price increases. If prices go lower, patrons who order now will get the benefit of the decline.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N. Y.



Do You Worry about getting a Good Cure AT THE BONE?

The MORTON WAY

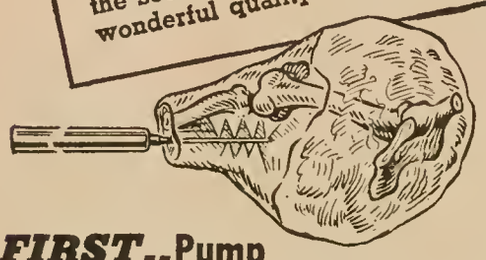


— Cures From the Inside OUT and From the Outside IN

Morton's Tender-Quick cures outward from the bone area — Morton's Sugar-Cure cures inward from the outside. That's the secret of fast, perfect meat curing — wonderful quality and wonderful flavor.

IT'S easy to have perfectly cured meat — tender, juicy, and sweet as a nut right down to the bone. Cure your meat the famous MORTON WAY with Morton meat curing products.

Almost a million farm families have turned to this better, surer, EASIER way. No bone taint . . . No gray under-cured spots . . . No salty, over-cured meat on the outside. Cure the MORTON WAY this year. Ask your dealer for Morton meat curing products and full instructions.





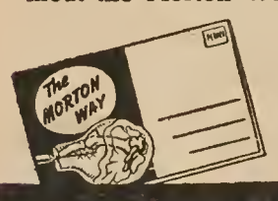
FIRST..Pump With Morton's Tender-Quick

Mix Tender-Quick with water to make a mild, fast-curing pickle. Pump this pickle into hams and shoulders around the bones. That begins the cure INSIDE before taint or souring can start.

THEN... Rub With Morton's Sugar-Cure

This rich, honey-brown Sugar-Cure contains salt, sugars, spices and other curing ingredients. It strikes in fast, from the OUTSIDE, and as it cures gives meat a delicious wood-smoke flavor.

ASK YOUR DEALER for these famous products—See them, smell them—get that rich, wood-smoke fragrance. This year cure meat the Morton Way.



CURING FOLDER FREE
How to cure ham, bacon, corned beef, etc. Fully illustrated. Ask your dealer for a copy, or write. MortonSaltCo.,Chicago,Ill.



MORTON SALT CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Newest, Most Modern Hotel in Buffalo

Completely rehobilitoted, nothing overlooked. New tile boths oll with tub ond shower. All new furniture.
Single: $2.50 to $3.50 Double: $4.00 to $6.00
Special Rates for Groups and Families
Write for FREE Map of Downtown Buffolo

HOTEL LENOX
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BUFFALO, N.Y.

Henry Mader, R. I, Milan, New Hampshire.

Turn to Page 28 for News Items about American Agriculturist Advertisers.

THOUSANDS PREFER



—above all others the magnificent flavor of A&P Coffee. Choose one of these blends—have it Custom Ground for your own coffee pot—get all the flavor you pay for.

AT ALL A&P FOOD STORES

One-Act Plays for Amateurs

TO OBTAIN copies of any of the following one-act plays, write to *American Agriculturist,* One-Act Play Dep't., Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 20 cents for each play wanted. Plays are *royalty free* to amateur groups. All eight of these comedies have been carefully selected and will be found suitable for production by Granges, Home Bureaus, 4-H Clubs, schools, churches, and other community organizations. Each takes one-half hour or less to play:

Who is Wellington? by Mrs. Carrie Ladd. Plot centers around strange doings in the neighborhood parsonage. Setting is a simple small town livingroom. 6 women, 1 man.

The Amazing Electric Fence, by Mrs. Chester Partridge. Especially good for Granges and small groups which want a short, entertaining play pertinent to farm life. Setting, a farm livingroom. 4 men, 2 women.

Fractions, by Floyd Spicer Armstrong. Situation is built about a young brother's distaste for fractions and his older sister's love affairs. Setting, a farm livingroom. 5 men, 3 women.

Nothing Doing, by Grace Smith Beers. A wealthy widower from the city wants to marry Mrs. Parker, a capable farm woman, but finds that she has made her country life too interesting to give it up. Setting, a simple farm livingroom. 4 women, 2 men.

Fishin' Weather, by Samuel Sidney Hale. A hilarious comedy and satire on wealthy city folks who come to the country looking for antiques. Simple setting. 4 women, 5 men.

Let's Get On With th' Marryin', by Robert E. Gard. Plot centers around a simple frontier wedding. Time, about 1825. Simple cabin interior. 3 women, 4 men.

Raisin' th' Devil, by Robert E. Gard. A very amusing comedy about Ren Dow, the famous travelling preacher who has a hard time converting a horse thief and his daughter. Simple cabin interior. Time, 1830. 1 woman, 3 men.

A Day in the Vineyard, by E. Irene Baker and A. M. Drummond. A modern folk comedy, offering the characters a chance to do some singing. The simple music comes with the play. Simply staged. 8 women, 2 men.

Extra copies of any of these plays will be furnished at the same price—20 cents each. Please send coins or checks when ordering (no stamps).

A Yankeeland Visit

(*Continued from Page* 2)

Maine and the New Haven could agree on joint facilities at the new market, it would mean a great advance for the produce business of the metropolitan area. Unfortunately, both roads have heavy investments at their present terminals—particularly, the New Haven which is comparatively new.

Fine Vegetables on Markets

The visitor is impressed with the fine quality of produce on Boston markets, the way it is put up, and all in all — the conduct of business on a rather high plane. The atmosphere of the market is not so rough and rackety as in New York, and there is less of the harsh bark and banter that is too prevalent on a good many of our markets.

The Boston Box

The old Boston Box is still in general use but is being very badly treated in that it is over filled with the result that its advantages in truck loading and handling are largely lost. Cabbage will be almost as deep above the edge of the box as below and the same goes for spinach. In this case, spinach has to be loaded with boxes on their edges, face to face. On the other hand, celery is packed 12 wrapped bunches in a shallow Boston box, iced, with paper liner. However, the tops are allowed to stick away out and damage is bound to occur. Several farms are putting up fine packs of sprouting broccoli and commanding good prices most of the time. The old Essex hybrid squash of the turban type is still there.

* * *

Massachusetts Horticultural Society

THE Massachusetts Horticultural Society is a grand old organization which has been holding up the banner of better gardening for many decades. They hold a number of exhibits each year and the harvest show in October makes special feature of vegetables. They have classes for commercial gardeners as well as for estates and home gardens. A fine array of vegetables were on display. The Massachusetts State College put up a grand general display of vegetables at the end of the hall. Wilfrid Wheeler, formerly of Concord, took the prizes for the best collection of watermelons and muskmelons. He had a 48-pound Early Kansas and quite an array of other varieties. Mr. Wheeler was the leader in the enterprise in Massachusetts 35 years ago which commanded the services of J. B. Norton and which gave us our Mary Washington asparagus. The show included a number of collections of gourds in widest variety which were exceedingly interesting.

Farmers Neglect Food Shows

While I was East, the Boston Foods Show was on. Farmers do not make sufficient use of these occasions, which carry ideas directly to the thousands who eat our products. Only one special horticultural exhibit was there. The New York and New England Apple Institute had a booth in which they showed the packaging of apples, and polled the public on questions of quality and packaging. Why do not more of our vegetable associations take advantage of these shows to promote interest in vegetables? Nearly all the booths are of the sort where a young "Miss America" dressed from tip to toe in a white academic gown offers a little cracker with a nibble of cheese and another booth gives you about a quarter of an ounce of cranberry juice. Incidentally, cranberries were there also:—a good illustration of what can be done.

Marketing Officials Meet

That same week, the National Association of Marketing Officials met in Boston and toured New England. This is a society of the directors of markets, of the state departments of agriculture from all over the country:—such men as Louis Webster of Massachusetts, Webster Birdsall of New York, Warren Oley of New Jersey. The program was right down to brass tacks. One all-day session was devoted to the distributor's needs and the other to the consumer's needs. State workers, college people, representatives of retail and wholesale organizations all contributed.



"O-oh, Farmer Jones! I'm afraid I've made a drastic mistake!"

Coal Bin Dividends

WHEN "open season" was declared on anthracite in Pennsylvania a few years ago, problems developed in adjoining states that resulted in considerable legislation but which have not yet been solved in a satisfactory manner. Probably they will not be until further changes are made, or consumers make it their own business to protect themselves from frauds. Certainly consumers are in better position to do this than all the policemen, courts, weights and measures officials and legislators combined.

As a county sealer of weights and measures, the writer is convinced that some coal truckers are dishonest as often as they dare be; that the laws are unfair as between competitors; that consumers are generally sympathetic to the man who is trying to make a living by selling coal in competition with established and perhaps wealthy corporate dealers and glad to help him keep off relief; that when they have suffered a substantial "gypping," they are disinclined to prosecute for fraud or for violation of statutory regulations. Perhaps this is as it should be.

Pending a more equitable law than at present exists in New York State, there is little that can be done to prevent fraud except that which can be done by the consumer himself, and not much he can do except to apply some sort of checkup on each delivery of coal, regardless of weights shown by weight tickets. It is a wise precaution, in any event, because even an honest dealer may have a truck driver who at times diverts part of a load after leaving the plant, and no matter how accurate a scale may be, a dishonest dealer, if the buyer isn't present, can make a ticket showing four tons, net, even if the scale reads 6800 pounds.

If coal from all mines weighed the same per cubic foot, sales by volume instead of by weight would be a great improvement, and some such plan may become effective, or at least optional. Most loads can be measured on the truck to determine the volume of the load with sufficient accuracy to prevent substantial shortage, and payment can be made for the volume delivered. It is more difficult in the case of divided loads, while heaped loads or bulging truck bodies make it practically impossible. The real answer is a coal bin of pre-determined floor area, square corners and parallel walls. Then by leveling the delivery and determining the depth, the volume can readily be computed, or a coal bin chart will disclose the contents without the use of a pencil.

Anthracite, chestnut size, is said to average 52 pounds to the cubic foot. Larger sizes should weigh a bit more and smaller sizes less. Shallow mine coals are said to be considerably lighter, and the very dense coals somewhat heavier. By having a box of exactly one cubic foot capacity, and weighing a sample of the coal offered by your favorite dealer it is possible to check up his weights quite accurately so long as he dispenses that particular kind of coal.

Every consumer of coal should know the law relating to weight tickets and, in New York State, accept no delivery of a hundred pounds or more without a ticket meeting with legal requirements. Any weights and measures official or attorney can readily provide this information. In New York State the sections of the Agriculture and Markets Law involved are 197-b and 197-g, the latter providing for weighing coal motored into the state on the scale nearest to the point of delivery. This is the section most frequently violated, perhaps because of the dealer's objection to having his customer disclosed to a competitor, the local weighmaster. Tickets must show the name of the buyer.

The seller will usually think twice—and then decide not to do it—before trying to cheat a customer who knows the regulations and who makes it his business to see that the seller follows those regulations and delivers full weight. Naturally, if he must cheat someone he will pick on those who are careless. The buyer is entitled to a weight ticket and should examine it carefully before allowing the coal to be unloaded, and should not pay until satisfied with the delivery in weight, or volume, and quality.

Quite naturally, too, if a dealer does you once and gets away with it without a squawk, whom do you think he will try it on the next time he needs a little easy money? If you accept three and a half tons for four once, he might he afraid to deliver you a full four the next time, thinking you might remember that the first delivery was smaller. He knows, too, that some people have marks in their bins showing how deeply certain tonnages fill it. Repeated short deliveries make continuous losses; repeated full deliveries, if you get them, will result in dividends amply repaying you for building a measurable and dependable coal bin.

Rusty Sled

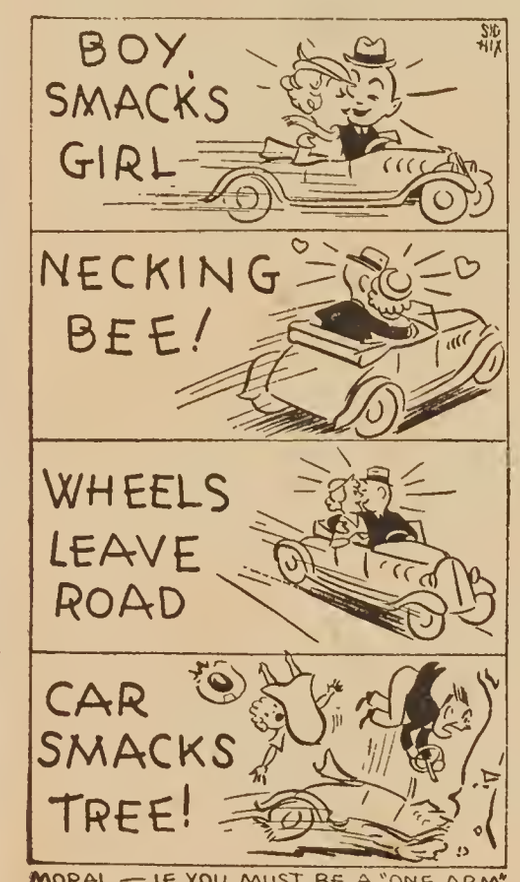
By Harry Elmore Hurd

So far from town that few men pass,
I came upon a traverse sled
Getting nowhere in the grass:
Worm-eaten pole and weathered bed
Gave evidence of long disuse.

Who left it there to rot and rust?
He must have had a good excuse,
Like war or sickness, to intrust
His property to thieving time
So long ago that shrub and tree
Possess the fields and briers climb
About the sled tenaciously
As though they owned it.

Something must
Be keeping him who owns the sled:
He would not leave it there to rust
Like something worthless . . . . something dead. . . .

Short, Short Story



National Safety Council

HOW IT *FEELS* TO WORK IN *LITENTUFS*



Fly through chores in the footwear that's light—
EASY on your feet, good for **HARD** wear!

OF COURSE, you won't really be able to float through the air! But what a *relief* when you change to the Original Goodrich Litentufs! When you feel how light and flexible they are—how they stretch—how easy they are to slip on and off. So *comfortable*—always snug at heel and instep—actually giving with every movement of your foot!

You'll have another reason to be proud of your good judgment in getting Litentufs, for they are built *extra-tough* by Goodrich's own special process. *You get long money-saving wear!* Why not drop in at your dealer's today?

GOODRICH FOOTWEAR • WATERTOWN, MASS.

Boots, Arctics, and Mud Rubbers in styles to suit all your requirements:



Look for this trademark—your guide to Quality and Value.

THE ORIGINAL Goodrich *Litentufs*



Grinding ear corn with the large-capacity No. 10-C Hammer Mill. Two cutter knives chop ear corn and other roughages to increase capacity. All models have swinging hammers with four usable grinding faces.

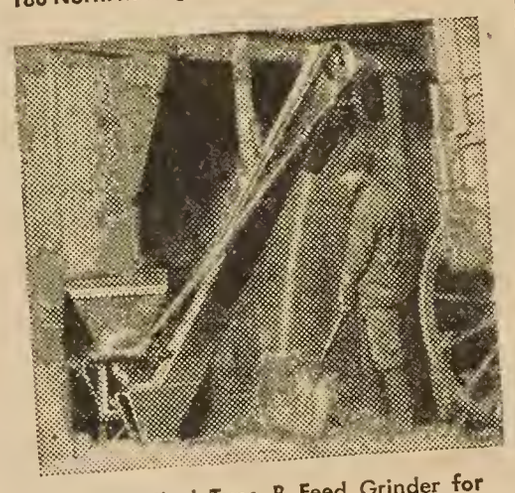
Keep More GROUND FEED in the Bin

"MORE feed in the bin." How reassuring that is these days. When there is *ground feed* in the bin, ground with a McCormick-Deering Hammer Mill or Feed Grinder, so much the better.

Save time, labor and feed this winter with one of these economical machines. Increase the feeding value of your grain, ear corn, and roughages.

See the No. 10, No. 10-C, and No. 5 Hammer Mill, the No. 2 Roughage Mill, and the Type B, C, and D Feed Grinders at the nearby International Harvester dealer's store. Talk over your requirements with the dealer and step up your feeding efficiency this winter.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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The practical Type B Feed Grinder for ear corn, shelled corn, and small grains.

McCORMICK-DEERING
Hammer Mills • Feed Grinders

POTATO GROWERS
Hope for Cold Weather

By H. E. BRYANT,
Presque Isle, Maine.

DURING the past two weeks the potato market has held steady at present low prices, but the movement through the retail channels has been slow. Potato men in both the terminal markets and growing sections are looking forward to an increased demand as soon as the weather becomes colder. Even the short cold spell of last week improved the movement somewhat. Reports from New Jersey indicate that approximately 70 to 80% of their crop has been moved. It will take some time yet to clean up their holdings. Prices on Jersey stock remain unchanged at 80-85c per hundred. Long Island holdings now are probably about as large as their total crop of last season. They are dominating the New York market, with prices ranging from 80-95c hundred delivered, depending on variety and quality.

Harvesting About Completed in Aroostook

Harvesting operations are practically completed in Aroostook County. It is true that a few potatoes were in the ground during the freeze and snow storm of last week, but the damage was very slight. Shipments out of Maine continue light. The total up to October 26th was 1235 cars compared to 2764 cars up to the same date last year and 7250 in 1937. It is estimated that approximately 1200 cars have been diverted to starch factories in Aroostook County due to the Starch Diversion Program. When this factor is taken into consideration we must realize that the movement in Maine is nearly up to last year's figure. The writer feels that even so, Maine growers should be moving stock much faster. Last year we got by with light shipments early because of a light crop. With 45 million bushels we cannot expect a waiting policy to be as successful as last year. In 1936 Maine had a 45 million bushel crop and up to October 26th had moved a total of 7808 cars. The movement out of Maine will have considerable effect on prices in the entire Northeast during the winter months.

Prices to growers in Aroostook range between 75-80c per barrel bulk. The price is pegged for the time being at this level as a result of the Government subsidized starch program whereby growers obtain 80c for potatoes grading U. S. No. 2 or better. This price is higher than can be justified by shipment to most terminal markets. As a result of this high price level and competition of other areas, distribution out of Maine so far has been confined to a few markets in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Upstate New York.

It is reported that potatoes in the ground were damaged by frost in Upstate New York last week. If true it will reduce an already short crop and should mean higher prices for growers of that area.

As pointed out in previous issues of this paper, with an estimated 389 million bushel crop and a concentration of supplies in the Northeast, the ceiling on this potato market cannot be very high this year. We have also ventured the opinion that prices could not improve materially for the next two months. We make this prediction because of heavy supplies in New Jersey, Long Island and Connecticut, which areas cannot store potatoes in very large quantities and therefore will have to move stock into trade channels quite freely. We also must recognize that local supplies will be available for some time yet.

On the other hand, some people are taking the attitude that any change will have to be for the better due to the following reasons: Prices are so low that they cannot drop materially; people are going to work; cold weather will improve demand. We are inclined to agree with this viewpoint, but we do not believe that these factors are going to have an effect on a long time trend and hesitate to make any definite predictions too far in the future due

(*Continued on Page* 23)

Severe Freeze Damages New York Potatoes

With the temperature registering 10 degrees in some of the central and western New York potato sections as early as October 19, potato growers as well as growers of other crops realized that a very unstable growing season had ended with one of the most severe freezes ever recorded in October. The fall in temperature was very sudden and the damage to the crop has been aggravated by ten days of below freezing temperatures every night.

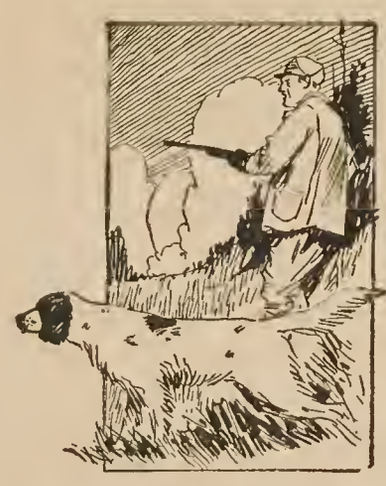
Those fields which were fairly well hilled, upon being dug are showing from 20 to 50% freezing. How extensive this damage is or what effect it will have on the total production for the state is hard to estimate because at this writing, October 29, many growers haven't considered it safe to do any digging but are still hopeful that the warm weather will follow giving them an opportunity to move their crop. By actual count one grower who finished his digging regardless of weather threw away at least 50% of his potatoes and those he saved are showing considerable injury.

One of the sad features of a severe freeze is that the affected tubers can not always be detected promptly and break down in storage. As a result of this process tubers throughout the bin which may be sound are so badly affected in appearance that they are unsuitable for market.

Growers of early potatoes reported pretty good yields although in most cases not unusual. Most up-land growers were forced to plant late due to a wet spring. Blight took its toll and on August 25th frost killed some fields. As a result many growers of small fields of potatoes are finding it more economical to buy their potatoes than to dig a crop of very small tubers. On the other hand many of our expert potato growers who are giving more details to potato production report very good yields and high averages for their particular farms. Some sections of western New York report highest yield in years of good quality potatoes, while only a few miles distant we find very discouraging crops.

It seems to be the opinion of potato growers who think about such things that the up-state New York crop is going to total much less than last year. This is not reflected in market prices at the present time. In fact marketing of the local crop is severely handicapped by low prices for high quality potatoes being shipped in from Long Island and New Jersey. Those sections report the highest yield in years and they must find a market before their weather gets too severe—*H. J. Evans.*

Arthur Andrews, R. I, Vergennes, Vt.



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There's nothing to compare with a day in the field with dog and gun. To get the most of it for yourself and your sportsman friends

Post Your Farm
with our *"NO TRESPASSING"* signs

and keep off the undesirables who make a nuisance of themselves. Our signs are printed on a heavy, durable fabric that withstands wind and weather, are easy to see and read and meet all legal requirements.

Price WITHOUT Name and Address
$1.00 per doz.; $3.50 per 50; $6.50 per 100
Price WITH Name and Address
$3.00 per doz.; $5.50 per 50; $8.50 per 100

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10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ABOVE ALL
we feature FRIENDLY SERVICE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE and, above all, ECONOMY. Good, wholesome, American food served in Restaurant. Single rates from $2.— Rest Assured.
HOTEL TIMES SQUARE
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SAVE $15 to $75



Beat higher prices. Early orders save us money. We pass this BIG SAVING on to the EARLY BUYER.
SAVE YOUR GRASS
Erect Early—Pay Later
Craine offers every proven type of silo, WOOD, TILE, CONCRETE. All tested—dependable. Get the Facts before buying.
Write TODAY for
FREE LITERATURE
Direct Factory Prices
Big Discounts.
CRAINE, INC.
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CRAINE
SILO STORAGE
GRASS, LEGUMES, CORN
8 Silo types for all forage crops.

On An Eastern New York DAIRY FARM

ON A SIDE ROAD a little way from Route 9 in Warren County, New York, you will find an attractive dairy farm of 173 acres owned by William Taylor. Twenty-six grade Holsteins make up the dairy, and right now twenty-two of them are being milked. Some years ago Mr. Taylor sold an entire herd because they were badly affected with Bangs disease. He has had no trouble with that disease since, and the herd, of course, is accredited as free from TB.

"Where do you get your replacements?" I asked.

"I raise them," was the reply. "I find that it is hard to buy heifers that are grown in accordance with my ideas, and anyway I believe, with the attention I have given to improving the herd, I can raise better producers than I can buy.

"I do not turn calves out on pasture until they are about a year old. Even if the pasture is good, the flies bother them; and I know I can make them grow faster by keeping them in the barn."

On any dairy farm the problem of growing roughage is of prime importance. Mr. Taylor has improved his pastures by putting on superphosphate and some manure; and on fields that can be mowed, he cuts the grass when it gets too high.

"I don't seem to be able to grow clear alfalfa, but I always mix some alfalfa into the seeding. I figure on making the first cutting as close to the middle of June as I can.

"When it comes to haying, we have one condition that is a little unusual. At least early in the season, before we get too much hay in the barn, we can get seven loads of hay under cover at one time. That saves a lot of time because when it looks as though it might rain, we can just drive it in and unload it the next morning while there is still too much dew to work in the field.

"For silage, I have been growing Sweepstakes, although recently I have been changing over to 29-3."

"What are the essentials of growing a good crop of silage corn?" I asked.

"If you can get your land so it will grow clover, you won't have any trouble growing corn. I use the farm manure on the new seeding, and I also use about 300 lbs. of 5-20-5 fertilizer to the acre. Then it is just a question of keeping out weeds and watching it grow."—*H. L. C.*

Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from Page* 10)

thing unusual. Every one of the 13 officers of the State Grange and the two members of the executive committee whose three-year terms expired, were reelected for another two year term. Most of the State Grange officers have served more than two years, and State Master Henry A. Stoddard, who is returned for another term of leadership, has already served for six years as chief executive in Green Mountain State Grange activities.

* * *

RHODE ISLAND PATRONS are very proud of the fact that at one of their Booster Nights to which Governor William H. Vanderbilt had been invited the Chief Executive sent a cordial greeting, in which he paid high tribute to the Grange contribution to the best things in Rhode Island, and added, "The Grange is an organization which stands on its own feet and does not depend upon any subsidy from any source whatever. The thing that appeals to me most about the Grange is the fact that you do things yourselves."

* * *

SHILOH GRANGE, No. 16, in New Jersey, made a great success this year of its annual fair and bazaar, in which handiwork and flower exhibits were especially stressed, and excellent products assembled. The merchants of the community responded heartily in providing prizes for the exhibits, and all the other civic groups in that vicinity backed up the Grange in making the fair very attractive.

* * *

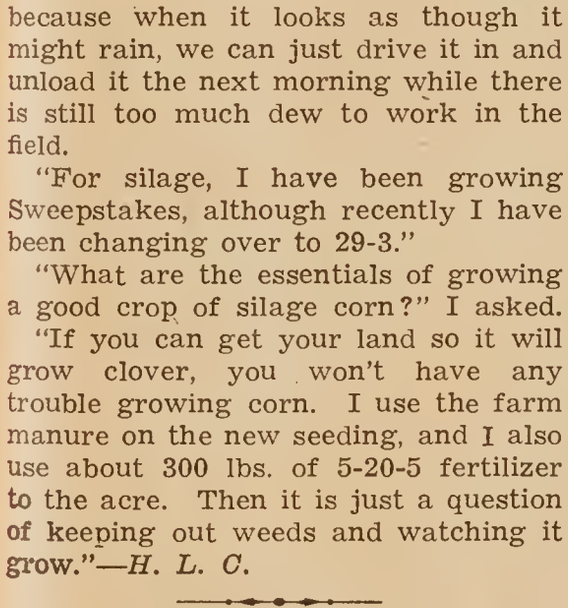
NEW HAMPSHIRE has three more new Juvenile Granges of recent institution, and again the one responsible for them is Deputy Marion Atwood, who has done such valiant work in Juvenile Grange promotion in the Granite State. The three new units were organized within a 12-day period, and Deputy Atwood conducted all the institution exercises, also installing the new officers.

* * *

22 SPECIAL SESSIONS of the New York State Grange, covering all parts of the Empire State for the conferring of the sixth degree previous to the Seventh Degree at the National Grange session on Thursday, November 14, resulted in classes whose total was 4,558 candidates. Heading the list was the meeting at Ithaca, when the class numbered 387; with the meetings at Glens Falls and Pine Plains both close behind with 340 each; and those at Binghamton and Utica running 322 and 314 respectively.

* * *

SHERMAN K. IVES, State Master of Connecticut is a thorough believer in Juvenile Granges and is heartily supported in this view by Mrs. Ives. Both have proven their faith in this phase of Grange work by organizing within six days' time three new Juvenile units in the Nutmeg State. These are located at Bethlehem, Mystic and Colebrook, and in each case with a substantial charter list of both active and honorary members.



"Don't let her do that, Hiram—it might sour the milk."

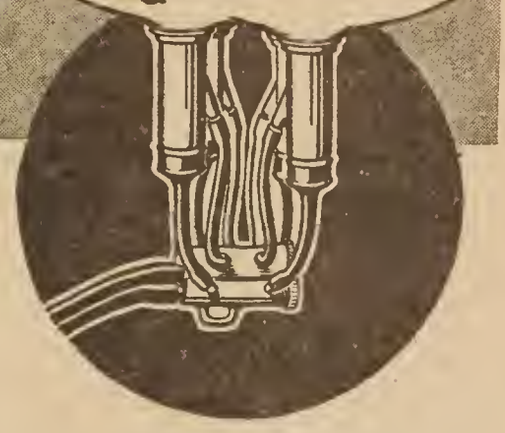
Grass Silage — Investigation by state college farm management department of use of grass silage by Massachusetts farmers in the past season shows an average yield of 7.2 tons per acre on farms covered by report.

Clover and grass together accounted for more than 38 per cent of the 10,600 tons put up, with clover and alfalfa in second place, accounting for 22.5 per cent of the total. Small grains, millet and Sudan grass, and grain and legumes were other combinations used.

Twenty-nine dairymen reported that grass silage increased their milk production, while 11 others reported no increase. Some dairymen stated that the cows were in better physical condition and the milk-color was better when grass silage was fed.—*W. E. Piper.*

THE WONDERFUL DE LAVAL MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY MILKER PROVES ITS SUPERIORITY

1 BEST, FASTEST, CLEANEST MILKING
2 SAVES MOST TIME AND LABOR
3 PRODUCES HIGHEST QUALITY MILK



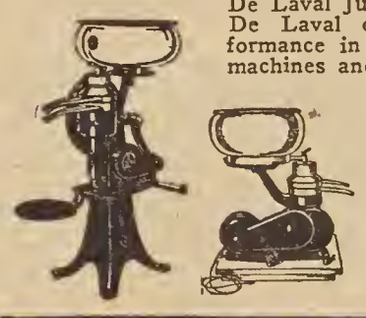
BECAUSE the wonderful De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker so quickly and convincingly proves its all around superiority, thousands of outfits are already in use — and more new De Laval Milkers are being installed than ever before.

Best, fastest, cleanest milking—uniform, regular rhythmic milking speed and action controlled by magnetic force—highest herd production—largest savings of time and labor—cleaner milk—complete dependability—these are some of the all-important features that constitute De Laval Magnetic Speedway superiority.

The De Laval Magnetic Speedway *proves* its superiority on the cow—on every cow in the herd.

De Laval Cream Separators

World's best and most complete line of separators. World's Standard Series unmatched for performance, quality, convenience and beauty. De Laval Junior Series offers De Laval quality and performance in smaller capacity machines and which can now be furnished with electric motor drives. Remember — there is a De Laval quality separator of a size and style for every need and purse.



SEE YOUR DE LAVAL DEALER TODAY FOR A FREE TRIAL DEMONSTRATION

The only way to measure and appreciate the unequaled performance of the DE LAVAL MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY is to use it on your own cows. Your local De Laval Dealer will gladly arrange such a free trial—with absolutely no obligation to you. See him today.



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Strongest protection Against Fire! Storm! Waste! and Time!

MARIETTA CONCRETE SILOS BUILT TO ENDURE

Marietta Concrete Stave Silos shown here — in service near Pottstown, Penna.

ALSO — Marietta's famous line of Wood Silos with redwood hinged doors has NO peer rival. Ask for prices.

1940 Biggest in our 25-years' "growing in LEADERSHIP!" But it meant, too, that hundreds who said, "We Want Super-Construction," became owners of World's No. 1 Concrete Silo—assuring *highest* point protection for *feed* and *investment.*

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Our perfected Super-Construction Silo—built of clean sand and gravel, drop-forged staves, special hooping (for Hay)—if ordered before 12/30 for '41 erection, will be billed at TODAY'S price (*protecting you* against advancing cost). Write NOW—for full particulars.

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MARIETTA, OHIO (Write Marietta Office—Dept. AA) Branch Plants Baltimore, Md. Scotia, N. Y.

"GO AHEAD!

Liberty and Independence Forever"

— DAVY CROCKETT



IT WAS *March 5, 1836. Inside the Alamo Mission at San Antonio, Davy Crockett and a handful of Texans — outnumbered 20 to 1 — were fighting for their lives. Hope of reinforcement had vanished. Crockett scrawled this in his diary: "March 5 — Pop, pop, pop. Boom, boom, boom throughout the day. No time for memorandums now. Go ahead.* LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE FOREVER."

On March 6, the Mexican band played the Dequelo, music which means "no quarter." And 4,000 Mexicans swarmed over the crumbling walls where six wounded Americans lay waiting. There the story ends. No one knows what happened. But one of the most colorful figures in American history died that day, fighting with his last breath for "liberty and independence forever."

★ ★ ★

"Be sure you're right, then go ahead," was the motto Davy Crockett lived by. It took him from a backwoods farm to Congress. And it took him to his death. When—surrounded by the Mexican army—he wrote, "Go ahead. Liberty and independence forever," he was sure he was right.

Farmers everywhere have shared his confidence. They too have risked greatly for independence. For almost a quarter of a century, farmers of the Dairymen's League—outnumbered more than 20 to 1—fought for the right to rule their own lives, to be free from the domination of dealers.

Other farmers and the government were indifferent at first—just as other Americans and the government were indifferent when Davy Crockett died. Then there came a change. And just as an avenging American army swept into Mexico crying, "Remember the Alamo," so aroused farmers in the New York milkshed joined their local co-operatives crying, "A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK." Both the State and Federal governments heard the cry of those united farmers. The Rogers-Allen bill, the marketing orders, the surplus control plan all followed as a result.

Today the southern border of the United States is safer because Davy Crockett died at the Alamo. And all farmers in this milkshed are more secure in their homes and pocketbooks because of the struggle of the Dairymen's League. So let's all be thankful for what they did. Let us all resolve that the gains so dearly won are not taken away from us, now or forever. We know we're right. LET'S GO AHEAD!

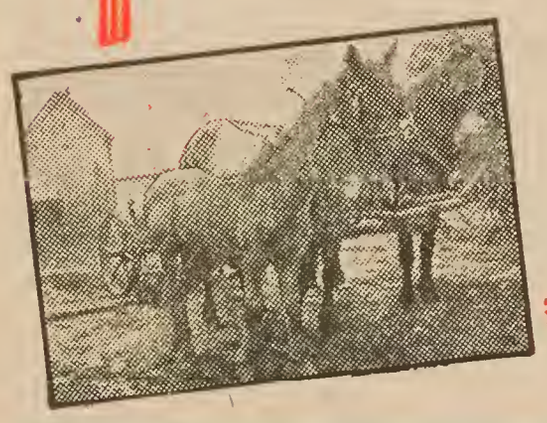


We're Glad We Came to America, says this Czech Family . . .

"There's no country for us like the good old U. S. A.," says Stephen Boor, League member of Horseheads, N. Y.

"My father, John Boor, and we boys, John, Jr., Michael, and myself, were born in Czechoslovakia. Father owned about 30 acres there and a grist mill. But we wanted to own land, a lot of land. We felt crowded in the old country. So we came to America, 27 years ago, locating first in Texas, then coming back to Pittsburgh, where father worked in a factory.

"One day he saw a 200-acre farm in Chemung County advertised for sale. We bought it and moved in 22 years ago. Today I'm living on that farm. Father lives with me. I also run an adjoining farm of 125 acres. My two brothers, John, Jr., and Michael, live on farms nearby. All four of us are members of the League. We believe in cooperation. We believe in America. What's happened in Czechoslovakia we don't know. We haven't heard from our relatives there for a long time."



Published by

THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

To Market– To Market

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Bet you don't know what a "pluck" is. I didn't either until I looked it up. It means the heart, liver and lungs.

More recently, visitors to Albany will recall the old market in the center of the city which has been in operation for many years. Here came farmers, first with their horse-drawn vehicles, and later with their trucks loaded with all of the varied products of the whole countryside; and here in this city market those same farmers sat for long hours waiting to dispose of their products. Prices which they received were generally too low, and the labor and time involved to dispose of their produce on this market were something to discourage even the hardiest.

Business on a Cabbage Patch

It became evident to farmers and their local organizations that they must have something better in the way of a market. Out of that conviction, the Central Market of Menands was set up and opened for business on July 16, 1934, when the Capital District Cooperative Association, Inc., was created for the purpose of taking over the project. The Menands site was originally just a cabbage patch. It is located halfway between Troy and Albany on an area of 25 acres, where more land is also available later for expansion.

Menands Market has the combined facilities for marketing produce shipped by railroad, water and truck, as well as facilities for handling produce grown and trucked in by the growers themselves. On this original cabbage patch site, the selection of which was bitterly criticized, there is now a roaring business, owned, guided and controlled by farmers themselves. In this food-handling center there are also facilities for handling feeds and fertilizers, farm seeds and equipment, together with business offices for produce brokers, telegraph offices, banking rooms, and restaurants. Plans are already contemplated for the establishment of wholesale grocery houses, meat packing plants, cold storage and other food handling facilities.

Farmers Licked the Opposition

The whole produce business of Albany is practically all relocated at Menands. Three large commission houses with rail connections have been added this season. The jobbers' stores are completely occupied, and plans are under way for the expansion of railroad facilities and the adding of a cold and dry storage plant and packing house. Probably the most important addition already made is a fine store built by the Grange League Federation Exchange to handle its egg and poultry business.

When the market was taken out of the City of Albany and established at Menands, and after it became apparent that it would be a success, Albany city officials set up the bitterest kind of opposition. They viewed with alarm the transfer from the city to Menands of a business amounting to a total of more than $10,000,000 a year. Naturally they wanted to keep this business within the city limits and in their old market. But for years the surrounding farmers had begged these officials to enlarge and improve the city market without avail. So the aroused farmers decided that the time had come to do something different; and when farmers once get their dander up and work together, they can always do things and go places. They licked the bitter competition and the opposition of the city. The Farm Bureaus of the local counties, and particularly the Granges, supported the farmer leaders of Menands Market. The Regional Bank for Cooperatives, with headquarters in Springfield, Mass., loaned the farmers 60 per cent of their financial needs for Menands at a low rate of interest. And so Menands Market has grown and prospered because its farmer leaders had faith and determination and because they were backed by the united support of the entire farming community.

Short and Snappy Trading

Farmers who own and direct the Menands Market have a right to be enthusiastic. The operation itself is interesting and efficient. Farmers, with their trucks, collect in a long line at the gate. Promptly at 2:30 P. M. the whistle blows, and the farmers drive their trucks in and find their places on the market. Buyers are not permitted to circulate through the farmers' market until another whistle blows at 3:00 P. M. During this half hour the growers arrange their displays, size up their offerings, exchange views on prices, and decide what to ask. Then at 3:00 the buying and selling start.

The buyers are given three-quarters of an hour to make their purchases. No deliveries are permitted until 3:45. In this short time buying is speeded up, which helps to stiffen prices. There is little opportunity for going from one seller to another to beat down prices, because the buyer knows that he has only a short time to make his purchases and must buy promptly in order to get what he wants.

I was interested to see the market in action when the signal was given for the delivery of produce. Instead of farmers trucking their deliveries by hand trucks or carrying them on their backs, they draw out of their stalls and deliver direct from their trucks to the buyers' trucks (see picture). This again speeds up operation and reduces cost. It also results in the produce being handled more carefully, which is important with perishable stuff.

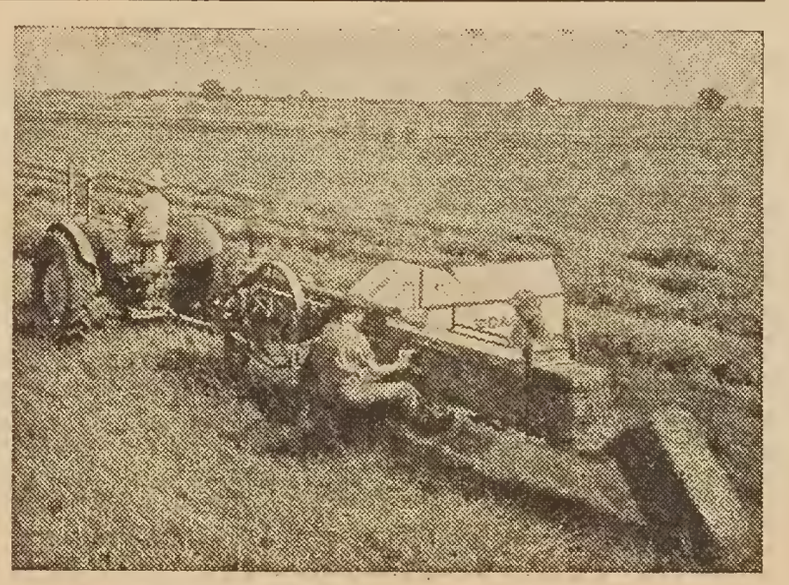
Usually, practically all of the heavy buyers have secured their loads and loaded them ready to leave the market before 6:00 P. M. Many move out at 5:00. This is some contrast with the old Albany market where it often took a farmer from three to six hours even to find a place on the market, and several hours to sell and deliver. On peak days, when there have been as high as 400 farmers at the market, the volume of business has been estimated at 400 tons.

When 400 Farmers Meet 300 Buyers

Now, see what this means when there are 40 or more different kinds of produce sold on the farmers' section, with 400 farmers on one side and 300 buyers on the other. That is real marketing. All business is on a cash basis. There is no credit and little bookkeeping. Every man has to be on his toes in order to keep up with the procession.

The G.L.F. egg business on this market is a big business in itself. During the past five years the G.L.F. has developed a business amounting in total to $231,000 in 1939. It handled 26,400 cases of eggs, besides live poultry and other food products.

I have always maintained that it was foolish to talk about growing two blades of grass where one grew before *unless both blades could be sold at a profit and a living price to the farmer.* Farmers know how to grow stuff. What they need is help to sell it. Consumers also profit from good markets. A good central market like that at Menands, operated and controlled by farmers, brings the producer closer to the buyer and, therefore, to the consumer, shortens and cheapens distribution, and is one answer to the marketing problem.



It is becoming more and more difficult to sell loose hay. Practically all of the hay purchased is moved by truck and buyers demand that it be balcd. One of the newer practices in hay-making is to balc in the field. Of course, a large acreage is necessary in order to afford a hay baler like the one illustrated, but frequently it is possible to hire the work done on a custom basis. If necessary, these bales can stand in the field for some time and will shed rain like a duck's back. Even where hay is not sold, baling solves the problem if storage room is scarce.

It's a Date!

(*Continued from Page* 3)

Catalina Island, where we'll step ashore at Avalon and hear the famous chimes ring out their welcome to us. Incidentally, the scenic background at Santa Catalina is so like the South Sea Islands that many South Sea movies have been made there.

The trip to Carlsbad Caverns National Park will come after we reach El Paso, Texas. Large air-conditioned motor coaches will take us to this great national park which is 750 feet below the earth's surface! These marvelously beautiful caverns, with their countless stalactites of unbelievable beauty, were first discovered only 39 years ago by a cowboy, and it was not until 1930 that the government created a national park there. There are broad, dry, easy trails throughout the caverns and exit is made by elevator. Temperature there is always the same, 56 degrees, so that only a light wrap is needed in the way of a coat.

Other high spots will be our visits to old San Antonio, home of the Alamo, and to the South's most fascinating city, New Orleans, where the old and the new world meet. In our next issue we hope to publish a complete itinerary of this marvelous trip. In the meantime, if you think that you can possibly come with us on this tour, fill out the blank on page 3 and mail it to E. R. Eastman, Editor, *American Agriculturist,* Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y. Then as soon as the folder describing our tour is ready, we will mail it to you. This will bring you full details, including the exact price of the "all-expense ticket", which includes every cent the trip will cost you, except for such personal items as souvenirs and laundry.

The cost is reasonable, less than it would be if you were taking the trip alone; and remember that when you travel with us, you don't have to worry about spending more than you bargained for. In fact, you don't have to worry about anything. We look after every travel detail, and guarantee you the time of your life.

Decide now to come with us and send in the blank today. It is not too early to make your plans, for if anything happens later to prevent your coming with us, we will promptly cancel your reservation and return any deposit paid.

Sure preservation inviting color– delicious taste



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THE "exclusive ingredient" in this quality meat curing salt is the unusual experience of the producer in developing new and better products and processes for meat curing and preservation. For instance, many of the largest and best known meat packing companies make sure of quality and flavor by using the correct grades of salt and the famous Lixate Process produced by International.

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● **VALUABLE PREMIUMS**
In each 10 lb. can of Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt is a coupon which entitles you to a carbon steel butcher knife, a blued-steel bell scraper for removing bristles, or both, at about half the usual retail price. Get these before your next butchering.

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Give young livestock a good start in life—help all livestock to grow and thrive better, by proper feeding of salt. The International book, "White Gold For The Farmer's Profit," sent free on request, tells how salt can produce more profit for the investment than almost anything else bought for profit on the farm.

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Write for a copy of "The Farmers' Meat Book," with detailed illustrated directions for the proper butchering, curing and storing of meat.

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Ready for Service — Young Bulls
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"Invincible"
Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires.
Orchard Hill Stock Farm, M. R. Klock, Fort Plain, N. Y.

Holsteins—T.B. Accredited; 250 Head.
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TARBELL FARMS Guernseys Accredited Negative 350 HEAD
Young Bulls out of high record A.R. dams and sired by MAY RDYAL'S HDLLISTON 130308
101 A.R. Daughters.
More A.R. daughters than any living Guernsey sire.
FOREMDST PEACEMAKER 214202
17 A.R. Daughters.
ALSO A FEW A.R. CDWS AND HEIFERS.
Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

CATHEDRAL FARMS, Oneonta, N. Y.
BIGGER AND BETTER GUERNSEYS
Because CATHEDRAL FARMS BIGGER AND BETTER GUERNSEYS at Oneonta, N. Y., are leading the Guernsey world in production, it does not mean that you cannot afford to bring into your herd one of their bulls.
If you will buy your bull when a calf and raise it yourself, you can make a big saving on the price.
Others have built up great production herds from a small investment by doing just that, why don't you? Write soon or come and see.

On Free Lease
Baby sons of "Monie's Major of Elmwood" 214,348, the Onderdonk bull whose daughters, production and show winnings make him great. The quality of cattle and response to these advertisements have created a waiting list for six bulls.
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CATTLE FOR SALE
40 cows, will sell ten 3rd high herd for month of June in Onondaga County. 40 head of young stock, calves to two years old. Will sell 20 record dams. Approved herd for Bang's disease and T.B.
2 REGISTERED GUERNSEY HEIFERS.
3 REGISTERED BELGIAN HORSES.
SPOT FARMS,
John C. Reagan, Phone 4701, Tully, N. Y.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR PRODUCTION? A number of Guernsey Bulls of all ages for sale. 3 yearlings old enough for service. All from Dams with long distance D.H.I.A. Records. 1 Bull from Dam with 771 lbs. fat average. Prices reasonable. Young calves $25.00.
HAROLD C. TRIPP, Dryden, N. Y.

FOR SALE: BABY SONS OF COMMODORE CONSTANCE, our son of K.D.I. Pauline, who was N.Y.S. champion and has 1019.10 lbs. fat, 28,079.00 lbs. milk, 3.6% test. From High Producing Dams at farmers' prices. His daughters are producing very well and have good show type. Also a few granddaughters of Commodore Constance for sale. Write for more information.
PAUL STERUSKY, Phone 14F4,
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Raise an Island-bred Jersey sire, out of a dam famous for heavy production. Write
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for pedigrees and prices on choice bull calves.



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20 OR 25 HEAD YOUNG JERSEYS. AGE 4 MO. TO 2 YR. T.B. ACCREDITED AND BLOOD TESTED.
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Males and Females
ALL AGES. MANY SIRED BY GRAND CHAMPION VALMOUNT HEATHER BOY — HIGH TESTERS — WON THIRD PRIZE NEW ENGLAND MILKING DERBY — PRICE REASONABLE.
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1 to 6 months old from cows with D.H.I. records, T. B. accredited. Bangs Cert. No. 1136.
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For Sale: Registered Ayrshire Bulls
dropped Aug. 1939 and Oct. 1939, Strathglass and Alba Crest Breeding. Negative to T. B. and Bangs.
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T.B. Tested Holstein and Guernseys in Carload Lots. Ninety Day Retest Guaranteed.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

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P-O-N-I-E-S
ALL SIZES OF CHILDREN'S PONIES. REASONABLY PRICED — FULLY GUARANTEED.
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A few good yearling Shropshire rams of excellent breeding available at reasonable prices.
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RAMS AND EWES
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LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Nov. 11-13	U. S. National Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale, Waukesha, Wis.
Nov. 15	Ohio Holstein Breeders' Fall Sale, Wooster, Ohio.
Nov. 25	Show Window Holstein Sale, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 11-12	124th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N .Y.
May 31, 1941	New York State Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Geneva, N. Y.

Coming Events

Nov. 12-14	50th Meeting of Connecticut Pomological Society, Hartford.
Nov. 13-15	12th Annual Poultry Breeders School, Mass. State College, Amherst, Mass.
Nov. 13-21	National Grange, Syracuse, New York.
Nov. 19	Connecticut Poultry Breeders' Annual Meeting.
Nov. 27-28	Annual Meeting, New York State Farm Bureau Federation, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse.
Dec. 3-4	Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Association Annual Meeting, Hotel Garde, Hartford.
Dec. 3-5	Annual Meeting of New Jersey State Grange, Atlantic City.
Dec. 4-6	24th Annual Meeting National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, Omaha, Neb.
Dec. 5-7	Springfield Poultry Show, Springfield, Mass.
Dec. 6	23rd Annual Eastern Intercollegiate Poultry Judging Contest, New Brunswick, N. J.
Dec. 9-12	22nd Annual Convention of American Farm Bureau Federation, Baltimore, Md.
Dec. 10-13	New York State Grange, Kingston, N. Y.
Dec. 11-13	Peninsula Horticultural Society Annual Meeting and Exhibit, Dover.
Jan. 1- 5	New York Poultry Show, New York City.
Jan. 6-11	16th Annual Pittsburgh Poultry Show, The Gardens, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jan. 8-9	Maryland State Horticultural Society 43rd Annual Meeting, Hagerstown.
Jan. 8-10	Union Agricultural Meeting, Memorial Auditorium, Worcester, Mass.
Jan. 14	Vermont Horticultural Society Annual Meeting, in Conjunction with Union Agricultural Meetings, Jan. 14-17, Burlington.
Jan. 14-17	New York State Horticultural Society 86th Annual Meeting, Exhibits, and Fruit Show, Rochester.
Jan. 15-20	92nd Boston Poultry Show, Boston Garden.
Jan. 20-24	Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Jan. 21-23	Maine State Pomological Society Annual Meeting, Armory, Lewiston.
Jan. 28-31	Farm Products & Equipment Show, Armory, Trenton, N. J.
Jan. 29-31	New York State Horticultural Society Annual Eastern Meeting, Kingston.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

JUST why should *American Agriculturist*, a farm paper devoted to the Northeast, carry a livestock column? They know that in the one month of September of this year, there were killed 247,038 sheep and lambs, that had been brought into the state of New York alive and which were sold to Northeastern people. On top of that, there were killed 178,308 hogs which had been brought into the state alive; 66,348 calves and 38,405 cattle; and this is only the kill under Federal Meat Inspection in the New York City area. It does not include those killed in Boston or in any other of the northeastern cities or towns. This is a total of 530,099 animals killed in the New York area for just the one month of September, this year.

The question now arises, where do all of these animals come from, and how many of them are being furnished by northeastern agriculture itself? Figures show that the Northeast does not raise enough meat animals to supply its own section for over a two-week period in any one year. All of our State universities have livestock extension departments which are encouraging the raising of meat animals, and yet the progress is slow.

I am asked a good many times why this should be, and why the Northeast, with all the available pasture lands and hay, is not supplying more of its own meat animal demand. Probably the main reason is that the average northeastern farmer today has not been raised with a thorough meat animal production knowledge, or a knowledge of buying and selling meat animals. This is definitely true as compared to the livestock knowledge of our grandfathers and great-grandfathers, and therefore there is a reluctance to get into meat production. Then, of course, there is the matter of fences, parasites, over-emphasis on milk production, and cash crops. From all this, it can readily be seen what a tremendous field the Northeast has before it for livestock meat production.

* * *

Hogs continue to sell at low prices, partly because they have been, and are continuing to be, over-marketed. During the month of September, this country consumed more pork than in almost any month in its history. It is believed that hogs will continue to be over-marketed for the next 30 or 40 days, and that soon after the first of the year, or possibly before, hogs will not be marketed fast enough to meet the demand, and the entire situation will go on a decidedly up-price basis. Do not get caught without any hogs this winter and next spring. In other words, do not over-market yourselves.

Cows for meat purposes have met quite a sizable reaction in price within the past few weeks and while there will continue to be a good demand for them, they will not meet the advance that other classes of livestock are almost sure to. The reason is that there is about 10% more cattle on feed this year than a year ago and cows and heifers have not been over-marketed. In fact, they have been under-marketed for the past year or so. Therefore, there is no opportunity for a short supply.

Sheep and lambs are in a very strong position, not because of lack of numbers, but because they are a two-way animal and wool has advanced very rapidly in the past few weeks. In fact, pelt values to the packer are now about 40% higher than they were six or eight weeks ago, and wool is bringing from 40c to 47c a lb. on farms at the present time. This, coupled with no more on feed than a year ago, and with the anticipated increased demand for meat, will undoubtedly result in both sheep and lambs working higher. In fact, they are selling too low now.

The livestock picture in the Northeast deserves more interest, energy and attention.

Calf Losses Can Be Controlled

(*Continued from Page* 8)

ed in reducing our calf losses by more than 75 per cent.

The accompanying drawings show the floor plans for one of the brooder houses as well as a cross section. In some cases it will be more convenient to build a double unit with a solid partition in the middle. The double unit can be built for less money than two separate houses.

The following are a few details of construction we believe important to observe.

1. Each stall should be surrounded by a 6-inch curb.

2. The stall fronts should be solid, with the exception of the door which is built of slats to permit air circulation in the pen.

3. The side-walk should be insulated with 2 inches of insulation. The ceiling can be insulated with sawdust or shavings.

4. In cold climates the ceiling should not be more than 7½ feet high.

5. Avoid openings on the cold side of the barn.

6. The Fairbanks and Goodman ventilation system, consisting of side wall intakes and flue out-take, has proven highly satisfactory.

7. The walls of the feed room should extend to the ceiling so that this room provides a storm door entrance into the building for use in cold weather.

8. The barn should be wired heavily enough to permit the use of a small electric heater in severe weather, but no other means of heat is necessary.

9. In construction, avoid as far as possible all corners and cracks that would make the unit difficult to clean and disinfect.

10. The large door at the end of the unit should be insulated.

11. The interior of the barn should be finished in a good grade of waterproof varnish which is not only attractive and cheap, but will withstand washing and cleaning.

12. Locate the barn on a well-drained spot where there is adequate space for an outside exercise yard for each unit.

13. The roof should be constructed quite steep so as to provide overhead storage for hay and straw.

Distillers' and Brewers' Dried Grains for Lambs

By JOHN WILLMAN

DISTILLERS' corn dried grains and brewers' dried grains are widely used in rations for dairy cattle, but there has been little definite information concerning the value of these feeds for sheep or lambs. A number of commercial lamb feeders in the western part of New York State have used some of these feeds for several years. These feeds, which are rich in protein, are available in large quantities and are sometimes cheaper than grain in this part of the country. The experiments conducted at Cornell University were planned to determine their value when fed as a partial substitute for corn and also as a protein supplement.

Three separate experiments have been conducted. The experimental lots each consisted of at least twenty-one white-faced western feeder lambs. The average initial weight of the lambs used in these trials has been between fifty-five and sixty pounds and the average final weight per lot has been approximately ninety pounds. The lowest average rate of gain per lot in any one year has been about 0.35 pounds while the greatest average gain was about 0.42 pounds per head daily.

The lambs in all lots were offered the same amount of hay. The amount of concentrates offered was varied as the feeding period progressed so that as nearly equal average daily gains as possible were made by all lots. This method of experimentation made it possible to learn just how much of the feed to be tested was required to yield the same amount of animal products as was produced by a definite amount of the standard feed, which in these trials was shelled corn.

The results of the three experiments indicate, in so far as the amount of feed required for 100 pounds of gain is concerned, that distillers' corn dried grains are equal or slightly superior to shelled corn when used as a substitute for one-third of the shelled corn in the ration. On the basis of feed required for a unit of gain, 100 pounds of distillers' corn dried grains fed in this manner probably are equal in value to about 105 pounds of shelled corn. An average of the three experiments indicates that 100 pounds of brewers' dried grains when fed in a similar manner, are equal in value to about 97 pounds of shelled corn.

During the two most recent experiments one lot of lambs was fed a concentrate mixture of one-half distillers' corn dried grains and one-half shelled corn, by weight. The results of these tests indicate that this by-product feed has a much lower value when fed at this high level than when fed as a substitute for only one-third of the corn in the ration.

Distillers' corn dried grains and brewers' dried grains gave satisfactory results when fed as protein supplements to a ration of shelled corn and first cutting alfalfa hay. These supplements seemed to give about as good results as when a similar amount of total protein per lamb daily was supplied in the form of a mixture of equal parts, by weight, of linseed meal and cottonseed meal.



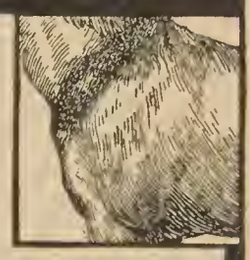
"—an' then you say it comes out here?"

For More Twins

Is there any proof that the practice of flushing ewes has any merit?

Yes. Flushing is the name given to the practice of feeding ewes liberally for at least two weeks before the breeding season and continuing it until after the ewes are bred. Careful checks have shown that this practice will increase the number of twins produced.

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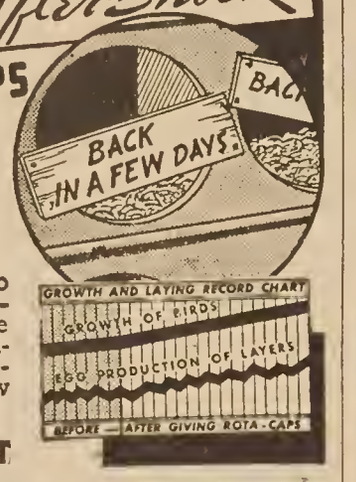
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Back from Hawaii

By L. E. WEAVER

MORE THAN a year ago I embarked on a glorious adventure. I closed my desk in the Poultry Building at Cornell, put out of my mind the twice-a-month stories for *American Agriculturist*, also the affairs of Weaver Brothers' farm. I turned my back on all this, confident that other hands would carry on, and looked forward with enthusiasm to a year in Hawaii, the Paradise of the Pacific.



L. E. Weaver

While I enjoyed every minute of the trip, it was not taken primarily for pleasure. I spent a year teaching poultry in the university there. This was on an exchange basis with Professor Bice, whom some of you have met during his year here and who took my place at the College of Agriculture.

No one, I believe, is ever entirely indispensable. There is always someone who is able to fill his shoes, and probably to do a better job. As far as I can see, things have gone about as well in my absence as though I had been here. I don't intend ever to deny myself the delights of travel because of any delusion that I cannot be spared.

Scattered over the *American Agriculturist* territory are many fine people whom I have met through by extension activities and this column. I feel sure that they will pardon me if in this issue and perhaps one more, I say very little about poultry but tell about my trip.

From Ithaca to San Francisco I went by car. Prof. E. A. White had recently retired from his position as Head of the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture at Cornell. He was starting on a trip around the world and we combined forces. In his car, a coupe with plenty of room for baggage, we drove across the country. We took turns at the wheel, changing every 100 miles and for the most part we stayed at tourist cabins. West of the Mississippi they are called "Auto courts" or "Motels" and are more elaborate than in the east. We also stayed at tourist homes and at hotels. All were satisfactory when we took pains to select them in quiet locations.

We stopped off at the Poultry Congress in Cleveland. Then we headed for Denver, Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak, Santa Fe, Bandolier National Park with its cliff-dweller ruins, Grand Canyon, Boulder Dam, and spent a week in and around Los Angeles. Study a map and you will see that a much more direct route could have been selected, so the fact that we spent 15 days on the road does not mean much.

From San Francisco we went cabin class on the steamship "President Coolidge" of the American President lines. The fare was $85. Had we gone first class, or in the choicer cabins of the cabin class, we would have had to pay between 100 and 200 dollars. The food and service were excellent, the trip smooth and restful. For a genuine vacation where one may relax completely, I recommend highly an ocean trip.

At Honolulu we had a choice of living near the beach as most tourists do, with swimming and sun-bathing always available, or staying in the residential section nearer the University. Here, because of the higher altitude, the nights are cooler but rain is more frequent. We chose the beach and never regretted our choice even though I had to make the long trip between our apartment and the office by car or bus.

The war changed Professor White's plans. He could not proceed around the world, but after four months in the islands in which he gave a series of lectures at the University he made a long tour of Japan, the Philippines, the East Indies, India, Australia, New Zealand, then back to Honolulu, and to the mainland.

My hours at the poultry farm and in the office were from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. That gave ample time for swimming, surfboard riding, and basking in the afternoon sun, but no chance to get outside of Honolulu during the week. Over week-ends I took hikes with the "Trails of the Mountain Club." I found what the mountainous section of the island of Oahu looks like. During vacations I made trips to other islands—Hawaii, Molokai, and Maui. No two islands are alike. Each has its characteristic points of interest; its own beauty spots.

I think it is unfortunate that so many who go to Hawaii fail to get to all the islands. They land in Honolulu and there they remain, and Honolulu is not at all typical of the islands. It is a modern city differing very little from any mainland city except in the appearance of its inhabitants. Distances between the islands and the cost of getting from one to another are greater than one expects. I suppose tourists feel they cannot afford the trips. Perhaps they think nothing could possibly be more delightful than to spend the days on the beach at Waikiki. And so the other islands are not visited.

I was fortunate. After my work at the University was finished I did not rush back to the mainland. I joined the Honolulu Cruising Club, and thus was able to get to all the outside islands at very reasonable cost, including return trips to those I had already seen. The trips were made in a forty-foot, two-masted sailing boat carrying, as a rule, about twelve people. I must admit that at first I was not a good sailor, but one has a marvelous appetite after a spell of seasickness. Furthermore there was no seasickness after the first few trips. I got a few pictures in color but it is not easy to get good pictures when one is on a rolling boat.

One real disappointment was in not getting to see Mauna Loa in action. This mighty volcano is on the island of Hawaii, two hundred miles from Honolulu. The only other volcanoes that have been active in the past one hundred years are Kiluea and Mauna Kea on Hawaii, and possibly Haleakala on the island of Maui. It had been several years since any of these had shown any activity, so when Mauna Loa started throwing up smoke and fiery lava through a crack in the floor of the crater it made headline news. Army bombers from Oahu flew over the volcano and took pictures. The Inter-Island Airways started carrying passengers over the mountain and circling the crater. Air currents were too erratic to make it safe to fly directly over the crater. All this time I was hoping that the eruption would continue until I could get over to the island on a trip which had been scheduled for a long time. At last the day arrived, but just a day too late. The flow had almost completely stopped and the planes were no longer flying. However, I did see Kiluea where over an

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JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	8.50	11.00	8.50
ROCK-RED CROSS	7.00	9.00	7.00
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TURKEYS

HOLLAND FARM WHITE HOLLANDS—1940 breeders and 1941 poults. BELCHERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

area of several hundred acres steam continually escapes from cracks in the ground and between the rocks. Here is a crater that looks as I had expected craters to look. It is an almost circular hole seven hundred feet deep, eighteen acres in area, and with perpendicular sides. No molten lava has been seen for years, but the floor of the crater is so hot that no one can, with safety, go down into the crater.

On the island of Kauai I saw a canyon that rivals in coloring the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, but it is only seven miles across. The Grand Canyon is thirteen miles from rim to rim. Many people are surprised to know that on the Island of Hawaii there is the second largest cattle ranch in the world. On this famous Parker ranch they grow Herefords that resemble the prize-winners at the International. It takes all these and many more to supply the beef needed for the islands.

Watch the "Leaks" That Steal Poultry Profits

THERE MAY be an occasional man who keeps hens for fun, but I have yet to run across a poultryman who didn't expect a little profit. Incidentally, if it is fun you want, you can get a lot more out of it when the balance sheet shows the proper difference between expenses and income.

When egg prices are good, I have often heard a poultryman say, "If prices would just stay like this, it would be fun keeping poultry, and I could make a good living." At such a time, there is one thing of which you can be sure—that prices won't stay that good. Consequently, it is a question of studying the business, and getting ready for the tougher times that are ahead. Those tough times were here this past summer. For the past few weeks the outlook has been a little more rosy, but it is still necessary to keep expenses as low as possible and to get the best possible price for your eggs.

No individual poultryman can do much to affect the price level at which he sells, yet there are a number of things he can do to improve his income. First comes culling. In my opinion, the most important factor in making profits is egg production per hen. Of course, the egg production of any individual hen is largely determined by heredity, but there is one way to keep flock production above 50 per cent. That is to cull out a few birds every time production drops below the 50 per cent mark. It is possible, of course, that you might end up without any hens at all; but even that would be preferable to keeping them and losing money on them. Any poultryman who has studied culling at all can go into a flock and pick out the non-layers.

The second thing is to prevent production slumps. That is not so easy because it really involves a lot of different problems. The house has to be kept dry and reasonably warm, and you must feed a ration that supplies the raw materials a hen needs to make eggs. Once these essentials are met, be sure to keep the hens' weight up to normal. There is just one way to do that, and that is to persuade them or cajole them into eating enough feed so that they won't lose weight. Marking a few hens and weighing them once a week will give you a check on their condition.

To be profitable, a flock has to be healthy, but it doesn't pay to do too much doctoring. It is a question of following a program of sanitation, keeping the hens reasonably free of parasites, feeding them well, and then discarding those that haven't the stamina to keep in good health.

Labor is one of the big items in the cost of producing a dozen eggs, and some careful study will show you how to save steps. There is an old saying that time is money, but that all depends on what you do with it. Arranging your layout so that you can save time makes it possible for one man to care for more hens. That brings up another question—the profitable sized flock to keep. My own idea on that is that there are three profitable flock sizes. First is the home flock, kept primarily to provide eggs used on the farm. In the summer such a flock can pick up a good deal of its living.

Second comes the sideline farm flock. To come in this class, I think such a flock has to have at least 400 hens in order to make it possible for one man to care for them and make a profit. Third, of course, comes the commercial poultryman who has from 1,000 hens up, and makes poultry chief income.

Selling at Retail

As I have already said, an individual poultryman can't do too much about the price he gets, but he can do something. In the first place, he can take the necessary care in gathering and marketing eggs so that he will get top prices for them. That is a program which *American Agriculturist* has been hitting hard for the past ten years and much progress has been made.

The second thing a poultryman can do to get a better price is to supply the local market, either by delivering to retail customers or by selling to consumers at the farm. That takes time so it is not all gain, but where a man has a small flock, retail selling is the logical answer.

Too many poultrymen lose money by shipping eggs for which they get no pay. Never ship to a man until you have some check on his reliability. The Service Bureau is always glad to give this information. There are some signs of unreliability which you should keep in mind.

First, be suspicious of the man who solicits your egg shipments by promising you a cent or two above the going market price. He may pay for a few shipments, but the chances are that he will disappear owing you money.

The second good rule to follow is to avoid shipping to men who are not located in the egg market section of the city to which you ship. It is more difficult to check on the reliability of such buyers.

The third rule is this—once you have found a buyer who treats you fairly, stick with him.

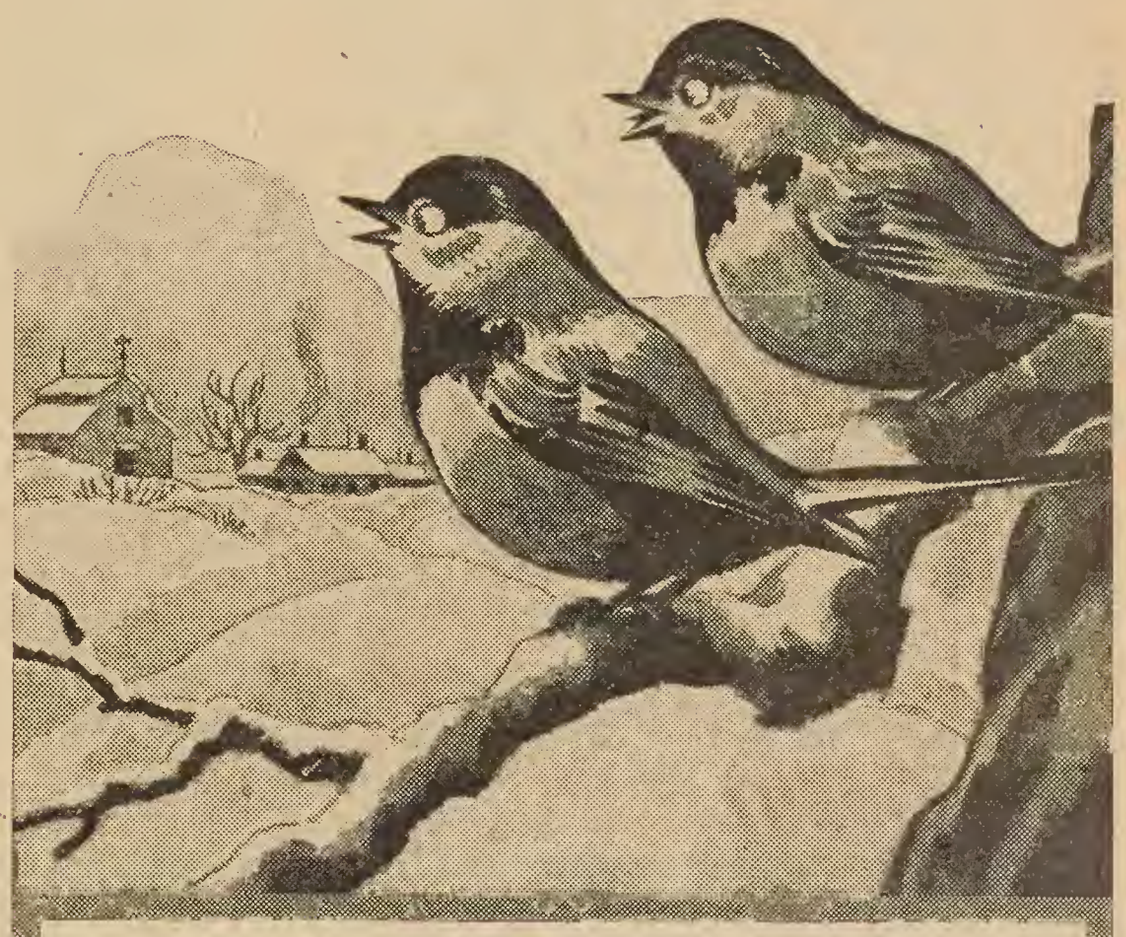
The real poultryman is not an in-and-outer. He realizes that the poultry business has its ups and downs, but he figures on sticking to the business and on trimming his sails when he meets bad weather.—*H. L. Cosline.*



"I'm waiting for American Agriculturist to come so Pop will be in a good humor when I show him my report card."

"The farmer won't be out today—nothing but wings could get over these snow-drifts."

"That's what you think—but he can get almost anywhere he wants by telephone."



THE fields are white with winter; the snow piled high from yesterday's storm; and you sit by the fire toasting your shins. There are fruits and vegetables in the cellar and hay in the mow for the cattle. And there is the merry jingle of the telephone; the welcome voice of neighbor or friend to make the day pleasant and full of good cheer.

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KEEP THE EGGS COMING All Winter Long

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DEMOCRACY IN ACTION.

G.L.F. farmers at their 20th Annual Meeting discuss their problems, town meeting style, from the floor. A portable microphone was passed to anyone who wanted to talk.

"Making Democracy Work", Theme of G.L.F. Annual Meeting

A G.L.F. army of farmers 5000 strong invaded Syracuse, N. Y., on October 24th and 25th to attend the 20th annual meeting of their organization.

There are few places in the state large enough for such a great meeting, but the problem was solved at Syracuse by using the large Coliseum at the State Fairgrounds. The theme of the meeting was very appropriate—*Making Democracy Work,* and in keeping with this theme the decorations for the occasion were red, white and blue.

Much of the first day was used by the delegates and the visitors to study the attractive exhibits of commodities handled by the G.L.F. President L. G. Kirkland opened the meeting in a talk in which he urged the delegates to guard against acquiring a "false sense of security because your organization has gaincd a good standing." Mr. Kirkland said that the challenge to G.L.F. farmers is to keep striving for better ways of making G.L.F. work.

An interesting part of the first day's meeting was the doodle-bug pulling contest. Nine G.L.F. patrons entered their home-made tractors in the contest, which was finally won by Floyd Peck of Freetown Corners, whose doodle-bug tractor registered a pull of 9¾ tons. (The record for teams weighing over 3000 pounds is a pull of two tons.)

Reports of the organization's business were made by Secretary E. V. Underwood and General Manager J. A. McConnell. Mr. McConnell pointed out that the steady support of the organization by G.L.F. patrons had enabled their organization to return to farmers patronage dividends of $1,200,000 after setting aside ample reserves. Mr. McConnell emphasized the dangers of these uncertain times and warned that the preparedness program will have far-reaching effects on every organization and every individual, including farmers and the G.L.F. The General Manager also pointed out the dangers of a growing labor monopoly in this country. He said that labor had a perfect right to organize for collective bargaining, but he was very emphatic in his point that no labor monopoly should take away the right of farmers to choose employees in an organization run with farmers' capital, by farmers and for farmers.

The final part of the two-day session was a town meeting forum conducted by H. E. Babcock. Portable microphones made it possible for anyone who cared to, to enter the discussion from the floor.

One important subject brought up during the forum related to the storage of surplus grain in the Northeast. Mr. Babcock reported that he and Mr. McConnell had tried to interest state and federal officials in the establishment of ever-normal granary bins in the areas east of Buffalo.

In case transportation facilities around Buffalo should be affected by war, the northeastern farmers would be cut off in a few days from all their supplies of grain. Grain storages in the Northeast would be insurance against this emergency. The G.L.F. adopted a resolution asking the G.L.F. to continue their efforts to get these surplus grain insurance storage facilities.

Directors Elected

Frank M. Smith of Springfield Center, N. Y., Edison J. Walrath, of Evans Mills, Ralph L. Culver of Laccyville, Pa., were re-elected to the Board of Trustees. Thomas W. Davis of Woodstown, N. J., and Leon Atwood of Champlain, N. Y., were elected to first terms on the Board.

Following the close of the stockholders' meeting, the Board of Directors met. Leigh G. Kirkland was re-elected president; Frank M. Smith was re-elected first vice-president; Edson J. Walrath second vice-president and treasurer; E. V. Underwood was re-elected secretary.

Heuvelton Wins Judging Contest

Stock judging teams from 35 northern New York high schools competed recently in the 29th Annual Stock Judging Contest at the Canton State School of Agriculture. When the smoke of battle had cleared away, the team from Heuvelton, made up of Maurice Mix, Ellis Fishbeck and Glen Hastings were in the first spot. They also won last year.

Second place went to the Gouverneur team, followed in close order by Lowville, Hammond and Nedrow. In individual scoring, Hastings and Mix of the Heuvelton team were first and second, and Howard Richardson of Gouverneur was third. Results of the contest were given and awards made at a banquet in the evening.

New York 4-H Judging Team At Harrisburg

New York's 4-H dairy cattle judging team placed second among teams from 27 states at the National Dairy Show in Harrisburg. Michigan won first honors.

Though denied first place in team ranking, New York's representative, Douglas Stanton of Greenville, Albany County, was the high scoring individual in the contest. Other members of the Empire state team were Robert Thompson and Llewellyn Mix, both of Heuvelton, St. Lawrence County.

The New York team placed first in judging Brown Swiss, second in Ayrshires, fifth in Guernseys and Jerseys, and ninth in Holsteins. Individually, Stanton was second in judging Jerseys, and Thompson was second in judging Ayrshires.

The records show that the New York boys made the highest score ever achieved by a New York team at the National Dairy Show. Their scores have risen steadily ever since oral reasons were made a part of the judging contest.

A college team from Illinois placed first in inter-collegiate judging, as the Cornell team trailed. Stevenson Close of Ithaca placed fifth in the contest, but was first in judging Ayrshires and fourth in judging Guernseys. Other team members were Mervin Liebowitz of Middletown, who was ninth in judging Guernseys, and Ralph Sigsbee of Tully. Contestants had to judge 15 classes of cattle.

Agricultural Conservation Checks

Carl Wooster of Union Hill, New York, Chairman of the New York State Agricultural Conservation Committee, tells us that New York State farmers received about $4,580,000 as payments for taking part in the Agricultural Conservation Program. During the year, 76,000 New York State farmers were enrolled, and the average conservation adjustment payment is about $60 per farm.

A large part of these payments were for materials used to improve soil fertility. 277,408 tons of lime were used and 20,925 tons of superphosphate, the value of these materials amounting to $1,677,000.

Payments for soil building practices totaled $3,218,000, and payments per acreage stabilization included: $110,000 for wheat, $141,000 for vegetables, $355,000 for potatoes, and $10,000 for tobacco.

Soil Conservation Districts

Four counties in New York State have been declared Soil Conservation Districts under a new law which went into effect last spring. They are Schoharie, Yates, Schuyler and Chenango.

L. D. Kelsey of the New York State College of Agriculture reports that other counties showing interest in Soil Conservation Districts are: Madison, Steuben, Tompkins, Seneca, Wyoming, Erie and Montgomery.

Subsidized Milk for N. Y. City Schools

A plan was adopted October 14 whereby certain school children in the City of New York are supplied with milk at a cost of 1c a glass. This milk is paid for by dealers at 57c a hundred less than Class I price, and the Federal Government subsidizes part of the cost of the program to the extent of the difference between 4c a quart the children pay and the actual cost of the milk.

Administrator Cladakis states that during the first week this was tried, children in grade schools increased milk consumption six times and high school students drank twice as much milk.

A.A.-Grange Cookie Contest News

TWO Grange brothers were among the thirteen contestants who took part in Oneida County's Pomona Grange cookie contest. Maybe it was the number "13" that kept them from winning, but anyway the first prize was carried off by Mrs. Christina Stooks, who is seventy-five years old and never misses a meeting of Seifert Corner's Grange.



Mrs. Henry C. Peck, of Schuylerville, N. Y., winner of Saratoga County's Pomona Grange sugar cookie contest. Mrs. Peck was a charter member of Bacon Hill Grange, organized in 1897. She has held many offices in her Grange and is now serving her 18th year as Chaplain.

Cattaraugus County also had a Grange brother in its contest, who placed 6th among ten contestants.

Rensselaer County will be represented in the State contest by Mrs. Allan Hayner, Brunswick Grange, Troy, N. Y., who placed second in the county contest with a score of 97. First prize winner was Mrs. Grace Sherman, of Melrose, N. Y., whose recent death was a great shock to her friends and family.

Four Pomona Granges have reported names of winners to us since last time:

Pomona Winners

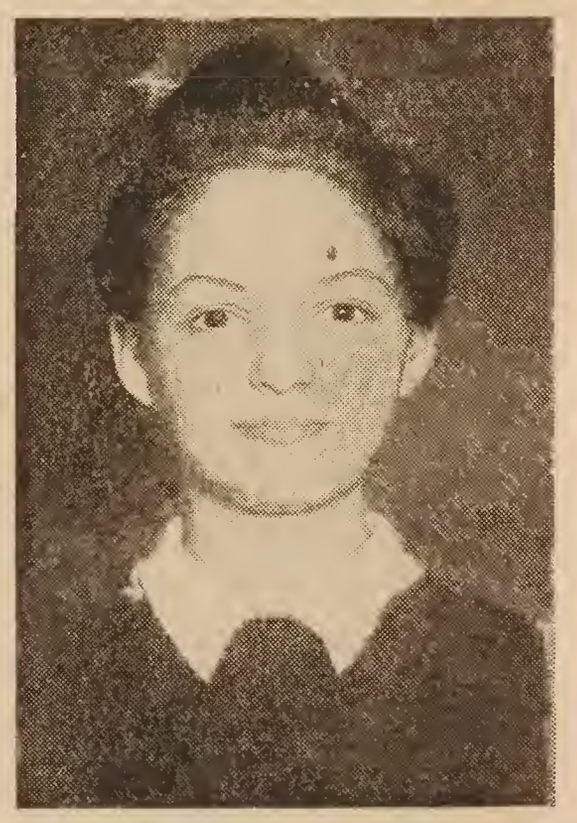
COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNERS
Cattaraugus	Farmersville	Mrs. Leon Leonard
Fulton	Kolenska	Mrs. Lyman Fox
Oneida	Seifert Corners	Mrs. Christina Stooks
Tioga	North Barton	Mrs. Gladys Shipman

Subordinate Granges

Orleans	Medina	Mrs. Howard Vincent

The State contest is only about one month away, and all county winners who have not yet sent in their sugar cookie recipes and pictures are urged to do so as soon as possible. No recipe will be printed until after the State contest is over.

The following counties have not yet reported names of winners: Chemung, Herkimer, Niagara (contest to be held Nov. 9), Orleans, Seneca, Ulster. We will be glad to have their reports as soon as their contests are held.



At a state-wide contest in Syracuse, Miss Hilda L. Merritt, 15, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson H. Merritt of Sheridan, Chautauqua County, was adjudged the healthiest 4-H Club girl in New York. With Ronald Roff of Broome County, she will represent the state in the national contest at the forthcoming 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

The Market Barometer

Crop Prospects

The Agricultural Market Service reports that 212,780 acres of *strawberries* have been planted for picking next spring. If this acreage survives the winter, it will be the largest strawberry acreage since records were started in 1918. Previous high acreage is 207,330 in 1928. Last year's acreage was 99,750. Compared with the strawberry acreage last spring the greatest increases are in the second early states of Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. The increases in intermediate and late states were smaller and there was a small decrease in early states.

In the group of states made up of Colorado, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Oregon and Pennsylvania the late *celery* crop declined 10% during the month of September, making the October 1 estimate 3,748,000 crates compared with 3,543,000 crates a year ago.

In another group of states comprising Indiana, New Jersey, Utah and Washington, late celery was estimated at 567,000 crates, 7% less than the crop of those states a year ago. The New York State crop is estimated at 1,924,000 crates and last year was 1,462,000.

The *cauliflower* crop on Long Island estimated 1,340,000 crates, slightly less than last year's crop.

The late *carrot* crop for the entire country is estimated at 3,161,000 bushels which is 10% more than last year's crop and 12% above the average for 1929-1938. The late carrot crop in New York State is estimated at 1,350,000 bushels as compared to last year, 1,188,000 bushels.

In the Norfolk section of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina there are 2,670 acres of early *cabbage* for fall and winter distribution. This is an increase from 2,330 acres of early cabbage a year ago. Also in the early states of Arizona, California, Florida and Texas growers have reported their intention to increase cabbage acreage from 49,650 acres a year ago to 54,850 acres this year. The biggest increases are in Texas and Florida.

Late Onions

In late onion growing states the onion crop is estimated at 12,218,000 sacks as compared to 13,964,000 sacks a year ago and 10,290,000 sacks, the average for the years 1929-1938, as compared with the September 1 estimate. Onion yields are reported better in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Colorado. Lower yields are prevalent in Massachusetts, Utah, Oregon and California.

What About Turkeys?

This year's turkey crop is estimated at about 33,000,000 birds, about 1% more than last year. With the exception of Pennsylvania and Vermont most Northeastern states raised less turkeys than last year but several western states grew more.

In general turkey prices have been about a cent a pound below last year but as the season progresses, this spread has narrowed. Therefore, the big question every turkey grower wants answered is this, "Will the trend continue and will prices be better a little later in the season?"

Growers have indicated an intention to market more birds earlier in the season than they did a year ago. Based on these intentions, about 12% of the total turkeys were marketed in October as compared to 10% a year ago and about 45% will be marketed in November as compared to 39% a year ago. After January if these intentions are carried out, there will be about 11% of the year's turkey crop to sell as compared to 13% a year ago.

One favorable side of the situation is the fact that factories all over the country are busy and with more people at work, more money will be available to spend. Also, farmers raised 12% fewer chickens this year than they did a year ago and surplus of other meats will, in general, be smaller.

Due primarily to better disease control, turkey growing has been expanded considerably in recent years. For example, the average turkey production between 1932 and 1936 was 23,081,000.

On the unfavorable side of the ledger are storage holdings which are just about double those of last year.

Apples for Consumers on Relief

Recent reports indicate that the New York apple crop is running smaller than expected. The October 1 estimate for New York State was 12,936,000 bushels, just about half last year's crop. The greatest shortage compared to last year is shown in western New York, while the best conditions in the state are apparently in the Hudson Valley. The yields of Wealthy and McIntosh are light compared to last season when the crop was heavy. Recent New York City quotations on McIntosh were $1.15 to $1.88 and very occasionally $2.00. Other quotations toward the latter part of October were Greenings $.85 to $1.50, Cortland $.85 to $1.00, Delicious $1.13 to $1.50, and Northern Spies $1.10 to $1.75.

The Federal Surplus Market Administration has announced that several carloads of apples will be purchased about six weeks after the close of the harvest season and will be stored for relief distribution later. Storage charges will be paid by the S.M.A. Prices will be $.75 a bushel for certain varieties grading U. S. No. 1, 2¼ inches to 2½ inches, and $.65 a bushel for a combination U. S. No. 1 and Utility Grade measuring 2¼ inches.

A year ago the purchase of apples for relief distribution totalled 9,040,000 bushels. Because this year's commercial crop is much smaller than a year ago, it is probable that purchases for relief this year will be smaller. Apples have also been designated as a surplus commodity so that low income consumers can buy them with food stamps.

Butter and Cheese

For the first nine months of 1940 the production of creamery *butter* for the entire country was 1,419,585,000 lbs., 1.4% greater than a year ago. In New England the increase was 3% and in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania there was a decrease of 1%. It is also interesting to note that for the first three weeks in October U. S. butter production was from 8 to 12% higher than for the same period last year. Storage holdings of butter have been below last year. Around the middle of October the estimate was 120,850,000 lbs., compared to last year's figures on the same date of 145,515,000 lbs.

For the first eight months of 1940 production of *oleomargarine* was 9,246,870 lbs., about 5% higher than for the same months last year.

For the first nine months of the year, the total U. S. *cheese* production was 597,900,000 lbs., which is 9% more than for the same period in 1939. In northeastern states the increase in cheese production was 12%.

The storage holdings of American cheese on October 1 were 127,054,000 lbs., about 29,500,000 lbs. more than on the same date a year ago. Storage holdings on all other kinds of cheese totalled 21,531,000 lbs., roughly two and a half million lbs. more than a year ago. However, the heavier storage holdings are worrying no one. In fact it is doubtful if they will be sufficient to offset the expected heavy drop in our cheese imports.

Feed for Stock

On October 1 the U. S. supply of feed grains including corn under government seal and the 1940 crop totalled 113,000,000 tons, the second largest supply in twenty years and 12% more than the average for 1928-32. The number of animals on farms to eat this grain is estimated at about 5% below average, consequently the supply of feed grains per animal will be the largest on record.

The total carryover of corn on October 1, including 430,000,000 bushels under government seal, was around 701,000,000 bushels as compared to 583,000,000 bushels a year ago. The 1941 corn crop is estimated at 3,057,000,000 bushels compared with 3,202,000,000 bushels a year ago.

Stocks of wheat on October 1 including wheat on farms and in mills and elevators totalled 548,364,000 bushels as compared with 494,520,000 bushels on October 1 a year ago.

Potato Growers Hope for Cold Weather

(*Continued from Page* 14)

to unforeseen factors which may change the picture quite materially. One of the factors that will have considerable influence on winter prices is the movement during the fall months.

When considering a seasonal trend in the potato market, we feel that two opposing factors that may ordinarily be overlooked by growers will have considerable influence. First, as an unfavorable factor, is the realization that a crop slightly larger than normal has an extremely detrimental effect on prices. A crop slightly over normal production may lower the price in percentage figures many times over the percentage increase of the crop, and, on the other hand, a crop slightly lower than normal may increase the price many times over. For example, in 1936 with 331 million bushels the average price per bushel for the country was $1.14, whereas in 1937 with 395 million bushels the average price was 52c, and in 1938 with 374 million the average price was 55c per bushel.

The other factor which is favorable to our condition this year is that of general price levels of all commodities. With the same size crop, growers may realize considerably more money for their crops if the general price level is high. We cannot help but feel that the index of wholesale commodities is one of the major factors affecting the price of potatoes and may at times influence the price nearly as much as the supply feature. For example, in 1927 and 1932 crops were quite comparable in size. With 369 million bushels in 1927 the average price for the country was approximately $1.08, whereas with 376 million bushels for 1932 the average price for the country was 39c per bushel. However, in 1927 the index for all commodities was 139, compared to an index of 95 for 1932. Thus we must realize that the index of wholesale commodities has a very definite effect on the price of potatoes, regardless of supplies. This factor is favorable to potato growers this year with a comparatively high index of 114.

NEW YORK MILK PRICES WITH COMPARISONS

MILK, Grade B, 3.7%, 201-210 mile zone:	Sept. 1940	Sept. 1939	Sept. 1910-14	Aug. 1940
Dairymen's League, per cwt. *	$1.94	$2.085	$1.64	$1.84
Sheffield Farms, per cwt.	1.99	2.155	1.66	1.88
Average, per cwt.	1.965	2.12	1.65	1.86
Index, 1910-14=100†	118	128	100	111
40 basic commodities Index, 1910-14=100	114.3‡	115.8	100.0	112.1†
BUTTER: New York, 92 score	29c	28c	30c	28c
Index, 1910-14=100	97	93	100	100
DAIRY RATION AT UTICA: Wholesale price per ton	$28.39	$30.87	$30.40	$27.37
Index, 1910-14=100	93	102	100	91
Pounds feed equal in price to 100 lbs. milk	138	138	109	136
Farm products other than milk, New York State	90	95	100	90

* Net pool return without special location or upstate city differentials.
† Adjusted for change in seasonal variation of price.
‡ Preliminary.

—LELAND SPENCER,
Department of Agricultural Economics
New York State College of Agriculture.

Poultry Notes from New England

MASSACHUSETTS

Poultrymen Organize—Newest in poultry organization in Bay State is Southern Middlesex County Poultry Association, organized at meeting in Framingham last fortnight. President of new association is Thomas Mallory of Sherborn; Vice-President, Ted Raymond of Natick; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Thomas Mallory, Sherborn. Directors: Mr. A. W. Hardy, Ashland; Mrs. H. A. Harris, Holliston; Mr. M. D. McLaskey, Framingham; Mr. Walter Wood, Sherborn; Mr. W. F. Andrews, Hopkinton; Mrs. H. F. Banfill, Southboro. Monthly meetings are planned for this organization during the coming season.

—*Walter E. Piper.*

* * *

MAINE

Eggs at Fair Price—Maine poultrymen are "keeping going" because egg prices are fairly high; they are discouraged at the low price of poultry meat; old hens are being culled but the price is about 10 cents to 12 cents a pound; some are keeping over the best of the year old birds, refusing to sell at such low prices. Men who make a specialty of growing only broilers report a pretty good business. Some dress off their roasters and get a fair price and others have a regular and steady price for live broilers and get around 16 cents a pound. —*Vincent Canham.*

* * *

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Egg Contest Leaders—Winners in the 11th month of the state contest were literally scattered from one end of the state to the other, with a flock in Berlin at the North end and one in Nashua at the South end. Winner in the large flock class of 2,000 birds or over was George C. Gove of Raymond, with Barred Rocks. In the 1,500 bird class, Arthur J. Denault of East Hampstead was the winner with White Leghorns. Edgar W. Smith's flock of R. I. Reds led the field in the 1,000 bird class, while Alcide Flamand of Berlin led the 500 class with his flock of New Hampshires. In the 100 bird class, Dana L. Clark, Sr., of Nashua took first place with New Hampshires and Leghorns; and in the small flock class of less than 100, R. H. Holmes of Claremont led with Barred Rocks.—*Alfred L. French.*

Connecticut Tobacco Crop Smaller Than Year Ago

Production of tobacco in the Connecticut Valley is estimated as nearly 32 million pounds, which is 9 per cent less than the 1939 crop, but 1 per cent more than the ten-year average production. Broadleaf tobacco is estimated at 12,522,000 pounds as compared with 12,798,000 pounds last year. Havana seed estimate is 13,410,000 pounds compared with last year's production of 13,593,000 pounds. Due largely to decreased acreage, Connecticut Valley shade-grown production is expected to total only 5,940,000 pounds, as against 8,624,000 pounds a year ago.

Total production of cigar type tobacco in the United States is estimated at 127,460,000 pounds, compared with 125,849,000 pounds last year.

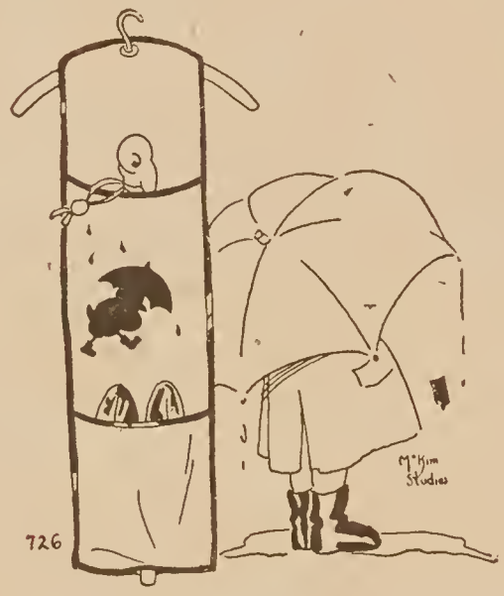
For Christmas Gifts

BY MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

CHRISTMAS will soon be here and it is not a moment too early to get things ready. For a fraction of their cost in the shops, a woman can assemble heart-warming gifts, the makings of which she probably can find in her own piece bag or at the remnant counter.

Patterns Only

For those who want just patterns and instructions, we submit stuffed animal pattern No. 2501 which includes patterns for the baby panda, the pussy cat, and the little pig all

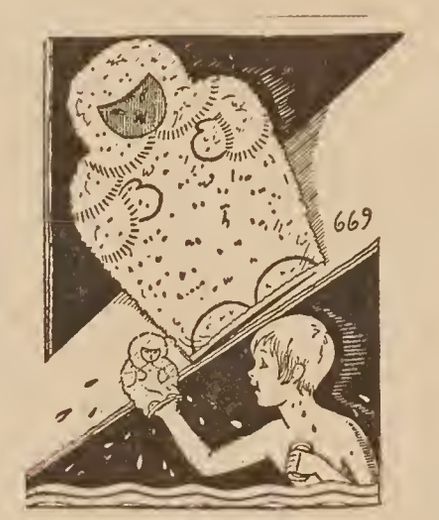


dressed up to go to market—alluring toys for your little folks or for the sales tables at the bazaar.

Pajama pattern No. 3303 is designed to satisfy the most exacting soul when it comes to hand-made lingerie. Buy your own material, dimity, batiste, silk or flannel, trim it up daintily, and you have a most luxurious present.

Even the dolls must be patriotic this year and wear All-American costumes. Dolly can be a sailor girl or an aviatrix or even a Red Cross nurse if you have doll clothes pattern No. 3495.

For the home-loving individual whose ambition it is to have an appliqued quilt, choose Pattern No. 1121, the lovely water lily pattern. It finishes to make a quilt about 7 ft. 2 in.



by 8 ft. 6 in. The appliqued squares alternate with plain squares and there is a colored border around the edge.

Any little girl would be charmed with the idea of having her dolly's dress match her very own. Pattern No. 3499 provides for just this combination, including girl's blouse and jumper with matching doll's outfit.

Making an apron from one yard of material adds interest to the well designed apron pattern No. 3490. Can't you visualize this made up in red and green figured dimity, trimmed with red and green ric-rac braid? Its gored skirt is up-to-the-minute in fashion.

The littlest folks on your list will love the cuddly bunny and perky chick toys, pattern No. 1000. You will have a lot of fun yourself in making them.

For that smart person who likes stunning accessories, use pattern No. 3012 to make a jumperette or jerkin—whichever you call it—and a very novel belt. A hat (not shown) is included also. Suede cloth, wool jersey, velveteen or corduroy in the beautiful new colors and pliable softness offer a wide choice for this striking ensemble. You'll find clever buttons a-plenty on the market.

It just wouldn't be Christmas without a rag doll, so here is a whole family of them, brother and sister, mother, father, baby and even a black mammy nurse. Pattern No. 34581 includes the whole lot.

Ready-to-Make Gifts

For those who wish their materials assembled for them, we have selected the following fancy work items, none of which require too much work:

With about a half hour's work, the gay red oilcloth rack, M726, to hold



umbrella and rubbers, may be put together. It fits right on to the hanger with the rain coat, has two pockets, is bound with black double fold, and has a funny silhouette to applique.

For that amusing small gift, the Eskimo bath mit, M669, is ideal. It is of white terry cloth with smiling tan face ready for a few simple stitches before being appliqued. A lively youngster can make the little Eskimo perform many amusing antics.

Tea towels are an absolute necessity on any well organized Christmas list. Set M822M begins with roast fowl on Sunday, followed by hash en casserole, then soup; Wednesday boasts a new cake, Thursday a shopper's lunch, Friday fish and Saturday baked beans in a good old stone pot. The set is stamped on seven dainty hemmed and bordered towels of fine absorbent cloth.

Towels, especially those for the guest, are always acceptable to any housekeeper-bride or experienced veteran. No. B8330 and No. B8332 have very attractive designs stamped on oyster linen, fringed. Sides are selvage.

Baby blanket No. B8490, of pink or blue heavy pile blanket material, with darling pup and chick patches for easy applique.

Little red hen bib and matching toy set No. B8494. Bib comes readymade with flannel lining, blue check print

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Colorful Cranberry Relishes

Make an uncooked relish to serve with meats by combining a can of cranberry sauce with a No. 2 can of drained crushed pineapple and the grated rind of one orange. Place in a refrigerator for about an hour to ripen.

Quince, Apple and Cranberry Conserve

2 cups apple pulp
4 cups sugar
¾ cup English walnuts, if desired
2 cups quince pulp
2 cups cranberry pulp
Juice and grated rind of 1 orange

Combine all ingredients except the nuts and cook mixture rapidly until thick. Remove from fire, add nuts, blanched and cut in small pieces. Mix well and pour into clean hot glasses. When cold, seal with hot paraffin.

Cranberry and Damson Plum Marmalade

1 cup diced tart apples
1 cup cranberries
1 quart cooked seeded plums
4½ cups sugar

Mix all ingredients and cook until clear. When partially cool, pour into small containers and seal.

(*Continued from opposite page*)

pocket, red binding and strings with colorful percale for bib and toy included.

TO ORDER PAPER PATTERNS

Pattern No. 2501—Stuffed Animals, baby panda, pussy cat and little pig. For material requirements, see pattern envelope.

Pattern No. 3303—Pajamas. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16 requires 4⅛ yards of 39-inch material, 3 yards beading, 3½ yards lace edging.

Pattern No. 3495—American Doll Clothes. Designed for 14, 16, 18 or 20-inch dolls. See pattern envelope for material requirements.

Pattern No. 1121—Quilt pattern—water lily design.

Pattern No. 3499—Girl's blouse and Jumper with Matching Doll's Outfit. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 35-inch material for girl's blouse; 1⅜ yards for



girl's jumper. Doll's dress is designed for 18-inch doll, and requires ⅝ yard of 35-inch material for blouse; ½ yard for jumper.

Pattern No. 3490—Gift Apron. One size. Requires 1 yard of 36-inch material.

Pattern No. 1000—Stuffed toys. Bunny 14 inches high (without ears); chick 10 inches high. For material requirements, see pattern envelope.

Pattern No. 3012—Jumperette or jerkin, belt and hat (not shown); sizes small, medium and large. Medium size requires ¾ yard 54-inch material for jumperette; ⅜ yard for belt.

Pattern No. 34581—Rag doll family. For material requirements, see pattern envelope.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our Fall and Winter catalog.

TO ORDER EMBROIDERY MATERIALS

M726—Oil cloth, binding and silhouette for umbrella and rubber case 7 x 23 inches ..... .40
M726K—Pattern only for oil cloth case ..... .10
M669—Bath mit materials complete ..... .25
M669K—Little stamped face, including pattern and instructions ..... .10
M822M—Set of stamped tea towels 1.50
M822P—Set of wax patterns for tea towels ..... .20
B8330 and B8332—Fine quality oyster linen guest towels, stamped, size 14" x 20", each ..... .50
B8490—Baby blanket, size 30" x 36" in pink or blue. State color. Applique patches and floss included 1.50
B8494—Little Red Hen Bib and Toy



Set. Bib is ready made, percale patches for bib and toy, and floss included ..... $ .50

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern number clearly and enclose remittance. Address Embroidery Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

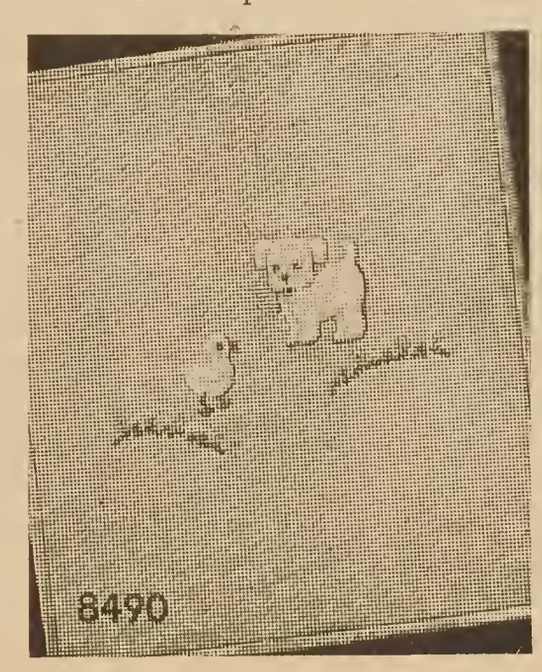
Good Drainage Lessens Winter Damage

MOST OF MY losses among perennials during winter have resulted from lack of good drainage, especially where plants have crowns. It is well worth anybody's time to work deeply enough and prepare the soil to prevent water standing around plants.

If roses are being planted, soil should be deeply dug and gravel or coarse sand put at the bottom; above this, good loam mixed with well rotted manure, and above this garden soil. The same care as to drainage applies to beds for bulbs.

It is also a good plan if strawy manure is to be used for mulch to be sure that it does not exclude air from the plant. Columbines, foxgloves, hardy pinks and other perennials which keep some leaves during the winter, will rot unless the air can circulate around them. My own experience with chrysanthemums has been that they do better if not protected too much.

In the case of hydrangeas, the hardy ones, H. arborescens and H. paniculata, and their varieties Hills of Snow and Peegee, do not need any protection. It is the French or florist's hydrangea which needs it. There are several ways of doing this. One is to strip the leaves off after they have been killed by frost and wrap the plant either in straw or black building paper, (not tar paper but asphalt). Another way is to cover with a keg which has had the bottom knocked out, then fill with leaves. Oak leaves do not tend to pack and hold water as much as do maple leaves. This method does not make a beautiful landscape but it works.



It takes more than kisses to keep a man happy!



SEND FOR MY MASTER PATTERN BAKING FORMULAS

Send 10¢ for "DAVIS MASTER PATTERN BAKING FORMULAS—THE SECRET OF SUCCESS IN BAKING." Shows you how simple it is to make any cake, cookie, pie or bread successfully if you follow these master patterns. Mail this ad with 10¢ to R. B. Davis Company, Dept. No. 302, Hoboken, New Jersey.

OLD-FASHIONED APPLE UPSIDE DOWN CAKE

1¼ cups sifted cake flour
1¼ level teaspoons Davis Baking Powder
½ teaspoon salt
2 eggs
1 cup sugar
1 teaspoon lemon juice
5 tablespoons boiling water

Beat eggs till thick and light, add sugar gradually beating as you add. Add lemon juice. Sift dry ingredients together twice. Fold in alternately with hot water, blending well after each addition, but mixing quickly. Pour batter over specially prepared topping arranged in 8-inch square pan. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for 50 minutes. Turn out on plate while hot, fruit side up. Serves 8.

TOPPING: Melt 4 tablespoons butter in bottom of the cake pan. Over this, spread ¾ cup brown sugar. On sugar, arrange 2 cups sliced tart apples. Pour batter over and bake.

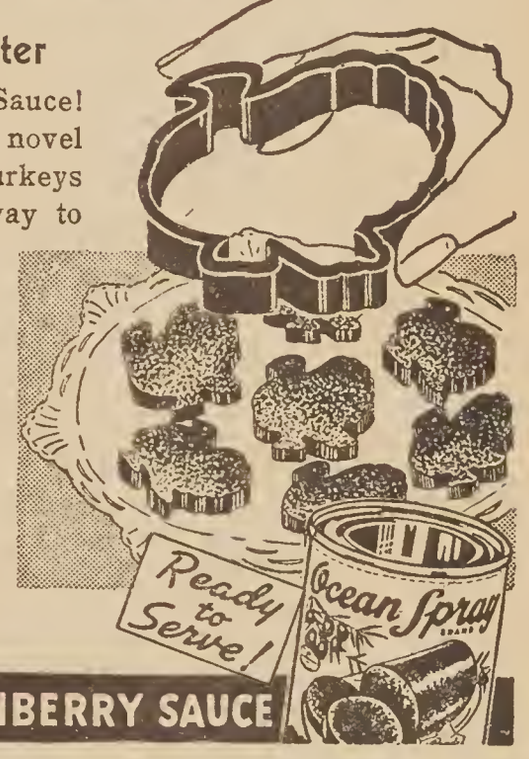
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Red Plastic Turkey Cutter

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Joseph Salzer, R. 2, Berne, N. Y.

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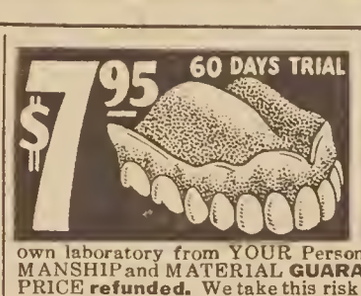
First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. A child could do it. No cooking needed.

Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really splendid medicine and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

And for quick, blessed relief, it is amazing. You can feel it take hold in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and eases the soreness. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

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WHEN the YOUNG BIRDS CAME BACK

A Thanksgiving Story

By C. A. STEPHENS

IF THERE IS a lonesome place in all the world when Thanksgiving Day comes, it is an old homestead where the young people have grown up and gone, leaving two old people behind to live alone.

That was the case for a year or two, at our old farm in Maine. Addison was now working with Professor Agassiz at Cambridge, or journeying to various parts of the world making zoological collections. Theodora had finished her course at the Kent's Hill Seminary and gone to teach at an Episcopal mission school for Indian girls in South Dakota, Ellen, into whose young life a great sorrow had come, was sojourning with relatives in another state. Halstead had surprised us all by making a hasty new departure in life and was now immersed in the inevitable consequences. I, myself, the least of the group, had now left school and struck out on my own little first venture in life and was so full of it that I hardly thought of anything else.

So, quite in the natural order of things, it had come about that the Old Squire and grandmother, after having a houseful of young people for years, found themselves alone.

Looking back, it is not easy to understand how we could have been so thoughtless of them, but we had felt all along that we had been a great tax on the old people, coming home as we did for our up-bringing, and that they must feel relieved to have us off their hands and able to care for ourselves. We did not realize how sadly they missed us.

It was Kate Edwards who first set us thinking. Kate had lived at the farm across the fields from the Old Squire's and had grown up with Theodora and Ellen. At seventeen she, too, went from home for a time, but had now returned to the old place to care for her parents.

"Do you know," she wrote in her letter to Theodora, "that Aunt Ruth and Uncle Joseph"—meaning the Old Squire and grandmother—"are terribly lonesome nowadays over at your old place? They don't seem as well as they used to be, either, and you've no idea what a still, solemn, lonesome place it has come to be. I almost dread to go over there, it is such a contrast to the merry household it was when you were all at home. None of you was at home last Thanksgiving, you know. Hadn't you better try to come home, Dora, this next Thanksgiving? I really think you ought to."

Theodora wrote to Addison about it and inclosed Kate's letter; and after a while Addison wrote to me.

"Perhaps we had better try to get down there Thanksgiving time," he said. "Doad writes that grandmother and the Old Squire are mighty lonesome, and that they're not very well. Doad is going to come on East, if she can get away, and she has written to Nell to join her at Philadelphia. We had better all try to go, I guess; and, say, you write to Halstead and get him started."

That was in September. We wrote back and forth several times about it; and I got Halstead to promise to go. It would cut a large slice off Theodora's annual wages as teacher to come East, but she decided to do so. We finally planned to arrive all together and surprise them on Thanksgiving Day. We agreed to meet in Portland, go up by train in the forenoon, and drop in upon them just as they were sitting down to dinner; for we knew, or thought we did, that grandmother always had an abundance of food on Thanksgiving Day.

We met as agreed—a joyous meeting—for we had seen little of each other for two years. We then went up by train together to the home station. There had been an hour and a half to wait in Portland; and as an afterthought, at the last moment, the girls bought a few packages of nuts and sweetmeats to take with us. More thoughtful than Addison and myself, too, Theodora and Ellen had brought many nice little presents for grandmother. It was a fine Indian Summer day. We hired a surrey at the station, six miles from the old farm and, to make our arrival a complete surprise, drove around first to the Edwards place, whence, after putting up our team, we stole across the fields with our packages to the line-wall bars and reconnoitered the home buildings.

Quiet, indeed, the old place looked and, oh, how familiar! But we could not see a soul stirring about the house.

"I guess they've sat down to dinner already," Halstead said.

We went wearily across the west field, got into the wagon-house by the back door, and then went on tiptoe through the wood-house to the kitchen door, which was closed. Stealthily Addison turned the knob, opened it a crack, and we peeped in. The kitchen was warm, but very still, and did not seem at all as on former Thanksgiving Days. The door into the dining room was open; the table, a little one, was set in there; and we could just see Grandmother on one side of it and knew that—out of sight—was the Old Squire on the other. They were eating their lonesome Thanksgiving dinner, or trying to, neither of them saying a word.

The place wore such a saddened, subdued air that we did not have the heart to rush in, uproariously, as we had first agreed. We stole back to the wagon-house to lay some new plan.

"Let's go to the door, one at a time," Addison said, at last; "and sing or whistle or say something as we used to, so they will hear us first and come out. Halse, you go ahead. You're the best singer among us. Go just outside the kitchen door and sing 'Dixie.' They'll know you by that the moment they hear it."

Halstead's childhood had been passed at New Orleans; and, even after he came north to live with us at the Old Squire's, he always pretended to sympathize with the South.

Halstead tiptoed to the door, while the rest of us kept back out of sight. Instead of singing "Dixie," however, he burst forth with "The Bonnie Blue Flag That Bears the Single Star," and had scarcely caroled the first stanza when the door was pulled open, and we heard the Old Squire crying out, "You dear boy! Why, where in the world did you come from?" By this time, too, grandmother had her arms around his neck. They drew him in, and then on toward the dining room, without a thought that any of the rest of us were out there.

"You go next, Nell," whispered Addison. "What will you sing?"

"Oh, I know my part," said Nell. "I will steal to the kitchen sink and begin to rattle the dishpan. That was always my job."

She shut the door after her, but had not been clattering the tinware many moments when we heard grandmother cry out, "Why, Ellen! When did you come?"

Still they did not suspect there were more of us outside; for Halstead and Ellen said not a word of our presence; and after a while Addison and Theodora sent me to the door, to declaim "Spartacus to the Gladiators," since it was one of the long-standing family jokes on me that I had once—when I had the mumps—been heard declaiming "Spartacus" in my sleep.

I had got no further than "Ye call me chief, and ye do well to call him chief who for ——" when out rushed the Old Squire and grabbed me, laughing like a boy, and grandmother was close behind him.

They suspected now that Addison was somewhere around, and rushing forth to the wagon-house, surprised him and Theodora just scudding out of sight through the door into the west barn.

It touched our hearts, our consciences also, to see what joy this home-coming of ours had brought; but when Halstead, rather inconsiderately, cried, "What have you got for Thanksgiving dinner," grandmother's countenance fell suddenly.

"If I had only known ou were coming," she lamented, "I would have had a fine one. But with only Joseph and me, I didn't prepare much this year. We don't, either of us, care much for large dinners, so I cooked a little, just for him and me."

"Yes, your grandma and I don't eat many kinds of food, now," the Old Squire explained.

In fact, one small chicken, a plate of cookies, and a little lonesome-looking custard pie were all we saw outspread; the table seemed to be mainly tablecloth! Contrasted with what we remembered, when we were at home and host of company besides, this was indeed a change! Then there was always a goose, a turkey, or two or three chickens, besides a big plum pudding, four kinds of pie with cake, fruit, preserves, maple syrup, cheese, honey, nuts and numerous other dainties. Such a roar of voices and laughter, too, as made the old house shake! But now—till we came—you could have heard a kitten mew up in the attic! That silence, indeed, was the most eloquent contrast of all.

There was plenty in the house, however; honey, cheese, canned fruits, eggs, too, that distressed housewife's ever-ready refuge in times of emergency. With the girls helping, the table was soon lengthened out and set again, making quite a brave show of Thanksgiving cheer.

After dinner, when we had gone out to look the old place over and were at the apple-house in the north orchard, Addison gave the rest of us a queer look and said:

"This never will do, you know. How are we going to fix things here? Which of us can come home and take hold? One of us must. Which?"

It was not an easy duty to face. Theodora was pledged to that mission school for the present. The way Hal-

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Warmth Within

This is the time of year the kitchen
is cozy.
We find excuse to linger by the stove,
Warming our hands, while one whose
cheeks are rosy
Lets fragrant clouds of cinnamon and
clove,
Like incense, steam from the open oven
door.

She turns the pumpkin pies, looks up
to jest
That idle men make more dirt on the
floor
Than busy ones. We say she looks her
best
In a blue apron with flour on her
chin . . . .
It gets us nothing but a knowing smile!
We know it will though, in a little
while,
And stomp outside full of warmth
within.

—*Louis Stoddard,*
Esperance, N. Y.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THANKSGIVING DAY will soon be here, and tho the world is full of fear, and some folks, worried by the war, think nothin's to be thankful for, I feel that I must needs express the reasons for my thankfulness. I've got a wife who's cookin' is the best in this here land, gee whiz, she keeps me feelin' young and pert and sews the buttons on my shirt. My hired man ain't very good, don't always work the way he should, but he is always on the job, he don't take time off to hobnob around the store and have his fun when there is milkin' to be done. He don't expect a lot of pay nor kick at mowin' back the hay.

My neighbors, too, are pretty good, they gossip, maybe, when they should be workin', but in time of need, they're mighty helpful folks indeed. There ain't a thing that they won't do to help another neighbor thru. They'll loan their mower or their plow, and stick up for you in a row, it makes a feller feel right good to live in such a neighborhood. I'm thankful too, for U. S. A., a place where we can have our say and criticize the government, without the fear that we'll be sent to concentration camp or shot for what we say, as like as not. There's lots of things that's out of fix, but I ain't got so many kicks, I'm pretty happy with my lot, and satisfied with what I've got.

stead was situated, too, gave him little chance of escaping his new responsibilities. And the rest of us did not feel like asking Ellen to come. To me, I confess, it appeared to be a great sacrifice; at least I thought so at first, for my plans looked good to me; but to ask Addison to give up such a promising scientific career as had opened before him seemed an endless pity and a loss of great opportunities.

We stood there in the old apple-house and looked at each other in a perplexity that was well-nigh distress; for some minutes we said scarcely a word. Each knew just how the others felt. None of us wanted to do it.

"But it's of no use to haggle over it," Addison said at last. "Think what the Old Squire and grandmother have done for us. Took us in when we were about as good as homeless and orphans. Brought us up. Worked and slaved and planned to have us go to school and make a good start in life. And now we have scattered and haven't so much as looked back, once! Which one of us is going to come home here, take the old farm, and put things through? That's the question we must face, and we had better face it now. Shall we draw lots for it?"

Everything considered, it grew plain to me that I could do it with the least self-sacrifice; and after a long breath, I bade farewell to my plans and said, "I'm the 'chick' for the coop. This, I see, is my job; but y u must all promise to come home once in a while and help make things go."

"Yes, yes, yes," they all said eagerly. "We will come."

"But you shall come every Thanksgiving, and as much oftener as you can," I stipulated, saving what I could from a hard bargain. "You shall not go off about your own business and forget me and never come near. You shall keep the old place in mind."

They promised faithfully and sincerely.

I have never regretted my decision. One of the pleasurable results of that home-going was the new lease of life and joyousness it gave those dear old people to whom we owed so much. Again there was something for them to live for. With what fresh interest they advised my efforts at farming! What practical points and details they gave me out of their wealth of past experience! They even rose ahead of me to look after the dairy, the bees, the poultry and the garden.

Again the Old Squire read the farm journals for improved methods of cropping and for contending with insect pests in the orchard; and again—one autumn morning—we heard grandmother making the old spinning wheel whirr up in the attic, to produce a stock of wool yarns for winter socks. When the Old Squire heard that familiar sound, he cocked his ear, laughed outright, and clapped me on the shoulder.

But the greatest joy to them, I think, was to see and feel the dear old place, where they had labored so long and hard, was not to relapse, fall into decay, and pass into the hands of strangers, as has happened to so many New England homesteads; but that it was to be kept up, go forward, and remain the home of their descendants.

We all believe that this second home-coming of ours added ten years to their lives; for they lived in good health till long past ninety. What was better than mere years, they kept hopeful and optimistic, and to the end were ready to aid in every good effort.

Personal Problems

Afraid of Steady Company

Dear Lucile: I've been going with a boy for a year, during which time we've separated twice. He treats me very nice but lately has asked me if I wouldn't rather go out with other boys instead of going steady with him. He said that when you go steady you get married and he doesn't want to marry young.

I told him I'd rather go steady with him and asked him if he'd like to see me with other boys. He said that he wouldn't like it, but that maybe there were a few other girls he'd like to take out. I then told him that he could go out with these girls and I'd stay at home but he said that couldn't be done . . . that he couldn't leave me at home, but that I should go with other boys and if I ever got out with a rough one I should call him, charging the call to him, and he'd come after me, no matter where I was.

Isn't this a funny proposition for a boy to make if he really cares for you? Should I agree to this plan or not?—*At Liberty.*

It is not very usual for a young man who really cares for a girl to want to break up with her so that she can go with other boys. It seems to me that this young man doesn't want your steady company and is trying to use this as a graceful excuse.

I believe that when he calls on me I would tell him that I have decided that since he does not seem to care for my steady company I will be very glad to release him from any obligations which he may feel, inasmuch as you feel sure you can have good times with other nice young men of your acquaintance.

* * *

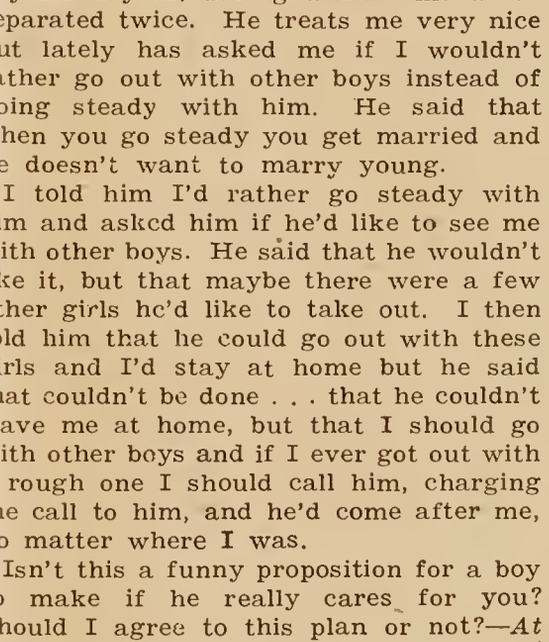
Try Again

Dear Lucile: I am 18 years old, have been married a year and have a baby girl. My husband lived with me only a few months and then told me to go. So I took my baby girl and went home to my folks. My husband never wanted me to go anywhere, while he went every night.

I am now in love with another man and he says he loves me, too. Should I get a divorce or should I wait?—*Undecided.*

Inasmuch as you are very young and no doubt your husband is about your age, can't you put down your misunderstandings to your lack of experience and try again to make a success of your marriage? You should not have left your husband in the first place, perhaps; and for the sake of the baby you now have, it would seem to me that you should try to work out a reconciliation with him and make a very stiff effort at making your marriage successful before you turn your attention to other men and start talking about divorce.

Regardless of whether or not you are able to effect any reconciliation, I believe you will feel better satisfied with yourself if you try.



"By the way, honey, have you ***heard from your mother lately?"***

WARNING *to Mothers of Growing Children*

WHEN COLDS STRIKE . . . Relieve Misery the Improved, Home-Tested Vicks Way . . . Perfected for Children

No matter what you have tried in the past to relieve misery of colds—treat your child the improved Vicks way—with a "VapoRub Massage". Then notice how swiftly it starts to quiet coughing, ease muscular soreness or tightness and bring comfort.

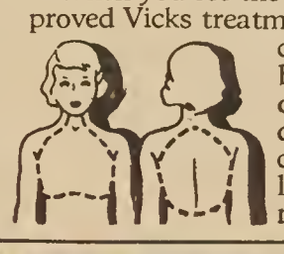
With this MORE THOROUGH treatment (developed by Vicks staff of Doctors) the poultice-and-vapor action of Vicks VapoRub more effectively . . .

PENETRATES irritated air passages with soothing medicinal vapors, inhaled deeply with every breath.

STIMULATES chest and back like a warming poultice or plaster.

To get a "VapoRub Massage" with all its benefits, here's what you do: Massage VapoRub for 3 minutes on IMPORTANT RIB-AREA OF BACK as well as chest and throat—spread a thick layer of VapoRub on chest and cover with a warmed cloth. BE SURE to use genuine Vicks VapoRub.

When you see the results of this improved Vicks treatment you will wonder how any sensible, thrifty mother could possibly deny her child the comfort and relief it brings from misery of colds.





Save Eye Strain and Money
(Due to Poor Light)

Every household is entitled to modern light . . . especially when beautiful, Aladdin white light actually pays for itself, in economy and added comfort over old-style lamps.

The Aladdin burns 94% air and only 6% oil. 50 hours of room-filling light on a single gallon of kerosene (coal oil). Makes reading, studying, sewing, etc. a pleasure instead of a tiresome task.

You'll be proud of modern Aladdin-light... unsurpassed by electricity for quality and steadiness. Safe to use...a child can operate. No pumping; no noise; no smell or smoke.

$1 Allowance for Any Old Lamp
Don't Miss It!

Take any old lamp to your Aladdin dealer, and he'll make you the liberal allowance of $1 toward a beautiful new Aladdin. Don't wait. Folder of the new Aladdin Lamps and Shades gladly mailed FREE on request. Mantle Lamp Company, Chicago, Ill.



Aladdin
KEROSENE (COAL OIL) *Mantle Lamps*

FALSE TEETH

LOW AS $6.85 — 90 DAYS' TRIAL — TEST THEM — EXAMINE THEM

We make FALSE TEETH for you by mail from your own impression. You have satisfaction of MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE. Customers report satisfaction, but you be your own judge.

SEND NO MONEY WRITE TODAY for FREE Booklet and Material.

CLEVELAND DENTAL SUPPLY COMPANY
Dept. 22-RO East St. Louis, Illinois.

TO RELIEVE MISERY OF **COLDS** *quickly use*

666 LIQUID TABLETS SALVE NOSE DROPS COUGH DROPS



M-O-V-I-N-G?

IF YOU ARE, you will want the address on your paper changed. On a postal card or by letter write us your *old* and your new address.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

***Personal* PHOTO CHRISTMAS CARDS**

Handsome personalized Christmas cards made from your favorite snapshot. Send us negative of family, children, home, yourself, winter scene or any subject. We will make beautiful, distinctive cards of highest quality. Choice of Greetings. **See your card before you buy.** Send us negative and this ad and we will return immediately free Christmas card and illustrated folder. No obligation.

25 FOR $1.00 including envelopes

FREE

MAIL-N-SAVE, Box 310-7, Quincy, Mass.

"MIDDLE-AGE" WOMEN

(38 to 52 Years Old)

HEED THIS TIMELY WARNING!!

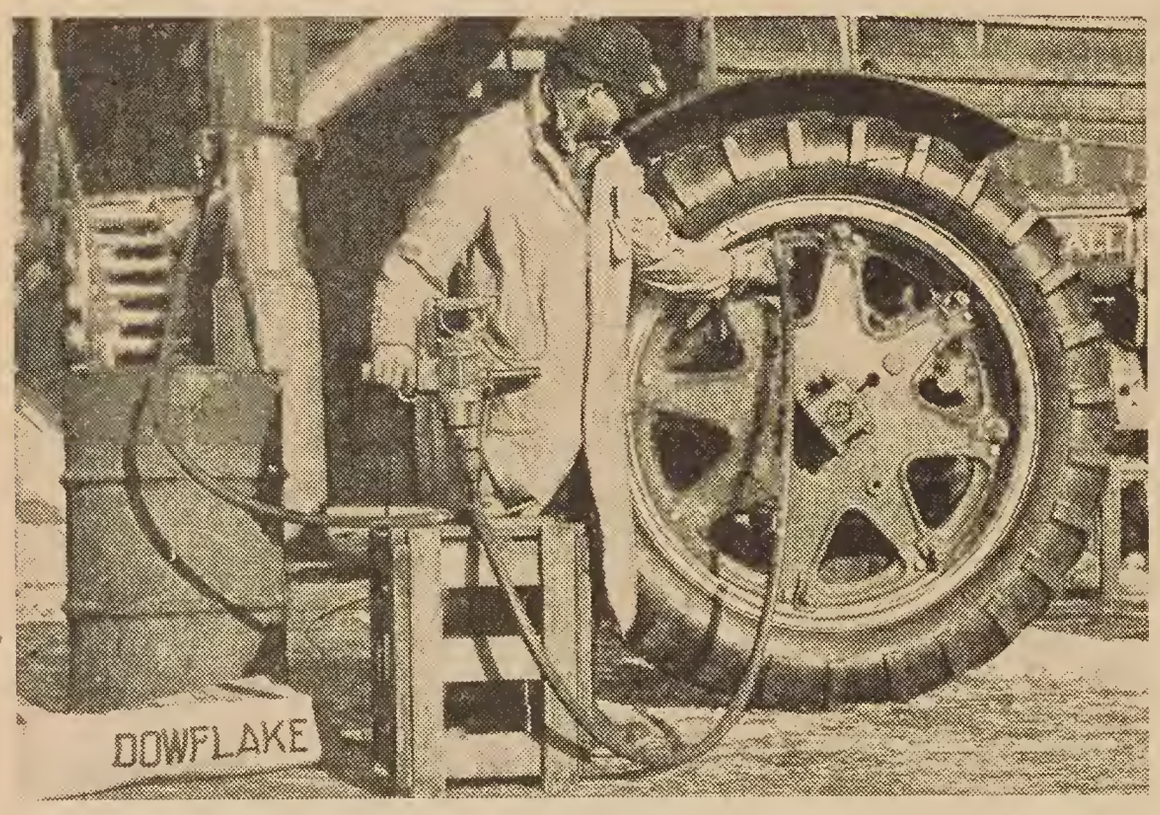
If you're approaching "middle-age" and fear dizzy fainting spells, hot flashes—if you notice yourself getting restless, cranky, moody and NERVOUS lately—these annoying symptoms may be due to female functional disorder—

So be smart! Try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, famous for over 60 years in helping hundreds of thousands of weak, rundown, nervous women to go smiling thru this "trying time."



Pinkham's Compound is made especially from nature's own beneficial roots and herbs to help calm overtaxed, sensitive nerves and lessen distress from functional cause. Weak, rundown women should find Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound WORTH TRYING!

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



An ingenious device for filling tractor tires with a non-freezing ballast solution of calcium chlorite. Experiments have shown that the partial filling of tractor tires with water will increase traction, but, of course, in winter a solution must be used which will not freeze. In fact, this calcium chlorite solution is quite as satisfactory in warm weather, as a given volume of it is 25 per cent heavier than an equal amount of water. This device for filling is made of an ordinary automobile oil pump, two lengths of garden hose, two 2½″ nipples, two 1″ couplings, and Shrader fitting No. 8687.

Almost as closely connected as apple pie and cheese are turkeys and cranberry sauce. By sending a label from a can of "Ocean Spray" cranberries and 10c to OCEAN SPRAY, Dept. AG, Hanson, Mass., you can secure a cutter with which you can cut slices of cranberry sauce into the forms of turkeys, thus adding a bit of variety to Thanksgiving dinner.

* * *

AMMUNITION

The subject of firearms is a fascinating one to young and old. On a farm there is always a question of controlling woodchucks, and many farmers like to do a bit of hunting in their spare time. Available from the WESTERN CARTRIDGE COMPANY, Dept. J-113-A, East Alton, Ill., are two pamphlets. One is a folder which gives interesting facts about the Super-X Silvertip expanding bullet. The other is a 76-page Western Ammunition Handbook. Either or both are free for the asking.

* * *

NEW MEAT CURING BOOK

The 1941 edition of the popular Morton meat curing book is just off the press. It contains 100 pages, 225 pictures, with charts, diagrams and simple, clear directions covering every step of butchering, trimming and curing pork, beef and lamb. A new feature this year is a section on the preparation of cured smoked turkey. In addition there are many pages devoted to sausage making, canning meat and poultry, and numerous recipes.

The book is recognized as one of the most practical, understandable and complete handbooks on home butchering and meat curing ever prepared. Sold previously at 25c, the price has been reduced this year to only 10c a copy. Send to the MORTON SALT CO., Chicago, Ill.

* * *

RESEARCH BRINGS NEW WANTS

Research has developed many new industrial uses for farm products. In 1939 THE DU PONT COMPANY bought farm products for chemical consumption valued at $14,320,000. Products purchased were: vegetable oil, 41,365,000 lbs.; corn products, 12,855,000 lbs.; wood pulp, 141,000,000 lbs.; turpentine and pine rosin, 8,416,000 lbs.; linters and purified cotton, 59,400,000 lbs.; and cotton fabrics, yarn, etc., 11,452,000 lbs.

* * *

FOR DISINFECTING

This is your chance to get a free sample of B-K powder. This product is used with an ordinary dust gun where hens are affected with respiratory diseases, and it is often added to the drinking water of hens to lessen chances of infection. An easy way to get this is to use the coupon on page 19 of the October 26 issue.

* * *

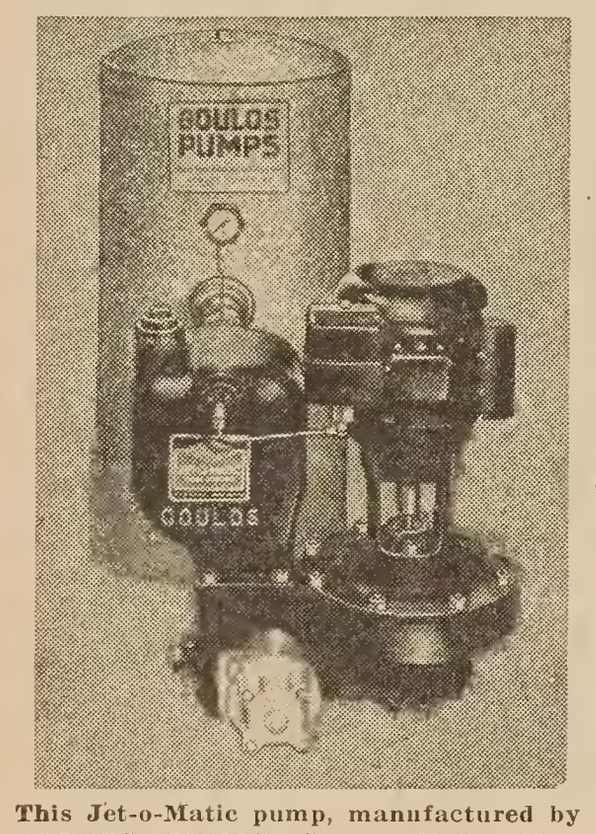
MORE SOYBEANS

In recent years there has been increased interest in the growing of soybeans. The crop is not difficult to grow, but it does have certain definite requirements which must be met. These requirements are outlined in the new booklet "Soybeans for Profit," published by JOHN DEERE, Moline, Illinois. Get one from your John Deere dealer or send directly to the company for it.

* *

COMPETING WITH ELECTRICITY

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY at Schenectady, New York, have an interesting piece of experimental equipment in the form of a bicycle hooked up to an electric generator. Professional bicycle riders, peddling at top speed, have been able to generate enough electricity to light two 200-watt lamps for as long as five seconds. The record is .0018 KW of electricity for one minute of riding. This gadget shows in a convincing manner the inefficiency of doing anything with one's muscle that can be done so much cheaper by electric current.



This Jet-o-Matic pump, manufactured by GOULDS PUMPS, Seneca Falls, New York, is a relatively new development in the field and is of unusual interest because it is easily adapted to shallow wells or deep wells. The pump can be placed in a basement or any convenient spot. The motor is lubricated for life and requires no oil at any time. It is so simple that it can be installed, primed, and directly forgotten.



Mrs. Hattie McIntyre (left), of Brimfield, Mass., has "two strings to her bow." She not only raises canaries successfully, but also designs and paints attractive signs for roadside markets. The one shown in the picture was painted by her and brought her orders for many more.

Pin Money from Canaries

By MRS. HATTIE McINTYRE, Brimfield, Mass.

(First Prize Letter in American Agriculturist's "Pin Money" Contest)

ONE YEAR at Christmas I received a Chopper Canary for a present. He was a wonderful singer, and I decided I would like to try my luck at raising canaries to earn pin money.

Whenever I mentioned this, everyone would say, "It's hard work to raise canaries." Yes, I will admit it is work, but what do we get without work? This would not require me to go out and shovel paths to a hen house or cause me to leave the house as keeping hens does. After canaries are six weeks old, you only have to keep their cages clean, and give fresh water and seeds each morning, which takes very little time compared with other pets.

In January I purchased a female, a two-year-old bird, of stock from a fancy breeder in New Hampshire. I sent to a mail order house for a breeding cage. In due time the birds had mated and were busy building a nest. She laid her clutch of five eggs. In fourteen days every egg hatched, and did those birds thrive! They could be seen to grow from day to day. When these were three weeks old, she again began another nest. This mother bird laid 19 eggs that season, but I find three clutches are all a bird should be allowed to raise as they are not so profitable the following year if they raise too many.

The males sell for five dollars each, the females for one dollar as the female does not sing—just chirps. I raise all my birds in my kitchen, which is a large one, 18 x 12. I put two stout hooks on the wall, four feet from the floor, and hang the wire breeding cage to them. My birds are very tame and do not mind the boys coming in at all times, nor a fox terrier dog barking and romping around.

Canary raising is very interesting work. Three things are necessary to make a success of it—you must have patience, use common sense, and love your little feathered friends. Canaries love to be talked to. Someone must be at home at all times during the first six weeks as the yolk only of a hard-boiled egg, put through a sieve, must be fed every two hours for the mother bird to feed the young. This must be mixed with rolled Uneida biscuits and one drop of olive oil. When they are six weeks old, they can crack the seeds and need only what the old birds get.

At many auctions I have seen cages sell for ten cents or, if you have a handy man around, he can make you a cage for only the cost of the wire. I painted a sign "Canaries for Sale" and put it in my front yard. It did the trick, and I could have sold more. My sign not only sold my canaries, but brought me customers to paint signs for roadside markets. One woman, who takes summer tourists, serves meals, and lets rooms, came to buy a canary. She asked who made my sign, and on being told I made it she gave me the order then for all her summer signs.

Any woman who desires to try and raise canaries can write direct to me. I will be only too glad to help her with any information she may desire, and I wish her luck.—*Mrs. Hattie McIntyre, Brimfield, Mass.*

* * *

No Fruit Wasted on This Farm

Living in the city before my marriage, I always paid a high price for fruit. After becoming a farmer's wife I soon noticed the great amount of fruit going to waste on farms. This gave me an idea to turn the so-called

Winners in Our Pin Money Contest

"WHAT'S your way of earning extra money at home?" Several weeks ago we asked readers this question, and offered cash prizes for the best answers. We got so many interesting letters with ideas for making extra cash that it was extremely difficult to choose the winners. However, the judges finally selected these 21 prize winners:

First Prize, $5.00: Mrs. Hattie McIntyre, Brimfield, Mass.

$1.00 to each of the following:

Mrs. Florence E. Aekler, Richfield Springs, N. Y.
Mrs. Mildred E. Armstrong, R. 3, Concord, N. H.
Miss Eleanor Bookstaver, R. 2, Middletown, N. Y.
Miss Vera L. Burnette, 506 Fifth Ave., Owego, N.Y.
Mrs. A. Calie, R. 2, Sharon Springs, N. Y.
Mrs. Bessie Chase, East Hampstead, N. H.
Mrs. George W. Corwin, Westhampton, Long Island, N. Y.
Mrs. T. C. Deeves, R. 3, Presque Isle, Maine.
Mrs. John B. Fellows, R. 2, Farmington, Maine.
Miss Olive Flood, Milan, Pa.
Mrs. Helen Freeland, 2084 Lake Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Leander B. Glover, Cox's Lane, Cutchogue, Long Island, N. Y.
Mrs. John J. Hurley, Rye Beach, N. H.
Mrs. Winford G. Messier, Raymond, N. H.
Mrs. W. H. Oakley, Clyde, N. Y.
Mrs. Ruby Pease, Laconia, N. H.
Mrs. Jacob Stadlinger, Waterport, N. Y.
Mrs. Elmer R. Stone, Clyde, N. Y.
Miss Edna Wilfert, Jeffersonville, N. Y.
Miss Ruth E. Williams, Gelatt, Pa.

Some of these women have built up a real business out of their hobbies. All of them are getting fun, as well as profit, out of their efforts. The first prize letter, by Mrs. Hattie McIntyre, of Brimfield, Mass., and several others are printed on these pages. Others will appear in future issues of *American Agriculturist*. We plan to print all of the winning letters, as we want to pass along the good ideas they contain to other women who are looking for ways to earn money at home. Be sure to watch for them. They may show you how to put extra cash in your own pocket.

waste into money. I told my city relatives and friends of my plan, and orders for all varieties of canned fruit and jellies came in by mail almost immediately.

I'm happy to say that by careful planning, and after the price of jars, sugar and paraffin is deducted, it can leave a clear profit of two-thirds of the income. For example, one fall I took in $45.00, of which $30.00 was clear. At various other times, I was fortunate enough to earn pin money in receiving first and second prizes on my canned goods at our County Fair.—*Mrs. Jacob Stadlinger, Waterport, N. Y.*

* * *

Novel Idea for Earning Extra Cash

Since last September, I have earned a good number of dollars by cleaning monuments and markers in cemeteries. Living near two large ones, I heard several people inquiring who did such work. One day, I decided to try it, and I find it not only interesting but it gives me ample pin money.—*Mrs. John B. Fellows, R. 2, Farmington, Maine.*

* * *

Fancy Work Hobby Becomes Profitable

When my husband became ill and unable to work, money was scarce. I had three small children to care for, so it was impossible to work out. As I always liked doing fancy work of all kinds, I got the idea that maybe I could sell some. I have had very good luck with my hand embroidery, crochet, candlewicking, and pieced quilts. I have taken orders for goods for Xmas, birthdays, weddings, and gifts of all kinds. I also make linen handkerchiefs with handmade tatting on the edges.

Last fall and Xmas I sold almost $48.00 worth of goods, so I think I have a very good hobby, and one that pays well. It is lots of work and needs patience, but it brings its reward once sold.—*Mrs. Florence E. Ackler, Richfield Springs, N. Y.*

* * *

Finds Beekeeping Interesting

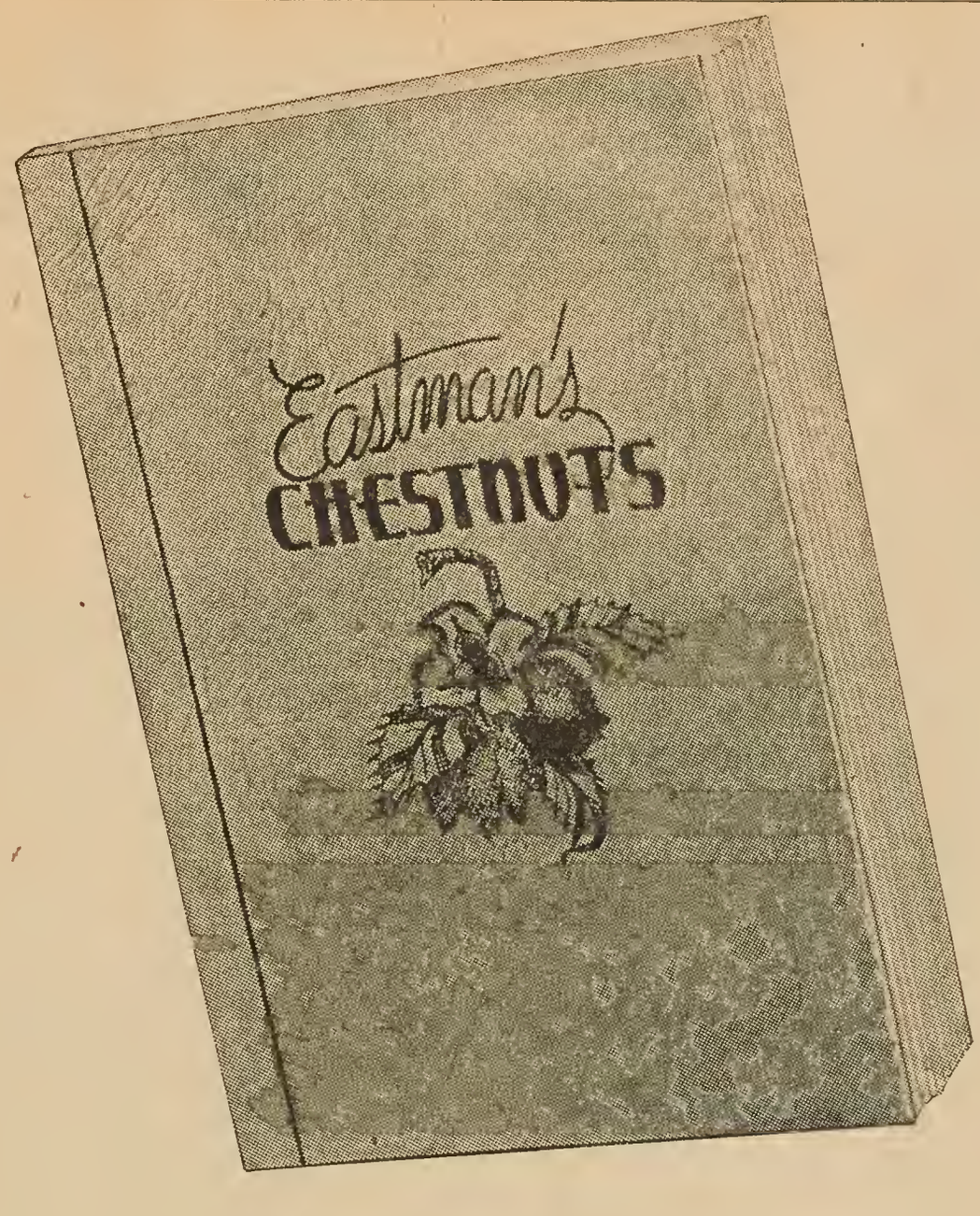
I live in the country and have an average of 20 colonies of bees, from which I sell honey, both extracted and in the comb. I do nearly all of the work myself and have sale for most of the honey at the door. A satisfied customer comes back for more.

There is a pleasure and satisfaction in knowing that I am selling the purest and healthiest sweet. Honey is pre-digested, so is directly absorbed by the blood stream; therefore, does not tax the digestive system as sugar does.

Beekeeping is interesting and takes one out of doors quite a little in the summer. I expect at the word "bees", some will immediately think "But they sting!" To be sure, they do at times; it is their only means of protection. But with the proper outfit one can protect herself quite well.—*Miss Ruth E. Williams, Gelatt, Pa.*



"Everybody here? Then I HAVE shot a deer!"



Have You Sent in for Your FREE COPY of "Eastman's Chestnuts"

FACTS About the Book

■ ■

For years *American Agriculturist* has published an "Eastman Chestnut" in every issue. 157 of the best ones have been selected and published in book form.

★ ★

The book is handy pocket size—4¼ x 6 inches—the print is large, easy to read. You and your friends will enjoy it.

★ ★

In order to get your copy free—send in $2.00 to renew your subscription for 3 years and *mail before November 20, 1940.*

STORIES THAT LIVE

Not the least of Ed Eastman's contributions to the wholesomeness and happiness of rural life have been his bi-weekly "chestnuts" tucked away at the southeast corner of his editorial page in the *American Agriculturist*. I'm glad these scattered waifs are now brought together within the compass of one cover.

The mere business of making a living is apt to become pretty grim at times. There is danger that we shall concentrate upon it to the neglect of happy living — that we shall blindly keep our eyes in the furrow of our business and never note the pleasant nature of the land we plow.

For a person so tempted to take life (and himself, perhaps) too seriously, there could be no better safeguard than a small daily dose of Ed Eastman's chestnuts. The chances are that the treatment will make you a more bearable person for your family to have around. For the only humor in this little book is good humor. There is no caustic wit nor bitter sarcasm — just smiles and grins and sometimes laughter.

What if you have heard some of these things before? Of course you've heard 'em! But remember that only the good, sound stories stand the test of time and survive to be repeated.

—ROMEYN BERRY.

American Agriculturist, Inc.
10 North Cherry St.,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Enclosed find $2.00. Please renew my subscription for three years and send me my free copy of "Eastman's Chestnuts".

NAME .....

POST OFFICE .....

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

BY THE time this paper is in your hands Election Day will have come and gone.

While personally I have felt more sure of how I should vote this year than I remember having felt on any recent election day, I am not going to let myself be unduly elated or depressed by the outcome, whatever it may be. If my side loses I am going to remember that I have been wrong many times in my life; if it wins, I shall be more sobered than elated by the responsibility I must carry.

A Close Vote

There will be only one election result which I shall regard as disastrous. ***It will be for either of the two major parties to win by a one-sided majority.*** A Democracy can only be maintained by a series of checks and balances. It heads for trouble the moment there is no substantial opposition to the party in power. So whether it be Roosevelt or Willkie on November 5th, ***it is my hope that whoever wins does so by such a narrow margin that he will never forget how close he came to losing.***

* * *

Farm Notes

Several people have written in questioning the fact that I reported quick-freezing only three hundred and eight pounds of meat out of the four hundred thirty-five pound carcass of our spayed heifer. They wondered what became of the 127 pounds of carcass not accounted for. Mrs. Babcock tells me that we ate approximately 20 pounds of roasts and steaks before the meat was frozen. And due to the fact that we got the heifer too fat, a great quantity of tallow had to be trimmed off the cuts before they were frozen, and of course most of the bones were removed. The next time we kill and quick-freeze a beef we will try to keep track of those items.

Winter Quarters

I know that a great many people about this time of year get a lot of satisfaction from a well-stocked and well-arranged cellar. I get the same sort of thrill from barns well filled with livestock, arranged so that everything is comfortable and can be taken care of with a minimum of labor and inconvenience.

Ever since the leaves began to fall I have been planning the winter quarters for our livestock and poultry in the seven big barns which will house them. At last I have gotten my plans down on paper, and unit by unit the birds and animals are being moved in. Chores will soon take on a new meaning; instead of being cold and bleak, the barns will be warm and cozy and full of the sound of singing and cackling birds, gently lowing cattle and the soft neighing of horses. Then my bedtime tour of inspection of the big barn at Sunnygables will once again be the most pleasant hour of my day. Spring and summer and fall—all are pleasant to remember but their passing leaves no regret to a real lover of livestock.

One Feed a Day

Only hens and dairy cows will be fed more than once a day. As I have studied our problem of chores I am convinced that one of the most wasteful labor practices we have had in past years has been that of feeding animals, like horses or dry cattle, two and three times a day and cleaning stables daily. We have had enough experience with the practice of feeding once a day to know that we can get just as good results with it on most classes of livestock as we can by feeding oftener.

Generally speaking, our idea is to feed enough in the afternoon so that stock will just about clean it up by ten or eleven o'clock the next morning.

Dry Beds

Last winter for the first time I began to notice the effect of dry beds for loose livestock. To get good growth and good gain, I believe that dry bedding is just as important in its way as feed, water and salt. Except for the horses, all our loose livestock this winter will be confined within warm barns and only let out a couple of hours each day for exercise. Loose livestock likes to go outdoors, even sleep there, but I am convinced that it takes too much feed to warm up cold ground and withstand the rigors of outdoor weather.

Spoiled Silage

For two or three years I have been giving advice on this page about how to keep the spoilage of silage down to a minimum. Well, we just opened our largest silo, and I am not a bit proud of what we found. Spoilage on top was not bad, but there is a discouraging lot of it along the sides. I think I know the reason, but until I correct the situation, I am not going to give any more advice, nor am I going to print any more articles by Charlie telling how he tramps silage.



No longer are horses taken to blacksmith shops; they either go unshod or the blacksmith comes to them. Much of our shoeing at Sunnygables is done by A. I. Sherman and his helper (shown above) with their traveling forge. The only thing lacking is the chestnut tree.

Down Mexico Way

By H. E. BABCOCK, Jr.

October 26, 1940.

THIS PAST week we got the final count and weights of our feeder lambs. We were a little disappointed in the number of lambs, but probably not so disappointed as the rancher who thought he was going to have 3200 lambs instead of the 2875 he delivered. The lambs weighed an average of a little over sixty-two pounds. We cut-back only 128 peewees and wrinkly lambs which weighed in total 7125 pounds. At the same time these lambs were cut-back we cut out over six hundred lambs which were large, in good condition, and generally of the mutton type. It is our plan to finish these off immediately and get them on the market between the Thanksgiving turkey and the Christmas goose.

Next Tuesday and Wednesday will be given over to the job of dipping the feeder lambs and the farm flock, all of which have recently been drenched. In starting off a bunch of feeder lambs, there are always a few lambs which are bashful and slow to start eating. This trait caused the death of a few lambs several days after they had been put into the feed lot. Since we did not want to accept starvation as the cause of the deaths, and because we wanted to check every possible reason, we had a veterinarian post two of the lambs. In each case he found no direct pathological cause, but many tape worms, which, due to the lambs not having eaten, had worked forward into the stomach and liver. He advised immediate drenching.

I have always been led to believe that worms in range sheep are almost entirely unknown. In mentioning this to the veterinarian, he gave quite a plausible explanation of their presence at this time, a fact which the ranchers are yet loathe to believe. In explaining his theory, which must be based on scientific fact, he connects the life cycle of the tape worm with the life cycle of the sheep tick. So long as there are ticks there will be tape worms. Years ago, scab was a problem which was being fought by all sheep men and which caused several dippings a year. While controlling the scab they were likewise controlling ticks. As the scab disappeared, dipping stopped. Importations of breeding stock brought in ticks which have been allowed to go on unmolested in their work of providing a host for the completion of the tape worm cycle. It is a problem which is fully as important as the control of scab, but since there is no law providing for the control of ticks, it will be some time before the sheep men recognize the problem.

As we plan out crops for next season we have constantly considered the wishes of the AAA in order to obtain their benefits, in spite of our disapproval of the general AAA plan. Soil conserving and soil depleting crops are weighed and balanced so that we can put in a maximum of our cash crop, cotton. While we were weighing and balancing, it was suddenly brought to our attention that Atlas sorgo, one of the many grain sorghums, is not soil depleting, that is, if we raise it for feeding on the farm. However, if we sell it for silage to be taken off the farm it becomes soil depleting. Although we believe our wheatland maize—which averaged seventy-nine bushels to the acre on one seven-acre piece we have combined—is a superior crop for us to raise, we are now wondering if we shouldn't raise the soil conserving sorgo.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. I. COSLINE

Watch for This One!

"On August 22 a salesman, O. Gibbs, stopped at my place and sold me 15 gal. of roofing cement with the understanding that I was to be the jobber and that he would put a salesman in this territory 3 days a week. He put this in writing but I haven't seen anything of him. I wrote to the Gillcote Coating Company and my letter came back—"moved, left no address." I took his license number, which is Ga. F6-301."—*V. S., Mass.*

We have a folder of complaints against the Gillcote Coating Company of Philadelphia. Orders given by A. Gihls, Gibbs or Gillman were never received. Letters sent to the company were returned marked, "unknown." We were unable to locate the agent although State Police in several states were cooperating with us. If any of our readers are approached by Mr. Gibbs or Gihls, as he sometimes calls himself, they should report him to their local police.

* * *

Alien Registration

A letter from Earl Harrison, Director of the Alien Registration Division of the U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., calls an important point to the attention of our readers.

"Alien registration," says Mr. Harrison, "has progressed satisfactorily, but there are still many aliens that must be registered before December 26."

The law requires that all non-citizens in the country over 14 years of age must be registered and fingerprinted at post offices or at other places officially designated for registration, and that those under 14 years of age must be registered by parents or guardians.

It is estimated that aliens to be registered will total 3,600,000. The law provides several penalties for aliens who neglect to do this. If questions arise as to the exact procedure to follow, information can be secured from Mr. Harrison.

* * *

Failed to Fulfill Contract

Several subscribers in the vicinity of Ithaca, New York, have had unsatisfactory dealings with Mohamed Abraham of Elmira. Mr. Abraham canvassed several rural sections, offering to sell and lay linoleum and representing, so our subscribers state, that he was connected with a well-known Elmira firm. This firm, incidentally, states that Mr. Abraham had no connection with them, but merely came in occasionally to buy linoleum.

The unsatisfactory part of the transactions was that Mr. Abraham failed in several cases to complete the job, although, by giving a hard luck story, he succeeded in obtaining full pay for it.

We have been unable to locate Mr. Abraham in Elmira. If anyone knows of his present address, it will be much appreciated.

* * *

A Clever Scheme

"We had a very clever scheme pulled on us. A man, offering a poultry tonic from a small town in Pennsylvania, called at our place about a year ago. He said he had canvassed poultrymen in our vicinity, that he had several orders for his product, and that he wanted us to handle it for him. We did this for some time, stocking only enough to meet orders. Then one day he came in and said that he had had orders for 18 packages, so I took them and paid him 65c a package. When I came to check up, I found that the poultrymen he had mentioned had not given any orders, and we still have the product on our shelves. Naturally that was the last time he called.

"I just thought this would be interesting to readers of *American Agriculturist* and perhaps save some of them from a similar experience."—*L. T., New York.*

* * *

Facts Save Money

Knowing all of the facts would bolster the sales resistance of many a subscriber who is approached with a scheme of doubtful merit. It is the aim of the Service Bureau to present as many of these facts as possible in the limited space available.

Now you can get additional information direct from the *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau in the form of booklets published by the National Better Business Bureau. Any one or all of the following booklets will be sent post paid on receipt of 5c each to cover costs:

FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT:
- — Savings
- — Advertising
- — Borrowing
- — Schemes
- — Oil Royalties
- — Life Insurance
- — Investment Companies
- — Securities
- — Legal Problems
- — Health Cures.

Check the bulletins you want, inclose 5c for each copy, include full name and address, and mail to *American Agriculturist,* Department B, Box 367, Ithaca, New York.

One of our subscribers, Mrs. Mittie Hazard, Nichols, New York, is interested in getting either bound volumes or individual issues of the Youth's Companion for the years 1870, 1873 and 1879. She would like to hear from any reader who may have these available.

* * *

We would like to know the present address of Milford Davis, son of Joseph Davis, property holder in the Larone Section of Fairfield, Maine. Last heard from, Mr. Davis was in Glens Falls, New York.

* * *

We would appreciate knowing the address of Mr. Lawrence Miller, formerly of Oakfield, New York.

Farm Service Bulletins For You

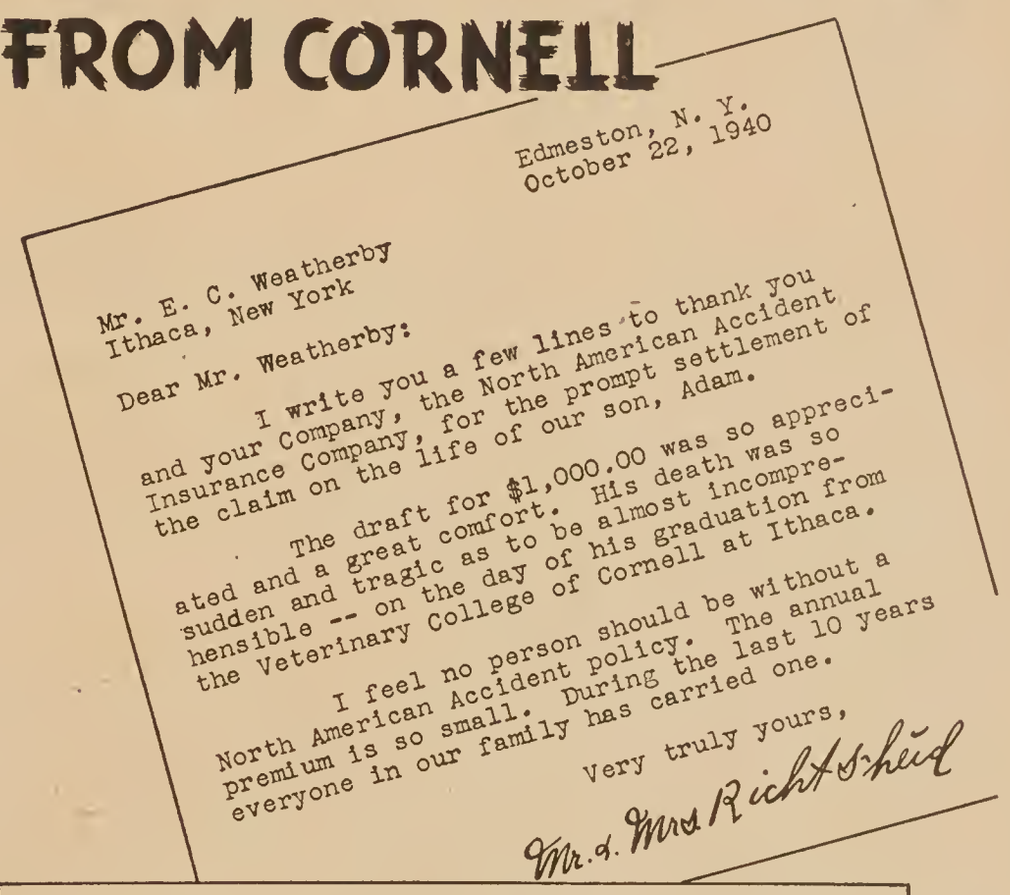
IN ORDER to make available to readers more information which will help increase profits, the editors of *American Agriculturist* have prepared several mimeographed bulletins on timely subjects. These are available to any reader without cost other than 3c each to cover mailing and shipping costs. Bulletins now available are:

- ☐ **No. 101—HOW TO RAISE BABY CHICKS.**
- ☐ **No. 102—PULLORUM DISEASE OF CHICKS.**
- ☐ **No. 103—HOW TO CONTROL MASTITIS.**
- ☐ **No. 104—HOW TO BUY A HERD SIRE.**
- ☐ **No. 105—HOW TO CONTROL WEEDS.**
- ☐ **No. 106—HOW TO COOL AND PACK EGGS.**

Check the ones you want, include mailing cost, and return the coupon to *American Agriculturist,* Box 367-S, Ithaca, New York.

From time to time we plan to make additions to the list available.

THEIR SON WAS KILLED THE DAY HE GRADUATED FROM CORNELL



Edmeston, N. Y.
October 22, 1940

Mr. E. C. Weatherby
Ithaca, New York

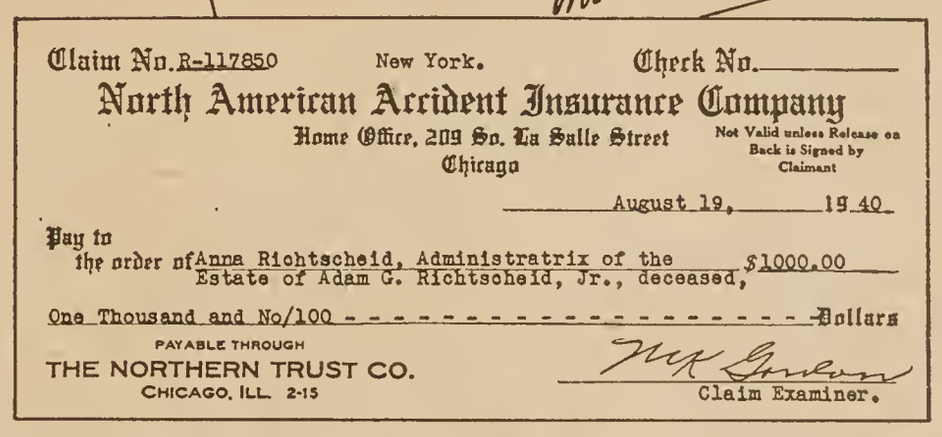
Dear Mr. Weatherby:

I write you a few lines to thank you and your Company, the North American Accident Insurance Company, for the prompt settlement of the claim on the life of our son, Adam.

The draft for $1,000.00 was so appreciated and a great comfort. His death was so sudden and tragic as to be almost incomprehensible -- on the day of his graduation from the Veterinary College of Cornell at Ithaca.

I feel no person should be without a North American Accident policy. The annual premium is so small. During the last 10 years everyone in our family has carried one.

Very truly yours,
Mr. & Mrs. Richtscheid



Claim No. R-117850 New York. Check No.

North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street, Chicago
Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant

August 19, 1940

Pay to the order of Anna Richtscheid, Administratrix of the Estate of Adam G. Richtscheid, Jr., deceased, $1000.00

One Thousand and No/100 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Dollars

PAYABLE THROUGH
THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.
CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15

Claim Examiner.

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Irving E. Johnson, Est., R. 1, Lafayette, N. Y. — Auto hit telephone pole—mortuary	$1000.00
Mrs. Josephine Lapinski, Laurel, L. I. — Auto collision—lacerations eye & skull	87.14
Mrs. Doris Butler, R. 1, E. Concord, N. Y. — Struck by auto—frac. vertebrae, ankle	130.00
Mrs. Helen Burnett, 15 Armory St., Ilion, N. Y. — Auto accident—injuries	8.57
Harriett M. Glick, R. 1, Oakfield, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut knee, bruised arm	15.71
Vincent Burzynski, Three Rod Rd., Alden, N. Y. — Struck by auto—sprained ankle	34.28
Arline B. Farrell, Canajoharie, N. Y. — Auto overturned—bruises	10.00
Mrs. Della D. Jones, Willett, N. Y. — Auto hit pole—lacerations	*29.28
Gerald Northrup, R. 1, Tully, N. Y. — Auto collision—cut cheek & arm	30.00
Mrs. Grace E. Beach, R. 3, Franklinville, N. Y. — Auto collision—frac. bone of hip	80.00
Amy L. Newhouse, Clymer, N. Y. — Auto accident—frac. vertebrae	20.00
Gay E. Sweet, Dickinson Center, N. Y. — Struck by truck—frac. ribs	40.00
Emil Kemp, Strykersville, N. Y. — Auto collision—sprained back & neck	5.71
Mrs. Flossie Atchison, So. Byron, N. Y. — Auto accident—loss of eye	500.00
Grant Raymonda, Ohio, N. Y. — Sleigh accident—frac. femur	*15.00
Marjorie E. Wilson, Duane, N. Y. — Auto stuck culvert—frac. hand & cuts	120.86
Harvey L. Jones, R. 1, Petersburg, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut finger	30.00
Mrs. Madge Woeller, So. Byron, N. Y. — Auto accident—frac. jaw and femur	130.00
Florence Holloway, R. 3, Delhi, N. Y. — Auto accident—injuries	20.00
Donald F. Dean, Morley, N. Y. — Auto accident—lacerations arm	34.28
George M. Wood, R. 2, Delanson, N. Y. — Auto collision—sprained back, cont. scalp	*30.00
Lester LeMay, R. 1, Hillsboro, N. H. — Struck by auto—frac. radius	77.14
Mrs. Ellen B. Brown, Mt. Vernon, N. H. — Auto accident—frac. nose, inj. spine	30.00
John A. Stevens, New Market, N. H. — Car hit telephone pole—concussion brain	50.00
Mrs. Annie T. Bings, R. 3, Lisbon, N. H. — Truck accident—inj. both knees	20.00
Bertha H. Gamash, R. 1, Newport, N. H. — Auto collided with other car—cont. chest & sternum	30.00
Ernest E. Bemis, R. 2, Claremont, N. H. — Truck accident—concussion brain, frac. skull	130.00
Mary V. Hubbard, R. 2, Pike, N. H. — Struck by auto—inj. foot	30.00
Mrs. Julia Brackett, Rangeley, Me. — Auto collision—sprained ankle and leg	30.00
Ada C. Mercier, R. 4, So. Bridgeton, Mass. — Auto accident—frac. ribs	24.28
Alice L. Hustus, R. 1, Waterville, Me. — Truck forced off road—cut face & bruised	31.43
Elizabeth A. Senecal, R. 1, Danby, Vt. — Auto accident—injuries	14.28
Miss Marjo M. Parker, R. 1, Reading, Vt. — Auto hit bank—inj. right leg	11.43
Edward Petrovic, Sunderland, Mass. — Truck accident—sacro-iliac strain	15.71
H. Raymond Pike, Amherst, Mass. — Auto accident—bruises & cut elbow	10.00
Merritt E. Bristol, R. 1, Amherst, Mass. — Auto accident—contusions	20.00
William O. Seyms, Colchester, Conn. — Struck by auto—inj. shoulder, body bruises	*12.86
Dominick DeSiato, R. 1, Willimantic, Conn. — Auto hit pole—inj. hip	20.00
Kathryn Haines, R. 6, Paulsboro, N. J. — Auto hit telephone pole—cut arm	20.00
George E. Rasley, Asbury, N. J. — Auto collision—cuts & frac. rib	61.43

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POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

How high compression has turned ideas about tractor power UPSIDE DOWN!



THERE has been a revolution in farm power. Many an old idea about tractors just isn't so any more. For instance, the idea that tractors had to be big and cumbersome to develop power is obsolete. Modern small and medium-sized tractors with high compression engines can walk away with a gang of plows in a way that would make many a "big" tractor of years ago blush with shame.

There have been plenty of changes, too, in ideas about fuel economy, oil consumption, flexibility, and almost every other phase of tractor operation. Because modern high compression tractors are designed along automotive principles to burn good gasoline, they do their work with no more fuss and bother than an automobile. They start easily, warm up quickly, idle smoothly without stalling and are economical of fuel and oil.

Since gasoline power is more convenient and can be better adjusted to the load and speed requirements of various farm jobs, farmers tell us that they are getting more *use* out of their tractors — using them for more jobs, both on the belt and in the field.

If *you* still have the idea that tractor economy means burning low-grade fuels, talk to your neighbors who have high compression tractors using good regular gasoline. What they'll tell you may turn your ideas upside down . . . but you'll find that there's just no comparison between modern, high compression farm power and tractors burning low-grade fuel.

Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y., manufacturer of anti-knock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline

GET MORE HORSEPOWER AT LESS COST THROUGH

HIGH COMPRESSION



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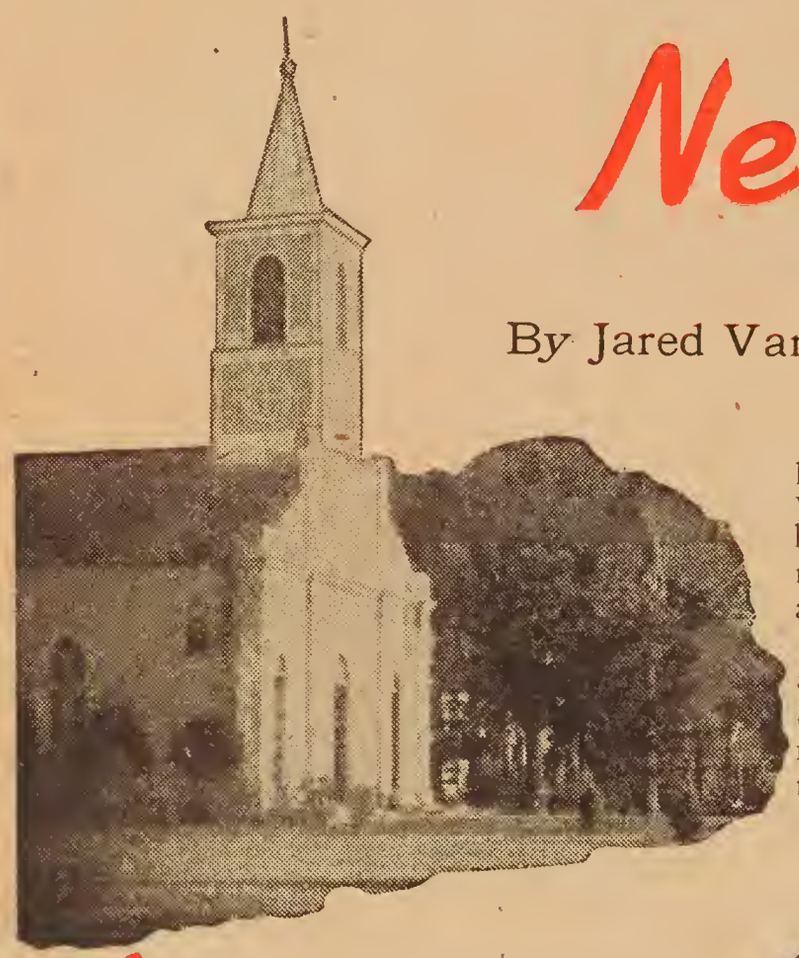
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



New Orleans AND THE SUGAR BOWL

By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

FROM Mobile, Alabama, to New Orleans is about one hundred and fifty-five miles by the Old Spanish Trail. People who have toured very widely tell me that this is probably the most interesting drive to be found anywhere in the South. If we say that its history begins when the first Spanish conquistadors passed this way, then it is the oldest trail in America. The road crosses the narrow panhandle of Mississippi which juts down to meet the Gulf, so that the drive between the two cities gives a glimpse of three states. Some of the way lies far enough inland so that there is no particular sense of the nearness of the sea, but for much of the distance it skirts the salt water. On the way one passes through Biloxi, Miss., renowned for its shrimp canneries. Further west are many miles of road where the south side is the sea-wall and beyond that the Gulf, while the north side is an almost continuous street of homes ranging from very primitive bungalows to ornate mansion-like residences. Some of these homes stand under old live oaks, and the age of the plaintings and the mellowness of their landscaping indicate that they have known the hand of the gardener for a great many years.

We lay the night in the state of Mississippi in a town with the beautiful name of Pascagoula. Our lodging was an exceedingly well appointed double cabin standing in an open pine grove with a dry sandy soil, and we parked the car a rod or two away in what proved to have been a slight depression. During the night we had hours of a slashing thunder storm and in the morning the car stood in a pool almost up to the running board. There was nothing to do about it except to have the head of the expedition—or more correctly, the male member—take off his shoes and socks and roll up his pants and wade for it.

New Orleans would be a big city anywhere and it is far and away the largest city of the South. According to the 1940 census, it just missed reaching the half million mark. For more than two hundred years it has set there beside the great River and taken toll of all who passed. A century ago, when the fabulous age of steam-boating on the Mississippi was just coming into its heyday, the city had more than a hundred thousand population and an overflowing prosperity. By virtue of its strategic position, it can never escape being the metropolis of a vast region. Emphatically it is a city set in a swamp. No point is more than ten feet above sea-level and much of the year the business section lies from four to twelve feet below the yellow, swirling flood of Ol' Man River, with only the broad levee to hold it back. As perhaps almost everyone knows, the water-table lies so near the surface of the ground that graves cannot be dug, so the cemeteries are made up of long avenues of vaults built above the ground.

Perhaps it is true that New Orleans is in many respects behind the times as compared with northern cities of its size, but at least it has a very wonderful hospital. A physician who should know told me that it was the second largest institution of its kind in America. It is of sky-scraper construction, story piled on story, so that it looms up as the most prominent structure in the city and dominates the sky-line far and wide.

We were in New Orleans less than two days but managed to crowd a good deal into that brief period. Our daughter Margaret has a friend married to a physician on the staff of the hospital. In the afternoon they came with their car and drove us around the town and through the parks and (*Turn to Page 24*)

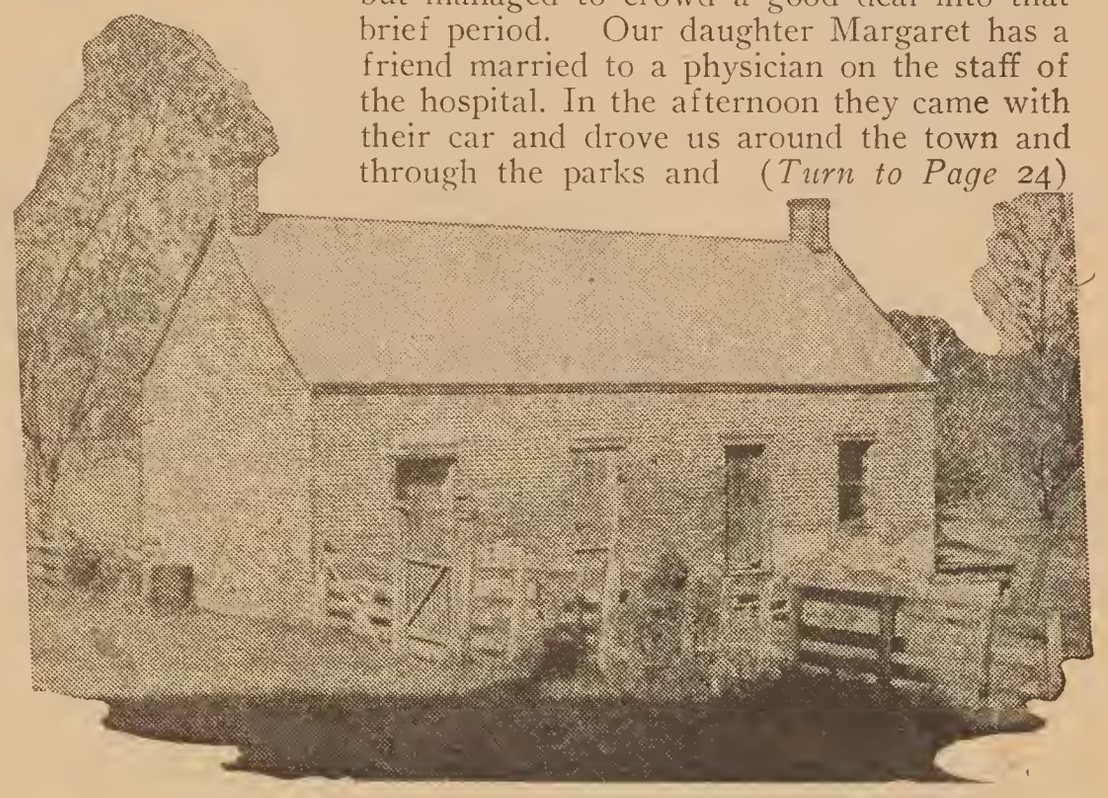


(Upper left) The Cathedral Church at St. Martinsville. Directly behind it on the bank of the Bayou stand the bronze statue of Evangeline and the Evangeline Oak.

(Above) "Oak Lawn" in the Sugar Bowl. Built about a century ago, it still represents one of the dream houses of which we have all read.

★ ★ ★

(Right) The plantation nursery at "Oak Lawn" where the old worn-out mammies cared for the negro babies while their mothers were in the fields.



Growing Up in the "Horse and Buggy" Days—See Page 5.

"This is a Wonderful Country!"

By GRIGGORY DOLE.

I'M JUST back from a trip. Not a long trip nor a very exciting one, many would think, but still quite a jaunt for my old car which has already carried me over 120,000 miles and seems to be going strong.

I drove up through the Adirondacks in New York State, and then swung down through the farm country around Schoharie. I don't think I shall ever tire of the northern mountain region, with its crystal-clear air, its numerous lakes and its varied outlooks that seem to grow more magnificent with each turn of the highway. The lush, green fields and the rolling hills of the Schoharie country are equally satisfying to any long-pent-up city dweller.

But on this trip I made a new discovery. I found out what sort of people really make this country worth while.

Near Keene, N. H., there was the black-haired, grimy young chap to whom I gave a lift to the village garage after I came upon him beside his broken-down car. He carried slabs from a saw-mill for a living, and he must have a tough time of it, for when he came to buy the needed coil-box, it took every penny he had on him.

When his friendly smile tempted me to ask if he were the French-Canadian I took him for, I received a surprise. French-Canadian? No, I should say not. He was of French descent, sure enough, but his ancestors had lived in this country for four generations. He was an *American* — and proud of it!

His answer made me realize that there was another side to the proud claims of my own family about a Dutch ancestry that goes back almost to the *Half Moon* (Henry Hudson's ship). I pictured this young chap's forebears setting up homes in the lonely, blizzard-swept wilderness where few other men would have cared to settle, and holding on to their acres as stoutly as any Netherlander ever clung to his patent along the sunny Hudson. Who could say that his ancestry was not every bit as good as mine? Before we shook hands in parting, both of us agreed that it was a pretty good thing to be an American.

Then, up in the big state sanitarium near Saranac, I found the friend whom I had come all the way north to see. Without saying much about it, both of us knew that the cavity in one of his lungs never would heal, and that he would always be a "chronic case".

When I asked him where he would like to go during the short time he was free, he suggested Fish Creek Pond State Park.

Perhaps you have seen that place. All around the lake people come and set up their camps. Tents and trailers are there by the scores. It was like that when we made our visit. When I asked one sun-bronzed youth how many families were camped there on this particular day, he told us over four hundred and fifty.

As we started around, my friend said something I shall not soon forget. Accustomed as he is to the most confining sort of institutional life, with only three hours of outdoor liberty a day and that restricted to the "san" grounds, he is hardly a person to be envied. Most people would agree that, with his health handicap, he lives only a partial life of sorts. Yet, when he saw all these happy, care-free people enjoying a freedom he would never know, he exclaimed:

"This is a wonderful country!"

The remark struck so deep that I could not answer for a minute.

The Saturday night that I wound up at Schoharie, farmers were driving in, from miles around, to hear the last of the summer concerts by the high school band. The music teacher had stayed on for the better part of the summer to give these people this once-a-week musical treat, but now he wanted to be away for two weeks before school opened again.

His young charges made a stunning spectacle in their blue and white uniforms. They had wide capes that swung regally behind them, and no West Pointers ever wore their caps in more stately fashion.

But I wasn't fooled. I had been brought up in a country town. Among the fathers and mothers looking on, I saw the worn lines, the hard, rough hands and the all-too-plain clothing. I would have been willing to wager that two-thirds of these families had not yet "lifted the mortgage". Taxes must eat deep into their incomes, for schools cost plenty of money to run nowadays.

Yet there they were, proud for all their worries, and rejoicing in the show that their youngsters were putting on for the town's benefit. Their children were in uniform, but there was no motive behind it other than giving pleasure to the community.

When the band finally rose to its feet for the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and all heads were bared, those earnest, hopeful faces around me brought back the words of my friend:

"This is a wonderful country!"

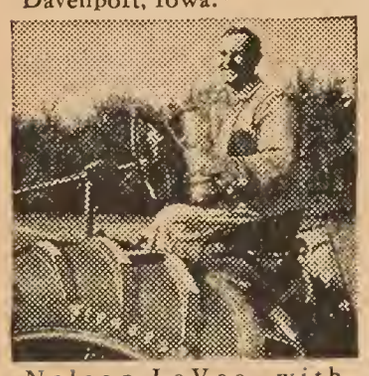
AGAIN CHOICE OF CHAMPION PLOWMEN!

Firestone

GROUND GRIP TIRES



Graeme Stewart, using Firestone Ground Grip Tires, took first place among the American plowmen in the International Plowing Match at Davenport, Iowa.



Nelson LeVee, with Firestone Ground Grip Tires on his tractor, took first place in the Prize Winners' Class at Big Rock and also finished first in the Men's Class at Lily Lake.



Clarence Schoger took first place in the Older Boys' Class at Wheatland, first place in the Boys' Class at Lily Lake and first place in the Men's Class at Big Rock on Firestone Ground Grip Tires.



Carl Hagemann, National Champion of 1939, finished first in the Prize Winners' Class at Troy on Firestone Ground Grip Tires.

★ USED BY AMERICAN CHAMPION AT DAVENPORT

★ USED BY ALL THREE CANADIAN CHAMPIONS

★ USED BY 13 OUT OF 19 FIRST PRIZE WINNERS AT WHEATLAND, TROY, LILY LAKE AND BIG ROCK

ALL tractor tires give good service when the ground is dry and hard. But what every farmer wants is a tractor tire that will dig in and give super-traction when the ground is soft and the grass is wet and slippery. The question is: "What tire gives greatest traction in all soil conditions?" And the answer is given by America's champion plowmen. For years most of the winners in all the plowing matches have used Firestone Ground Grip Tires. And again this year, Firestone Ground Grip Tires were the choice of champion plowmen.

Whether you are buying a new tractor or putting new tires on your present tractor, be sure you get Firestone Ground Grips, the only tires made with triple-braced traction bars. This patented feature gives them such superior performance that more farm tractors are equipped with Firestone Ground Grip Tires than with any other make.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone with Richard Crooks, Margaret Speaks and the Firestone Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Alfred Wallenstein, Monday evenings, over N. B. C. Red Network.



BRACED TRACTION BARS ALWAYS GRIP!

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BROKEN TRACTION BARS BEND AND SLIP!



Alex. Black, using Firestone Ground Grip Tires, won Grand Championship on both sod and stubble at International Plowing Match held at St. Thomas, Canada.



Fred Timbers, runner-up on sod in the Canadian Match, also used Firestone Ground Grip Tires.



George Hawstrawser, runner-up on stubble in the Canadian Contest, won on Firestone Ground Grip Tires.

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Without obligation on my part, please send me (check below):

- ☐ Information about the Firestone Farm Tire Payment Plan.
- ☐ Full details on changing over my farm wagon or spreader.
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Make and model of tractor.....
Please demonstrate on.....(date)
Name.....
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Town.....
County.....State.....

MORE FARM TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED WITH FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRES THAN WITH ANY OTHER MAKE

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Ladino Clover for the NORTHEAST

I am interested in Ladino clover, but cannot seem to find much information about it. I would appreciate any information you can give me on this crop.
—*Mrs. M. W. E., Maryland.*

LADINO CLOVER appears to be a giant strain or variety of the common white clover which appears in lawns and pastures. The strain which is commonly grown in this country probably originated in Italy. It was brought to the irrigated Northwest many years ago, and was brought into the Northeast about fifteen years ago.

I have been growing it as a pasture plant on my farm in southern Vermont for about fifteen years, and have had opportunity to watch it in all of the states from Delaware north and east. In the light of my experience and observations, I should say that Ladino clover has about the same soil adaptation as red clover, although for highest yields perhaps somewhat more moisture is desirable. A high level of fertility is essential. Cultural methods are exactly the same as for red or alsike clover.

For pasture purposes Ladino clover ordinarily is seeded in mixtures with other clovers or alfalfa and grasses. My own practice has been to sow it with oats in the spring and either pasture the oats off or cut for hay or silage. Normally, the new seeded Ladino will grow large enough to permit grazing some time in August.

Ladino clover is not a long-lived perennial, although I have succeeded in holding satisfactory stands for three to five seasons.

The seeding mixture which I am using at the present time consists in pounds per acre of the following:

2 lbs. Ladino clover
6 " Alfalfa
5 " Timothy
5 " Smooth Broome Grass

That may not be the best seed mixture for all conditions, but it has been very satisfactory under my conditions. I find that where the soil is rather heavy and moist, the Ladino is dominant; but where the soil is lighter and dry, the alfalfa is dominant. After about three years, grasses become dominant; and after about six or eight years, the pasture needs re-seeding.

There is a rather good leaflet on Ladino clover available to Massachusetts residents from the Massachusetts Extension Service at Amherst.—*John B. Abbott, Bellows Falls, Vermont.*



A close-up of seed corn stored in an outdoor crib with wire sides to permit a free flow of air.

SEED CORN

LAST SPRING B. H. Duddleston of Trumansburg, New York, devised a very practical seed corn drier. Mr. Duddleston grows a big acreage of double-crossed 29-3 corn. To store it he has built two long, narrow cribs, the sides of which are made from woven wire fencing. The cribs are narrow so the wind can blow through them and dry out the corn.

Late in the spring, corn stored in this way needs no further drying. For early orders, however, briefly here are his arrangements for artificial drying: On the second floor of an old building, used for shelling and bagging corn, he has constructed a drier about 15 feet by 18 feet and as high as the room in which it is made. The corn is piled on a rack about 1½ feet above the floor. In the room below, at one end of the drier is a pipeless furnace. A fanning mill, run by an electric motor, blows air across the top of the furnace pipe, forcing it under the corn and up through it to an outlet at the top of the far end.

Moisture tests early last spring showed the corn as containing about 17 per cent moisture. To bring this down to 14 per cent requires two or three days of drying. After it is dried, a chute takes the corn from the drier to the lower floor where the sheller is located.

Apples THAT KEEP

THE LENGTH of time that apples will keep well in storage is affected by a number of things. First, apples should be put in storage as soon as possible after they are picked. Tests at the New York State College of Agriculture, as reported in bulletin No. 440, "The Storage of Apples," by R. M. Smock, show that each day of delay between picking and storage takes approximately a week off the storage life of McIntosh apples held at 32° F.

Second, the temperature at which the apples are held is important. Apples freeze at a temperature between 27° and 28° F., but the most common storage temperature is 32°. Where apples are to be taken from storage by February, they can be kept at from 36° to 40°, but, in general, the higher the temperature, the shorter the time apples will keep.

Third, because apples are 85 per cent water, any considerable loss of water will cause shriveling. It is, therefore, important to maintain humidity in the apple storage at 80 to 85 per cent. This means that the air in the storage holds from 80 to 85 per cent as much water as it could hold at the storage temperature.

It has been thought that heavy fertilization with nitrogen lowers the keeping quality of apples. Tests have shown that normal applications of nitrogen have no appreciable effect; but, at least with certain varieties, the excessive use of nitrogen may influence the storage period through its effect on scald and bitter pit or through the effect on fruit size. Large, oversized apples do not keep as well as normal-sized fruits.

While washing to remove spray residue has little effect on keeping quality if done properly, an emulsion, where used, may take off enough natural wax to cause serious wilting. Probably the most serious effect of washing is the bruising and skin-cutting which sometimes occur.

There are three kinds of apple storage: common storage, where fruit is cooled as rapidly as possible by opening the doors and intakes at night and closing them in the day; cold storage, which is more easily regulated and more effective but also more costly; and the recently discovered modified atmosphere storage, where apples are kept at 40° F. in airtight storage where the atmosphere contains about 10 per cent carbon dioxide and 11 per cent oxygen.



RED EARS An old-fashioned Husking Bee on the Newton Cummings Farm, Paris, Maine. Says Harry Packard, who sent us the picture: "Mr. Cummings raised 800 bushels of corn, and had one whole row of red corn. Just before the huskers were ready for the word 'go', the hired man strewed a bushel of this red corn on top of the pile. These red ears helped to make a very gay evening."

Husking Bees are fun, and something that could well be revived in many neighborhoods.

Dutch Elm Disease Still With Us

The best help that can be given by the public in controlling Dutch Elm disease is to cut a number of 6" lengths of twigs from trees which have symptoms of the disease and send them to the Dutch Elm Laboratories, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Symptoms which might be recognized include wilting of leaves on one or more branches in June or July. When branches which show this wilting as a result of Dutch Elm disease are cut, you will find brownish colored spots in the wood just under the bark. Diseased trees should be destroyed.



In Spite of Handicap

Miss Olive Gleason, Keene, New Hampshire, who will soon be attending the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago. She will compete for national honors in the 4-H Style Revue. Her success in 4-H Club work is unusual when we consider that at the age of seven years she was stricken with infantile paralysis. In 1938 Olive was a delegate to Camp Vail, at the Eastern States Exposition, and in 1939 was selected as a delegate to the National 4-H Club Camp at Washington.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York

"He's sick abed on two chairs behind the stove with his feet in the woodbox." (Just grunting!)

—Old Country Saying.

Every Northeast Farm Has a Market of 70 Persons

WHAT I say in the editorial on this page about a farm being a safe retreat or refuge in time of trouble is doubly true for farmers who live in the Northeast, for in many respects in spite of all of our problems here, the Northeast is the best farming section in the world. As the Federal Land Bank of Springfield so well says, "The Northeast is a Good Place to Live."

To prove this statement, the Federal Land Bank has recently looked up some interesting figures about this Northeast farm country of ours which I pass on to you, with the hope that they will encourage you and that you will pass them on to others through your Grange and other farm meetings. We all need encouragement in these times.

In the first place, we as farmers of the Northeast have the best markets in the world. Federal Land Bank District No. 1, comprising New York, New Jersey, and New England, has a population of 25,000,000 people, or 20 per cent of the United States total, but our area here is only 4 per cent of the United States. Out of the 25,000,000 or more people in these 8 northeastern states, only 1,600,000 are on farms. Therefore, every Northeast farm produces for 70 persons, of whom 65 are city dwellers.

The Northeast has 45,000 manufacturing plants, and nearly one-third of the nation's wage earners. These plants are all beginning to hum with renewed activity, so the agricultural outlook for the next two or three years now seems to be excellent. Counting both agriculture and industry, the Northeast owns 22 per cent of the nation's wealth.

Of all the farms in the Northeast, 65 per cent are free and clear of mortgage debt, and most of the other 35 per cent are making some progress in paying off their mortgages. Nearly two-thirds of the Northeast farm homes are on improved highways, one-half have running water, and about one-half have electricity.

Northeast Greatest Dairy Country

Two out of every three Northeast farms receive most of their cash income from cows. We have 2,290,000 dairy cattle in the Northeast. Line them up eight abreast and they would make a solid line from Boston to Buffalo, 475 miles. Quite a herd!

We have 8.9 per cent of the country's total dairy cows, but they are so good that they represent 16 per cent of the total value of such animals, and the average milk production here is 28 per cent above the United States average.

Over one-fourth of the nation's income from dairy products goes to farmers in New England, New York, and New Jersey.

Milk flows through milk plants in the Northeast at the rate of 2,345 gallons every minute of every day. That makes this section the greatest dairy country in the world.

Poultry in the Northeast

The Northeast has 6.8 per cent of all the hens in the United States. These produce 8 per cent of the nation's eggs, 13 per cent of the total value of eggs, and 21 per cent of the United States total income from poultry.

How Northeast Farming is Diversified

Northeast farmers don't carry their eggs in one basket. Therefore, they are on safe ground. This section produces:

11 per cent of the nation's milk supply.
8 per cent of the nation's eggs.
27 per cent of the nation's Irish potatoes.
16 per cent of the nation's apples.
44 per cent of the nation's late cabbage.
24 per cent of the nation's late onions.
19 per cent of the nation's cherries.
78 per cent of the nation's cranberries.

Thanks to Aroostook's mammoth output of potatoes, Maine leads the country in that crop, and New York is fourth.

Vermont is first and New York second in maple syrup and maple sugar.

New Jersey's intermediate cabbage crop is first, and her mid-season onion and potato crops are second.

Connecticut leads in tobacco for cigar binders and wrappers.

Massachusetts produces most of the country's cranberries.

THE NORTHEAST IS A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE.

So Many Potato Containers are Absurd

IT IS ALMOST impossible to do any intelligent market reporting on potatoes because there are so many different kinds of containers.

The potato farmer of Maine uses a barrel that contains 165 pounds; in other places, potatoes are sold by the sack, but the weights in the sacks differ, some being 50, some 90 and some 100 lbs. In still others, potatoes are sold and quoted by the bushel.

Certainly one of the minor things growers and their organizations could do to help their marketing situation is to adopt a uniform package.

Your Farm is a Refuge

LAST Sunday a successful manufacturer and business man from New York City came to my home to ask my advice about buying a farm. I said to him:

"Were you raised on a farm?"

"No".

"Did you ever farm?"

"No."

"Do you know anything about farming?"

"No."

"Well, then, what in the world do you want with a farm? It requires just as much training, skill and ability to run a successful farm as it does to run your business. You have been a lifetime learning how to manage your business. How, then, do you expect to make a go of a farm business?"

"I know you are right from a business standpoint," he answered, "but I want a farm as a refuge or a retreat — a sort of cyclone cellar — where I may take my family in case of a great upheaval in this country. I look at Europe and think what has happened there, and I know that *it can happen here.* We can have a war with other countries, a revolution within our own borders, or an inflation which will wipe out everybody's business. In case such trouble comes, a farm is the best bet."

I am passing this information on to farm folks. While it may be foolish for a city man, inexperienced in farming, to buy a farm, yet there is truth enough in this man's statement to give every farmer a little more feeling of security because he lives upon the land. If the worst comes, he can hold out longer and better than anyone else.

We All Need Help

THE COMING year of rapid changes and uncertainties in the business of farming is the year when you are going to need all the help that you can get in solving your problems. Don't wait to be reminded to renew your subscription to *American Agriculturist,* and don't put off joining or renewing your membership in your farm cooperatives or organizations. The Farm and Home Bureau membership campaign is now on. Send in your renewal, not so much to help the organization but that they may be better able to help you.

Your Most Interesting Experience—Cash Prize Contest

AFTER having seen some of the early chapters of "Growing Up In the Horse and Buggy Days", by Dr. C. E. Ladd and E. R. Eastman, the staff of *American Agriculturist* are of the unanimous opinion that this is the most interesting serial ever printed in *American Agriculturist.* Don't miss the first chapter, on the opposite page.

The story is full of laughter and tears, because it is written right out of life's actual experiences by men who know and love farms and farm folks. It will take you middle-aged folks right back to your own experiences, and will show you younger people how life was lived and enjoyed in farm neighborhoods before the great changes of the present times.

In order to help you revive your own happy memories of the past and to encourage you to make a record of some of them, *American Agriculturist* is offering $25 in total prizes for the best letters written after you have finished reading the serial, "Growing Up In the Horse and Buggy Days." Don't write your letter now, of course. Read each instalment of the story as it appears in coming issues of *American Agriculturist,* and then when the story is ended, write us a letter telling some story from your own actual experience on the farm or in a farm neighborhood, either in recent years or back in the horse and buggy days. Your letter should not be over 300 words in length, should cover only one story or experience, and it will be judged on the interest of the story itself and how well it is told.

All contestants must have read the complete serial, and they or their family must be subscribers to *American Agriculturist.*

For the best letter, *American Agriculturist* will pay $15, for the second best $5, and $1 apiece for the next five best. Address letters to *American Agriculturist,* Department M, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Beauty at sixteen is an accident; beauty at sixty is an achievement!

Eastman's Chestnut

THE bridegroom, who was in a horribly nervous condition, appealed to the clergyman in a loud whisper at the close of the ceremony:

"Is it kisstomary to cuss the bride?"

To this the clergyman replied:

"Not yet, son, but soon!"

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Growing Up in the "HORSE AND BUGGY" Days



The Time, The Place, The Folks

A Continued Story by

C. E. LADD *and* E. R. EASTMAN

Before starting to read this story, read the boxed announcement on this page.

CHAPTER I

CENTRAL and western New York in the quarter century from 1880 into the early years of the twentieth century was not yet an established farm region like New England and eastern New York. Nor was it still in the pioneer stage. For this great farm country of western and southern New York, the period which ended the 19th century and began the 20th century was a sort of betwixt and between time, a transition time from the pioneer stage to new times and a new day.

The first babies born in this new land were still alive and were now grandfathers and grandmothers. They still remembered the days of the clearing of the forests, the great fires of the burning log piles, the first breaking of the stump lots, venison as a dependable meat supply, and the starvation year without a summer when it froze in every month. They harked back easily in memory to pioneer schools, pioneer roads and pioneer society. The lustiness, the coarseness, the generous and helpful neighborliness of the pioneers were still echoed in the legends and the language of the old folks.

On the other hand, there was handwriting on the wall of the new days to come. Already the horseless carriage was being exhibited as a curiosity, telephones were about ready to spread into the country, a few crackpots even were advocating rural free delivery. I well remember riding a horse once a week four miles to the village post office to get the mail, which consisted of the Youth's Companion, the local weekly paper, and of course the National Tribune, for Dad was a soldier. In another valley to which we moved later, a stage coach delivered the mail to a post office located in a farm house, just as it had from pioneer times.

Yes, our boyhood was a time of change. We were of a generation straddling over from the pioneer to the modern age. And what a great time that was for boys to be growing up! With all that opportunity, Partner, it's just too bad that you didn't make a better job of it!

One needs to go back a ways into colonial history to understand the background. It is a startling and little-appreciated fact that the New England



States and the Hudson Valley were a century-and-a-half old before most of the first settlements were made west of Utica. At the time of the American Revolution, the settlements in the eastern part of the New York State were already as old as the central part of the State is today in 1940. At the beginning of the Revolution, New England and eastern New York had a congested population with much more dense rural population than now. People were already land hungry, hungry for the fertile valleys, the rolling plains and the high fertile plateaus of western New York.

Why did people hesitate so long before settling this fine country? The answer was simple and a matter of international politics. All through the long years of conflict with the French colonies to the north, the Iroquois Indians had been a buffer nation allied with the English-speaking colonists and protecting their frontiers from raids. Strategically they were necessary for our protection. Moreover, the fighting Iroquois had sufficient military strength so that they could not be lightly dispossessed of their attractive agricultural domain.

So for a hundred and fifty years the Six Nations effectively plugged the finest pass through the Allegheny Mountains, occupied the beautiful valley at the headwaters of the

Well, here we are — Carl and Ed, or Ed and Carl — just as we looked soon after we started to grow up in the horse and buggy days. You would never guess which is which, nor would you ever think that two such innocent-looking little boys could grow up into such homely men. Life is surely queer!

But it is also interesting. If you don't believe it, read our story starting on this page on life as it was lived in farm neighborhoods nearly fifty years ago.



Mohawk and held the great agricultural lands of the west in the face of the rapidly rising tide of would-be settlers. One wonders how long it could have lasted if peace had continued. But war came, those master politicians, the Iroquois, guessed wrong and fought with the losing side, Sullivan's raid broke their power, the gap was open, a flood of settlers inundated the territory, and in a short ten years all of central and western New York was divided into farms.

Few people appreciate the rapidity with which settlement took place. Hardly a settlement was made before 1795, settlers were scarce in 1800, but the land was almost entirely divided into farms by 1810.

One reason for this rapid settlement was the stories which Sullivan's soldiers took back to the old settlements when they returned from the great march through southern and western New York. These soldiers were amazed at the beautiful farm country, which contrasted with the stony hillsides of New England. Said one man: "Why, I'll be durned if I could even find a stone to throw at a dog!"

The soldiers told of the Iroquois gardens, the great cornfields, the orchards, which even with the indifferent care of the Indian squaws resulted in yields amazing to the Yankee soldiers. No wonder the friends and neighbors of those returning soldiers rushed to take up farms and homes in the Land of Promise which lay to the west.

It is probable that most of the land now under cultivation was cleared of its first cover and broken to the plow in the first forty years. Millions of acres of hardwood and softwood trees had to be felled, stumps had to be grubbed, stones picked and piled for fences, rails split, knolls leveled, hollows filled, raw land conquered, all by hand work or with oxen and horses. The total expenditure of human energy in literally building farms out of forests is simply beyond our present-day comprehension.

Few people understand the complete break between parents and emigrating young people that occurred in those days. What a world of courage those pioneers must have had when they put their few belongings into a covered wagon or ox-sled, and after bidding their friends goodby entered the forests on their long journey to the west. They knew full well that the chances were that once the forests closed behind them they would never again in this world see Father, Mother, friends or home. Beside those long trails that led to the West there sleep in unknown graves many who never made the grade.

It is well for Americans frequently to contemplate the toil and sacrifice, the blood and tears, that went into the making of this nation. In my own family line was a young wife who came with her husband from Connecticut to central New York, and who, when the loneliness and homesickness became over-powering, retired to a great rock back of the barn to weep. The rock reminded her of the big stones of Connecticut and therefore seemed like an old friend. But the babies came, and no end of work, so after a while time dulled her sorrow and she learned to build a new life in a new world.

Families leaving New England, New Jersey, or Pennsylvania, traveling with horses or oxen where roads were merely widened trails through the forests, were probably a month or six weeks on the move before reaching their land already acquired from a land company or perhaps a Revolutionary soldier grant.

The hurried planting of a first crop of potatoes, corn, and other seeds brought with them, the building of a

(*Continued on Page* 23)



Come Along With Us!

FOR YEARS we (Dr. C. E. Ladd, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, and E. R. Eastman, Editor of *American Agriculturist*) have planned to write a book in partnership. At last our plans have taken shape. We have decided to print the book in instalments in *American Agriculturist*, and the first chapter is on this page.

We both have written books and stories before, but this is to be something different and extra special. We are going to tell stories from actual experience of farmers we have known, of kicking horses and hired men, of the corn and potato fields of long ago, husking bees, silo and threshing gangs, what we had to eat and how we lived. In short, stories of fun and pathos, of life itself as seen by two boys growing up in farm neighborhoods in central and southern New York in the horse and buggy days.

Purposely we are not going to tell which one has written any particular part. We shall refer to each other as "Partner", and let you guess which is which. All mistakes by one partner of course will be blamed upon the other! So journey back with us to the farm boyhood days of long ago.

CARL AND ED.

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Half a Million HEIFERS

EVERY year northeastern dairymen discard about a half a million cows and raise or buy an equal number as replacements for the dairy. Because the average productive life of a dairy cow in this area is around five or six years, well toward 20 per cent of the herd must be replaced, and to do this, close to half the heifer calves born must be raised or cows must be purchased from other areas.

The first question for any dairyman to decide is this—"Will I raise my replacements or will I buy them?" There are unquestioned advantages in raising one's own. Such a program allows the development of a real breeding program. It is much simpler to control disease, and the calves can be grown the way the dairyman wants them. Too many heifers are not fed adequately, and as a result they come to producing age without the size and vigor to take full advantage of their inherited capacity to produce milk.

In New York State in recent years fewer cows have been brought in from other areas, and sales to other states, largely New England and New Jersey, just about balance cows purchased in Canada and dairy states in the Central-West. In the Northeast there is a considerable traffic of cows between areas. In general, sections close to markets raise fewer calves and buy more cows than regions on the outer fringe of an area supplying a particular market. While many dairymen in southeastern New York, New England and New Jersey raise no calves but buy all of their replacements, surplus stock is a source of income in other areas.

Health and Production

A good producing dairy cow, with rare exceptions, costs more than can be secured for an old dairy cow sold for beef. Furthermore, the man who buys cows is confronted with two difficulties—buying animals with the ability to maintain or improve the average production of the herd and buying animals that are healthy. The rather steady increase in Dairy Herd Improvement Associations has increased the number of cows with production records; but, while the total figures on cows in Dairy Herd Improvement Associations are rather impressive, cows with records still constitute a relatively small per cent of the total.

Since northeastern states have become modified accredited as practically free from bovine tuberculosis, that disease has ceased to be much of a problem; but contagious abortion and mastitis are still with us. Unless a dairyman knows whether or not contagious abortion is present in his herd, buying cattle is a gamble. If his herd is free of abortion, the introduction of cows with the disease may result in a storm of abortion in his herd. On the other hand, if his herd is badly affected, the addition of cows free from abortion is almost certain to result in their infection. With this disease, cattle that have been healthy are unusually susceptible to infection.

Mastitis is equally troublesome, but entirely different in the way it spreads. The infection is present in a large percentage of herds, ready to flare up when conditions are favorable; but the purchase of a cow badly affected with mastitis is something every dairyman wants to avoid.

Production Records Help

In general, dairymen buy cows in three ways. They purchase direct from dairymen, either locally or at some distance; they buy from men who deal in cows as a business; or they buy at auctions. Each method has its own problems and its own advantages. The man who believes that he can go into a herd on which production records have not been kept and pick out the best cows is over-optimistic. Based on experience, dairymen who do have records are often willing to allow a buyer to come in and, without looking at the records, pick any cow he wants at a specified price. Certainly buying from a herd whose owner raises all of his replacements, and who at the same time follows a good disease-control program, is one of the best and surest ways to buy healthy cows.

Speaking frankly, a good many dairymen are skeptical of the satisfaction they can expect from buying dairy cows of cattle dealers. As might be expected, there are all kinds of dealers. Many do their best to represent the cows as they are and try to give satisfaction to buyers. Others are less scrupulous. Naturally a dealer handles what a dairyman has to sell—seldom the best cows in the herd.

Auctions are of two kinds—sales by farmers and consignment sales which, in general, are confined to purebreds. In some areas there are also the dealers who bring cows in from other states in carload lots and sell them at auction. In general, these purebred auction sales are well handled, and buyers are well satisfied.

The idea has been expressed that farmers should organize cooperative dairy cow auctions where men who want grade cow replacements could go with confidence that the true conditions of the cow would be presented and where the deal would be made good if purchases turned out to be unsatisfactory.

There are in New York State a number of privately owned auctions with sales once or twice a week. Usually they sell all kinds of livestock and sometimes other things as well. Any person, by paying the required fee, can consign animals to this sale. In most

(*Continued on Page* 17)



This grand old cow is owned by W. J. Hall of Lockport, N. Y., and his son, Clark. She is Meadowmere Jemima Wayne No. 1346752. This cow was born the 8th of September, 1928, which makes her 12 years old; and up to this March 1, she had produced 131,091 lbs. of milk and 4,328 lbs. of fat. The list of cows in farm herds with a lifetime record like that is not too long.

Jemima has never given birth to a heifer calf. She freshened last on March 23, 1938, and up to last March 1 had produced since that time 30,011 lbs. of milk. She is now in charge of a veterinarian in hopes that she can again be bred.

"That We and Our Sons May Be Secure on The Land"

That's why the program of the

Metropolitan Producers Bargaining Agency

is a Long-Term Program!

"I Want My Boys to Keep This Farm"

"I have been producing milk for a long time, and I expect to continue for a few years more. But I want more than that. I want my boys to keep this farm in the family. That is one reason I am so enthusiastic about the good work that has been done by our local producers' cooperative, banded together with the 63 others that make up the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency.

"I have produced milk in good times and bad; have received ruinous prices for milk when the market was disorganized and have seen better prices when the market was stable. Over the years we have made progress, sometimes too slowly, but I have never had confidence in any person or group who promises the millenium overnight. Now, through the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency, we have built a solid foundation for better milk marketing, and on it the younger generation will perfect the milk marketing machinery.

"Let's keep the progress we have made. Let's stick together in one united Bargaining Agency to maintain and improve the gains we have made."

CHESTER POPLASKY,
R. D. 1, Utica

Member of Poland Milk Producers Cooperative Assn., Inc.

Every dairy farmer knows that his local dairy cooperative and the 63 other cooperatives in the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency, have stood between him and oppression and exploitation . . . have increased his profits . . . and have insured his future. He knows that to abandon these now would be suicidal. Because the Surplus Control Plan and the State and Federal Marketing Orders have brought to every farmer FOUR VITALLY IMPORTANT SAFEGUARDS:

1 —a steady market
2 —control of surplus
3 —the best possible price considering the circumstances
4 —regular payment for milk delivered

The vast majority of farmers in this milkshed are solidly for these measures. At the last hearings, they insisted that the protection contained in the Control Plan and the Orders not only be preserved, but be strengthened so far as was practical at the time.

Not all of what every farmer wanted was included in the proposals, but whatever the gains that are granted, they will strengthen the unquestioned benefits already in the Orders. They will make the Orders more valuable to all of us.

Future Gains Must Wait on Future Efforts and Conditions

Under any circumstances, the program of the Bargaining Agency must be a long-term program. The presence of opposition should warn us all. Because there always will be a certain few whose special interests run counter to the interests of the many. We must be ready to continue the fight—now and in the future. We can't foresee conditions. We *certainly* can't foresee the conditions that will confront our sons when they take over. BUT WE CAN DO THIS. We can be certain that when those times come, either we or our sons will have the say as to what is going to happen. And we can be certain that—no matter what the conditions that face us, we and our sons will be *secure on the land.*

The Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency

Adams Producers Coop. Inc. Adams, N. Y.
Adams Center Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Adams Center, N. Y.
Amsterdam Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Amsterdam, N. Y.
Andes Coop. Creamery, Inc. Andes, N. Y.
And-Well Producers Coop. Inc. Andover, N. Y.
Bear Lake Coop. Milk Prod. Assn., Inc. Bear Lake, Pa.
Bennington County Coop. Creamery, Inc. Manchester Depot, Vt.
Boonville Farms Coop. Inc. Boonville, N. Y.
Bovina Center Coop. Dairy, Inc. Bovina Center, N. Y.
Bridgewater Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Bridgewater, N. Y.
Campbell Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Campbell, N. Y.
Coop. Dairymen of Cannonsville, N. Y., Inc. Cannonsville, N. Y.
Chateaugay Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Chateaugay, N. Y.
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Coventry Dairymen's League Coop. Assn. Inc. Caventry, N. Y.
Dairymen's League Coop. Assn. Inc. New York City
East Freetown Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. East Freetown, N. Y.
Eastern Milk Prod. Coop. Assn., Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.
Ellenburg Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Ellenburg, N. Y.
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Gracie Dairy Coop. Assn. Inc. Cortland, N. Y.
Inter-State Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Philadelphia, Pa.
Keuka Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Prattsburg, N. Y.
Kirkland Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Clinton, N. Y.
Konhocton Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Cahacton, N. Y.
Lafayette Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Lafayette, N. Y.
Leon Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Leon, N. Y.
Liberty Valley Coop. Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Liberty, Pa.
Lisbon Producers Coop. Inc. Lisbon, N. Y.
Little Falls Dairy Company, Inc. Little Falls, N. Y.
Mallory Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Mallory, N. Y.
Malone Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Malone, N. Y.
Marshall Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Marshall, N. Y.
Mettowee Valley Coop. Milk Prod. Inc. W. Pawlet, Vt.
Middlebury Coop. Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Middlebury, Pa.
Missisquoi Valley Milk Prod. Inc. Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Montgomery-Eastern Dairy Coop. Inc. Fort Hunter, N. Y.
Montgomery Producers Coop. Inc. Montgomery, N. Y.
Nicholson Coop. Milk Prod. Assn., Inc. Nicholson, Pa.
North Country Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Canton, N. Y.
Oriskany Valley Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Deansbora, N. Y.
Osceola Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Osceola, Pa.
Oswegatchie Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Heuveltan, N. Y.
Otselic Valley Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Cincinnatus, N. Y.
Otter Valley Milk Prod. Inc. E. Dorset, Vt.
Poland Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Paland, N. Y.
Portville Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Portville, N. Y.
Producers Cooperative, Inc. Dolgeville, N. Y.
Roseville Cooperative Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Roseville, Pa.
Rupert Milk Prod. Inc. Rupert, Vt.
Sauquoit Valley Farmers Coop. Inc. Utica, N. Y.
Schoharie County Coop. Dairies, Inc. Cobleskill, N. Y.
Slate Hill Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Slate Hill, N. Y.
Slate Valley Coop. Milk Prod. Inc. Fair Haven, Vt.
Steamburg Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Steamburg, N. Y.
Van Hornesville Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Van Hornesville, N. Y.
Washington & Rensselaer Counties Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Cambridge, N. Y.
Westfield Coop. Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Westfield, Pa.

You Are Cordially Invited!

Join Our Delightful Winter Vacation Tour Starting February 22

DID YOU ever go on an *American Agriculturist* Tour? If you have, then you won't need any urging at all to join us in February when we head Westward for another of those marvelous trips, filled with scenic and historic attractions, with good times in friendly company, and with entire freedom from travel worries.

In the last issue of *American Agriculturist,* we told you some of the things planned for the trip, and this time we are giving a day-by-day description of places we will visit; also, the approximate cost of our "all expense" ticket, which covers *everything* except such personal items as souvenirs and laundry. If you think you can come with us, cut out the box on this page, fill in your name and address, and send it to E. R. Eastman, Editor of *American Agriculturist,* Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y. This will bring you an illustrated folder containing a complete itinerary of the trip, and the exact cost of your ticket from the point where you would join our tour party.

American Agriculturist does not hesitate to assure you a three weeks' vacation which will be perfect from every point of view. Our representative, Mr. BeDell, will be right there to look after everything, and he certainly knows how to do it!

The following itinerary, because of lack of space here, does not contain all of the interesting and delightful things planned for the trip:



One of the fascinating places our tour party will visit is Santa Catalina Island, that romantic spot out in the blue Pacific where "the mountains meet the sea." This island of old world charm and tropical beauty is different from anything you have ever seen.

Saturday, Feb. 22

Enroute aboard the New York Central's "Empire State Express", leaving New York at 9:00 A. M. De luxe coaches provided with individual reclining seats. Lunch and dinner in dining car. Stops will be made between New York and Buffalo to pick up all members of our party, and Mr. BeDell will be there to greet everyone. Overnight at Hotel Cleveland. Room with bath provided here and at all hotels throughout entire trip.

Sunday, February 23

Time to attend church if desired before leaving Cleveland at 11:22 A. M. for Chicago. Lunch in dining car, dinner in Union Station on arrival. At 9 P. M. we will board our Pullmans on the "North Coast Limited."

Monday, Feb. 24 — Tuesday, Feb. 25

Daylight ride on Monday through Minnesota's lake region and North Dakota's great farm belt. All day Tuesday enroute through Montana Rockies, spectacular with their snow-capped peaks. All meals in dining car. This has been the favorite train of many other *American Agriculturist* parties, because of Northern Pacific hospitable service, famously good meals, and great scenic interest of its route.

Arrive Spokane, Wash., 8:50 P. M., Tuesday evening. Our Pullmans will be occupied here for the night. Time before going to bed for a stroll around the city.

Wednesday, Feb. 26

Leave Spokane 7:30 A. M. We purposely remained overnight at Spokane in order to cross the Cascades in daylight and to see the rich Yakima and Kittitas valleys. Enroute to Seattle we'll see strikingly beautiful mountain scenery; also the Snoqualmie National Forest. Spring is in the air when we reach the Puget Sound country. Arrive Seattle at 7:15 P. M. and transfer to Hotel Benjamin Franklin.

Thursday, Feb. 27

A high spot of this day will be a trip across Puget Sound to the Olympic Peninsula, where last year the government established the Olympic National Park. This trip affords the finest views of the picturesque Olympic Mountains, and 2½ hours cruising on the Sound itself. Lunch enroute and dinner at Hotel.

Friday, Feb. 28

Breakfast at Hotel. Later leave for 2-hour, 30-mile de luxe tour of Seattle, seeing Volunteer Park, Lake Washington, University of Washington, Beacon Hill and the beautiful residential district. Return to hotel for lunch. That afternoon we will go by train to Portland, Oregon, and on arriving there transfer to Multnomah Hotel for dinner. There will be time after dinner for relaxation or a stroll about the business section before boarding our Southern Pacific Railway Pullmans for San Francisco.

Saturday, March 1

Beautiful Mount Shasta will be seen for hours from our train, enroute southward. Reaching San Francisco at 5:50 P. M., we transfer to Whitcomb Hotel and have dinner there. Evening free.

Sunday, March 2 — Monday, March 3

Sunday morning will be free to attend church or to do as you please. That afternoon, we'll take a 30-mile de luxe sightseeing tour of San Francisco. Sunday evening open. All meals at our hotel.

Monday morning, we will take a motor trip to Oakland, Berkeley and University of California, Piedmont with its beautiful homes, and return over the new San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. Meals at Hotel. Afternoon and evening open.

Tuesday, March 4

De luxe motor tour to beautiful Del Monte, seeing enroute Stanford University, orchards of the Santa Clara country and the Santa Cruz grove of giant redwood trees. Lunch at Santa Cruz, and then we continue along the shore of far-famed Monterey Bay and over the famous 17-mile Drive, reaching the charming Del Monte Hotel about 5:30 P. M. Dinner and lodging at this famous hotel. This Monterey region has been called "the Circle of Enchantment"—and it is just that! It's unique scenery is unlike anything in the entire world.

Wednesday, March 5

After breakfast at our hotel, we will board the Southern Pacific's "Daylight Limited", which follows the very shore line of the blue Pacific. Lunch in dining car. At Santa Barbara, we will leave the train for 4 hours to see more of California's beauty spots, including the old Santa Barbara Mission, one of the few remaining active Missions in California. Leaving Santa Barbara after dinner, a short ride takes us to Los Angeles, where we transfer to the Mayfair Hotel.

Thursday, March 6

Breakfast at hotel. Lunch in Hollywood at one of the favorite dining places of movie stars. Later we tour Hollywood, Beverly Hills and the beaches. Dinner at hotel. Evening free.

Friday, March 7

Breakfast at hotel, and later a motor tour to Pasadena and Huntington Library, seeing enroute ancient Los Angeles, Chinatown, Lincoln Park, alligator and ostrich farms, wild animal zoo, the Avenue of Palms, Millionaires Row, the Rose Bowl and other places of interest. Lunch at hotel. Afternoon and evening free.

Saturday, March 8

Breakfast at Hotel — then off to beautiful Santa Catalina Island! This lovely island is 22 miles off the coast of southern California. A modern steamer will take us there, and when we step ashore at Avalon we will see a part of the world which retains much of the romance and charm of Early California.

After lunch, we'll take the Submarine Garden trip and see life at the bottom of the ocean through glass bottom boats. Weirdly beautiful and fascinating is the ocean's floor as you see it from the sea windows of these boats.

Back to Los Angeles for dinner.

Sunday, March 9

After breakfast, we leave Los Angeles aboard the "Sunset Limited", enroute to El Paso, Texas. We'll pass through thousands of acres of orange groves, through date palm orchards, and through Imperial Valley, at one time a desert but through irrigation now fertile and famous. Lunch and dinner in dining car.

Monday, March 10

Breakfast in dining car, and then off in large de luxe motor coaches to Carlsbad Caverns, New Mexico, a National Park 750 feet below the earth's surface. These largest and most beautiful caverns in the world contain countless stalactites of unbelievable beauty and scores of other gorgeous formations, some believed to be 60,000,000 years old. Trip is not difficult. There are easy, dry trails throughout the caverns and exit is made by elevator. Back to El Paso in time for dinner, then board our Pullmans for San Antonio, Texas.

Tuesday, March 11

Arrive at historic San Antonio in the afternoon. Our tour of the city starts with a visit to the Alamo, that old fortress which has meant so much in American history. We'll see the Nation's largest army posts, and many other points of interest in and about the city, including the Mexican section. Dinner at one of the finest hotels. Our Pullmans will be ready for us at 9:00 P. M.

Wednesday, March 12

Enroute to New Orleans, arriving there at 5:45 P. M. Transfer to the Roosevelt Hotel for dinner and the night.

Thursday, March 13th

After breakfast, we will tour the old historical section of this fascinating city, rich in early American history. In the afternoon we'll see the modern residential section, including Tulane University. There'll be a tour of the river section, plantation homes and levees, and the field where the battle of New Orleans was fought. Meals and overnight at our hotel. Evening free.

(Be sure to read Jared Van Wagenen's account of his trip to New Orleans, on Page 1 of this issue.)

Friday, March 14 — Saturday, March 15

Enroute from New Orleans to Cleveland, Ohio. Saturday night at Hotel Cleveland.

Sunday, March 16

Back to our starting point. You will find it hard to part with all the good friends you have made on this trip, and perhaps you will do what last year's party did — make plans for a reunion and another trip together!

The approximate cost of this marvelous trip is about $325.00, depending on where you live. This includes round-trip railroad ticket from city where tour is joined; all Pullman accommodations specified in itinerary; the finest hotel accommodations; all necessary tips; delicious meals; sightseeing motor trips — in fact, everything except personal items such as souvenirs. Plan to come with us. If anything happens to prevent your going at the last moment, we will gladly refund all payments.

Mr. E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist,
Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, your illustrated folder giving full details of your Winter Vacation Tour, including exact cost of your "all expense" ticket. *(Please write plainly)*

Name .....

Address .....

Giving a Party?

Brimming with new ideas, games, menus, and recipes is Louise Price Bell's new book, "Successful Parties." Indoor and outdoor parties, parties for grownups and children, parties to be held at home and in community centers, parties for every holiday in the year and for every family occasion, neighborhood parties to raise money — there seems to be no end to Mrs. Bell's ingenuity in finding new and different ways to entertain. If you like to give good parties, you'll enjoy this book. It costs $1.50 and is published by Fleming H. Revell Co., 158 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Taber Stresses Three Points at National Grange

Calls for Adequate Defense and a Square Deal for Farmers —Warns of Burden of Taxation and Growing Bureaucracy

SPEAKING of national defense in his annual address at the National Grange at Syracuse on November 13, National Master Taber said:

"The hour has come to face the future with determination and courage. Most of mankind have lost their moorings; hatred is supplanting understanding and goodwill; brute force has crushed the feeble and weak, and the finest flowers of civilization. In the place of the perfume of friendship, Christian character, and a happy existence, rises the stench of bombs, fire, death and destruction. Both the crisis and opportunity that we face are in many respects the greatest in the memory of living men. . . . . There must be neither profiteering nor unnecessary delay. All must be willing to go forward with one goal in mind — that of meeting the threat from across the seas with sufficient strength to make America impregnable."

Continuing, Mr. Taber said:

"In our determination to aid Britain in every step short of war, we must be sure that these steps are in accordance with international law."

Farm Problem Not Settled

The present unsatisfactory condition of agriculture was vividly illustrated when Mr. Taber reminded his audience that in the years 1920 to 1930 agricultural income averaged nearly $12,000,000,000 a year, while for the last ten years the annual income for farms in this country has been about $8,500,000,000. What is even more important is the ratio of prices received by farmers to prices paid by them for supplies, which was 94 for the first ten years mentioned, and only 78 for the last ten years. This means that during the past ten years it took more farm products to exchange for an equal volume of purchased supplies. Said Mr. Taber:

"We favor a program that helps all to climb—Labor and Business as well as Agriculture — rather than pulling down some groups."

As the basic steps in approaching present farm problems, Mr. Taber devoted a considerable portion of his address to Soil Conservation, Marketing Agreements, the Family-Sized Farm, Farm Security, Forestry and Wild Life, Water Resources and Transportation.

Mr. Taber emphasized the importance of cooperative marketing and outlined its rapid spread in the last generation, put his finger on the weakness of present irrigation and reclamation policies, and declared:

"New areas should be brought into production just as fast, and no faster, than the products can be sold at a price that gives a profit to the producer and does not depress the price elsewhere. Irrigation and reclamation service should be guided by the consumptive needs of the nation and the price structure of Agriculture. For every dollar spent on new projects to bring additional lands under cultivation, an equal amount must be spent to take marginal and sub-marginal lands out of production and put into some type of conservational use."

For More Research

As in former addresses, Mr. Taber urged increased research efforts to discover new uses for agricultural products, as an effective means of avoiding surpluses, without restricting the productive energies of the American farmer. The Incentive Payment idea and the Food Stamp Plan also received his full indorsement.

Words were not minced in discussing the Farm Credit situation.

"We struggled in the last Congress against the transfer of the Farm Credit Administration. The Grange will battle again and again in the coming Congress, or in succeeding Congresses, until we achieve the great need of rural life—that of an independent and sound Farm Credit Administration."

A Billion Dollar Interest Bill

Commenting on the rapid spread of Bureaucracy and the growing burden of taxation, Mr. Taber said:

"Our national debt approaches the 45 billion mark, and will naturally be greatly increased because of the defense program. The interest on this debt, on the low average of 2.58 per cent, amounts to more than a billion dollars a year. It is interesting to recall that thirty years ago the cost of the Federal government was only 734 million dollars a year. The funded debt of local, State and Federal governments is now nearly 70 billion dollars. These are astronomical figures. It may help to comprehend them if we keep in mind that a man receiving a salary of $2,500 a year would have to work four hundred thousand years, without a single day of rest, to earn a billion dollars. The time has come when we must frankly face the implication of the cost of government if we save our free institutions from financial shipwreck."

An Eleven-Point Program

In an eleven-point program, the National Master made definite recommendations which, in his opinion, should be followed. Here is the program:

1. We must continue the development of our present farm program toward greater farm responsibility and control; also **the** reduction of expenses and overhead. Use of the Food Stamp Plan should be increased.

2. Research must open the door for the utilization of new forces, new crops, and new uses for Agriculture. The Experiment Station is the farmer's laboratory for progress. We can grow paper, starch, sugar, and provide materials for paints,

(*Continued on Page* 19)

THE

BIGGEST FORD

YOU'VE EVER SEEN!



BIG IS RIGHT! With increased wheelbase and brand-new massive bodies, it's the longest, widest car in 38 years of Fords! And the bigness isn't all it's got that's new and news! There's a new Ford ride . . . new Ford quietness . . . new Ford pick-up and getaway teamed with thrifty Ford V-8 power . . . new ease of handling and new richness and beauty inside and out! Before you decide on any new car, drive the new Ford! Meet the year's great big package of worthwhile improvements! Discover now what deal you can get on the biggest, finest job the great Ford plant has ever done!

Get the Facts and you'll get a FORD!

A Grower's Slant on SELLING APPLES

By FRANK BENEWAY, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.

LAST YEAR a large surplus apple crop was moved into consumption through the combined effort of many people and agencies. These included grower committees, newspaper stories, radio talks through the State College at Ithaca, the State Department at Albany, the Surplus Commodities Corporation purchases, and down through the vast distribution system of large and small retail outlets. As a result of this effort during the past several years, apples have once more become stylish and popular; we have put them back on the retail counter where the consumer can see and purchase them. During a recent trip to New York City, it was encouraging to see the word "apple" in many prominent places in hotels and restaurants.

By this time nearly all growers and the trade in general know that the crop is much smaller than a year ago. This fact and better temporary business conditions because of government spending for armament have raised the price of apples.

Sell When Buyers Are Ready

A sense of candor compels me to suggest that the best time to sell apples is when consumers want them. Then, too, when grower committees induce the retail stores to run apple advertisements, the growers should be offering a steady supply for sale. I do not know what the price of apples will be during the later winter months, but I do know that, beginning around early January, the citrus crop will be moving into our markets in volume and that apple export prospects are very doubtful.

In these times, any group such as the apple, cherry or peach growers that does not look ahead collectively and take positive action to defend and develop its business is doomed to fall behind in the race with growers of competing fruit.

In the early part of the century, our fruit industry in the Northeast was comparatively prosperous. In later years, modern transportation has made it possible for competing fruits to capture some of our markets by educating our consumers to use their products. In the last several years, this trend has been partially reversed through the constructive work of the New York-New England Apple Institute and various grower coordinating committees.

Good Apples Sell Readily

Sufficient financial support from growers to continue this merchandising work is the problem ahead of us. Growers themselves must first produce a product which will more nearly meet the consumers' wants. On this point we have very encouraging progress to report. First the New York State Joint Fruit Committee, sponsored by the New York Farm Bureau Federation and the New York Horticultural Society, took under consideration and succeeded in standardizing the apple box for the Northeast.

Second the Cornell Pomology Department developed and the growers adopted practical hormone sprays. These new materials have had a marvelous effect in holding apples on the trees, thus adding color, size and flavor to our already famous northeastern apples.

Finally, the new modified atmosphere storage developed under the guidance of Dr. A. J. Heinicke of Cornell gives promise to put on the store counters an apple which will stand up for several weeks under high temperature and be available during a much longer season.

Some New Problems

A year ago I helped to record in *American Agriculturist* and in the New York State Horticultural Society yearly report a very favorable trend in "grower-retailer cooperation." The large corporate chains and independent retail outfits sold the farmers' produce by freely making available to them the vast facilities of their extensive distribution systems. The record of last year stands, but our experience this year gives us a new and less favorable angle. We now find that the corporate chain groups are very reluctant to cooperate fully unless we have a large surplus which they can move at surplus prices. I understand that competition among these supermarket outfits helps to lower prices unduly and that they are thus faced by some new problems. Price cutting, if too long continued, will inevitably lead to peasantry for farm people, a situation which, in turn, will be ruinous to super chain corporations.

Build Foundation First

In recent months, one of these large corporations has been proposing to organize grower selling cooperatives in an extensive way. I have read the proposed outline of organization, and as far as theory and structure go, I could find no fault with it. In my opinion, the fallacy of the plan is that it would not be built by growers themselves. No one is going satisfactorily to do for us what we cannot do for ourselves. Successful cooperatives do not just happen over night. It takes time, just as it requires two years to raise a two-year-old heifer or twenty-one years to raise a boy to legal manhood.

(*Continued on Page* 15)

terprising producer may find himself holding the bag. Strong effort has been made to get the present year's seed crop through to this country but without avail thus far.

For seed production, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, rutabagas are usually planted one summer, wintered over, and the seed crop harvested the next summer. Various devices such as the use of low temperature and growing the plants in the South at one stage or another are available to shorten the time required for maturing a seed crop. With plants started in the greenhouse and given low temperature treatment, celery seed can be matured from January to September.

Buy Early

This is one of the years when it is particularly important to look after seed supply early. As a matter of fact, this is good policy always. This is also a year when it is especially desirable to have a seed house with whom you have traded regularly and who regards you as its own customer. This, of course, does not mean that one cannot continue to buy special things from special sources as seems best, but some seedsmen when asked about the supply, say, "Well, we have enough to take care of our regular customers."

Another measure is to use seed carefully. People who plant a half a pound of cabbage or cauliflower seed for each acre that they are going to set are usually wasting seed. Such heavy plantings of expensive cauliflower seed are, of course, not so common as with cabbage. Sowing thinly and seeing that seed beds are in first-rate shape and that moisture is available will greatly improve the come-up and the uniformity of stand.

Increased seed prices offer no occasion for panic. The cost of seed per acre of most of our crops is relatively low anyhow. It is very foolish to grasp at anything that is labelled seed. In other words, look out for quality as usual.

Vegetable Seed for 1941

By PAUL WORK

THERE WILL BE some vegetable seed to plant in the spring of 1941. That much is safe to say. A good deal of the rest is guess work but it is well to give the matter a little thought to safeguard requirements whichever way the puppy jumps.



Paul Work

The planting season of 1941 will reveal some definite shortages, some materially increased prices, and more or less advanced costs all along the line. In addition to present unavailability of foreign supplies, there are shortages in some lines that are produced at home.

There are eight important kinds of seed which are brought to us from overseas in considerable quantities as indicated by the following percentages which are based on U.S.D.A. estimates. We know pretty well how much seed is imported but we do not know how much is produced in this country. This is a bit of statistical service which ought to be developed.

Practically all of our cauliflower seed comes from abroad; of beets, 40%; cabbage, 47%; onions, 33%; radishes, 45%; rutabagas, 35%; spinach, 90%; and turnips, 45%.

Cauliflower

Probably cauliflower presents the most critical situation, especially for 1942 if the war continues. For 1941, there is only a fair amount of seed in sight and the price has already risen greatly. There is little doubt but that cauliflower seed can be grown in this country but it is now pretty late to start for next year's seed crop for 1942 plantings. Perhaps some have already made a beginning. With most of the other seeds, it has been a case of lower cost of production in foreign lands and we could be quite self-sufficient with some kinds after 1941 and for all kinds, after 1942. On the other hand, if the war ends, we are likely to have a flood of cheap seed and the enterprising producer may find himself holding the bag. Strong effort has been made to get the present year's seed crop through to this country but without avail thus far.

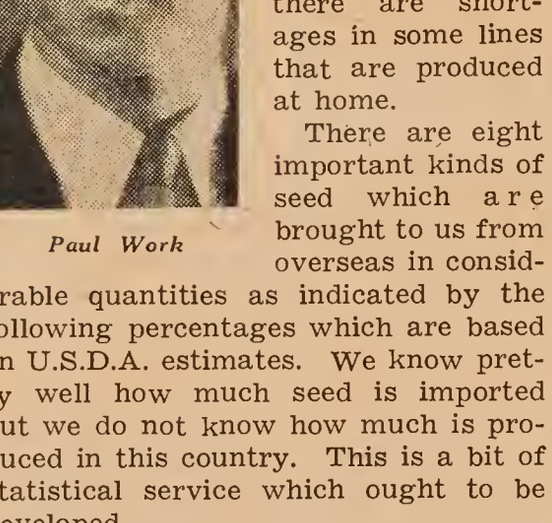
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"I like the hired man better; he used to give us a squirt once in a while."

Babson Forecasts Post-War Changes Will Increase Value of Farm Real Estate

AFTER THE WAR—What? Farmers who remember the violent ups and downs that followed the first world war are naturally wondering what may happen when and if the current conflict is concluded.

Pointers for farmers put forward by Roger W. Babson, nationally known economist and business analyst, speaking before the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries in Boston recently, are therefore of particular interest.

Farm Real Estate—One of the most striking of Babson predictions is that real estate in the country will be in greater demand while city real estate will fall in value. This will be due both to the dangers from bombing planes in city districts and to the effects of high city taxes. Real estate in large cities will continue to fall in price until bonded debts are "put through the wringer." This trend toward the country will also be a part of future national defense programs which will strongly favor decentralization of population. Factories will be located in rural areas, where they will not only be safer from aerial attack, but will also be nearer to farm-produced food supplies.

Farm Products in Industry—A further major farm development will be toward greater use of farm products in industry. This is particularly timely in view of the work now going on at the Regional Laboratory in Pennsylvania, where extensive experiments are being carried on to develop new uses for northeastern products. Development of individual outlets for farm crops will be vitally necessary, he believes, because government subsidies to farmers will be much reduced after the war.

Other Babson Points

Schools — Revolutionary changes in methods of teaching in public schools on the theory that such schools are largely responsible for prevailing unemployment. Present useless memory courses will be substituted by courses training students to take care of themselves, to be self reliant and to realize that the solution of the unemployment problem lies with the unemployed. Chief goal of schools will be to train in discipline, self-denial, self-help and character building.

Jobs — By shift in industrial jobs, and strong demand for trained men every family will need to have one or more members expert mechanics, tradesmen or professional men. These will get employment whatever happens to stocks, bonds and real estate.

After the Storm—"I have just returned from a 7,000 mile trip throughout this country," said Mr. Babson. "I am sorry to say that the temper of the American people today is to follow the easy way as long as it can be travelled and to leave the results to our children. I am not a pessimist; I believe that better conditions will exist after the war for those who are willing to strip, struggle and cheerfully accept the new conditions. Yachtmen are troubled by storms; but seasoned fishermen expect them. They merely tie down the hatches and wait for the storm to pass over. After such storms, they always find fishing better than before."—*Walter E. Piper.*

THE G.L.F. PATRON

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

New Dairy Formulas

More of the Low Cost Ingredients are used.

THE G.L.F. FLEXIBLE DAIRY FEED FORMULAS are one of the tools farmers use to keep production costs down.

Intelligent use of the flexible formulas makes it possible to adjust feed mixtures in accordance with the market and with available supplies of ingredients.

For example, new G.L.F. dairy feed formulas in effect November 14 use linseed meal and ground barley to replace some of the higher priced and scarcer ingredients like corn distillers' dried grains, corn gluten feed and soybean oil meal.

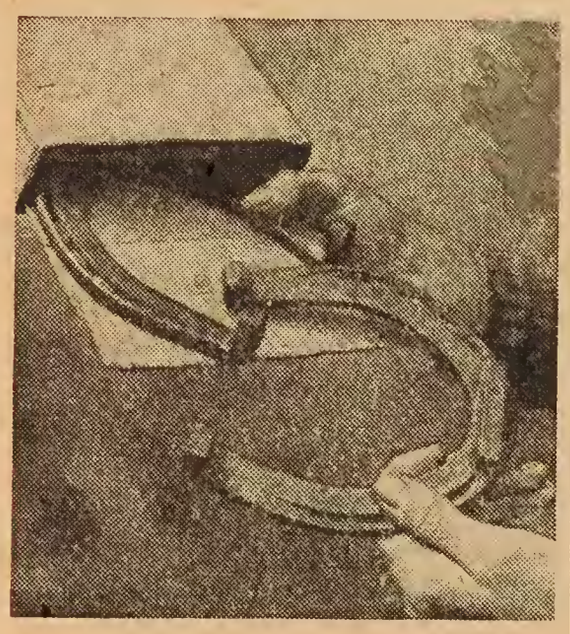
Corn and soybeans are both very plentiful but prices are out of line. Linseed meal and barley are also plentiful and they are at present relatively cheap sources of nutrients. Being excellent dairy feeds, they are used in greater amounts in the new formulas.

There are no changes in the Super Feeds.

The Horse Stays Home

A HORSE traveling hard roads needs a heavy, long-wearing shoe. A horse working in the fields needs only something to protect his feet.

Today, autos and trucks do most of the road work—the horse stays home.



New lightweight shoes are packed a pair to a box.

At the request of many patrons, G.L.F. is now making available lightweight horseshoes—hard enough to stand normal farm wear, soft enough to be bent a little without heat. Packed a pair to a box, sizes 2 (smallest) to 7 (largest).

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.
Ithaca, New York

Dairying in Susquehanna Valley



Wessels Brothers are Good Dairymen and Good G.L.F. Patrons

ARNOLD WESSELS came to America from Friesland, Germany, about thirty years ago. After farming in North Dakota for a number of years, the Wessels family bought a farm in Bainbridge. Two of Arnold Wessels' nephews, Agge (right) and Ubbo, now run the big dairy and poultry enterprise there.

The farm lies on a hill overlooking Bainbridge and the Susquehanna River. The woods provide lumber that is sawed on the farm. A new two-story laying house has just been completed with lumber sawed on the spot.

The farm consists of about 260 acres. Forty-two milkers, about 20 heifers and calves, and two purebred Holstein bulls make up the dairy. The herd sire is a grandson of Sir Inka May, purchased from Carnation Farms, Seattle, Wash.

The cows are milked three times a day. In the string of milkers are first- and second-calf heifers milking from 60 to 80 pounds per day.

The excellent condition of the milkers, as shown in the photograph, is due in part to Mr. Wessels' liberal feeding of G.L.F. Fitting Ration to the heifers and dry cows.

With ensilage and good mixed hay for roughage, Mr. Wessels feeds the milkers G.L.F. 20% Exchange Dairy—a flexible formula feed—at the rate of one pound of grain to about 3½ pounds of milk.



Cod Liver Oil Supply to be Conserved

POULTRYMEN DEPEND on cod liver oil or sardine oil (reinforced in most good mashes with an extract of tuna liver oil) to supply Vitamins A and D to their chickens. Vitamin A helps protect against infection; Vitamin D is the so-called "sunshine" vitamin. Both are essential to health and production.

War has made cod liver oil scarce and hard to get. This does not mean, however, that poultrymen are going to suffer from a shortage of Vitamins A and D. G.L.F. is protecting the supply of these two essential vitamins by doubling the vitamin potency of the cod liver oil used in G.L.F. mashes. Thus the amount of oil per ton of mash can be cut in half.

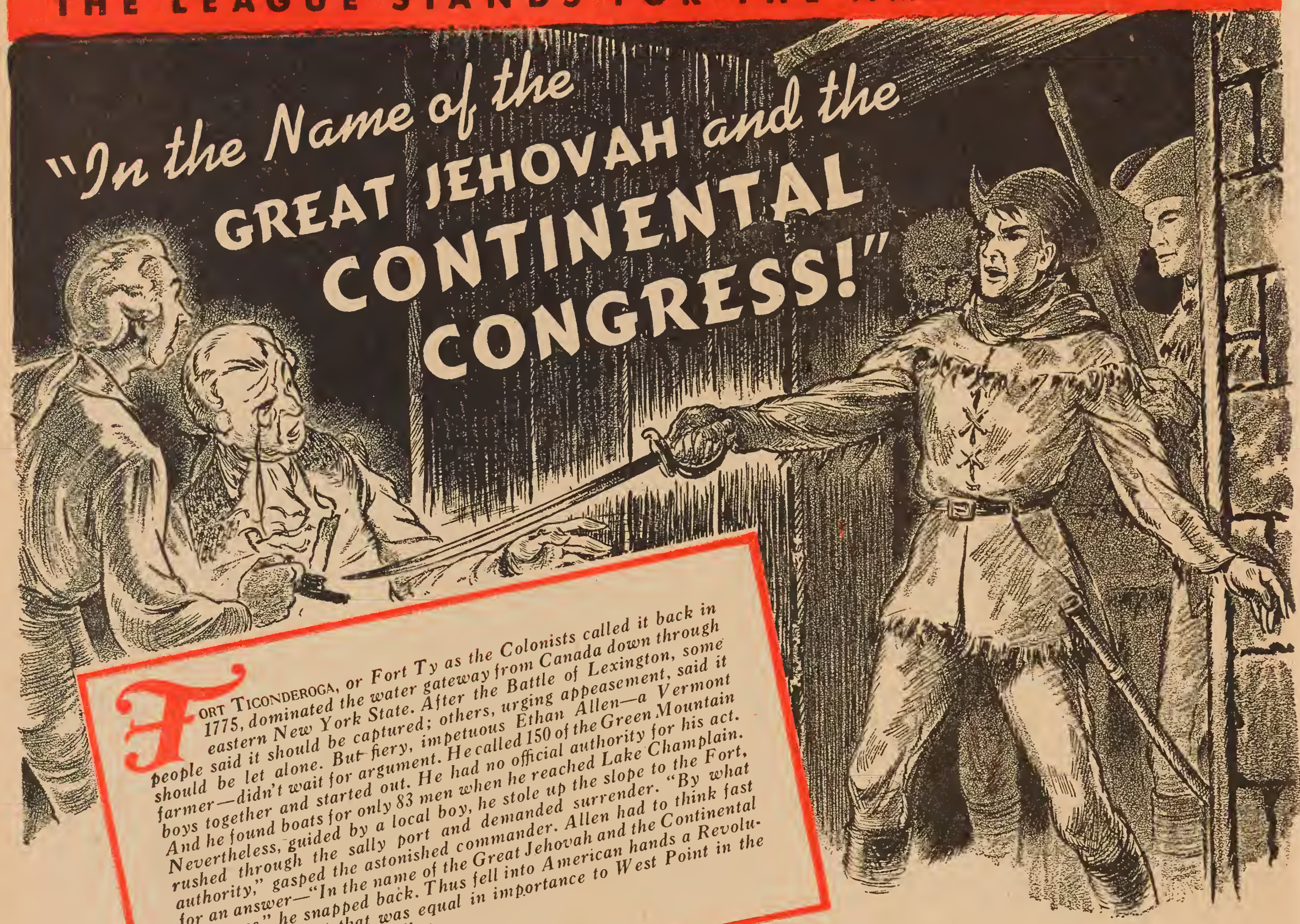


G.L.F. mills have the precision equipment to distribute such a small amount of oil evenly throughout a ton of mash.

The change will do three things:

1. Maintain exactly the same high level of Vitamin A and D protection in G.L.F. mashes.
2. Conserve the poultryman's sources of Vitamins A and D.
3. Save poultrymen money.

THE LEAGUE STANDS FOR THE AMERICAN WAY



FORT TICONDEROGA, or Fort Ty as the Colonists called it back in 1775, dominated the water gateway from Canada down through eastern New York State. After the Battle of Lexington, some people said it should be captured; others, urging appeasement, said it should be let alone. But fiery, impetuous Ethan Allen—a Vermont farmer—didn't wait for argument. He called 150 of the Green Mountain boys together and started out. He had no official authority for his act. And he found boats for only 83 men when he reached Lake Champlain. Nevertheless, guided by a local boy, he stole up the slope to the Fort, rushed through the sally port and demanded surrender. "By what authority," gasped the astonished commander. Allen had to think fast for an answer—"In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," he snapped back. Thus fell into American hands a Revolutionary War fort that was equal in importance to West Point in the defense of the Hudson Valley.

★ ★ ★

Always, in every crisis in the affairs of the men and nations, there have been some who have hung back and argued. And there have been others—hardy souls of fine courage—who went right ahead and acted with swift decision.

That was the case in the early fight for A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK. Said some: "Who has the right to speak for farmers? And who will accept responsibility if the dealers hit back?"

But the farmers of the Dairymen's League answered boldly: "We have the right to speak, because our members have given us that right. And we will take the responsibility. Dealers might try to boycott a few of us; but they won't dare to boycott several thousand of us."

Events soon proved that the Dairymen's League farmers were right. And events proved, also, that organized farmers—if they stick together—have nothing to fear from either the Forts of Privilege or the Armies of Arrogance.

Let Anti-Farm Gang leaders sputter and gasp — "by what authority?" Organized farmers knew they could gain the authority — and they did. The Rogers-Allen law and the State and Federal orders gave them the authority. And today all farmers are marching solidly toward A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK. In the name of the Great Jehovah and the State and Federal Congresses they have gained command of the fort.

Fish Family Came to America 297 YEARS AGO!



"My ancestors landed in America in 1643, just 23 years after the landing of the Pilgrims," says Edward Fish, League member and sub-district delegate of West Rutland, Vt. "They came from England in the last wave of the great religious migration.

"My wife and I have each served a term in the State Legislature. Hamilton Fish, another member of the family, is a Representative in Congress from New York. And there have been ministers, doctors, lawyers, teachers and nurses, as well as farmers in the family.

"Today I raise Holstein cows on a 100-acre farm. My son Marcus, a graduate of the Vermont School of Agriculture, also has a small registered herd here on the farm. My son Vernon cultivates strawberries. And my third son, Gaylord, is foreman of the farm of the Green Mountain Jr. College, from which he graduated."

Published by

THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Question Box

Rough Floor Wears Linoleum

"I have a kitchen floor that is rough and badly worn in places, so that it soon shows on the linoleum. Do you know of any economical way to level it up, except to lay a new floor, so that the linoleum will give better service?"

Linoleum will not wear well unless the floor under it is smooth and solid. Boards that are cupped and rocking should be nailed down with the nail heads set down out of the way. If a power sander is available, the floor should be sanded down until it is smooth and even. If this cannot be done, go over it with a plane and take off all the high places until straight, then smooth with a block and sandpaper. Any cracks or gouged or scooped out places should be filled in with plastic wood and this allowed to harden before being sanded off level with the rest. Defective boards or knot holes should be cut out and filled in carefully with solid boards or with plywood glued and nailed into place.

The floor is then ready for laying the linoleum according to the manufacturer's directions. A good handbook for Laying Linoleum may be secured from the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa.—*I. W. D.*

* * *

Nubby Strawberries

This last summer I had an unusual proportion of small, rough, nubby strawberries. To the best of my knowledge there was no frost damage during blossoming time, so I can't figure out what was the cause of this.

Probably these nubby berries resulted from cold, wet weather when the berries were in blossom, which interfered with proper pollination. In order to get a smooth berry, every pistil in the flower must be properly pollinated. Apparently some varieties are less susceptible to bad weather than others — a fact which plant breeders may use to develop varieties that will make a good crop in unfavorable seasons. Fortunately, most varieties have a blooming season sufficiently long so that short, rainy spells do not cause much damage.

* * *

Iodine for Ringworm

What is the cause of ringworm on calves, and how can it be cured?

This particular trouble, which appears most frequently around the head and along the neck, is caused by a fungus growth. This disease spreads from one animal to another, so it is important to correct it quickly and to clean and disinfect stalls thoroughly. Fortunately, ringworm succumbs to treatment fairly easily. Wash the area affected with soap and water. Then put tincture of iodine on the spots of ringworm.

* * *

Death to Lice

We have treated our calves for lice, but they are still lousy. What can we do?

Probably the most common reason for failure to control lice is to expect one treatment to do the trick. Any one of several commercial louse powders will kill lice, but they do not kill the eggs. Consequently it is important to give a second treatment ten days after the first, and a third treatment if careful examination shows any lice.

* * *

Raising Chicks in Winter

I read a lot about winter rearing of chicks. I am wondering if this is practical.

Some breeders are now hatching eggs every month in the year—in fact, there are some who claim they would rather raise chicks in the winter than in the hottest part of the summer. Of course, it wouldn't be practical for the small poultryman to rear chicks the year around and thus have pullets to put in the flock each month; but with proper equipment there is no reason why you shouldn't raise your chickens any time you want to.



"Number my eye! I want my peanuts, b' gosh!"

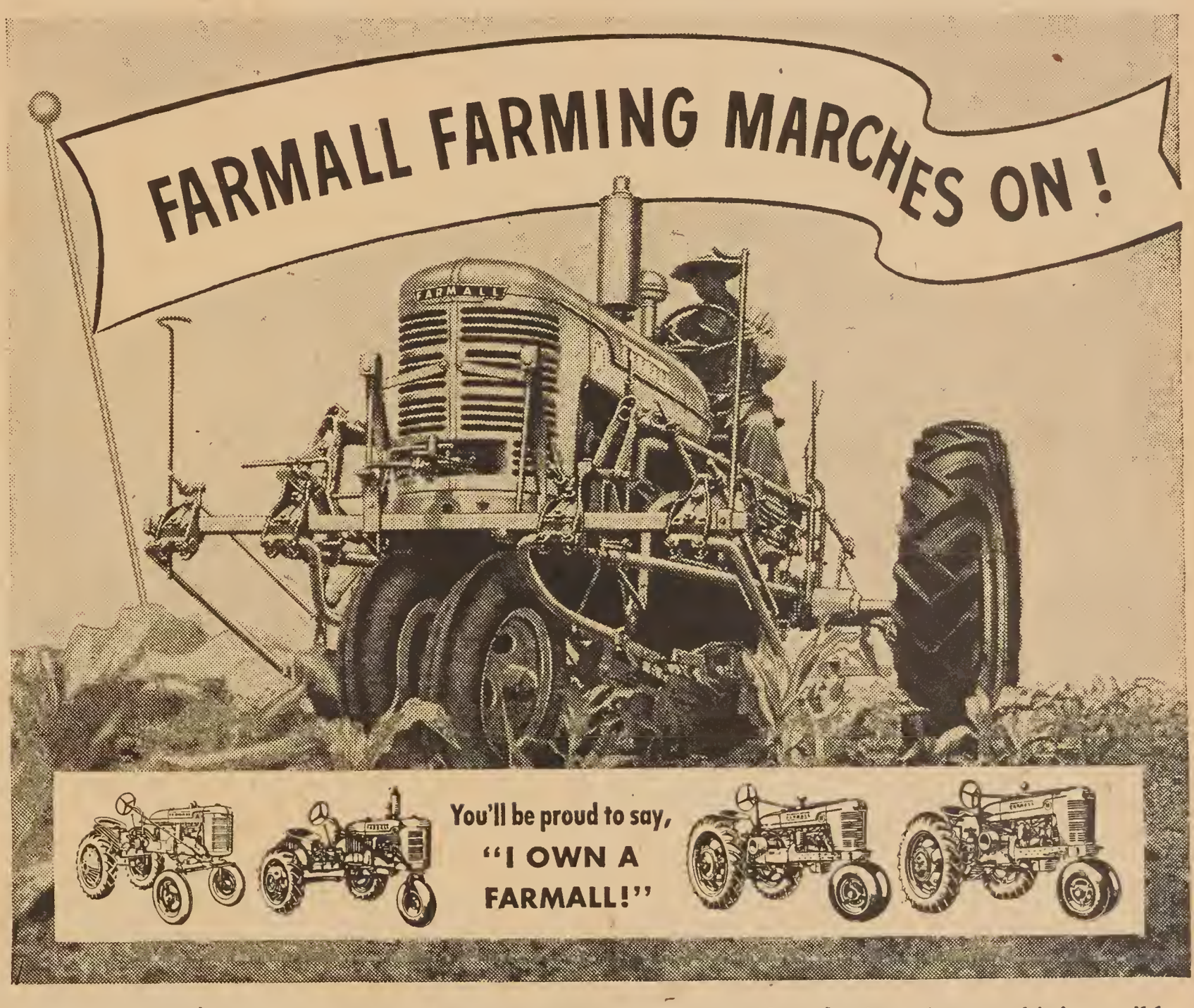
Use Sawdust-Concrete With Care

Recent tests at Minnesota, Wisconsin and other colleges indicate that sawdust-concrete so widely recommended for barn, hoghouse, and poultry floors is an uncertain material and must be handled very carefully to give satisfactory results. Sawdust from Norway pine, jack pine, spruce, and aspen gave good results; while that from cottonwood, oak, fir, birch, maple, and red cedar was unsatisfactory. Mixing proportions should be about one part of cement to 3 or 3½ parts of sawdust. Richer mixtures are stronger, but lack the desired qualities of lightness and insulating effects; while leaner mixtures lack strength and may wear badly or even go to pieces. No sand should be used in the mixture. The cement and sawdust should be mixed dry to a uniform color, after which only water enough should be added to make a workable mix, which will permit some cement paste to show under vigorous tamping and troweling. Write to the following for information on cement-sawdust concrete: College of Agriculture, St. Paul, Minn.; College of Agriculture, Durham, N. H.; College of Agriculture, Madison, Wis.—*I. W. Dickerson.*

A New Book on Leadership

A new book by Dwight Sanderson of Cornell University, "Leadership for Rural Life," covers the subject indicated in an interesting and helpful manner. It belongs on the bookshelf of every farm organization officer, or any person who has any position of local leadership, however small. We predict that it will be particularly helpful to students of vocational agriculture, 4-H Club members, and other young people who, in years to come, must assume the responsibility for better farm conditions.

The book is published by the Association Press, 547 Madison Avenue, New York City, and the price is $1.25.



A LITTLE more than a year ago we told you about our *New* FARMALL Family.

Since that time, we have built more than 100,000 FARMALLS —and modern machines for use with them. Yet, the demand for FARMALLS has set such a fast pace that our great tractor factories have been swamped. And it is a fact that all of the new machines announced by Harvester during 1940 have enjoyed the same kind of popularity.

As a Company dedicated to the service of Agriculture—and as an organization of American men and women—*we thank you folks on the farms for your confidence, your patience, and your patronage.* We are glad to have had a part in the peaceful mechanization of the nation's farms. *We pledge our full energies and resources to the further progress of this vital program.*

We are building maximum value into every tractor and machine that carries our nameplate —and we are stepping up production wherever this is possible without sacrifice of quality.

Even as we increase our efforts to serve you, *you can serve yourself.* Talk over your power, equipment, and service needs with the International Harvester dealer. *Quick deliveries are possible now*—there may be many orders ahead of you if you wait.

The farms of America are arming with FARMALL power. Plan now to make *your* farm strong in the face of any emergency.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

"Lift-All" McCORMICK-DEERING EXCLUSIVE FARMALL FEATURES "Culti-Vision"



from SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

THREE thousand dollars a day averaged among 1,700 farmers is not to be "sneezed at", to use the slang expression, but that approximately is what the milk marketing order has done for dairymen in the Rochester market area.

The order went into effect last Dec. 1, after a period of low prices had affected producers' prices seriously. Properly to celebrate that event, the Rochester Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency plans to have an anniversary dinner, tentatively slated for Dec. 2.

"This will be a combination Thanksgiving affair and a testimonial to some of the men who helped make the order a success," according to Ted Richards of Perry, Bargaining Agency president. Lawrence Clough, market administrator; Kenneth F. Fee, director of the milk control division, and E. S. Bird, cooperative specialist of the state agricultural department are to be guests.

The Rev. Fred E. Dean, pastor of Greece Baptist Church and former chaplain of the State Grange, will be toastmaster. Reason for selection of Mr. Dean is interesting. Several years ago when milk strikes were in the air and when it seemed that the different factions of producers could not get together, he originated Milk Sunday. He invited leaders and members of all the rival organizations to worship together, to participate in the service, and to sit around the same dinner table.

"I do not know much about the milk business," Mr. Dean said at the time, "but I know that when men have the will to cooperate they can accomplish what they wish to do. I do not believe your problem is such that you cannot sit down together, talk it over, develop some good program and then work together to make it effective."

Nine Groups Cooperate

At the time the marketing agreement was proposed it was found that producers were scattered among several organizations large and small, and that many of them belonged to no organization. The Rochester Independent Milk Producers' Cooperative Association was organized to represent the latter in the bargaining agency.

During the past year the different groups have found they can work together and at present there is an excellent feeling in the milkshed. Recently the agency petitioned for price increases and won a substantial part of its demands. A year-around price of $2.90 is now assured for Class 1 milk.

* * *

Lord's Acre Plan Studied

Many New York rural church workers already know about the Lord's Acre plan, because 15 or more communities have tried it this year. That interest has been growing is evident from the fact that last year there were only three "Acres". Notable among the projects this year is that of Perry Center Congregational Church, which harvested 40 acres of buckwheat. The plan calls for planting and cultivating a crop, the proceeds to be devoted to church or community work.

Because of growing interest, the Rural Institute for Religious Workers is bringing the Rev. Dumont Clarke for a series of meetings in New York State. During the 10 days he will be here, beginning Nov. 29, he will appear at two or three meetings daily. It is expected that 20 or more rural churches will be represented at each meeting. Persons interested in the plan are invited to get in touch with Rev. Ralph Williamson, Barnes Hall, Ithaca, who is secretary of the institute.

* * *

The Grange Grows

For the second time in 22 years the National Grange is meeting in New York State. The convention is being held in Syracuse, where it met two days after the World War armistice had been signed. Since that time 11 new Grange states have been admitted, bringing the total to 37. The latest addition is Wyoming, and two years ago Montana was admitted. In several other states there is considerable Grange membership, but the policy has been not to organize a state Grange until there is a strong working organization.

In 1930 when the National Grange met in Rochester all-time records for a Seventh Degree class were shattered, 11,125 members receiving that honor. Franklin D. Roosevelt then was Governor of New York and received the degree. Since that time he has received the Grange's Silver Star, denoting membership of 25 years. He and Mrs. Roosevelt are members of Chapel Corners Grange in Dutchess County.

This year's Seventh Degree Class is the largest since the Grange convention at Hartford, Conn., several years ago, when all of the New England States combined to break the Rochester mark. Claude R. Wickard, secretary of agriculture, heads this year's class. National Master Louis J. Taber says an old tradition is that the secretary of agriculture always shall be a member of the Grange and in possession of its highest degrees.

Asked what effect, if any, the recent national election would have on Grange policies, Taber said: "None. The Grange program is continuous. It does not change with elections. We build our program for Rural America and hew to the line, letting the chips fall where they may. We are united and the Grange transcends the purely personal viewpoint of its members on political matters. The Grange from the first has been the champion of equality for the farmer. There is much to be done."

Preceding the opening of the national convention, the national officers and delegates were guests at a banquet arranged by the State Grange.

Next on the Grange calendar will be the State Grange convention at Kingston for the customary four days of the second week in December.

* * *

"Hort" Society Plans

Questionnaires sent to members are being used as a basis for formulating the programs for the January meetings of the State Horticultural Society. In addition, there is particular interest in the show at Rochester because it will be held in a downtown building, a Main Street former department store, and considerable effort is going to be directed at a fruit show designed to interest the consuming public.



Bringing in the sheaves on the "Lord's Acre". The congregation of the Congregational Church in Perry Center, Wyoming County, this past season worked a 42-acre farm, planting it to buckwheat and allocating the proceeds, some $300, to the church. At the beginning of the harvest, just as dignitaries break ground with a spade before contractors bring in a steam shovel to complete the excavation, so the Rev. Elwyn D. Merriam, pastor, cut the first row of grain with an old-fashioned cradle before the arrival of a combine. Picture shows Mr. Merriam, right, with two of his parishioners, Harold S. Coe, left, and Ernest W. Slocum, who are tying the grain in bundles.

A.A. - Grange Cookie Contest News

State Match Set for Dec. 10

ONE OF THE first events which will take place when State Grange meets at Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 10-13, for its annual session, will be the judging of 53 plates of rolled sugar cookies, entered by the county winners in the final state contest. Three expert judges will be there to determine who will be state champion.

First prize winner will get $25.00 in cash from *American Agriculturist,* plus a Governor Coal and Wood Range from Kalamazoo Stove Company; 35 pounds of various G.L.F. Products' flours and 12 cans of G.L.F. vegetables; 10 lb. can of meat salt and a butcher knife from the International Salt Company; 2 months' supply of Maca Yeast from Northwestern Yeast Company, and an oven from Perfection Stove Company.

Next nine highest contestants will also receive valuable prizes. Cooperative G.L.F. Products, Inc., International Salt Co., Northwestern Yeast Co., and Perfection Stove Co. are awarding the same prizes to them as to the first prize winner. In addition, *American Agriculturist* is giving a second prize of $10.00; third, $5.00; fourth, $3.00; fifth, $2.00; and $1 each to holders of next 15 highest scores.



Mrs. Albert C. Crook, of Mohawk, N. Y. (Fort Dayton Grange), is one of the 53 county winners who will compete for the title of state champion cookie baker at the Grange's annual meeting at Kingston, Dec. 10-13.

Four more Pomonas have reported names of winners to us, leaving now only two to go:

Pomona Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Herkimer	Fort Dayton	Mrs. Albert C. Crook
Orleans	Knowlesville	Mrs. Beatrice Howes
Seneca	Rose Hill	Mrs. Thelma Deitrich
Ulster	Clintondale	Irene Sickler

Subordinate Winners

Chemung	Big Flats	Mrs. Elvira Schink
Essex	Adirondack	Bessie Halen
Niagara	Hartland	Mrs. Myrtle Brewer
	Lockport	Mrs. James Klock

Complete instructions for the State contest will be sent very soon to all county winners by the *American Agriculturist* Cookie Contest Editor. All county winners who have not yet sent in their recipe and picture are urged to do so at once.

Four-H Delegates to Chicago

From November 30 to December 7, 4-H Club members from all over the country will converge on Chicago to attend the National 4-H Club Congress. New York representatives are:

Leadership — Alyce Nesbitt, Delaware County, and Edward Benson, Oneida County; alternates, Alice Bissell and Henry Bottle, both of Chenango County.

Achievement — Eunice Schroeder, Tompkins County, and David Landers, Chenango County; alternates, Phyllis Kelsep, Jefferson County, Francis Marrer, Broome County.

Meat Animal — Edmund Knapp, Erie County; alternate, George Andrey, Yates County.

Rural Electrification — Emory Hicks, Monroe County; alternate, Joyce Neureth, Jefferson County.

Girl's Record — Lillie Pearson, Ulster County; alternate, Mabel Bottle of Broome County.

Dress Revue — Mabel Tremper of Orange County.

Health — Hilda Merritt, Chautauqua County, and Ronald Roff, Broome County; alternates, Emily Briggs, Delaware County, and Edward Benson, Oneida County.

The Schoharie County livestock judging team, composed of Kenneth Tillapaugh, Lauren Guernsey, and Sanford Neer, will take part in the non-collegiate judging contest in advance of the Club Congress.

The Market Barometer

October Milk Prices

N. J. Cladakis, administrator for the New York City market, has announced that the October uniform price for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone is $1.92. This is the same price as received for September, but is 35c below the October price a year ago. The price is, of course, subject to the usual freight and butterfat differentials.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The price of $1.92 for October milk is naturally disappointing to dairymen. Why consumption of milk should be falling off in the cities with all of the increased industrial activity and better employment is hard to understand. One reason for the lower price, of course, is the increase in production of milk. Contrary to the usual trend there were actually nearly one and one half million more pounds of milk in the October pool than in September. October consumption in New York City was 3.37 per cent lower than in September. As a result, the percentage of milk going into Class one in October was slightly less than in September.

Fortunately, owing to the marketing agreement, the milk price is far above the general price level for other farm products. Most of the cash crop farmers are up against it this fall.

Another bright spot in the picture is the fact that November milk prices will be better because the basic price for November already established is better. The Class I price is up 20 cents to $2.65 and the Class II-A price is also up 15 cents. Also, it is to be hoped that increasing employment will soon affect the demand for milk.

In the Rochester area, Administrator Clough announced a uniform price of $1.99, which is 11c more than the September price. Checks as received by producers will show an additional increase because the average butterfat test is above last month.

Milk Production Continues Heavy

Milk production in New York State dairies during October was 4.5 per cent higher than in October a year ago, and the highest for the month since 1936. Receipts of milk at plants in this state for the month were 457,000,000 lbs., as compared to 437,000,000 lbs. for October a year ago. For the month of November a year ago, receipts of milk at plants in the state totaled 393,000,000 lbs.

Grain Feeding Heavy—More Dry Cows

On November 1, New York State dairymen were feeding more grain to cows than on any November 1 since these reports were started in 1931. As reported by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, dairymen were averaging to pay $1.63 per hundred pounds of dairy ration on November 1, exactly the same figure as on November 1 a year ago.

In October, New York State farmers averaged to receive for farm products sold 107 per cent of the price received in 1910-14. This shows an advance of 5 points over September, but is still 5 points below October a year ago.

During the month potato prices were reported up slightly and buckwheat down considerably. In New York State, products on which prices are above pre-war (100), include: apples, 123; chickens, 106; dairy cows, 148; veal calves, 113; beef cows, 105; sheep, 121; wool, 157; and milk, for which index is not yet available although price of $1.92 will make it figure below last year's October index of 141.

In New York State, slightly fewer cows have freshened in recent months than for the same period a year ago, and a somewhat larger percentage of cows are dry than usual for this time of year. This indicates that there will probably be more late fall and early winter freshening than in early years.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture summarizes the situation for the entire country by saying that the general rise in the price of dairy products and the unusually heavy production are the principal developments during October. They indicate that prices of dairy products during the coming winter may average higher than a year ago, some improvement in demand is expected, and industrial production employment payrolls are expected to average higher than they did a year ago. Also, it is predicted that exports of dairy products will be heavier.

For the entire country, milk production on October 1 was 6 per cent above a year ago. The number of dairy cows has been increasing for about three years.

Potato Estimate Raised Five Million Bushels in November

By H. E. BRYANT, *Aroostook County, Maine.*

WITH an already burdensome crop, potato growers were slightly disappointed to find that the November government estimate was raised 5 million bushels over the October estimate. Total production for United States is estimated at 393,931,000 compared with 389,091,000 for October and a final report last season of 360,992,000 bushels.

The estimate for northeastern states was not raised. Maine has had a very consistent report this year, having an estimate this month identical with all previous estimates for the season, namely 45,135,000. Other northeastern states such as New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania remained at the same figures reported for October. It is well to remember, however, that these estimates, particularly for New Jersey and Long Island are considerably higher than the crop for last season. (Upstate New York crop is below last year.)

Analysis of November report shows major raises in the western states of Idaho, Nebraska, Colorado and North Dakota. Two states reported major decreases, Michigan and Wisconsin. Michigan dropped another 2,500,000 which added to the drop of last month of 3 million bushels brings total production for that State down to a comparatively low level. Wisconsin showed a reduction this month of 1,379,000 bushels. Thus, with this report, surplus areas like Maine will be setting their sights for a good distribution into some of the industrial cities of Michigan, particularly Detroit.

We in the potato business do a lot of wishful thinking; we are always looking forward to an improvement regardless of conditions. This year we try to foresee raises in the market as the season progresses because of improved business conditions and a comparatively high general price level. On the other hand, analyzing conditions fairly and frankly, we must recognize that 393 million bushels of potatoes are a lot of spuds even with favorable business conditions. We also must recognize that, regardless of statements of improved business conditions and talk of inflation, the general U. S. price level of wholesale commodities is at 114 compared with 116 for October last year. While defense activities may be reflected later in an increase in the index of wholesale prices, until this increase is actually realized we cannot count on it.

In my opinion the November report does not materially change the outlook for growers in the northeast except in two respects, first the psychological effect that a raise will have on both growers and buyers and secondly the realization that our total production is up approximately 5 million. This raise will off-set some of the effect of the Starch Diversion Program in Maine which program was designed to take off the market a little over 3 million bushels of potatoes.

Current market conditions throughout the country have not changed materially in the past two weeks, although growers have been encouraged somewhat by a slight increase in price in some of the major producing sections. The price in the west has moved up slightly so that Idaho is now selling for 55 to 60c per hundred bulk, which price is equivalent to 75-80c hundred cash track. Long Island is reporting a raise of approximately 5c per hundred with stock being sold in metropolitan New York with a range in price all the way from 80 to $1.05 a hundred delivered, depending on variety and condition. Maine showed a firmer tendency during the past week due mainly to reluctance on the part of growers to sell at current prices. As a result, offerings out of the State were comparatively light so that the market has been forced from 68c hundred F.O.B. to 73c hundred, F.O.B. The street price in Maine is reported at 80-85c per barrel bulk which is equivalent to 49c to 52c per hundred bulk. Shipments out of Maine continue light, the total to date being 2,404 cars compared to 4,091 cars to the same date last season.

The Starch Diversion Program in Maine is being continued for another month at 80c barrel bulk to growers. With the improvement in the market, for the first time, Maine growers can receive a little more for potatoes to ship to the terminal markets than can be received for Starch Diversion. However, we must recognize that we will soon be facing the holiday season when the demand for potatoes generally slides off, thus our guess that current prices can be maintained and possibly improved slightly for a week or so with the possibility of a reaction taking place after that time.

In my opinion the outlook during the winter months will be dependent to quite an extent upon the shipment and movement during the fall. Thus, we believe all growers should pay considerable attention to the movement of potatoes when endeavoring to formulate their sales program for the winter and spring.

Apple Imports from Canada Worry Growers

Apple growers throughout the country, and especially in the Northwest, are much concerned over imports of apples from Canada. Last year 142 cars of apples came to this country from Canada, but this amount was about balanced by exports to Canada. This year, up to the last of October, 530 cars of Canadian apples had come in, shipments were continuing at the rate of about 18 cars a day, and it was expected that the final exports might total 1,000 cars. The City of Chicago alone, up to last of October, had received about 100 cars; and prices for Canadian apples were from 10c to 40c a box under apple prices in this country. There is a duty of 12c a box on Canadian apples, but this is about offset by the difference in exchange between U. S. and Canadian money. This, in effect, wipes out the effectiveness of the tariff.

Apple growers have been protesting to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard. They believe that the President has power to take action. Last January an amendment to one section of the Agricultural Adjustment Act was passed, giving the President power to put quotas on agricultural imports whenever he has reason to believe that a certain product is being imported or is practically certain to be imported. Before that time the law allowed these quotas only after the product had been imported; it was a matter of locking the barn after the horse was stolen.

It is reported that U. S. government representatives have gone to Ottawa to discuss the situation. The U. S. Department of Agriculture recently stated that prospective imports of Canadian apples are considerably less than some growers have anticipated.

Dean Deering Re-elected to Farm Credit Board

ARTHUR L. DEERING, Dean of the College of Agriculture and director of Extension at the University of Maine, Orono, has been re-elected to the Farm Credit Board of Springfield (Mass.) by 34 Production Credit Associations in New England, New York and New Jersey. This is Deering's second term, since he was elected three years ago to the same post by the same group of rural credit cooperatives. His new term starts January 1, and runs for three years.

Born and reared on a farm in Oxford County, Maine, Mr. Deering is a graduate of the University of Maine. Since 1912 he has been connected with extension teaching in that state, and since 1932 has also acted as Dean of the College of Agriculture. He is considered one of the outstanding agricultural leaders in the Northeast.

The seven-man board of which Mr. Deering continues as a member serves as the board of directors for the production credit corporation of Springfield, the Federal land bank, Intermediate credit bank, and the Springfield bank for cooperatives, all units of the Farm Credit Administration. Jointly, they are providing some $120,000,000 of credit, including mortgage loans and production credit, for 45,000 individual farmers of the Northeast, as well as $4,300,000 of credit to 88 farmers' agricultural cooperatives with combined memberships of approximately 285,000 farmers.

Other members of the Farm Credit board are J. Ralph Graham of Boscawen, N. H., a farmer and president of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange; Marcus L. Urann, South Hanson, Mass., president of Cranberry Canners, Inc.; David H. Agans, Three Bridges, N. J., master of the New Jersey Grange; Wilfred W. Porter of Syracuse, N. Y., former treasurer of Syracuse University; Carl E. Ladd, Dean of the College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y.; and Edward R. Eastman, editor of *American Agriculturist*.

A Grower's Slant on Selling Apples

(*Continued from Page* 10)

The Grange League Federation Exchange is evolving the soundest procedure I know of in the grower-cooperative selling field. One of the first principles to consider is market sales outlets for the particular product. Plants and warehouse facilities can be obtained any time. Another important consideration is to find leadership and personnel in any particular community. When this is done, a successful pattern must be built, one that will succeed where it is built, and one that can be used in other communities.

New York State Jersey breeders will hold their annual meeting at the Onondaga Hotel at Syracuse on December 7 starting at 10:00 A. M.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

HOLSTEIN

Ready for Service — Young Bulls
from our outstanding Champion Show Bulls. They are bred for type as well as production. Prices reasonable.
J. REYNOLDS WAIT, The Wait Farms, Auburn, New York.

Stock advertised in this space in American Agriculturist has been sold.
Will be back soon with new offerings. Watch this space.
FANYAN FARMS
C. C. BENNETT, HOMER, N. Y.

"Invincible"
Sons of Carnation Inka Invincible, our son of Sir Inka May, who now joins ranks of 1000 lb. fat sires.
Orchard Hill Stock Farm, M. R. Klock, Fort Plain, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS
READY FOR SERVICE.
BACKED BY GOOD C.T.A. RECORDS.
E. P. SMITH, SHERBURNE, N. Y.

$20 **Holstein baby bull calves** $20
Sire's dam 1144 fat, from excellent bred dams, registered.
F.O.B. ILION, N. Y.
$20 F. C. Whitney, Ilion, N. Y. $20

FOR SALE **Ten Large Reg. Holstein Heifers,** due soon with first calf. Accredited and negative. Two young Holstein bulls ready for service. One a first prize winner at State Fair.
T. J. LONERGAN, HOMER, N. Y.

COWS FOR SALE
T.B. Tested Holstein and Guernseys in Carload Lots. Ninety Day Retest Guaranteed.
E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N Y.

10 Canadian registered Holstein first calf heifers, 3 years old in spring. Freshening December, January, February. Good type, size, breeding. Accredited, Bangs certified. $110.00 a head delivered within 500 miles. Your opportunity to start a good herd for less money.
A. R. Wilson, Morrisburg, Ontario, Can.

GUERNSEY

TARBELL FARMS Guernseys Accredited Negative 350 HEAD
Young Bulls out of high record A.R. dams and sired by MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON 130308
101 A.R. Daughters.
More A.R. daughters than any living Guernsey sire.
FOREMOST PEACEMAKER 214202
17 A.R. Daughters.
ALSO A FEW A.R. COWS AND HEIFERS.
Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

CATHEDRAL FARMS, Oneonta, N. Y.
BIGGER AND BETTER GUERNSEYS
Because CATHEDRAL FARMS BIGGER AND BETTER GUERNSEYS at Oneonta, N. Y., are leading the Guernsey world in production, it does not mean that you cannot afford to bring into your herd one of their bulls.
If you will buy your bull when a calf and raise it yourself, you can make a big saving on the price.
Others have built up great production herds from a small investment by doing just that, why don't you? Write soon or come and see.

On Free Lease
Baby sons of "Monie's Major of Elmwood" 214,348, the Onderdonk bull whose daughters, production and show winnings make him great. The quality of cattle and response to these advertisements have created a waiting list for six bulls.
T. E. Milliman Hayfields Churchville, N.Y.

CATTLE FOR SALE
40 cows, will sell ten 3rd high herd for month of June in Onondaga County. 40 head of young stock, calves to two years old. Will sell 20 record dams. Approved herd for Bang's disease and T.B.
2 REGISTERED GUERNSEY HEIFERS
3 REGISTERED BELGIAN HORSES.
SPOT FARMS,
John C. Reagan, Phone 4701, Tully, N. Y.

Five Registered Guernsey Cows
AND YEARLING BULL FROM HIGH HERD IN THE UNADILLA ASSOCIATION FOR THE LAST FIVE MONTHS.
Robert Gregory, Mt. Vision, New York

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FAIRVIEW JERSEYS
20 OR 25 HEAD YOUNG JERSEYS, AGE 4 MO. TO 2 YR. T.B. ACCREDITED AND BLOOD TESTED.
Jas. A. Boggs, Bovina, N. Y.

BROWN SWISS

FOR SALE —
Purebred Brown Swiss Herd
Started in 4-H. 3 Cows, 2 Yearling Heifers, 2 Yearling Bulls, One 4-months-old Bull Calf. Some are Granddaughters of Silverbelle. Tuberculosis and Blood Tested.
EDWIN ZAJON
c/o M. R. Nugent, Ionia, N. Y.

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Milking Shorthorn Cattle
BULL AND HEIFER CALVES
Farmers' Prices.
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Route 22, Rensselaer County.

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Dutch Hill Shropshires
A few good yearling Shropshire rams of excellent breeding available at reasonable prices.
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DANBY, VERMONT

We are at your service with the best bunch of yearling and 2 yr., fair, medium, and coarse wool,
RAMS AND EWES
ever offered. Write your wants. Thanks for past business.
Townsend Bros., Interlaken, N. Y.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
Choice rugged, heavy boned yearling rams with size and heavy fleeces, sired by Iroquois Woodsman & Gibson 179, Champion winners at Chicago and Toronto.
Also yearling ewes.
VAN VLEET BROS., LODI, N. Y.

Registered Shropshire Rams
THE BEST YEARLINGS AND 2 YEAR OLDS I'VE EVER HAD, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
LEROY C. BOWER, R.D. 1, Ludlowville, N. Y.

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Pedigreed Chester Whites
SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
C. E. CASSEL & Son, Hershey, Penna.

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Also Chester White, Duroc Cross Pigs.
Wm. W. Keister, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

Mrs. Anna Hunt, Andes, N. Y.



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CARLOAD LOTS OR RETAIL. PRICED TO SELL. FREE DELIVERY ANY PLACE.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, Inc., HOBART, N.Y. Established 1845

FOR SALE —
CHOICE O.I.C. SWINE, BRED SOWS, SHOATS, PIGS. ALSO FEEDING SHOATS AND PIGS. YEARLING SERVICE BULLS. HOLSTEINS. GUERNSEYS AND AYRSHIRES.
Sayre Dairy Cattle Co., Sayre, Pa.

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Goats, 10 half-bred does, good milkers, T.B. and Bangs-tested. 2 purebred Saanen billies, two years old—certificates. 3 Castrated billies for carriage use.
J. L. Neuscheller, High View, N. Y.
P. O. Box 22, Telephone: Bloomingburg, N.Y. 93-22-77

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FOR SALE —
PUPPIES from fine Heel-drivers
MALES $5.00 — FEMALES $3.00
RALPH E. CULLER,
P. O. BOX 523, FREDERICK, MD.

LOST DOG

LOST DOG— $25 REWARD. Police and Collie, light-under, slight Police markings on back, face brown, extending slightly back eyes, medium size. Left vicinity Newburgh about Sept. 15. Might try to work way home. Answers to name, Major.
Notify F. R. NEWTON, Mayfield, N. Y.

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LEGHORNS — REDS. Trapnested and Progeny Tested. Excellent Producers of Premium Eggs.
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Certified R.O.P. Pedigreed Breeders
WHITE LEGHORNS, NEW HAMPSHIRES
BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSSES.
Mapes stock is famous for fast growth and high production. All breeders bloodtested. Send for Folder and Prices.
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B.W.D. TESTED PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK.
Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.
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Ask any of our customers about OUR LARGE BIRDS AND LARGE, PURE WHITE EGGS.
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Approved U. S. R.O.P. Pedigreed Breeding Cockerels from hens laying 250 to 327 eggs; Sires' dams 300 to 329 eggs.
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LONGEVITY PLUS.
"BRED TO LAY — LAY TO PAY"
Write for prices and descriptive catalog.
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Winner of POULTRY TRIBUNE trophy for high pen, all breeds, at N. Y. Central test. Our Leghorns laid 3329 eggs, making 3484.70 points. Write for descriptive material.
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HONEY: 60 lbs. best clover, $4.50. Buckwheat, $3.90. Mixed, good flavor, $3.90. 28 lbs. clover (handy pail) $2.25. Not prepaid. 10 lbs. clover, postpaid $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Doctors and dietitians state that honey is the most healthful sweet.
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CHOICE WHITE CLOVER HONEY
10 lbs., $1.60; 5 lbs., 90c.; buckwheat, 10 lbs., $1.40; 5 lbs., 80c postpaid. 60 lbs. clover, $4.80; buckwheat, $3.90 here, liquid.
HARRY T. GABLE, ROMULUS, N. Y.

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380 Acres, 4 miles from Geneva, N. Y., on improved gravel road 1½ miles from State Highway. More than 300 acres under cultivation, land level, easily worked, very productive. Good house, large barns, all electrically wired. Ample water supply; full line excellent equipment. Price $60.00 per acre.
GENEVA PRESERVING CO., GENEVA, NEW YORK.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Nov. 25	Show Window Holstein Sale, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.
Nov. 30-Dec. 7	International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.
Dec. 3	International Milking Shorthorn Sale, Chicago, 1:30 P. M.
Dec. 4	International Polled Shorthorn Sale, Chicago, 9:30 A. M.
Dec. 5	International Shorthorn Sale, Chicago, 1:00 P. M.
Dec. 11-12	124th Earlville Sale, Earlville, N .Y.
May 31, 1941	New York State Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Geneva, N. Y.
June 5	National Jersey Sale, Far Hills, N. J.

Coming Events

Nov. 27-28	Annual Meeting, New York State Farm Bureau Federation, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse.
Dec. 3-4	Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Association Annual Meeting, Hotel Garde, Hartford.
Dec. 3-5	Annual Meeting of New Jersey State Grange, Atlantic City.
Dec. 4-6	24th Annual Meeting National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, Omaha, Neb.
Dec. 5-7	Springfield Poultry Show, Springfield, Mass.
Dec. 6	23rd Annual Eastern Intercollegiate Poultry Judging Contest, New Brunswick, N. J.
Dec. 7	Annual Meeting of New York State Jersey Cattle Club, Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, N.Y.
Dec. 9-12	22nd Annual Convention of American Farm Bureau Federation, Baltimore, Md.
Dec. 10-13	New York State Grange, Kingston, N. Y.
Dec. 11-13	Peninsula Horticultural Society Annual Meeting and Exhibit, Dover.
Jan. 1- 5	New York Poultry Show, New York City.
Jan. 6-11	16th Annual Pittsburgh Poultry Show, The Gardens, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jan. 8-9	Maryland State Horticultural Society 43rd Annual Meeting, Hagerstown.
Jan. 8-10	Union Agricultural Meeting, Memorial Auditorium, Worcester, Mass.
Jan. 9	Annual Meeting of New York State Holstein-Friesian Association, Jamestown.
Jan. 14	Vermont Horticultural Society Annual Meeting, in Conjunction with Union Agricultural Meetings, Jan. 14-17, Burlington.
Jan. 14-17	New York State Horticultural Society 86th Annual Meeting, Exhibits, and Fruit Show, Rochester.
Jan. 15-20	92nd Boston Poultry Show, Boston Garden.
Jan. 20-24	Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Jan. 21-23	Maine State Pomological Society Annual Meeting, Armory, Lewiston.
Jan. 28-31	Farm Products & Equipment Show, Armory, Trenton, N. J.
Jan. 29-31	New York State Horticultural Society Annual Eastern Meeting, Kingston.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

HIGHER prices on all livestock probably working up more or less gradually, is the livestock picture for the next few years.

We are sure now of a long war, and with the destruction and involvement greater than during the last war, demands for our meat, wool, leather and other livestock products will be keen for a long time. Remember it was ten years after the close of the last war before production overtook demand on most of these products.

We are surely going into a large standing army—probably 800,000 men within 18 months or two years. Also, I believe that the one-year drafting of young men will continue over a period of at least five years, and these men must be equipped with wool, leather, etc.

The import and export factor cannot vary a great deal from the last war. Farm products will meet a world demand and I do not believe there is any need for worry about blockades stopping the flow of necessities during the war, or we'll be in it ourselves, opening up those channels. Neither would I worry about the inability of foreign countries, or the people within those countries, to pay for necessities. They always have found some way, even to going into debt and then not paying that debt. All this can only mean one thing—higher prices, with higher taxes and higher operating and labor costs for probably the next ten years or longer, regardless of whether we go into the war or not. These increased costs of operation will demand a great deal of thought, for if agriculture gets into a "food will win the war" fever and again plows up "dust bowls" and vacant city lots, it will more surely lead to trouble than it did the last time, because of improved production methods and increased yields.

Livestock has, and is going to have, an increasingly important place in the Northeast for the next ten or fifteen years. All classes of livestock for meat purposes can be increased without raising operating costs, more easily than anything else on the farm. Horses should be one of the first thoughts toward keeping costs of farm operation down. Right now, after a spurt in the early fall, horses are cheaper than I believe I ever saw them. They won't be this cheap long, and here are some interesting figures: Our preparedness program calls for a total of about 50,000 horses, which means the U. S. Army is about to buy some 20,000 more. Incidentally, the German army, reputedly so mechanized, has over 700,000 horses (this seems impossible, but it was so reported on the floor of the House in Washington). They have also been so cheap that the Bureau of Federal Meat Inspection reports about 2,000 slaughtered and passed for meat purposes (dog foods, etc.) in the last six months.



Here are the champion sheep showmen at Farm and Home Week at the New York State College of Agriculture last winter. From left to right: R. F. Hoffman, Brockport, N. Y., with a Southdown; James Whitaker, Penn Yan, N. Y., with a Shropshire; H. E. Hiteman, West Winfield, N. Y., with a Hampshire; and P. T. Joy, Rockville Center, N. Y., with a Dorset.

Hiteman was Champion Showman for all breeds, and Whitaker Reserve Champion. It is a healthy sign for the sheep industry when young men at the college can do an outstanding job of fitting their show animals.

Can a Cow "Hold Up Her Milk"?

Always in the herds which I have owned or have worked with there were from one to three or four individual cows who milked so hard that we always tried to get them off on the other milker.

It has always seemed to me that dairymen pay too little attention to the hard or easy milking qualities of a cow when they are buying her. Some breeds are naturally harder milkers than others, but the difficulty is more with individuals than with breeds. There is the cow with the short teats; the one with three good teats and another one that milks particularly hard probably on the back quarter; there is the cow with the teats with such small openings that a milker has to get on to it with all of his strength to get a small thin stream; there is the cow that "holds up her milk."

On this last subject Professor E. S. Savage has an extremely interesting discussion in a recent issue of the *Dairymen's League News*. Savage thinks that a cow does not have any voluntary control on whether she will let down her milk or not. Many dairymen think otherwise. Every dairyman knows, for example, that excitement during milking time or just before influences the flow of milk. But that does not prove that the cow has voluntary control. As a matter of fact, scientists do not yet know just how milk is secreted. Savage thinks that some of the constituents of milk are eventually filtered directly from the blood into the cells lining the cavities of the udder. Pressure will cause a decrease in the secretion of the milk. When a cow is giving a large amount of milk and it is all secreted between milkings, if the milk is not removed from the udder it will cause a slight pressure and then it will be reabsorbed. This probably, says Savage, does not happen except in cases of very large production, and this accounts for the fact that milking high producing cows more than twice a day will often bring about an increase in production.

—*E. R. E.*



"I can be just as stubborn as you. There — I won't ride you!"

Half a Million Heifers

(*Continued from Page* 6)

cases the auction takes no responsibility for adjusting unsatisfactory purchases.

When You Buy Dairy Cows

Here are some suggestions to think over:

1. If conditions do not prevent, why not adopt a policy of raising all replacements?

2. If you feel you must buy, purchase cows with production records or heifers where production records are available on dams, and where possible, on two or three generations back.

3. Know the health situation in your own herd and have the same information on cows you buy. It is difficult to detect mastitis in a dry cow, but a good veterinarian can do it and his fee is good insurance.

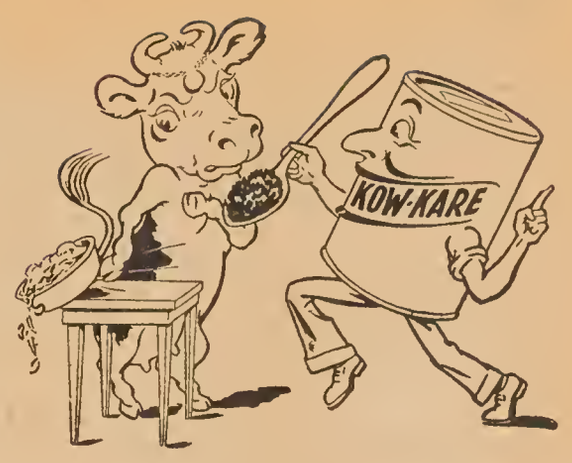
4. Demand that any guarantee concerning the cow be put in writing, and be certain that the seller has the financial responsibility to make his guarantee good.

5. Consider the purchase of more young heifers. They will not need replacing so soon and, therefore, will lessen that angle of the problem; and many dairymen feel that the chances of introducing disease are less than where older animals are bought.

A New Book on Judging Dairy Cows

It has been said that one picture is worth a thousand words. That is true and the book "Judging Dairy Cattle," written by E. S. Harrison of the Animal Husbandry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture and containing hundreds of photographs taken by Henry A. Strohmeyer Jr. and John T. Carpenter Jr., sets a new high point for books of this type. The pictures, which incidentally required three years to collect, are not pictures only. Each of them illustrates some point which the author considers important.

This book is published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440-4th Avenue, New York City, and sells for $2.75. We predict that it will be in great demand by high school and college students of agriculture, but it is equally valuable to any dairyman who is trying to breed better cows.



When cows are OFF FEED

the trouble is usually due to sluggish Digestion and Assimilation. Kow-Kare is an Iron-and-Iodine tonic and conditioner, with botanical drugs and minerals that promote vigor and healthy condition of these key functions of MILK-MAKING and CALVING. Build up appetite and high return on your costly feed by adding low-cost Kow-Kare. $1.25 and 65¢ at feed, drug and general stores or by mail postpaid. Send for FREE Cow Book. Dairy Assn. Co., Inc., Dept. 12, Lyndonville, Vermont.

KOW-KARE Quick!

Leo H. Scott, R. I, Little Valley, N. Y.

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GUARANTEED

200 gal. 14 ga. **$13.59**

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DOGS

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers Beauties. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

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Rising material Costs will force us to raise all silo prices as soon as our present stock is exhausted. Buy a Grange Silo now and make money on your investment besides getting the Famous Nine Exclusive Grange Features (Continuous Hinged Door is One.) Buy now on the generous Early Season Discount available for the next few weeks. Fill out the coupon and put it in the mail today for full details on concrete, metal, wood and tile silos.



GRANGE SILO COMPANY

Dept. A-11, Red Creek, N. Y.

Please send me information and details on the NEW Grange Silo.

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Address.....

Where BUSINESS *Tells Its Story*

Zinc is Essential —"The Zinc Industry" is the title of a 32-page booklet published by the AMERICAN ZINC INSTITUTE, 60 East 42nd St., New York City. The book gives an account of the early history of zinc, tells its important uses, and gives facts about its production and marketing. It is a fascinating story which is yours for the asking.



THE INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY is now making milk coolers of two-can and three-can sizes. These are designed especially for use on small dairy farms. It is also possible to purchase a dry compartment storage, which provides 3.5 cubic feet of space, for holding meat, butter, eggs, and other perishable foods.

Better Light —THE MANTLE LAMP COMPANY has authorized its dealers to give any reader of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST a $1.00 allowance on any old lamp with the purchase of a new Aladdin Lamp. A folder showing the new Aladdin Lamps is available on request from The Mantle Lamp Company, Chicago, Ill.

Better Fuels —The trend in tractors, as it has been with cars, is to increase horsepower and decrease weight. Fundamental in this desirable aim are better fuels which make possible the development of high compression engines; but as compression is increased, fuels tend to knock. This undesirable situation has been overcome by the addition of Ethyl fluid, manufactured by the ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION, Chrysler Building, New York City. High compression tractor engines not only give more power, but they give more economical and more flexible power.

Butchering Book —THE INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, Scranton, Pa., offers "The Farmers' Meat Book" which gives complete instructions for butchering, curing and storing meat. Also, in each 10-pound can of Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt, there is a coupon which entitles you to a carbon steel butcher knife or a bell scraper for removing bristles at about half the usual retail price.

Heat Comfort —The old wood stove may have had some advantages, yet for comfort there is nothing quite like a central heating plant. UTICA RADIATOR CORPORATION, Department A-6, Utica, New York, offers to have an authorized dealer give an estimate on the cost of installing a Utica heating system. Securing this estimate entails no obligation. It is a service which is gladly rendered.

Cranberry Turkeys —If you act promptly, there is still time to send for the turkey-shaped cranberry sauce cutter offered by "OCEAN SPRAY", Department AG-1, Hanson, Mass. Its use will lend a festive appearance to the Christmas dinner table.

Intestinal Parasites are a continuous drain on the vitality of animals. PARKE DAVIS COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan, Animal Husbandry Department N-72-K, recently published booklet No. 650, which gives facts on worming livestock, dogs and foxes. This can be obtained on request to the above address.

Aids Egg Sales —An interesting plan for aiding producers to sell eggs is offered by PURINA MILLS of St. Louis, Missouri. When the owner of a poultry farm puts his flock on the Purina program, the local Purina dealer will furnish without charge egg cartons covered with the checkerboard pattern. Also available, at cost, are a rubber stamp which can be used to imprint the poultryman's name and address on the crate, and an attractive road sign to attract customers.

Dairy Rations —In recent years it is generally recognized that the proper grain ration for a dairy herd depends on the type of roughage fed. To meet this situation, COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, Ithaca, N. Y., supplies for its members dairy feeds with different amounts of protein. In addition, they have made available a fitting ration for young stock and dry stock, and two dairy supplements, one with 30 and one with 34 per cent protein, to mix with home-grown grains.



Fred Timbers of Stouffville, Ontario, winner of the 1940 National Plowing Contest at Davenport, Iowa. He used a MASSEY HARRIS tractor, equipped with GOODYEAR tires. The judging was on the following score card: (1) crown, or opening rounds, 20 possible points; (2) furrow straightness, 15 points; (3) land end alignment, 5 points; (4) conformation of furrows, 25 points; (5) trash coverage, 15 points; (6) uniformity and evenness, 20 points.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

What's Ahead for Poultry?

By J. C. HUTTAR

THE time for planning next year's farming operations will soon be here. We, therefore, have season when state and federal economists get together for the purpose of predicting what is to come. I don't know how well they do with crops that depend heavily on weather conditions for results, but I will say they do a pretty good job of forecasting poultry production. I'm a confirmed "Outlook" reader, so I ought to know.



J. C. Huttar

The Federal-State report coming from Albany, New York, puts it this way:

Supplies of eggs in the United States for the first half of 1941 are expected to be about 3 or 4 per cent smaller than they were in the first half of 1940, and supplies of chicken meat (including fowl) for the same period may be about 5 per cent smaller than a year earlier. Because of the more favorable feed-egg ratio expected for next spring, 1941 hatching of chicks are expected to be larger than in 1940. As a result, sales of chickens and eggs during the last part of 1941 may be larger than in the last part of 1940. Prices received by farmers for poultry products in 1941 are expected to be higher than in 1940 because of smaller supplies in the first part of the year, smaller supplies of pork, and the expected larger incomes of consumers. Cash income from chickens and eggs may be larger in 1941 than in either 1939 or 1940.

A Good Idea at Any Time

The above statement all looks pretty conservative and sensible. The only missing link is the cost of feed and that's pretty hard to predict at this time. If the war should take a turn in the next six months that would draw heavily on our grain supplies, the whole picture would, of course, be a little less favorable than it is now. This seems unlikely, however, in view of heavy grain supplies and a good crop this year.

Now, to put some kind of an interpretation on all this, I'll give you mine and you be sure to do your own thinking. At best, conditions look only a little brighter than they were this year, which wasn't good. With this in mind I still feel that costs of production must be carefully watched. Every corner that can be safely cut should be cut. *But the biggest economy that most chicken keepers can make is to get better stock.*

Almost as sure as death and taxes is the law of heredity that like begets like. I get around to see hundreds of poultry flocks each year and I feel sure that many, many farmers muff the ball on this matter of stock. Either they don't think that it applies to chickens as it does to corn and cattle or they just can't resist those price bargains in baby chicks when the time comes to buy.

I know I've said all this before, but I promised you at the time that I would repeat it because it is so important. You'll soon be selecting your breeders or ordering your chicks. When you do, just remember that *like begets like.*

You want high producing hens, don't you? Well, just remember that when a baby chick pops out of the shell, if she is a pullet chick, she has inherited a limit in the number of eggs she can lay. If she's inherited the ability to lay 200 eggs, there's nothing you can do to make her lay 225 eggs. You may not get the 200 eggs out of her if you mismanage her, but you won't exceed that figure.

If, on the other hand, you have a low ceiling of say 100 eggs in the make-up of the chick by inheritance, you can't get 110 eggs out of the bird.

There are both 100-egg birds and 200-egg birds offered for sale each spring. "But", you ask, "how am I going to know, which is which?"

That's a good question. And the answer is that I don't suppose you ever can absolutely, but here are a few helpful hints:

1. In New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania there are agencies which examine and certify as to the quality of breeding stock on a large number of farms. In New Jersey and Pennsylvania the State Department of Agriculture does it. In New York it's handled by the New York Poultry Improvement Cooperative.

I don't mean to convey the idea that only such State tested flocks are good. I suggest this as only one guide to good production stock. There are a lot of good flocks which are not State tested.

2. No claims of high production are any better than the man who makes them.

3. Results of your neighbors are a very reliable guide.

Now, you'd like to have low mortality in your laying flock and on the rearing range, wouldn't you?

Well, that's inherited too. Of course, you can kill birds by mismanagement. But, no matter how careful you are, you can't raise birds that have inherited short life. In this connection be sure to get Pullorum free, blood-tested stock.

Now the other things that are inherited are *egg size, egg color* and even *egg quality.*

When you look over the list of things that chicks have in their systems when they are hatched, you just about have what makes or breaks a poultry enterprise. You can see why good stock is so important.

Turkey Talk

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A Poultry Woman Looks Back

LOOKING back over the past fifteen years of work with poultry, I find I have learned much from poultry papers and books, and much from experience. The latter, of course, has proven the more costly knowledge.

I once started to cull cockerels from a flock of about three hundred in a 12 by 12 ft. brooder house. As I gathered up what I could carry away, I saw the others piling up in the corners, but I thought they would "unpile" themselves after they saw me go out and close the door. Not so. When I returned for more cockerels, I saw the corners still piled full. I quickly opened the door and drove the chicks out, but sixteen were left behind, dead. Since then, I leave only a part of the flock inside when culling.

Another time I was using for a mash container a tin box, about 10 by 16 in. and 7 in. deep. One day mash containers were all empty. The chicks gathered in the tin box to pick up the last of the food, others crowded in, and I found the box full of chicks, the ones on the bottom being smothered. After that, I used only shallow containers.

Last year I had 300 Barred Rocks in the brooder house, and they were so eager to get out mornings that they would crowd to the door. Alas, one Sunday morning I slept later than usual, forgetting about the early worms that the early birds like to catch. When I went out, I was greeted by the sad sight of more than a dozen half-grown chicks smothered close against the door. After that I let the chicks out just as early on Sundays as on week days, even if I went back to bed afterwards. Sunday is the same as any other day to chickens.

However, from this incident I did have a bright idea. I loosened the wire netting from the bottom of one of the windows, turned it up a few inches, and the chicks soon learned to let themselves out at the first streak of dawn.

One thing is sure. The lessons we learn from experience, we know by heart, and we never have to review that chapter again. So maybe experience is not such a bad old girl after all.

My method of preventing cannibalism among chicks is so simple and so successful that everyone should try it. Simply darken the brooder house by hanging dark curtains over the windows. Burlap does not do, as too much light comes through. I have used old bathrobes, blankets, or rugs. I first darken the windows a few days before the chicks are three weeks old and keep them up for about five weeks. The house does not need to be darkened before 8 A. M., and by 5 P. M. the shades may be removed. When I think of the days I used to dart around the brooder house with a long handled hook catching forty or more chicks to smear warm tar on their tails, oh me, oh my! "Them days is gone forever," as the funny papers say.—*Mrs. M. A. S., Ulster County, N. Y.*

More Eggs in Northeast

During the year 1939, 6,400,000 cases of eggs were received in New York City. Of these, 29 per cent came from the Northeast. These figures show a 9 per cent increase in eggs shipped to New York from the Northeast since 1923, and a 4 per cent increase as compared to 1938. Since 1928, receipts from the Corn Belt, the far West, and the South have declined.

Latest report on the egg-feed ratio shows a requirement of 6 doz. eggs to purchase 100 lbs. of feed. Month ago figure was 6.2, a year ago 6.4, and two years ago 4.5. According to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, the average cost of 100 lbs. of poultry feed was $1.93 about the first of November, compared to $1.88 last year.

Taber Stresses Three Points at National Grange

(*Continued from Page* 9)

plastics and other industrial needs. To make this program succeed, we must add the new principle of incentive payments for growing crops.

3. We must prevent accumulated surpluses from causing price collapse. Through the Red Cross and direct governmental assistance, both food and fiber should be sent to Europe and the Orient immediately after peace. We can serve humanity by making our burdensome surpluses bless the world without injuring the farmer.

THE HOME MARKET

4. The American market must be preserved for American Agriculture. The struggle of the Grange for seventy-four years for "tariff for all or tariff for none," and our battle against discrimination in Reciprocal Trade Treaties, will have a new meaning in the changing world ahead. Neither Agriculture nor Labor must be asked to compete with coolie or Oriental labor on the one hand, or the forced labor of the totalitarian state on the other.

5. We must fight for a fair price that will give the farmer a decent standard of living. We must give Agriculture a larger share of the national income. We must have parity, equality, and the American price in our exchange relationship with Industry and Labor.

6. We must develop cooperative marketing so that the farmer will get a larger share of what the consumer pays. The farmer should have a direct interest in all matters of grading, standardization, quality, storage, refrigeration and price. Marketing agreements and commodity loans must be continued and improved.

7. We must use education in all its phases to help agriculture. The county agent, home demonstrator, along with the club leader and vocational teacher, can serve agriculture. The agricultural college must be our outpost in thinking and progress.

8. Farm production and transportation cost must be held to a minimum. This will require that railways, highways, waterways, airways and pipe lines—the Big Five in moving farm products to the consumer—must be developed on a competitive basis to prevent costs from skyrocketing.

REGAIN LAND BANK CONTROL

9. We must have a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled Rural Credit System for capital, production, and marketing credit needs. Interest rates must be reasonable.

10. We must develop a sound, longtime land policy, and retain soil conservation payments. We must conserve our forests and wild life as well as our soil. Most important of all, we must preserve our water resources for power, rural electrification, and to prevent drought and flood. Balance irrigation and reclamation with retirement of marginal and sub-marginal lands.

11. The right to own and operate a farm or small business with a minimum of governmental regulation is an American birthright that must be preserved. We must prevent corporation or large-scale farming from stifling the family-sized farm.

Real progress in Grange organization was reported during the past year. There have been 405 Granges organized—some new and some reorganizations of old Granges. Three-quarters of the states in the Union show a net gain in membership, and there has been an increase in the membership of the National Grange. Wyoming has been added to the list of State Granges, and delegates from that state were present at Syracuse.

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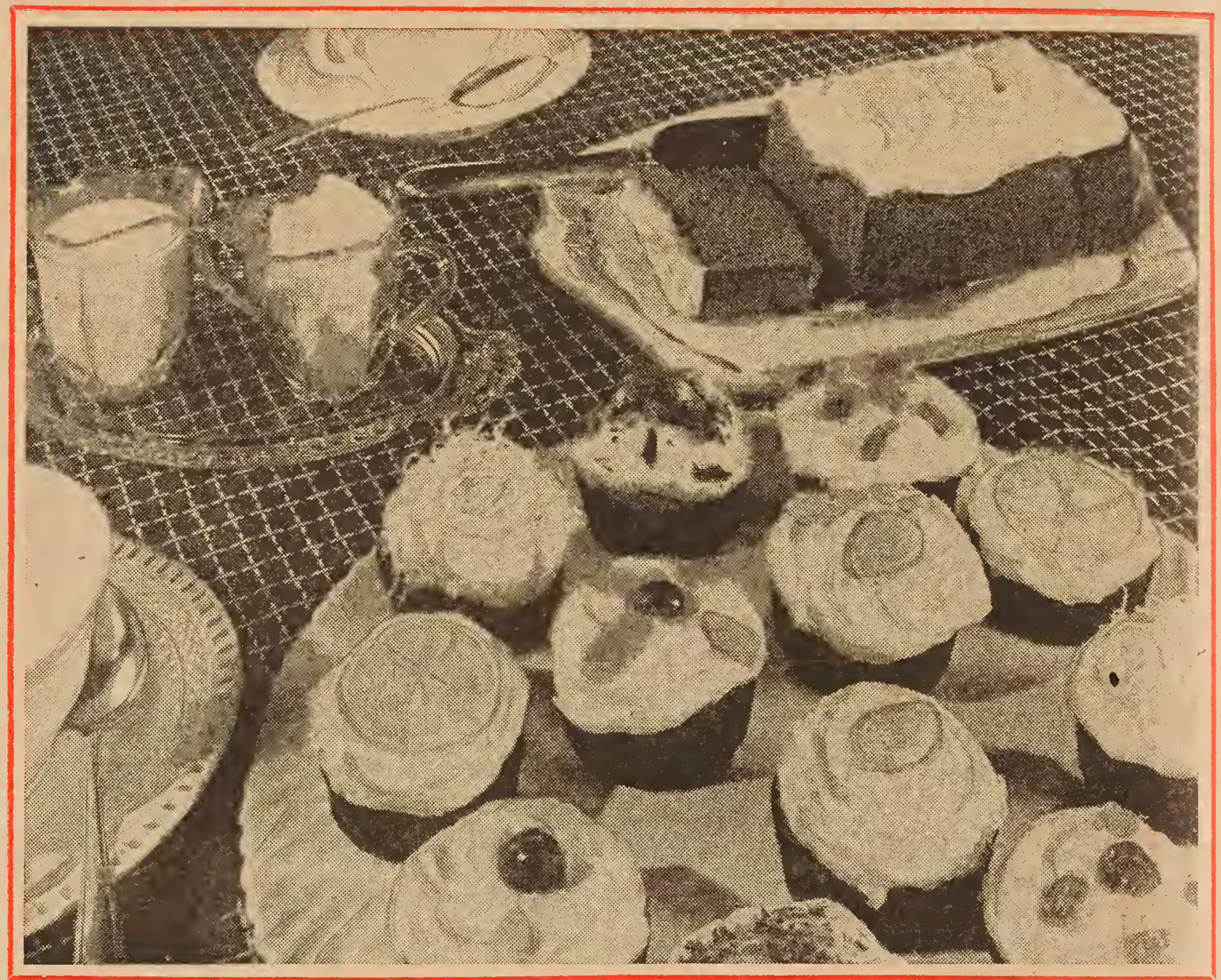
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Thanksgiving ON THE FARM

by Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett



Holidays call for special treats. These delectable little cakes are just the thing to serve when friends drop in. For recipe see "Lemon Molasses Cupcakes with Orange Frosting" in this article.

NO OTHER HOLIDAY in the whole year has quite the farm flavor that Thanksgiving Day has. For city people who must order the makings of their Thanksgiving dinner from Mr. Smith, the grocer, and Mr. Jones, the butcher, the day necessarily becomes only a symbol of gratitude and of that first Thanksgiving Day in 1621. But for farm people it is much more than that. It's a visible sign of work well done and of a harvest reaped in partnership with the Giver of sun and rain.

Besides the special satisfaction of seeing the fruits of one's own labor on the family dinner table, there is also that pleasant feeling that no big store bill will follow the feast. Most farms and farm cellars can provide nearly everything needed for the celebration. To help you plan your "home-grown" dinner, here are several menu suggestions:

MENU No. 1: Tomato juice cocktail; carrot strips and celery; roast turkey, duck or goose with apple stuffing and brown gravy; riced potatoes; buttered rutabaga cubes; mixed pickle relish; hot rolls; fresh (winter) pear salad with hickory nuts and French dressing; pumpkin pie; cheese; coffee for grownups and milk for children.

MENU No. 2: Onion soup with cheese croutons; roast turkey, duck or chicken with dressing; giblet gravy; cabbage relish; baked potatoes; buttered carrots; Waldorf salad with hickory nuts; bread or hot rolls; pumpkin pie topped with whipped cream and Damson plum conserve; coffee; milk.

MENU No. 3: Roast beef with Yorkshire pudding; celery; cranberry sauce; stuffed baked onions; carrots and peas; corn relish; hot rolls; mince pie; coffee; milk.

MENU No. 4: Cream of tomato soup; olives; salted nuts; roast goose or turkey; creamed celery; apple sauce; spinach puree; potatoes au gratin; pepper relish; jellied carrot salad; English plum pudding with hard sauce; coffee; milk.

MENU NO. 5: Cranberry juice cocktail; celery and olives; cucumber pickles; jelly or jam; roast turkey, sausage stuffing; peas; candied sweet potatoes or mashed potatoes; biscuits and butter; slaw; pumpkin pie with whipped cream, or apple pie and cheese; cider; coffee; milk.

ROASTING THE TURKEY

If turkey is to be part of your dinner, be sure to observe these points in roasting it: No searing, no cover, no water (except for tough birds), and a constant low temperature. An old turkey, of course, needs longer roasting than a young one. Should you have to buy yours, see that the breastbone is flexible, as a hard breastbone is the mark of an old bird.

After stuffing and trussing your turkey, lay it on a rack in an open pan and brush skin thoroughly with softened fat. Place in a low or moderate oven, 300° to 350°, and cook uncovered. Brush skin with fat every half hour; or bird may be placed breast side down. Because of breastbone shape, the bird rests on one side. Tip it during the roasting to rest on the other side. Toward the last, turn breast upward to brown. A clean white cloth dipped in fat may be used as a blanket over the bird. Fat is basted or poured over the cloth.

The bird should be weighed undrawn. Use this weight as a basis for total roasting time. 8 lbs. will require 25 min. a lb.; medium (10-16 lbs.) 18 to 20 min.; large (18 to 25 lbs.) 15 to 18 min. per lb. For roasting a chicken that weighs 3 lbs. allow 30 min. per lb. Heavier birds from 4 to 6 lbs. require only from 22 to 25 min. per lb. Goose differs slightly in its method of cooking in that it should be roasted for 15 min. at 500° F., then quickly reduced to 350° for the remainder of the cooking—about 3 hrs. for an 8 lb. goose.

Allow 1 cup dressing per lb. of bird. It is better to have too much than not enough. A standard dressing for any fowl may be varied in many ways:

STANDARD DRESSING

(for a 12 to 16 lb. bird)

1½ lb. loaf of bread ½ to 1 lb. butter 1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon pepper ¼ cup minced onion

Remove crusts, cut bread into 1 inch cubes and drop into a large mixing bowl. Cut butter into dice about ¾ inch. Toss all ingredients together using 2 forks or hands.

Variations:

1 — Add 2 cups finely chopped celery, raw or partially cooked.

2 — Add 1 lb. chestnuts. To prepare—place chestnuts in cold water to cover, bring them to boil and boil for 5 min. Drain, peel and skin. If the meats are not tender enough, drop in simmering water and simmer until tender. Chop coarsely.

3 — Add 2 cups nutmeats—almonds, hazel or hickory nuts, pecans or walnuts. Toasting the nuts in two tablespoons butter gives a wonderful flavor.

4 — Add ¼ to ½ lb. mushrooms, chopped and cooked slowly in 1 tablespoon butter for about 5 min.

5 — Add 1 pint or more drained oysters, chopped or left whole if small; add raw or preheated in 2 tablespoons butter.

6 — Add ½ to 1 lb. sausage, either as meat or as tiny sausages. Break meat into small chunks or brown lightly. These sausages may be browned or parboiled for about 10 min.

Recipes for some of the less usual dishes are given below:

ONION SOUP

6 onions, sliced 3 tbsps. butter 6 to 8 cups tepid water or onion stock
1 teaspoon caramelized sugar Salt and pepper to taste

Melt butter in frying pan, fry in it onions until rich, dark brown. Scrape all into a larger container, add 1½ tablespoons butter and cover with the water or onion stock. Cover and let cook slowly for about ½ hour, add caramelized sugar, salt and pepper. Just before serving, top with three or four cheese croutons and serve immediately.

YORKSHIRE PUDDING

1 cup flour ½ teaspoon salt 1 cup milk 2 eggs

With a rotary egg beater, beat well the flour, salt, milk and eggs. Pour drippings from the roast to a depth of 1 inch into a shallow pan. Have drippings hot and pour mixture in quickly. Bake for half hour in a hot oven 400°-425°F. Then place under the trivet that holds the roast beef—if there is one. If not, cut the pudding into squares and lay around the roast in the pan. Serve the pudding with the beef.

With family and friends home for the holidays, a little extra entertaining is indicated. Tea or coffee and cakes are always most acceptable when friends drop in.

LEMON MOLASSES CUPCAKES

2 cups sifted flour ¼ teaspoon salt ½ cup New Orleans molasses
2 tsps. baking powder ½ cup butter ½ cup milk
½ teaspoon soda ½ cup granulated sugar Grated rind of 1 lemon
1½ tsps. cinnamon 1 egg, well beaten

Sift flour, measure; add baking powder, soda, cinnamon, and salt and sift again. Cream butter; add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add egg and molasses; then dry ingredients alternately with milk, a small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until smooth. Add lemon rind and beat again. Bake in greased gem pans in moderate oven (350° F.) 25 min. Makes 16.

To make orange frosting take 1 cup sugar, 3 tablespoons cold water, 1 egg white, unbeaten, 2 tablespoons orange juice, and orange rind, grated. Put all ingredients in a double boiler. When water in lower part of boiler is boiling vigorously, set in the upper part, containing the above ingredients. With a rotary egg beater, beat constantly for seven minutes. Remove from fire; stir in a dozen marshmallows cut in small pieces. Spread on the cake. Decorate if desired with orange segments.

Life . . .

by Helen M. Goodrich.

Life
Is a cycle
Of homely little duties
Revolving
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We love.



dress or for extra warmth on chilly days. Choose the material of becoming color, cut it high, square or round neck. The cap may be made with or without brim. Pattern sizes are 10 to 20. Size 16 requires ¾ yard of 54-inch fabric for either jumperette; ¼ yard 35-inch fabric with ¼ yard 35-inch lining for either cap.

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"My son looks like me, and my daughter is the talkie of her mother."

Variety and Season Affect Cooking Quality of Potatoes

THE THREE principal forms in which potatoes are served are as boiled, mashed and baked. Relatively fewer are served in the form of French-fried and as potato chips. Cooking tests made at Cornell recently indicate that no one variety or type of potato is best for all purposes. A variety ideal for baking may not be suited for boiling while one well adapted for boiling may not bake well. Most people seem to prefer mealiness and whiteness in cooked potatoes. Some varieties which bake well tend to slough badly when boiled. So, while it is true that varieties differ somewhat in quality, many factors influence the dryness or mealiness of any given lot of potatoes found in the market. For example, potatoes which are fully mature when harvested, and which were grown in light, well aerated soil are more likely to be dry and mealy when cooked than otherwise. This explains why any given variety or any given source of potatoes may not provide the same quality from year to year.

Quality is difficult to define, being so much a matter of personal preference. Some people don't like a mealy, dry potato. Most people do. As to difference in varieties, it appears that Green Mountains and Russet Burbanks generally cook mealy and are ideal for baking. However, both of these are likely to slough when boiled. The Rural varieties generally grown in western New York are less likely to slough and are therefore well suited to boiling. Furthermore, Rurals grown to maturity on good potato soil are excellent when baked. Therefore, the western New York Rural when properly grown and matured is a fine general purpose variety. The same may be said of the Cobbler variety which is an early variety objectionable only because of its deep eyes.

A few newly introduced varieties such as Chippewa, Katahdin, Sebago and Houma all have the advantage of smooth, well-shaped tubers which cook white. But Houma is the only one of these which can be said to cook as mealy and dry as the Green Mountain, Burbank and Rural. These varieties are well adapted for boiling and frying.

In buying potatoes on the basis of cooking quality, the housewife may well learn to recognize potato varieties and choose according to the method she proposes to cook and serve them.

—*E. V. Hardenburg.*



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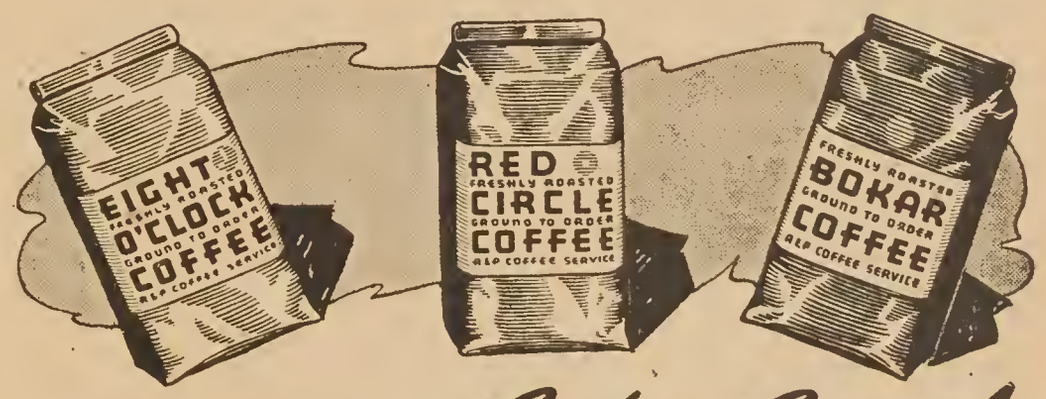
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LITTLE BROOKS

by Romeyn Berry

I AM AWARE that many excellent farms have neither the one nor the other and get along adequately without them, but I'm sure I should never care to live on a farm that didn't have a woodlot and a brook — particularly the brook. If you haven't a brook, how are you going to raise watercress, mint, bullfrogs, flag ot, horseradish, cowslip greens, and minnies for live bait? And how can you get along in the country without those things? Without a brook to guide your eye, how are you going to tell in the morning how much rain fell in the night?

No, sir! Without a brook, it's just western farming — a splendid way, no doubt, to raise corn, wheat, hogs and mules in carload lots, but no way at all to raise little boys in small quantities.

Our brook isn't really much of a brook. It's born in a spring on Dr. Parker's farm, the next place above us, and it gets to us before it's had a chance to grow up. Unlike other brooks, it hasn't always been where it is. At one time it ran on the other side of our house, through what is now the garden, and worked down through the meadow to the Johnson Lot. If somebody points out the old course, you can see where it used to go.

It wasn't until Mr. Harrison's grandfather moved onto our farm in 1844 and started to make things more convenient that the course of the brook was changed so as to bring it around in front of the house and down through the barnyard. Mr. Harrison's grandfather must have been the sort of man who is willing to perform prodigies of labor in order to save himself (and those who come after him) a little work. He figured, perhaps, it was easier to move the brook than to move the barn — which gives you a rough idea of how much of a brook it is and a few hints about Mr. Harrison's grandfather.

But it's enough of a brook to water the stock without anybody pumping; enough to make cool, wet noises on hot nights; enough to keep us supplied with horseradish and minnies for live bait; and for little boys to make mud pies in and to dam up. Indeed, for just short of a century it was enough of a brook for Mr. Harrison's grandfather, Mr. Harrison's father, and Mr. Harrison, himself, to cool their milk in. It wasn't until just a few years ago that the Board of Health and some inspectors decided the brook wouldn't quite do for a milk cooler and that an electrical contraption would, perhaps, give us more satisfactory results.

Candor compels the admission that in recent years our brook gets pretty low sometimes during dry spells, and once or twice there have been occasions when it failed to get all the way down to the barnyard for days at a time. But that sort of thing never lasts long, and the rare deprivations serve only to make us realize how much the little brook means to us.

It's worth a week of worry every two or three years to be waked up at night by the roar of rain on the roof and to have Elmer come stamping in at daylight, dripping like a shad fisherman, to announce, "You could sail a boat across the lower end of the colt pasture, and I've pulled the barnyard pump. We won't need to pump for another couple of years anyway."

There have been times in dry spells when my wife and I, driving around after supper, have rather envied the farms that had bigger brooks — regular creeks large enough for swimming holes, for cows to stand in on hot afternoons, and to have long reaches of deep, still water overhung by willow trees. But averaging up, we decide we'd rather have our kind of little brook. Those big brooks which look so attractive in dry spells can become pretty savage in flood time, and they wouldn't work as well for little boys. In the case of a big brook, somebody might be getting silly ideas every time a little boy didn't show up promptly for supper; whereas, with a little brook, you'd know that the worst would be he was hiding in the barn until his pants dried so no one would suspect he'd fallen in while trying to catch minnies with the vegetable strainer.

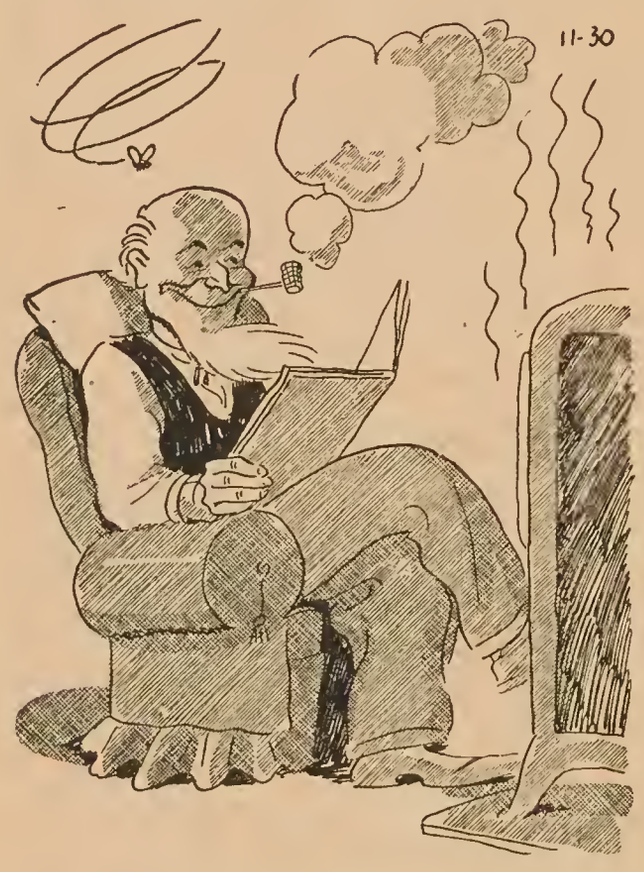
Through the four seasons, the brook goes through as many different phases as the woodlot. Each has its points. Here as the autumn merges imperceptibly into the winter, the brook is running clear and bank-full, giving the comfortable assurance that the water table under our land is up to where it ought to be; that the springs and wells are abundantly supplied before the frost grips us. Later on, when the snow comes, the brook will almost disappear, save where occasional black holes reveal the water boiling down, the only life and movement in an otherwise dead world.

March comes next, and sometimes then our little brook roars down like coffee with cream in it and in sufficient quantities to make the town and the county get out their road crews to take care of it and put it back where it belongs. But that doesn't last long, and the first thing you know it's June once more and the little brook is tame again, babbling along between blue and yellow Iris and reflecting lemon lilies and forget-me-nots.

It is in that last phase that it's most useful and pleasant, because I think a work team can get more rest and refreshment when they stand in the brook and cool their feet while getting their noon-day drink than by just sticking their noses in a trough. And without the brook, we wouldn't have the June night orchestra concerts with the peepers taking the soprano, the bullfrogs the bass, and all kinds of little animals and small bugs that few people know the names of filling in between for the altos and tenors.

Western farming has its unquestioned advantages. It must be wonderful to plow a furrow miles long and to move one's crops to market in trainload lots, instead of tied on the rear bumper of the family car. But what can little boys do on that kind of a farm? There are compensations, I suppose, but none that quite takes the place of mint and watercress, of mud pies and little dams — or remotely approaches the adventure of catching minnies for live bait in the kitchen strainer.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



SOME FOLKS don't like to see it freeze, the winter with its cough and sneeze don't suit them and it's with regret they bid good-bye to autumn, yet as for myself, I give a shout, when winter puts the flies to rout. They're so pestiferous in fall, they line the windows and the wall, they like to git in where it's warm and be protected from the storm. Before I've got the paper read, them flies are dining on my head, they gather where the hair is thin, then give the signal and begin to scratch and bite, I squirm and swat, but they come back as like as not, with all their fam'ly, left and right they swarm in for another bite.

They drive me crazy, them there flies, they say they've got a thousand eyes, but they can't see a thing to eat except my head, with their six feet they hang to me, and with their bill they bore right in and eat their fill. Mirandy swats them flies until you'd think there wan't no more to kill, then all their friends and neighbors come to see the funeral, by gum. Then after that they have a hunch they'd like a tasty bit of lunch, they pass the pantry by, instead, they all alight upon my head. Of all the pests that Nature made and that against us are arrayed, them flies are ten times worst of all, that's why I am so glad in fall when they are frozen stiff and cold and cease their depredations bold, for when those depredations cease, then I can sit and read in peace.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

An American Thanksgiving

Our thanks, dear Lord, for fields of corn,
Unconfiscated gold;
Our thanks for beechnut clusters and
The tasty meats they hold;
Our thanks for trees of evergreen
That lift their branches high;
Our thanks for leaves of maple flame
Against a turquoise sky.
We thank Thee for our loved ones true,
For new friends we have gained;
We thank Thee for Thy temples, Lord,
By war still unprofaned.
Our thanks for good fruits of the land,
For apples crunchy-crisp;
Our thanks for little children and
The lessons that they lisp.
Each year when lithe November dons
Her sober dress of brown,
May she wear our glad Thanksgiving
As a jewel for her gown.

—*Edna Wilfert,*
Jeffersonville, N. Y.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Keep Cold in or Out — Which?

TO KEEP FROZEN or to prevent from freezing — that is the question! Since we are told to wait until the ground is frozen before applying protection to plants, it is safe to assume that our object is to keep it frozen. It is the alternate freezing and thawing which works havoc with roots, especially if they happen to be newly planted ones. Many perennials are not harmed by being frozen, provided they are not subjected to the constant change of temperature.

Our object in mulching, then, is to keep the plant in cold storage. Another object is to keep the plant in healthy condition without undue rotting of parts which would allow disease to creep in. This means that whatever protection is placed over the plant should be as nearly disease free as possible. For this reason don't use tops from peonies, phlox, delphiniums or other plants which are apt to be affected by mildew, black spot and rust. The spores from the diseased parts are harbored over winter, ready to attack new growth as soon as it appears in the spring.

It is better to get fresh, new material or use the types that do not harbor disease. Salt hay, pine needles, pine boughs, leaves, peatmoss, excelsior and glass wool are some of the materials in use. Some of these are almost ruled out because of expense—glass wool and peatmoss for instance.

Pine needles, so abundant in many sections, are useful to protect bulb borders, lilies particularly, and to fill containers protecting canes of roses, hydrangeas, and similar shrubby plants. Leaves, oak and maple, serve practically the same purpose as pine needles. Oak leaves being alkaline in their reaction are better if used over plants requiring sweet soil; maple leaves for those requiring acid soil. Maple leaves tend to mat down and need stirring by the end of the winter; otherwise they will exclude air.

For plants with crowns—foxgloves, columbines and madonna lilies—pine boughs are excellent. They allow circulation and the stiff branches uphold the weight of snow.

My old standby has been strawy manure which serves two purposes—winter protection and extra humus. In the Spring, the parts which are too coarse are raked off the borders. The rest is scratched into the soil. The growth of plants during the last summer seemed to indicate that this treatment has been beneficial.

Aunt Janet's *Favorite Recipe*

FRIED APPLES seem to belong with bacon or sausage. Here is a slightly different way of preparing them which lends extra interest:

Southern Fried Apples

6 large apples
5 tablespoons butter or other fat
⅔ cup sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon
⅛ teaspoon salt

Core but do not peel tart cooking apples. Slice ½ inch thick to make perfect rings. Heat butter in heavy skillet until light brown, place apples in it, and cover with half of the mixed sugar, cinnamon and salt. After five minutes turn the slices with the pancake turner to avoid breaking. Cover with remaining sugar mixture. Saute over low heat until almost transparent. Serve hot.

Growing Up in the Horse and Buggy Days

(*Continued from Page* 5)

brush shelter until time could be taken to erect the smallest, crudest sort of log cabin, the protection of stock against wolves and crops against deer —all these struggles for survival left little time to think of the people in the far-distant homeland. Oftentimes my great-grandfather got out the ox team and the small boys to help in hauling stones to fill the holes around the log barn where the wolves tried to dig under to get the sheep the night before. Then the old long flint-lock gun came off the hooks on the wall to shoot a deer, preferably a young tender fawn, so that the family could have meat.

One morning my great-grandfather looked out the window before starting for a pail of water at daybreak and saw a panther stretched along a limb of a tree just over the path, ready to drop on the back of anyone walking underneath. But with daylight, the panther slipped back into the forest.

Aunt Clara was small and comparatively frail for a pioneer woman, yet when she found a black bear just entering the pen that held their only pig, she took off her apron, waved it wildly and shouted frantically until the bear was scared away. But Uncle Pat was a great giant of a Scotch-Irishman and when he met a bear down in the creek bottom, he stoned him to death. It was probably a small bear, and certainly a big Irishman, but the story traveled through all the neighborhood and came down through the generations as a family legend.

The struggle for existence was all-absorbing, mails were hardly established, travel was difficult, and so we find an almost complete break between the pioneers and their folks in the old home. Very few letters are in existence that passed from the old colony to the new settlements, and few are the stories of visits made between the two. The pioneers almost completely cut all their lines of communication, and the next generation knew nothing of their cousins in the old colony.

So the time of which we write is the day when the pioneer babies have become reminiscent "granthers", the third generation is wrestling with these same farms, and you and I, Partner, are growing up. To middle-age, the time of youth may seen a golden age, but this particular time, 1880 to about 1905, was not a golden age to our parents. Scarcely yet were filled the gaps in the ranks made by the Civil War. Parents still mourned the twelve children lost from one school district in an epidemic of diptheria. The panic of 1873 had ruined tens of thousands, a long period of ruinous agricultural prices in the eighties and nineties brought agriculture to its knees and placed thousands of mortgages on farms heretofore free.

But crops grew, stock fattened, and babies were born. The biological process continued as always on farms without much relation to the economic changes.

This, then, is the background of the stories to be told here in *American Agriculturist* in coming issues this winter. They will be stories of the farm neighbors of central New York in the eighties and nineties, spilling over a little into this twentieth century, stories of hard times and the people who survived them; stories of old folks who had been pioneers and young folks looking forward confidently to a rosy future; folks who were poor in money but rich in happiness, hurt but not licked, generous, hearty, humorous and hopeful; in short, stories of an America still young and of two farm boys growing up in a Land of Opportunity. One of us was born in the high plateau lands of northeastern Tompkins County, just a few weeks before the blizzard of '88, and the other had already been squalling and laughing more or less for three years in the hills of old Tioga. Modern uplifters and city sociologists would say that we were underprivileged and must have had a narrow, socially starved childhood. It makes us laugh. We remember the days as happy ones, dotted with the small tragedies of childhood, but with a family solidarity, a neighborhood of helpfulness and friendliness, evenings full of popcorn, apples, maple sugar, singing schools, spelling bees, square dances, and stories, some unprintable, but all with the smell and tang of the farm strong upon them.

Grandfathers and grandmothers, uncles and aunts, lived nearby and delighted to talk of pioneer days. Civil war veterans were still active farmers, merchants, postmasters, and great story tellers. The modern age was on the horizon. But we, the authors, straddled the generations and absorbed much from each. I survived to lead a normal life, but you, my fellow author and partner, I honestly think were a little "teched in the head". Only the succeeding stories will reveal which of us is a "little queer" and wholly foolish. Good Lord above, I just realized that our readers may conclude that one of us is as bad as the other, and that will be hard on both!

(To Be Continued)

FORTY

By Julia Lounsbery Wallace.

I do the things a decent matron should:
Walk quietly when dancing fits my mood;
Give sage advisement to my daughter's beaus;
And think about my age when buying clothes.

And yet a thousand birds sing in my heart!
Beating bright wings they never will depart —
Although my mirror's face gives back to me
The placid woman I'm supposed to be.

Personal Problems

IT IS EASIER to discuss a personal problem with an absolute stranger than with a friend, unless that friend be unusually intimate and understanding. If you have a problem, write to Lucile, Personal Problems Editor, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Be sure to sign your name and give your address, as unsigned letters will not be answered. Names of all persons writing Lucile are kept entirely confidential, and if your letter is printed in these columns, your identity will be carefully disguised. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope if you wish a reply by mail.

She Can't Say "Mother"

Dear Lucile: This sounds like a trivial thing, but it's making me unhappy.

I'm a young bride and am finding it very hard to call my mother-in-law "Mother". To me, it seems like disloyalty to my own mother. I speak of her to my husband as "your mother" . . . and so far I've addressed her as "Mrs. Brown." I simply choke when I try to call her "Mother". My husband insists that I should do so. Is he right?—*Unhappy Bride.*

I am afraid he is right. What else could you call her, unless you were like the son-in-law who said the first year he called his mother-in-law "Hey, you" . . . and after that "Grandma." Up until she reaches that happy estate, "Mother" is what she'll have to be to you, unless you insist on sticking to the cold, formal "Mrs. Brown" . . . and I don't think you will, after you're well acquainted and have learned to love her.

You wouldn't want your husband to refuse the same courtesy to your own mother, would you? And, I wouldn't entertain thoughts of it being disloyal to your own mother. It isn't.

* * *

Keep Your Own Counsel

Dear Lucile: My mother and I have always been very close and I've confided almost everything to her. Now I am married, living close to home and we see each other every day. She still thinks I should tell her everything. I don't think I should, but she acts hurt if I act like I don't want to talk about certain things or answer questions she asks me about our business affairs, etc. Should I continue to tell her everything?—*Mary.*

Not if you want to keep your husband. He isn't going to enjoy knowing that everything he says and does is going to be repeated to Mother, or that his private business affairs are being paraded for her approval or disapproval.

I advise you to be firm with your mother right at the start. Evade her questions as tactfully as you can, but if she brings things right to a showdown and accuses you of not talking to her as freely as you used to, tell her frankly that you feel it is only fair to your husband that you keep some matters to yourself; that he asks you to do so and that you want to do as he requests.

Assure your mother that you think no less of her and that you value her opinion and advice, but remind her of how she probably felt when she first established a home and shared the secrets and plans of her husband. She would likely not have wanted to relate them all to a third person; remind her that you don't, either.

* * *

He's Only Fooling

Dear Lucile: I've known a boy for two years and a half and went with him steady when we first met. Later we seemed to drift apart and we both went with others. But I don't like anybody like I do him. He has said he loves me and I certainly do love him.

But he acts very funny . . . if we're at a dance he won't even speak to me unless I speak to him and he never dances with me. He never comes to see me . . . yet when I question him, he still insists that he cares for me, and takes it very hard when I tell him I don't believe it.

Do you think he loves me and will I ever win him back?—*Uncertain.*

I think your own good common sense will tell you that this boy is not sincere and that he certainly is not acting as a boy truly in love with a girl would act. I should proceed to forget all about him.



"Hello, Gracie, would you like to be my bridesmaid again? Same place, same time!"

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It's no trouble. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup water for a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—a child could do it.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of truly splendid cough medicine, and gives you about four times as much for your money. It keeps perfectly, tastes fine, and lasts a family a long time.

And you'll say it's really amazing for quick action. You can feel it take hold promptly. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Thus it makes breathing easy and lets you get restful sleep.

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NEW ORLEANS *and the* SUGAR BOWL

(*Continued from Page* 1)

out to the big Lake Pontchartrain, a body of water some forty miles long and twenty-five miles wide. Then the next morning I went around to the Chamber of Commerce and engaged the services of a lady guide who spent some hours with us in going over the official tourist sights.

The Main Street of New Orleans is Canal, and it is commonly reputed to be the "widest street in America." Possibly this statement overlooks the main street in Long Meadow, Massachusetts, but, nonetheless, Canal street is wide enough to be noteworthy. Down the middle run four parallel trolley tracks and on each side of these is a good width city street. The business end of the street is at the levee which holds back the river. At the wharfs we saw a banana steamer in from Central America discharging a cargo of ninety thousand bunches of bananas. The bananas came pouring out of her hold on a conveyor belt in endless procession almost as fast as one could count, and a man standing by the belt graded each bunch with a word or sign while a gang of big, black, sweating roustabouts saw to it that each grade was routed to its proper destination. Incidentally, our guide signaled a foreman that she had a tourist party and he, as a friendly gesture, handed me a liberal sample of three or four dozen bananas. We certainly consumed bananas for the next two or three days. Lacking a guide we would hardly have dared to walk out on the pier. As it was we saw the thick of the business.

The Old French Quarter

On one side of Canal street is modern New Orleans with tall buildings and swank hotels and roaring traffic, not greatly different from Buffalo or Boston or a score of other cities that might be mentioned. But just across the street an earlier era still survives. Turn your back on Canal street and a step takes you into the Old French Quarter—the *Vieux Carre,* which I understand means *Old Square.* It is the old eighteenth century French city originally surrounded by a palisade, which accounts for the crowding and the very narrow streets. This is the famous district which every visitor to New Orleans is expected to see. It comprises an area about twelve blocks long and eight wide. All the streets are so narrow that only one way traffic is possible. The buildings are typically not more than three stories tall and there are sections of the Quarter which have not greatly changed since Old Hickory whipped the British here in the War of 1812.

As might be expected, the Old French Quarter is tourist-infested beyond measure. I did not suppose that any city in America has as many antique shops as are found in solid ranks on Royal Street. Now and again our guide took us through doorways opening on the street but leading into patios—roofless courts with pools and shrubs and flowers and summer-houses, a delightful development which speaks of a climate where for the large part of the year it is possible to live out of doors.

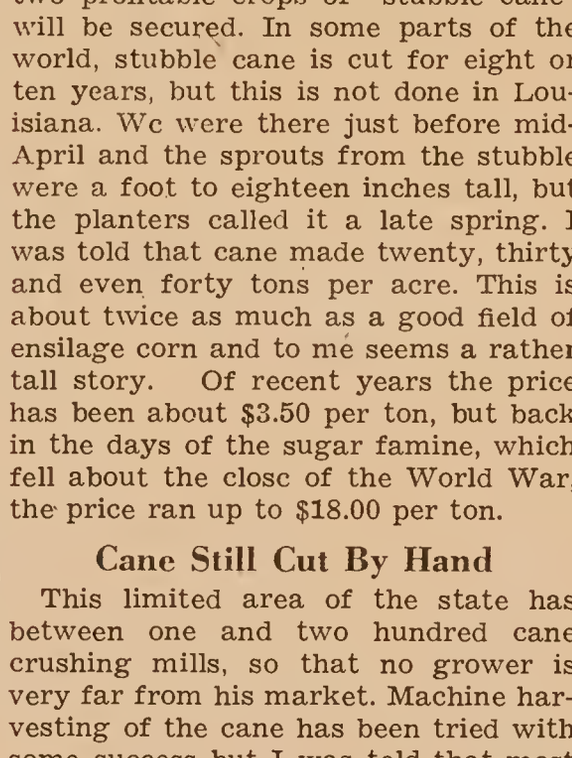
In the late afternoon we said goodbye, and crossing the very long, toll-free bridge over the Mississippi set a course for the Sugar Bowl and the Evangeline country, which lies southwest. On the west bank of the river we followed the levee for a good many miles. At this point it is very high and suggests a railroad embankment with a gentle grassy slope. Between the levee and the river at this point is a wide no-man's-land of flood plain, at this date not covered by water. The levee built of the richest of river mud was carrying a good growth of grass and many cattle were grazing it. It seems that the principles underlying the fence laws of many of the southern states are the direct opposite of our New York law. With us it is the duty of a man to confine or securely fence **IN** his live stock. In the south you must fence stock **OUT** of your land. In Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana we constantly came on official highway signs *"Drive with care—Livestock at large."* It seems to be freely acknowledged that old Bossy and the razor-back, and not the motorist, have the right of way.

This region is perfectly level and cut up by deep, sluggish and sometimes navigable watercourses known as bayous. Cotton is a crop that may be handled by the small tenant farmer and it is often found in small irregular patches, but I saw no small fields of sugar cane. Some fields must have had literally hundreds of acres stretching as far as we could see. There were plenty of tractors and big truck loads of commercial fertilizers, and it is evident that the industry requires large capital to carry on.

In Louisiana, it is the usual practice to grow three crops of cane before breaking up the ground. The first crop is known as "seed cane", the "seed" being lengths of last year's cane carried through the winter by lightly covering with earth or other protective material. This "seed" is laid end to end in the bottom of a furrow and covered, and the sprouts come up from the joints. The next year, sprouts come up from the stubble and it is expected that two profitable crops of "stubble cane" will be secured. In some parts of the world, stubble cane is cut for eight or ten years, but this is not done in Louisiana. We were there just before mid-April and the sprouts from the stubble were a foot to eighteen inches tall, but the planters called it a late spring. I was told that cane made twenty, thirty and even forty tons per acre. This is about twice as much as a good field of ensilage corn and to me seems a rather tall story. Of recent years the price has been about $3.50 per ton, but back in the days of the sugar famine, which fell about the close of the World War, the price ran up to $18.00 per ton.

Cane Still Cut By Hand

This limited area of the state has between one and two hundred cane crushing mills, so that no grower is very far from his market. Machine harvesting of the cane has been tried with some success but I was told that most cane was still cut by hand, using not our familiar corn-knife but a heavy cutlass-like blade. Every plantation seemed to be supplied with a derrick and boom, so that the cane in slings can be swung from the gathering wagons to the trucks for transportation to the crushing plant. It would seem that sugar production is typically big scale farming. In the Sugar Bowl, cane seems entirely to displace cotton. A grower told me he did not know of an acre of cotton within thirty miles.



"Put down that rifle, son! It may not be the school teacher."

In the Sugar Bowl we turned off the main road and made a side trip of three or four miles to visit "Oak Lawn", a famous estate and mansion of the old days. Like many homes of its class, it lies far back and out of sight from the highway and is reached by driving down a long avenue, overarched by live oaks hung with gray Spanish moss. According to the custom of that time, the house fronts not toward the road but on the nearby Bayou, and just while we were there a stern-wheeler steamboat went churning up the stream. We folk of the Milk Shed know farming to be a business in which by hard work and economy it is possible to make a modest living and perhaps a little more. A remote lonely country home such as Oak Lawn makes us understand that there was a day and a type of agriculture when out of the soil men reared great white pillared mansions which are still stately and beautiful—perhaps wonderful — after a hundred years. Among the furnishings of this home is a bathtub — supposedly one of the earliest in America—carved from a solid block of marble. In size and general outline it does not greatly differ from the tub of today. At the time it was carved there were no plumbing arrangements of any kind, nor on the other hand was there any lack of trained black house-servants to heat the water and carry it upstairs when needed.

Where the Snowy Heron Nests

At New Iberia we turned south from the Old Spanish Trail and made a side trip to see the semi-tropical gardens and bird sanctuary at Avery Island. I had heard of Avery Island and naturally, expected it to be an island somewhere along the Gulf coast. The fact is that the "Island" is just a very decided mound or hummock standing up a hundred or two feet above the general level of this interminable flat country. There are several of these natural monuments and I have heard no explanation of the freak of geology that formed them. The astonishing fact is that the core of Avery Island is a mass of rock salt so pure that it needs only crushing and sifting for high grade salt. This salt mine was known and worked even before the Civil War. Here at Avery Island are raised the peppers and here in a small factory is made all the Tobasco sauce for this country. I find this statement easy to believe because a very little Tobasco goes a great ways.

Most people who go to Avery Island do so to see the very extensive gardens in which can be found almost every tree, shrub and flower that will grow in the Gulf Coast climate. Perhaps many find it equally interesting as a bird-sanctuary. All bird and animal life is vigorously protected and a vast number of birds have taken advantage of this assured safety. Not many years ago, the commercial plume hunters in their relentless pursuit of the snowy heron, the bearer of egret plumes, had almost exterminated that lovely bird.

At present, by actual count, more than ten thousand pairs of heron nest at Avery Island. We were very fortunate in happening there just when myriads of the snowy birds were forming a veritable white cloud above their rookeries.

Here in southwestern Louisiana is the real Creole country, the region to which the Arcadians were exiled from Nova Scotia. We turned aside to go to St. Martinsville, a little village in the Evangeline Country. It is like French Canada in that after nearly two hundred years French is still spoken. I was told that some of the negroes, descendants of the slaves of these Creole families, speak the same tongue.

Fifty years ago, when I was still a school-boy, people read and greatly admired Longfellow's poem "Evangeline". I have just been refreshing my memory of that rather pathetic narrative. Historically it is true that the Arcadians were forcibly removed from their old home in Nova Scotia, and that after many tribulations and wanderings some of them reestablished themselves in this pleasant Louisiana country. According to Longfellow's tale, Evangeline and Gabriel were lovers on the very eve of their marriage when the exile took place. Somehow or other in the confusion, they lost track of each other and while she waited for him and while he sought her diligently through many years, they were never able to find each other. Always some invidious twist of chance prevented their reunion until she as a Sister of Mercy came on him in a hospital—but too late, for he died in her arms.

Doubtless it is a tale that does not at all appeal to present day youth, but it was once tremendously in favor. Of course, legend will always be busy with a story like that. At St. Martinsville is a big Catholic church—a Cathedral I believe—and just a few feet behind it the Bayou goes wandering. On its bank stands Evangeline cast in bronze—as sweet and appealing a maiden as any man might desire, while close at hand is a great spreading live oak known as the "Evangeline Oak." It was beneath its shade one sultry noon that Evangeline slept, while her lover in quest of her passed down the placid waterway in his canoe so close that very quietly they might have greeted each other — so near that almost they might have stretched out their arms and clasped each other. But Fate ruled otherwise, and because of this Evangeline remains young and heroic and lovely forever.

Prayer

By CLARA MACK.

I would not have the sun
Shine constantly,
Or flowers always bloom
Along the road.
I do not ask a mind
From care set free,
Or to be favored with
A weightless load.

Some nights must have
No dream, no ecstasy.
Some days must have
Interminable length.
So give me not
Less burdens, Lord,
I pray. But addcd strength.

Good Books to Read

THE GHOSTLAND, Fred Rothermell. This is the story of the drouth victims in the Ozarks. The Fultons, on relief in Brooklyn, had the chance to move to the Ozarks to the farm where the father had been born. But the hills were too dry and barren to yield a living for the family, neighbors were starving, credit was exhausted. The story is carried to a climax in the sit-down demand of the farmers for help and the ensuing riot.—J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 2.50.

Good Movies to See

THE GREAT McGINTY. Lively and entertaining. Brian Donlevy, Muriel Angelus, Akim Tamiroff.



A Box or Two of Beautiful *Christmas Cards*

for An Hour or Two of Pleasant Work

YOU are nearing that happy time of year when you will send Christmas greetings to your friends --- so we folks at the office are happy to offer friends of the paper an opportunity to get a box of very beautiful Thomas Terry Christmas cards, pictured above, with envelopes to match --- in return for doing a little work for American Agriculturist.

You will say these are the most beautiful Christmas cards you've ever seen, more beautiful than ever before, each with a cheery, friendly verse or well known quotation. They are all exclusive creations, and are far superior to cards usually found in box assortments

Christmas is only a few weeks off and you will need your Christmas cards soon. So cut out and mail the coupon below and we will write telling you how to get your cards by spending a few hours at pleasant work. You don't have to pay a cent --- your work pays for the cards.

Mr. Weatherby:
Please write me telling me how I can get a box or two of Christmas cards.

Name _____

P. O. _____

Cut out and mail at once to
American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

WELL, the Election has come and gone! The decision on the basis of the popular vote was reasonably close. I believe that this is a good state of affairs. ***It is evidence that a very considerable body of our citizens is determined to keep the party in power from running away with the country.*** It takes strong opposition to any political party to bring out the best in its leaders.

Some Cocky

The only disturbing result of the election I have noticed is that certain individuals on the public payrolls have now become a bit cocky. ***Sure of their jobs for at least four years more, they are beginning to show their authority.*** Most individuals who are doing this are, of course, small caliber anyway. Their actions, however, illustrate the real danger in a dictatorship. It isn't so much the big dictator whose actions common people have to fear ***as it is the attitude and actions of the thousands of little dictators he has to set up to carry out his will.***

No Emergency Corn

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has expressed himself so forcibly on the matter to Governor Lehman that I don't think there's now the slightest chance in the world of getting the government to store some of its surplus corn east of Buffalo as a protection of the feed supply of Northeastern poultrymen and dairymen against congested freight lines, a shortage of trucks, and even bombing damage. I don't easily give up on causes which I believe are just, but I see no point in continuing to holler down an empty well. I am simply going to let my warning stand. ***No one hopes more sincerely than I do that there will never be any reason for it.***

* * *

BARN FLOORS

Barn floors interest me. For one thing, they can be very expensive; for another, they can save a lot of work and wastage.

Except for one small cow stable, which has the standard concrete floor, all of our livestock runs loose in large pens. We have found a satisfactory floor for these pens can be made cheaply as follows: First, lay down around six inches of field stones; then fill in the chinks between these stones with cinders or reasonably coarse gravel. Top off with an inch or two of creek-run gravel from which the larger stones have been picked.

For floors above the ground level, we have found nothing so satisfactory as two inches of concrete laid on top of wire-reinforced paper. To do this job right, the paper should be pulled very tight over the joists with a pair of tackles and the cement slab all laid the same day. By turning the paper up around the edges around the wall, it can be plastered with a couple of inches of cement and forms in this way an excellent guard against rats.

A floor laid as above on joists which are not over two feet apart is remarkably strong. We have one floor thirty-six by ninety on which we have stabled everything from hens to cattle, and there is not a crack in it after several years of use.

For horse stalls and alleys in which shod horses must be moved about, we use elm planks, sawed from our own trees.

* * *

ONE PER CENT

In his "Down Mexico Way" notes, Howard reports that he has lost twenty-eight of his feeder lambs, which is one per cent of his flock. At Sunnygables, we have lost ONE of our one hundred feeder lambs, so we're running even. We certainly will look bad at Sunnygables, however, if we lose another lamb.

* * *

SILAGE FOR HENS

Two or three winters ago, we discovered that our hens are crazy for grass silage. We haven't the slightest idea whether it's good for them or not, but it does serve to stir them up and get them singing and scratching. So, Jake is beginning to give them a little each day.

Speaking of silage, I am afraid I was a little unfair to Charlie in blaming him for the spoiled silage in the top of the silo we opened first. The next one we opened showed very little spoilage. What appears to have happened is that the staves of the first silo, which we filled last summer for the twentieth time, have become so porous that a lot of moisture evaporates through them. Next summer I believe we can correct this situation by lining the top half of this silo with moisture-proof paper and Charlie can take pains to sprinkle thoroughly, in fact, even wet down the silage around the walls for at least two weeks after we finish filling the tub.

So far, the grass silage we made with wheat in the milk stage is coming out fine—it is palatable, and has very little odor.

* * *

Down Mexico Way

By H. E. BABCOCK, Jr.

November 10, 1940.

WE THOUGHT that our troubles were behind us with the drenching of our feeder lambs completed, and we were about to rest on our laurels when we noticed that an increasing number of lambs were going down hill. Every morning we found one or two dead.

We posted these lambs and found that they had large deposits of salt in their stomachs. Checking back we found that in the first two weeks the lambs were in the feed lots they had eaten enough salt to run them over two months normally.

Our immediate decision was to remove all salt. The sick lambs were then picked out and we put them on our oat field, which was beginning to green up. The two moves served to check the trouble immediately, although several lambs died in the oat field, being too far gone to be picked up and flushed by the young oats.

Our lamb losses to date total twenty-eight, which is only one per cent of the total number of lambs. This figure isn't bad, but it does leave us with very little margin to carry through the rest of the feeding season without an abnormal death loss. All is not lost with the death of these lambs, however, since we can get a small amount for the pelts and the carcasses are fed to the hogs.

Since the first of April our hog operation has brought us in about one hundred dollars a month. Yesterday we took eight hogs, weighing an average of two hundred and four pounds, to the local packing plant. We left ten in the pens, ready to go in thirty days, and about 40 coming along at various stages of growth. In the maternity ward are two sows ready to farrow in the next 24 hours. At pasture are 19 sows which will farrow along over the next six weeks.

To date, Pete has picked a little over 100 bales of cotton. All of the cotton here this year has poor quality of color due to angular leaf spot. However, we have sold over 80 bales at a premium because of the strength and length of the fiber. Although it isn't wise to believe everything the other fellow tells you when making a deal, the fact that we were able to get a premium over our neighbors and over the market seems to show that we have a better cotton. If we have licked the problem of producing strong fiber—and we believe we have—we now have the added problem and objective of conquering the effects of leaf spot in order to improve the color.

The past two days have kept our farming activities confined to the feed lot. A fine misty rain, which in all added very little moisture, prevented our combining wheatland maize. So, all hands turned to and filled the self-feeders to be ready for a good run the first of the week.

As yet we have had no killing frost, although several light frosts have touched off the more tender plants and leaves. The cottonwood trees have shown the effects of these frosts as much as any, while the Chinese elms are still green. Except for occasional windy days, by ten o'clock everyone is in shirtsleeves.



There are several points of interest in the above picture. Note the tires on the mowing machine: they are knobby treads, 6.00 x 16's, and last winter did duty on the rear wheels of our family car. They will be put back on it again as soon as snow and mud conditions warrant. Note also the Dunlop rubber pillow under Jake. It's lots softer than a bunch of hay or an old feed sack. The picture was taken in mid-September at Sunnygables and shows a pair of sorrel four-year-old geldings which give promise of growing out into a very serviceable farm team. At present they weigh seventeen hundred forty pounds apiece. The regular mowing machine pole had to be lengthened a foot for them. We hope they will grow out to make a thirty-eight hundred team. With its draft cut in half by the inflated rubber tires, these colts make very light work of cutting even heavy hay.

Fraud Order Hits Health Ads

Service Bureau Reports Action By Postal Authorities

By H. L. COSLINE.

POSTAL authorities recently issued fraud orders against two concerns. The first is The Executive Sales Corporation of Chicago, who advertised a so-called "Director Belt," later renamed "The Executive," supposed to reduce the waistline. Expert medical testimony indicated that it could not and did not do what the company claimed.

The second fraud order was issued against the Doctor Shrader Ear Pump, Lincoln, Nebraska, claimed to improve the hearing of deaf persons and overcome and correct head noises. Again medical testimony indicated not only that it was useless, but that it might be harmful.

* * *

Old Receipt

"On July 22, 1940, a man came to our house and told my mother that he was working in a contest and if she would pay a dollar for postage, he would enter her subscription for 'Mother's Home Life' and 'The Household Guest' — 48 issues. He would also give her a plant. She has not received any magazines nor any reply from the company. Will you please see what you can do about it?"

The company issuing the receipt given our subscriber is out of business. The fact that the receipt was dated 193— should have indicated caution. Apparently this agent was a swindler who had picked up these old receipts somewhere and collected money without any intention of delivering anything of value.

Incidentally the agent signed his last name only and in an exceptionally illegible manner.

While similar complaints have been numerous in recent months, you need have no hesitation in paying money to a salesman representative of *American Agriculturist*. He will be more than glad to show you his credentials if you ask for them.

* * *

Property Assessment

The primary responsibility for assessment in towns in New York rests with the town assessors, and indirectly on the persons who have elected or appointed them to office. Most towns have three elected assessors. Some town boards, however, have taken advantage of optional provisions of law which allow them, subject to permissive referendum, to appoint three assessors or to appoint a single assessor.

The job of assessor is usually a difficult and thankless one. These officials in some towns do a good job. In others very great inaccuracies and inequities exist.

Where it is felt that unfair situations exist, the logical place to object first is to the town assessors themselves. Sometimes it is helpful to bring the matter also to the attention of the town board. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that in many instances neither of these methods achieves the desired result.

Although the county board of assessors usually fixes the equalization rates for the different towns, the board has no power to correct most of the discrepancies which now exist in the work of the town assessors. Under extreme circumstances the State Tax Commission may take steps in an attempt to require reassessment of the property in a tax district, but under most circumstances this is not a promising method of correcting the difficulty.

Actually there is usually no satisfactory method of obtaining correction of poor assessment work. A number of proposals for some type of adequate county review of individual assessments have been under consideration by the state legislature. Such proposals, of course, provide no relief at the present time. It seems that the only steps that can be taken now are those outlined above, and it is recognized that these are likely not to be effective. Nevertheless, it may be worth while to take the matter up with the local assessors, with the town board, and, if it is felt that a real grievance continues to exist, nothing is lost and something may be gained by writing to the State Tax Commission at Albany, New York.—*M. P. Catherwood.*

* * *

Verbal Promises

"An agent selling groceries came to my place. His proposition was that if we traded a certain amount each week we would get a blanket. I told him I wanted to talk it over with my husband. The next week a different agent came and said he didn't know anything about it. I wrote the agent and he said I would have to write to the company. He asked me to sign my name which I did after he assured me he would take back this blanket if I changed my mind and didn't want to trade with them."

Any verbal promise which an agent makes is not legally binding on the company if it does not agree with the contract. If any agent makes promises not written into the agreement, either refuse to sign or insist that he write any changes or promises on the contract. Even so, you had better read the contract to see if it says that changes written in will not be recognized by the company.

* * *

Is It Worth the Cost?

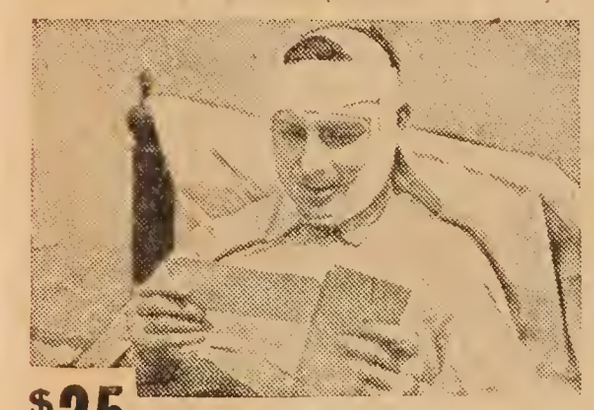
"Can you tell me anything about the Avon House of 1107 Broadway, New York City? They have told me that they want to include one of my poems in a book of poetry which they are publishing. I have not yet sent them a poem but I am considering doing so."

The Avon House publishes books of poetry provided the authors of the poems agree to purchase copies of the finished books. It is my understanding that the price of the books is $3.00 per copy. We would like to point out that many an author could get his work published by paying the price for doing it. Most authors wish to sell their writings rather than pay money for having them published. In cases of this sort it is purely a question of whether seeing your poetry in print is worth what it will cost you.

* * *

Sight Unseen

Buying dogs by mail sight unseen raises some problems. The most common difficulty arises when the buyer keeps the dog longer than the trial period and then ships him back. The perennial complaint from men who sell dogs during the hunting season is that a man will order a dog, use him a few days and then return him, the assumption being that he never did intend to buy him. The point we wish to stress is this:—If you buy a dog on trial and do not like him, he must be returned within the trial period and not after. There is no way to compel a dealer in dogs to refund the money unless this is done. Of course there is a chance if you deal with unreliable concerns that once the dog is returned the seller has both the dog and the money. That is why it is important to deal with firms advertising in papers which, like *American Agriculturist*, guarantee their advertising.



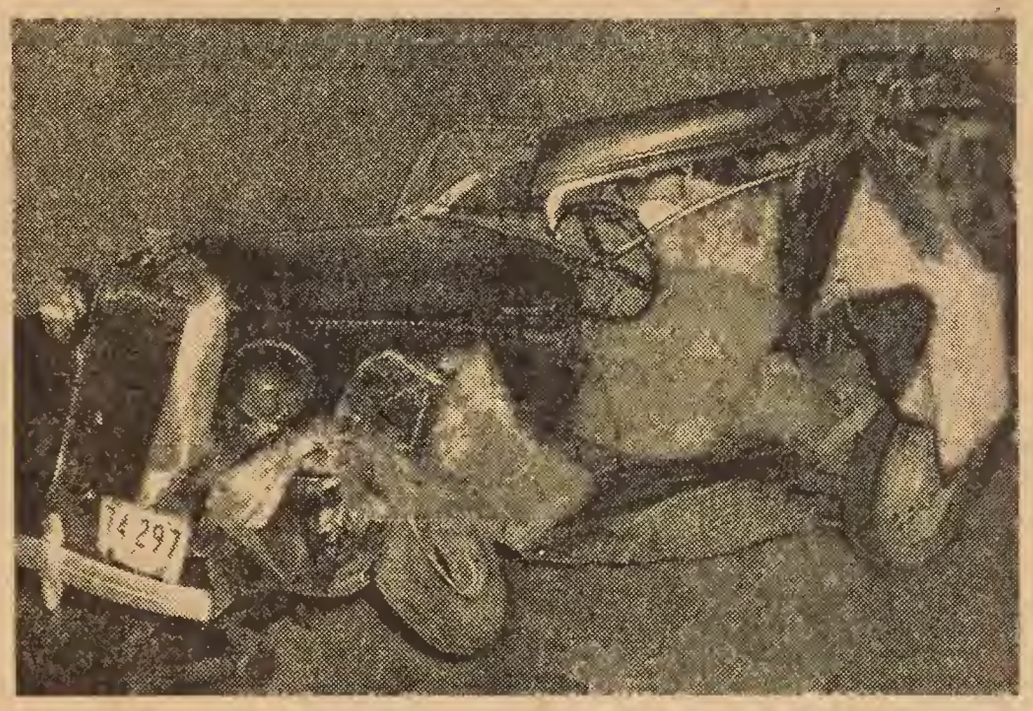
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Specified Sickness and Accidents

Men and women accepted — ages 15-69 at $10.00 a year. No medical examinations. Policy pays on specified sickness and accidents. *Write for full details*

North American Accident Insurance Co.
Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

CAR DEMOLISHED IN COLLISION WITH NATIONAL GUARD TRUCK



Three young people were killed in this shocking accident One of them—Donald Barrows, carried our policy.

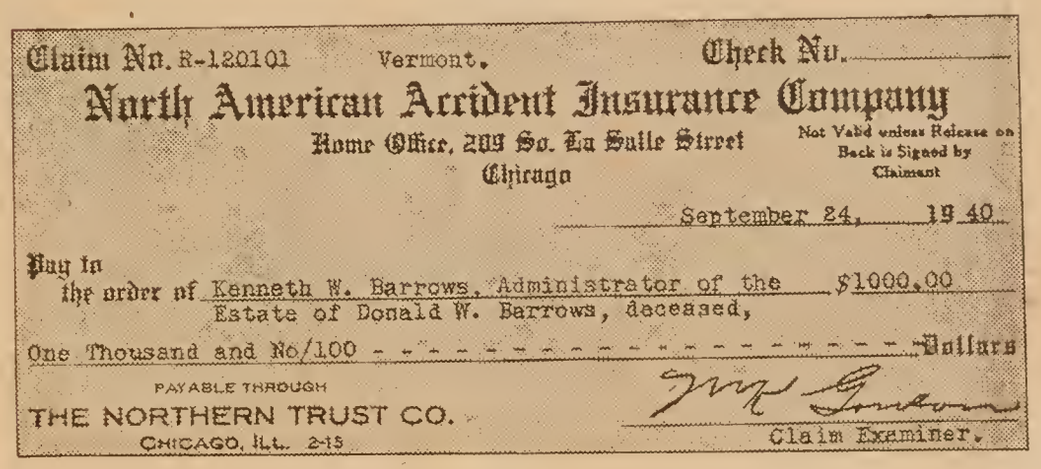


DONALD BARROWS, deceased
Essex Junction, Vermont

Donald's brother sent us the pictures with permission to publish them as a reminder to our policyholders that it pays to carry our low-cost travel accident policy and keep the policy renewed.

We quote from Kenneth Barrow's letter in which he thanks the Company for the $1000 check.

"In behalf of my mother and brother and myself, I wish to thank the North American for their prompt and efficient services in regard to the loss of our son and brother. It shows that we never know what will happen to us on the highway. Your insurance is a great help."



Claim No. R-120101 Vermont. Check No.

North American Accident Insurance Company

Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street, Chicago

Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant

September 24, 1940

Pay to the order of Kenneth W. Barrows, Administrator of the Estate of Donald W. Barrows, deceased, $1000.00

One Thousand and No/100 - Dollars

PAYABLE THROUGH
THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.
CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15

Claim Examiner.

Photograph of the Check that was paid following the accident.

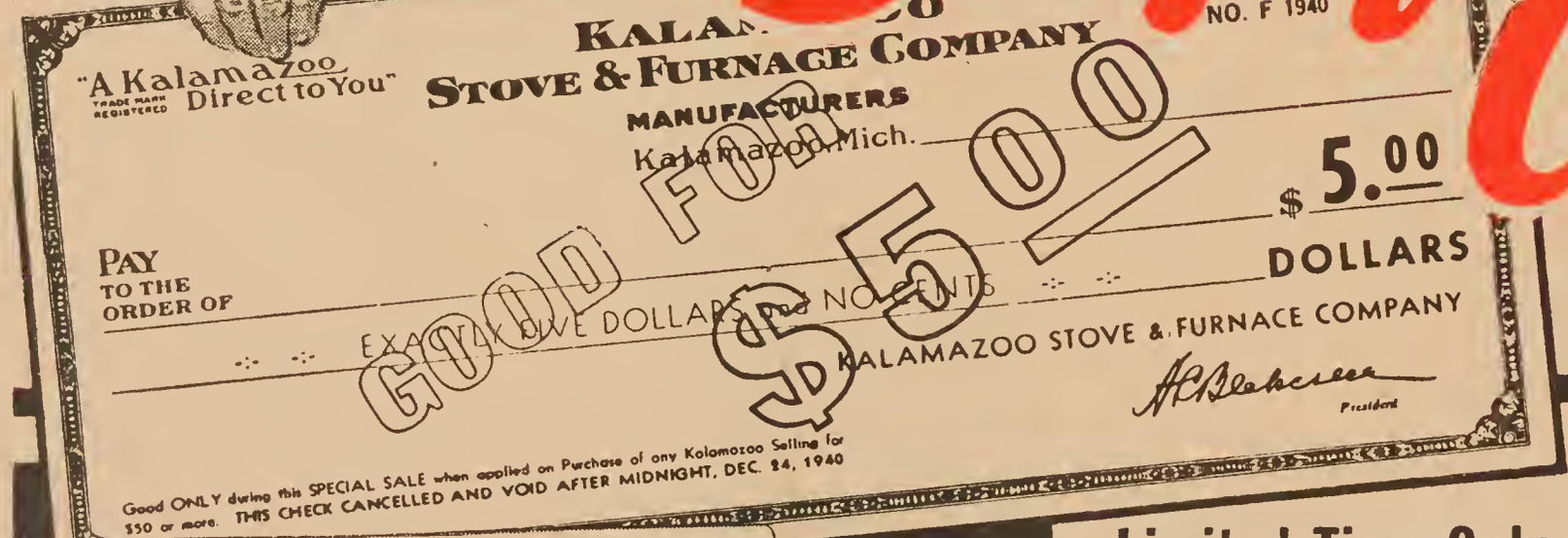
NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
N. A. Associates Dept. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.



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Sparkling new Coal and Wood Ranges; modern Dual-Oven Combination Ranges for Oil and Gas or Coal and Gas; Coal and Wood Heaters; new Oil Heaters; Furnaces for Oil or Coal; Automatic Heating and Air Conditioning Equipment. 1,600,000 Satisfied Users.

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Middletown—114 North St.
Newburgh—246 Broadway
Niagara Falls—1618 Pine Ave.
Norwich—34 E. Main St.
Ogdensburg—720 Ford St.
Olean—305 W. State St.
Oneonta—18 Dietz St.
Oswego—89 E. Bridge St.
Peekskill—845 W. Main St.
Plattsburg—70 Clinton St.
Poughkeepsie—517 Main St.
Rochester—211 East Avenue
Rome—236 W. Dominick St.
Schenectady—775 State St.
Syracuse—612 Salina St.
Troy—401 River
Utica—351 Columbia
Watertown—505 State
Wellsville—26 Jefferson St.

NEW YORK
Albany—238 Washington Ave.
Amsterdam—142 E. Main St.
Auburn—44 State St.
Batavia—7 State St.
Binghamton—34 Henry St.
Buffalo—876 Broadway
Canandaigua—15 Chapin
Corning—55 E. Market St.
Cortland—39 Central St.
Dunkirk—407 Main St.
Elmira—244 W. Water St.
Geneva—17 E. Castle
Glens Falls—65 Glen St.
Gloversville—37 W. Fulton
Herkimer—305 N. Main
Hornell—113 Canisteo
Hudson—421 Warren St.
Ithaca—140 W. State
Jamestown—209 E. 3rd St.
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Founded 1842

December 7, 1940

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

DEATH STALKS the Highways

CHILDREN by the hundreds are being murdered on our modern death highways every year. We get all excited about war, we read of the bombing of non-combatants in English cities, but if you consider casualties, deaths and injuries, war has nothing on American highways.

So used are we to reading or hearing about adults and children being killed or hurt that we seem to have grown indifferent. *It is time to wake up.* The saddest part of it all is the death and injury of so many little children going to and from schools or school buses.

In a recent issue we published a letter emphasizing this grave danger to school children on the highways. At the same time we asked what mothers thought of the problem. We found out! The two letters published below showing what country parents are up against are representative of the many received:

Hundreds of Children Killed Going to School

Three Trips a Day

Being the mother of two small daughters who are of school age, I too believe that the problem of safety for our rural school children is one of great importance. We mothers are the ones who have the worry and care of getting our little ones safely to and from school.

For six years I have made three trips a day. Many days in the winter the roads have been very icy, making it dangerous driving, but not so dangerous as having the children walk on highways where there are no side paths or even a good road shoulder on which to step from the concrete when the motoring public and truck drivers whiz past with no thought whatsoever of the little child.

I also think that some of the hundreds of dollars that are being spent on supposed-to-be beautifying the highways might be used for a much better cause—that of protecting the lives of our little folks by providing side paths for them to walk back and forth to school.

—*Mrs. R. S.*

Worry and Hurry

Our daughter started school this fall. Of course, we take her and get her. I found out that one mother has to make three trips a day to that school. I do not see how she has time to do any work, do you? You see, the younger grades are excused an hour earlier than the older grades. I have relieved this mother of one trip by bringing her daughter home with mine.

That sounds like a good solution to the problem of transportation, but it isn't. You see, I have two younger children at home. When they are sick and my husband isn't home, I have to lock them in the house alone, while I go to the school. It only takes me from twenty to thirty minutes, but a lot could happen in that time. I just live in dread from the minute I leave the house until I rush home to see that they are all right.

Some people boast of the miles they walked to school, and there are still many children who do walk, but it isn't safe. My sister let her little boy walk to school the first year. The next year he started to walk, too. He was crossing the road to face traffic on his way home. The school was on a bend, and also was on one of four corners of a road intersection. A speeding car, whose driver didn't see a small boy walking across the road, hit him and tossed his body into the ditch. It didn't kill him, but he will always carry the scars. A passing car carried him to the nearby hospital, so his mother and the rest of us did not know whether he was dead or alive until his mother had ridden ten miles to that hospital and found out. It was a ghastly experience.

Do you wonder that we mothers had rather give our time to walk or take our children, rather than live in dread all day as to whether they will come back dead or alive?—*Mrs. F. S.*

—EWING GALLOWAY, N. Y.



Sudden death may lurk around that slippery wintry curve.

The question is, what can be done about this slaughter? It is suggested that side paths be constructed, much the same as were the old bicycle paths years ago. The trouble with that is that it will be a long time, if ever, before the powers-that-be can be convinced of the necessity of saving the lives of children by giving them a safe place to walk. Another and possibly a more practical solution is to build the highways a little wider, marking off a walking safety zone. Motorists could then be prosecuted for crossing that line. Let none of us forget, either, that we are car drivers as well as parents. "We are careful", we say, but we must be more than careful, always anticipating a possible lapse of (*Turn to Page* 13)

NO SKYROCKETING OF FERTILIZER PRICES — SEE PAGE 9.

THE G.L.F. PATRON

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons



From One Patron to ANOTHER...

DRAW YOUR CHAIR up to this table. Sit down and partake of good things to eat . . . wholesome foods grown by your patron-neighbors, and then processed, packaged and distributed cooperatively by your G.L.F. Family Foods Service.

The cooperative selling program now being developed by your cooperative aims to do two things: (1) Give the patron who **uses** G.L.F. Family Foods the most practical quality at a saving, and (2) make the best possible return to the patron who **grows** these foods.

Whenever you sit down to a meal which includes G.L.F. Family Foods you are helping to put this cooperative Good Neighbor policy into effect.

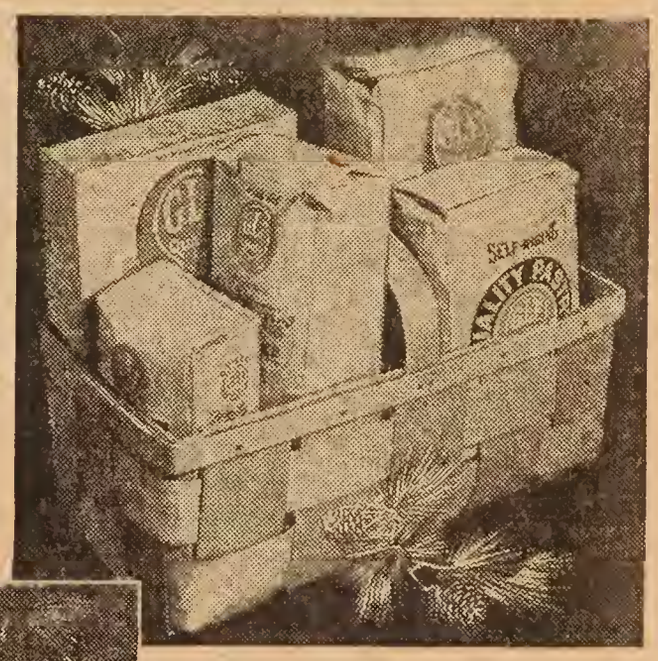


For Holiday and Everyday... G.L.F. FAMILY FOODS

FOR ALL OCCASIONS, G.L.F. Family Foods are especially well suited. Their quality and wholesomeness contribute to the most festive dinners, and their economy means that you save by using these Family Foods day in and day out, as thousands of farm families have discovered.

The canned goods are completely processed in G.L.F.'s new canning Plant at Waterloo, N. Y., and distributed by G.L.F. through both your Retail Service Agency and many independent food dealers. Canned goods cost less when you purchase them in case-lots.

In the months ahead, the American people may be called upon to use more and more cereal products as a measure of national economy. G.L.F. Flours and Cereals are old favorites with nearly every patron-family. G.L.F. intends to keep this Family Foods service complete, reliable, and economical.



38 *Family Foods Now Ready For You...*

Here are your Family Foods for your convenience: **G.L.F. Canned Goods**—Tender Sweet Peas, Large Tender Sweet Peas, Cherries in Syrup, Cherries in Water, Cut Wax Beans, Cut Green Beans, Tomatoes, Tomato Juice, Cream-Style Golden Corn, Whole Kernel Golden Corn, Beans with Pork in Tomato Sauce, Red Kidney Beans, Table Molasses and Cooking Molasses. **G.L.F. Flours**—Quality Patent, Bread Maker, Quality Pastry, Old York Pastry, Graham, Whole Wheat, Medium Rye, Pure Buckwheat. **G.L.F. Self-Rising Flours**—Patrons' Pancake, Golden Blend, and Self-Rising Pastry. **G.L.F. Hot Cereals**—Golden Corn Meal, 50-50 Rolled Wheat and Oats, Rolled Wheat, Rolled Oats, Quick Cooking Rolled Oats, Milkwheato, and Milkoato. **G.L.F. Cold Cereals**—Whole Wheat Shreds, Corn Flakes, and Wheat Flakes. **G.L.F. Choice Table Beans**—Jumbo Marrows, Pea Beans, and Red Kidney Beans. **Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N.Y.**



TWO HOLIDAY SPECIALS

BOTH assortments are put up in sturdy, ever-useful 12-qt. baskets and offered at attractive prices by G.L.F. Retail Service Agencies. One assortment includes Patrons' Pancake Flour, Self-Rising Pastry Flour, Wheat Shreds, Corn Flakes and 50-50 Cereal. The other basket contains cans of Tomatoes, Tomato Juice, Peas, Green Beans, Cherries, Molasses, and Beans with Pork.

D. T. Mitchell *Wins* POTATO HONORS

How He Grew 539 Bushels of "Spuds" on One Acre

By H. L. BAILEY.



DEAN T. MITCHELL of Greensboro, Vermont, is this year's president of the Vermont 400 Bushel Potato Club. This honor did not come to him through electoral or other votes, but because he raised more potatoes to an acre than any other grower in the state this year, so far as there are records to show. His yield, as computed by Orleans County Agent Roger Whitcomb, was 539 bushels of Green Mountains on a selected acre in one of his certified fields. This was 43 bushels more than the figure for his nearest competitor.

Now 539 bushels is a lot of spuds to grow on an acre any year. For a year like 1940, when planting got off to a late start and growing conditions generally were not so good, it is a thumping big lot, and Mr. Mitchell is entitled to all the public and private grand honors of the potato fraternity.

In this North Country where Jack Frost is likely to be peeping over the hill at sunset most any night through digging time, and fall rains have a mean habit of turning into fall snows, there is scarcely time to weigh-in each bushel from any one acre; but computations are made on what has proved to be a pretty accurate basis. The grower selects, as he is entitled to do, what he considers his best acre, and this just naturally is bound to have a fairly even stand. The county agent or a state inspector picks out a total of 500 row feet broken into sections so as to hit different parts of the field. The weight of the potatoes dug from this 500 feet is considered as the weight for every other 500 row feet in the acre. But so far as that is concerned, anyone who happened around Mr. Mitchell's fields at digging time could see right away that storage space for his crop was going to need a lot of expansion if it had been figured on ordinary yields.

Long Time Seed Potato Grower

Mr. Mitchell is one of the group of potato growers in Greensboro who began raising potatoes for seed certification when certification was new and who have kept pretty consistently at it ever since. Sometime previous to 1920, he started with a small lot at the suggestion, he told me, of his neighbor Charles Lapierre. I mention this because Mr. Lapierre is a man who most certainly has practiced what he preached. This season made his 26th consecutive year in growing potatoes for certification.

"I didn't", says Mr. Mitchell, "know much about it at the start"—and neither, it may be added, did anyone else. This writer was an inspector then. But Mr. Mitchell and, we hope, the rest of us have learned a lot since those days.

After the ups and downs inevitable to the seed game, Mr. Mitchell discarded entirely the seed lines of Green Mountains and Irish Cobblers with which he had been working and made a fresh start with a new line of Green Mountains, from which during the past two or three seasons he has sold much foundation stock to other seed growers in the state. Ten to fourteen acres is now his usual planting.

The Greensboro Area

But an account of Mr. Mitchell's potato operations would not make a full picture without a word concerning the section in which he lives and farms, the section which has come to be spoken of as the Greensboro area. This region, located in the Northeastern quarter of the state, embraces the southern end of Orleans County and adjoining sections of Caledonia and Lamoille counties. It is the largest potato growing area in the state from a commercial and seed standpoint, with the towns of Greensboro, Craftsbury and Hardwick having the largest number of growers. Perhaps because some of its farmers were the earliest in getting into the certified seed enterprise, or perhaps because its railroad station at the "Bend" is the shipping point for a large part of the growers, Greensboro seems to have been given precedence as the designating name. Furthermore, two big warehouses have been built through community enterprise at Greensboro station on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad. About 73,000 bushels have been put into these houses this fall by some 20 or 25 growers, including Mr. Mitchell. A large part of this stock is from fields certified for seed. Several causes have combined to boost potato growing in the area. One undoubtedly lies in the fact that most of its soil is especially adapted to potatoes. Its dark loam is classified as the Calais type of soil and a sub graduation in the soil classification map recognizes "Greensboro loam". The Calais type of soil is derived almost entirely from limestone. In this respect, as well as in typography, the section more nearly approximates Aroostook County, Maine, than any other part of Vermont. The land is rolling rather than mountainous, with wide stretches of comparatively level land interspersed with spruce knolls and low ridges bearing maple sugar bushes. The general altitude is high and the short, cool summers are favorable, particularly for seed. When one says cold weather in Greensboro, he means cold weather.

But unlike the big Maine potato county, few farmers in this region, as in Vermont as a whole, make spud growing their whole business. With the exception of two or three lots running to 45 or 50 acres, 10 to 15 acres of potatoes to the farm would probably be the average. Dairying bulks large as a companion enterprise with potatoes.

Mitchell Farm Typical

Mr. Mitchell's farming operations may be taken as a fairly typical example. He has about 40 head of cattle

(*Continued on Page* 8)

To MARKET, *To* MARKET

By ED. MITCHELL
Hudson Valley Fruit Grower

To market, to market, to buy a fat pig,
Home again, home again, jiggety jig.

WE FRUIT growers are just childish enough to warrant our sticking to nursery rhymes, just as we stick to our obsolete marketing practices. Being one myself, or at least posing as a fruit grower, I feel at liberty to make fun of our gang.

This is the first year for a long time that the crop has been short enough and the price of cider apples high enough to make throwing away cull apples a pain that can be borne. Have we done it? No.

That "Home Again" line came to me when the truck came back from market with all of the load intact. No sales. Mine was not the only load of apples that was not acceptable to the buyers, and many other trucks go home every day with a good part of the load unsold. Just how many times a fruit grower will ride an apple back and forth to market before he is convinced that the buyer is right, and it should have gone to the cider mill, I do not know; but it is an expensive way to entertain an apple.

All joking aside, we can get the market report every day, and it usually tells the same story—poor apples 50c, good apples $1.25 to $1.50; movement slow. Taking out cost of trucking, package and packing that fruit at 50c shows less net profit than if it were originally dropped in thinning or put in the cider mill. Selling it acts as a brake on the movement of our good fruit. It should not be allowed to reach the market unless it is expressly packed, handled and sold to a poorer trade than would ever take good apples. There are such markets, and we should make a definite effort to develop them, but—and here is the main point—we should not try to force bad and good apples on the same market or the same set of buyers.

Every year that the crop is short, or growers think it is short, they save every apple that has skin and core enough to hold it together and try to force it on the market or put it in storage. Storage holdings are nearly always higher in years of a short crop, and movement to market is always slower. That usually results in a bad market after the first of the year, and an average price for the season less than if apples had been moved earlier.

The best time to move apples is in the fall and early winter when people naturally feel like eating an apple and apples are at their best in flavor and quality. The kind of apples to move are those that make the consumer pleased and anxious for more. If we insist on the consumer eating our poor apples, let's try and postpone that forced feeding 'till the good apples have persuaded him that he likes apples, and the best part of our crop is changed from apples into legal tender.

If each grower will do his little bit, we will all be better off.

Let me add this little reminder: Mice and borers do not take a winter vacation. They will live on and in your trees unless you get them out now.



This orchard typifies an error made by some of our grandfathers; namely, planting apple trees too close together. Note how the trees have reached for the light and how the owner has helped them grow tall by trimming off the lower branches. This would be a better orchard if years ago someone had taken out just half of the trees. The height to which they have grown increases cost of spraying, trimming and picking; and it is very doubtful that the total average crop could equal that obtained from fewer trees given more room.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York

An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
An onion a day keeps everybody away.
—Old Country Saying.

Everybody Pays Taxes

BECAUSE they do not own real estate or pay any income tax, too many people in this country think they are tax free. *American Agriculturist* is opposed to any more taxes of any kind, but if more are levied, we favor a poll tax on every voter and a sales tax, both of which would help to make the voters mad about taxes, and help them to remember that you cannot receive from the government without paying always more than you get.

Critical Farm Labor Situation

WHAT ARE farmers going to do about the farm labor situation? For years it has been difficult to get good help, and now it is doubly so because of the draft, enlistments, and increased labor demand of war industries.

Men past middle life, charged with the responsibility of operating large farms and unable to work the way they did once, are almost desperate. The only solution that I can see is to study your farm business, to cut in every way possible those enterprises that require man labor, and to arrange to do everything possible by machinery.

Fall and Winter is Chore Time

ONE TIME when I was a boy on the farm, tired and sick of the daily monotonous round of doing chores, I measured the distance I had to travel in doing my share of the farm chores for a day. Then, when I had multiplied this by all the days of the year, I didn't wonder that I was tired of doing chores! To get the chores done for a year I discovered that I walked hundreds of miles.

A lot of that walking can be saved by short cuts. Thousands of farmers still carry hay farther than is necessary to get it from the mow to the cattle or horses; some even carry hay much of the winter time from one barn to the other, a forkful at a time. A handy gate or trapdoor or a small car and a track for moving feed and manure, chutes from the haymow and feed bins to the feed alley, some hoisting devices to save lifting, are just a few suggestions for shortening steps.

Cut in an extra window or two, keep the windows clean so that the light and sunshine can get in, fix an alley or passageway where you don't have to break your back by bending or bump your head every time you pass because it is too low. The barn is where you have to spend much of your time in the winter. Why not make it a pleasant place for man and beast?

Crops That Paid the Best

MANY farmers will be surprised to know that over a long term of years alfalfa has paid better than any other farm crop. For many years the Farm Management or Economics Departments of the Colleges of Agriculture have been taking cost accounts on farms where the farmers have kept records in cooperation with the Colleges. These farms are usually larger and more productive than the average or typical farm.

According to Dr. Paul Williamson of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell, the returns from alfalfa averaged 68 cents an hour for labor for a period of 25 years on cost account farms. Apples were second, bringing over a period of 20 years 62 cents an hour for labor. Potatoes ran a close third with a labor return of 58 cents an hour. Cabbage paid New York farmers a labor return of 44 cents an hour (that certainly wasn't this year!) Dairying brought 27 cents an hour, hay other than alfalfa 33 cents, wheat 24 cents, dry beans 13 cents, oats and barley lost 11 and 9 cents an hour respectively for the farmer's work.

Hens brought a labor return of 44 cents over a 24-year average, hogs averaged a labor return of 15 cents over a 17-year period, canning factory tomatoes 34 cents, canning factory peas 23 cents.

Those farms on which cost accounts have been kept averaged a labor income of $705 a year for the 25-year period. Putting it another way, those farmers made about $58 a month for their work and management, and they had in addition the use of a house and farm products such as milk and wheat and interest on their investment.

Farm real estate jumped from $84 an acre in 1914 to $120 in 1929, but now has slipped back to about $102 on these better cost account farms.

What about the length of a farmer's day? On most account farms the records show that farmers averaged about 9½ hours for every day except Sunday, and that that average has not varied much over 25 years.

It is interesting to keep farm records, and it pays.

A Prayer for Everyone

THE REVEREND John Holland tells in the *Prairie Farmer* a beautiful little story of Saint Francis of Assisi which I'd like to repeat for readers of *American Agriculturist*. Says Dr. Holland:

"Near the statue of St. Francis in the window in New York is a copy of St. Francis' Prayer. One day a man stopped before the Prayer and was copying it down that he might memorize it. Along came a policeman, and thinking that he might be blocking the traffic, the man apologized for standing there so long and explained that he was copying the Prayer. The policeman said:

"'I come past here each day, and I'm learnin' it so's I can repeat it as my own.'

"Next to The Lord's Prayer I doubt if any person has ever put into so few words so beautiful a prayer. It ought to be memorized by everyone. It is so full of deep and abiding thought that it will add a touch of eternity to our thought, our love, and our actions. Here it is:

"'Lord, make me an instrument of Thy peace. Where there is hatred, let me sow love; where there is injury, pardon; where there is doubt, faith; where there is sickness, joy. O Divine Master, grant that I may not seek so much to be consoled, as to console; to be understood, as to understand; to be loved, as to love; for it is in giving that we receive; it is in pardoning that we are pardoned; and it is in dying that we are born into eternal life.'"

Farm Naming Contest

MISS HAZEL B. WILSON of New Boston, New Hampshire, wrote *American Agriculturist* to help her find a good name for her farm. We are passing the request on to our readers and will pay $5.00 to the one who submits the farm name that is finally chosen for Miss Wilson's farm.

In describing this farm, Miss Wilson writes:

"Our home is in the country, three miles from the nearest village on a winding country road. It nestles low among trees—maple, elm, oak, and pine.

"If there is one lesson taught by history, it is that the permanent greatness of any state must ultimately depend more upon the character of its country population than upon anything else. No growth of cities, no growth of wealth, can make up for loss in either the number or the character of the farming population.
—Theodore Roosevelt.

The house is cosy and sunny, with four upstairs rooms and four down, and a screened-in porch. At the back there is a double-decked henhouse 100 feet long and a 70 foot brooder house, where we keep 800 Barred Rock layers. At the west, among the pines, is a summer house. Stepping stones lead from the front door to the road. The buildings are all painted cream with golden brown trim. The location is peaceful and quiet."

Send in only one name as your best suggestion as a name for this farm. Letters should be addressed to *American Agriculturist,* Department W, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, and should be received by December 31, 1940.

In case two persons make the same suggestion which is finally accepted, *American Agriculturist* will pay $5 to each.

Horse and Buggy Days Scrapbook

"By the way, Mr. Eastman, I am saving your story, **Growing up in the Horse and Buggy Days,** for my scrap book. I know it is going to be good."
—H. B. W., N. H.

LETTERS like the above are already pouring in, which double Carl's and my determination to make this story interesting. The second dose is on the opposite page.

Crowded Dairy Cows

WHILE riding through a dairy section the other day, a friend who knew each farm we passed spoke of the large number of cows that were kept in comparatively small barns. In many barns the cows are so crowded that they have scarcely room to lie down. There doesn't seem to be much help for this crowded condition without reducing the dairy or enlarging the barn.

But there is one thing a dairyman can do that will prevent disease, injury to udders, and decreased milk production, and that is to use more bedding than is used on many dairy farms. A cow sleeping on a bare concrete and, usually, wet floor is just asking for trouble. Concrete is all right, sanitary and durable, but it needs bedding and plenty of it.

Eastman's Chestnut

TELL this one on your pastor some time: There was an old Scottish pagan in a small village who could by no means be persuaded to attend church. One day the minister met him and began:

"Hoo is it, John, ye are sae persistent in yer absence from the kirk?"

"Weel, it's like this—the sermons are ower lang fer me."

"John! John!" wrathfully cried the minister, "ye'll dee and ye'll gang tae a place whaur ye'll hear no sermon, lang or short!"

"Ah, weel, maybe that will be", replied the phlegmatic John, "but I'm sure it'll no' be fer want o' meenisters."

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Growing Up in the "HORSE AND BUGGY" Days



A Continued Story by

C. E. LADD *and* E. R. EASTMAN

CHAPTER II

Early Adventures

ONE DAY last summer, Partner, I turned off a county highway over the southern New York hills, and took a rutted, grass-grown dirt road back to Yesterday. With difficulty I got the car up the steep, little-used private road, opened a gate, and came out on a high plateau to the farm where I was born.

Near me as I paused to look around was a little cabin crumbling into ruins where had lived our only neighbors, kindly old Scotch Andy Stevens and his wife. I could still see old Andy sitting in a hard chair in his corner by the kitchen stove, smoking his little clay pipe, black and strong from long use, saying nothing, but dreaming perchance of high adventure long since past on southern battlefields. And I could still taste those great slices of home-made bread and butter sprinkled liberally with sugar with which the good old lady won the heart of a small boy.

I laughed to myself as I recalled the consternation of my folks when they saw me one day, a boy of five, come reeling up the road from Stevens' drunker than a little lord. All I remember of that interesting episode is that I saw old Andy draw a glass of cider out of the barrel in the cellar and drink it with much smacking of the lips. So I watched my chance, sneaked down the outside hatchway and tried out that cider, apparently, so say the folks, with real results.

I drove on by the deserted Stevens' cabin and came shortly to what the old Vermonters call "my borning ground." Gone were all the buildings, but water still flowed in the spring in the basement where the big barn had been. Springs are eternal. Great masses of weeds and brush covered the scar that was the cellar hole of the house, long since burned down, but out of that brush there still grew Mother's lilac bush, testimony to the love of beauty which springs eternal in a woman's heart. Some lines in the late Bob Adams' piece, "Lilacs", came to my mind:

"O here and there, on poorer lands,
An old deserted homestead stands,
In patient sadness to deplore
The guests who come again no more.
For many feet that used to go
Across its threshold to and fro,
Far roads and trails have learned to know,
And those who built it long of old
Have mingled with the churchyard mold.
The human brood has swarmed and gone,
But lilacs in the yard bloom on,
And ever, as the old house grieves,
Are pressing upward toward its eaves
The tender green hearts of their leaves.
The mother's hands were rough with toil
Who set that lilac in the soil.,
Thanks be to God who gave the wife
One touch of beauty in her life. . . ."

As I stood there looking at the place where our home once had been, it came to me that Time and Change will destroy material things, but that while the living have green memories, the spirit of the home and the neighborhoods where our folks once lived, worked, adventured and loved can never die.

I opened Memory's Chest and recalled the story of how Father and Mother came to that lonesome hill farm with my two older brothers, shortly after the Civil War, before I was born. It was almost a pioneer farm. The "dark woods" stretched away to the east, blackberries grew in the great slashings only recently cleared. At night the whippoorwill called and the foxes barked.

That hill farm, with its monotonous round of farm duties and its meagre income, must indeed have been a lonesome and dull place for Father, only recently returned from wild, tumultuous adventures under Sheridan and Custer.

My own memories of that farm begin with what the family claim was my runaway. Now, I didn't run away at all. Neither did I get lost. I knew what I was doing every minute! It all started in that long ago hayfield when I was maybe four or five years old and one day rode with Mother on the one-horse rake. Going back to the house across the pasture field, over the brook that seemed like a river, and up the long hill, we saw red raspberries along the fences and Mother said that she



wished she had some for supper. So when we got back to the house, I took a little pail and slipped away back to what to me was nearly the end of the world, to get the berries. What with the long distance and the hard job of finding the berries, time passed quickly. Supper time came, but the small boy didn't! The family got excited and set up a search, which ended only when I trudged back up the road in the dusk of a late summer evening, tired but proud of the dozen or so berries that I had in the bottom of my pail, to show Mother what a smart boy I was.

That little adventure was back in the misty years when the mind and memory of a child begin to cross the line from the Land of Nowhere into reality. When does a child's memory begin anyway? I claim that I can remember the blizzard of 1888, when I was three years of age, but when I make this claim my polite friends raise their eyebrows, and my more impolite ones called me just a plain darn liar. But that's my story and I'm going to stick to it, for I can remember that winter morning when the drifts were higher than the house, and when to get to the barn it was necessary for the men to shovel a tunnel under the snow. That tunnel was made on the morning following the blizzard of 1888.

It was about that time or a little later when my lifetime association with cows and milking began. I thought I was doing a big job holding the cow's tail so she couldn't switch while Mother milked. Not being able to switch her tail, the cow switched her leg, and a small boy landed right in the middle of the drop. Whereupon farm operations ceased for a time!

I couldn't find a trace of the old fence around the deserted farmyard, Partner, but I have good reason to remember it. There were steps which led up one side of the fence and down the other, over which the folks carried the milk—usually a brimming pailful in each hand—from the dairy barn to the farmhouse cellar, where the milk was set in pans to raise the cream. Tagging along behind the hired girl one night, I reached out and grabbed her foot as she went up the stile. Down she went in a bad mess of milk and mad woman on the other side. I still remember the licking and the long evening in bed without any supper. I guess the excitement was worth it, but once was enough.

I could not see even the hole where the big farmhouse cellar had been, but dairying memories of long ago bring back that cellar, lined all the way around the walls with racks on which were set round tin pans filled with milk from the thirty-cow dairy. Mother helped to do the milking, raised the cream, churned the butter, with the help of the old dog, took care of her family of boys, and it was only occasionally that she was able to have a hired girl. When the butter was made and packed in big firkins or tubs it was loaded in the back end of the big democrat wagon, and Mother drove three miles down the great hill to sell it.

In those early days the railroad station agent was also the local representative of the big butter company. I can still see him take the long metal rod, and, after removing the covers from the tubs of butter, run this rod down through the butter to the bottom. When he pulled it out it was coated with a film of butter, samples of each layer and each churning that had been packed in the tub. Then, holding it horizontally, he licked the rod in various places and smacked his lips to determine the quality of the butter. Using an old rag to wipe off the film, he plunged the rod into the next tub. Germs! They didn't worry about such little things in those days.

To the North of me where I sat in the summer sunshine dreaming of the long ago, the farm reared itself on end on a steep hillside. As I looked at it I remembered again the story of the broken wagon. It took skill to pilot a wagon across that sidehill without tipping the load off, and the cattle had to have legs longer on one side than on the other to negotiate the pastures!

Driving a load down that mountainous sidehill took the courage of battle. I can still see Father and Brother sitting on the hillside in the middle of haying one day, looking ruefully at the ruin of one of the wheels of the old wagon, and wondering where in the world the next one was coming from. But they managed to get one, and I'm telling you that no new automobile ever meant more to any family than that brand-new, brightly painted lumber wagon meant to us when Brother came driving up the road with it the first time. Boy, it was a crackerjack! How careful Brother was of it. One time when I was with him he allowed me as a special privilege to drive the team from the big spring seat on top of the double box while he was standing or sitting down in the back of the wagon. I had orders to avoid the mudholes. How mad he was, then, when in turning around to say something to him I drove the horses and that bright new wagon right through the middle of a big mudhole. He twits me about it to this day—says I always did shoot off my mouth too much.

That same wagon itself grew old, and later came to grief. Brother loaned it to a neighbor who was threshing grain from the field. Brother warned him to be careful about overloading when drawing grain off the hill and always to chain the wheel. Later, when the hired man came home from changing

(*Continued on Page* 13)



HIGHLIGHTS *from the* National Grange

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON.

AT ITS 74th Annual convention in Syracuse the National Grange reaffirmed its faith "in a policy of national abundance, rather than scarcity." Making equality for agriculture its theme, it declared "we do not believe parity, or equality for agriculture, can be secured through any single remedy, economic expedient, or experimental device."

By adoption of the report of its Committee on Agriculture, headed by Walter F. Kirk of Ohio, it declared for a sound and progressive soil conservation and land-use policy; for encouragement to both public and private research, and for incentive payments for the purpose of introducing new farm crops which may be of use both to producers and consumers.

It urged additional encouragement for the family-sized farm, and for farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperatives to provide advantages of volume purchasing and marketing. It would expand the crop insurance plan to meet requirements of additional crops. It urged economy in transportation, credit and government.

The Grange policy of the American market for the American farmer was reiterated. It declared the results of reciprocal trade agreements have been unfavorable to the farmer and asked Congress to terminate such agreements now in force or pending.

For Farmer Control

Transfer of the Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture was opposed, and it was insisted that farm credit be administered by a bi-partisan board in order to avoid political control and insure a reasonable continuity of policy. It favored administration of the AAA by a committee of farmers elected by producers. The practice of chain or independent stores in using farm products as loss-leaders was condemned as depressing farm prices.

Resolutions from practically every state indicated that the most important consideration in the minds of delegates, aside from national defense, was the low level of prices being received by farmers for their products.

By adoption of the report of its special fair-price committee the Grange indorsed the principle of a two-price system which, in effect, would give producers of certain commodities the right to set up marketing machinery somewhat along the lines of milk marketing agreements. The special committee named a year ago was headed by Ervin E. King of Washington and included W. J. Neal of New Hampshire and Harry B. Caldwell of North Carolina. The committee's report received unanimous approval of the agricultural committee and the convention after more than a week had been spent in hearings and in rewriting the report.

The principle indorsed is that machinery be set up by which producers of a given commodity might vote to adopt a quota system of marketing through which they might control prices on the domestic market. The plan would be entirely voluntary, as in the case of milk marketing programs, and if and when it is adopted it is presumed that it will be tried on one or two basic commodities.

The rural electrification program was declared to be one of the soundest steps ever taken by the federal government. The convention adopted a resolution urging allocation of sufficient funds to continue the work as rapidly as possible, and "with due regard for the principle of sound investment."

Urges Federal Support for Education

The Grange pointed out that farmers educate 31 per cent of young people and receive less than 11 per cent of the national income, urging that a portion of federal income be returned to states for rural education. Block-booking of motion pictures was condemned.

The constantly rising burden of taxation was declared to be the greatest menace to the future of American institutions. Greatest possible economy was urged in all government, national, state and local.

A graduated land tax was favored, to discourage excessive land holdings and encourage the family-sized farm.

But while asking for economy, the Grange also declared that "no expense or effort should be spared in preparing for the protection and preservation of America and her ideals."

The attitude of the Grange as voted was that "we must be prepared to defend America in any emergency, including our obligations for America under the Monroe doctrine, and it must be done promptly or it may be too late. We desire peace and favor support of every worthwhile effort to bring it about. Every material aid short of active participation in war should be extended to England and her allies. We are willing to sacrifice our lives and our fortunes to defend America, but unwilling that one American life be sacrificed on foreign soil."

Passes Strong Resolution on Amendment of Labor Relation Act

The Grange voted to ask Congress to amend the National Labor Relations Act, as embodied in the bill of Congressman Howard Smith of Virginia, to define agricultural labor and "give the farmer the exemption to which he is justly entitled."

The resolution was introduced by Kenzie S. Bagshaw, master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, and was adopted unanimously. It says: "Many of the conditions brought to light by the special House committee investigating the National Labor Relations Board demand speedy correction. The board in various instances has presumed to meddle in matters pertaining to agriculture, contrary to the letter and spirit of the Labor Relations Act. The usurpation of power of which this board has been guilty threatens the very existence of our system of private enterprise.

"Therefore be it Resolved that the National Grange advocate the enactment of the bill in connection introduced by Congressman Howard Smith at this session of Congress.

"The Smith bill clearly defines the term 'Agricultural Labor' and unequivocally gives the farmer the exemption to which he is justly entitled under the act. Under present conditions the board acts as prosecutor, judge and jury in cases coming before it. The Smith bill would separate the administrative and judicial functions of the board and effect a much needed reform in its methods of procedure."

After Albert S. Goss had told the convention that "most Congressmen mean to do the right thing but lack correct information, it was the sentiment of the delegates that a non-partisan fact-finding agency should be set up in Washington. The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we recommend that the executive committee of the National Grange take prompt steps to investigate feasibility of financing and establishing, either alone or in cooperation with other farm organizations, a service organization adequately equipped to conduct legislative research, with services available to sponsoring organizations and to members of Congress."

Secretary Wickard Talks

A distinguished visitor to the Grange was Claude R. Wickard, recently appointed Secretary of Agriculture. Wickard, a long-time Grange member in his home state of Indiana, received the sixth and seventh degrees of the order in Syracuse. He met with committees and addressed the delegates, with the opinion expressed by Mr. Taber and other Grange leaders that he made a very favorable impression.

In conference Wickard discussed farm problems somewhat freely, admitted he did not know all the answers, and said he was hopeful that in his position he could be helpful to agriculture. Questioned about the farm program, he said it already was set up for the next year and he knew of no major changes. Asked about transfer of the Farm Credit Administration to his department, he said it was there when he came; "that we will do the best we can with it and for the farmer, and if Congress does not want it in our department it has the right to transfer it."

Mistakes Offset Gains

The farm problem is no nearer solution than it was 20 years ago, Albert S. Goss, former Land Bank commissioner, told the convention. He admitted that "many things have been done that have been very helpful, but many offsetting things also have been done so that if it were not for subsidies we would be no better off than we were eight years ago."

Trying to solve the farm problem by subsidies to reduce production has been ineffective, he said, and has defeated its own purpose. He cited cotton as an example. He said when it was decided to reduce cotton acreage by 25 per cent the grower with 40 acres planted 30, took his bonus and bought fertilizer, with the result that he grew more than he did on 40 acres.

Continuing the example with cotton, which he said applied more or less to other crops, he said that when it was found the adjustment plan did not work a commodity loan system was set up. "We gave it the high-sounding name of Ever-Normal Granary, but we made two mistakes. We made loans at rates which pegged prices. Then we had the theory that Europe would want our cotton so badly that it would pay our prices. But that did not work out.

(*Continued on Page* 15)



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"Tell the captain I just discovered why we can't submerge!"



GENERAL business and employment are expected to be better than at any time since 1929 — *perhaps better than ever in the history of this country!* When business is good, people buy more milk and butter.

The Army and Navy demand lots more milk for new training camps all over the country.

Dairy business in Europe has virtually ended. We are supplying condensed milk to England and will be one of the few sources of supply for dairy products and cows for all of Europe when War is over.

Many dairymen are meeting this opportunity with a real PLAN for more milk — the Purina Dairy Program. Here it is:

1. *Your Milking Herd.* Put them on a well-balanced, high-quality feed that will get lots of milk *without* forcing. Beware of too much protein; rather take a well-balanced ration and *protect* the cows now in the herd. Feed each cow according to her production — the heavy milkers need more feed than the poor ones. Purina Cow Chow will do this job.
2. *Your Dry Cows* should be reconditioned to build them up for good production ahead. Feed Purina Dry and Freshening Chow to dry cows, according to the Purina Plan. This helps keep down calving troubles as well as conditioning for extra milk after calving.
3. *Raise Your Own Good Heifers.* Follow a sound plan like the Purina Calf and Heifer Growing Plan that will bring big, rugged dairy heifers into your herd. You can start heifer calves easily and cheaply by feeding Calf Startena in a trough. It costs much less than milk.

Indications are that the Defense Program is here for years to come. Which means dairying offers good profits for many dairymen for several years ahead. The above three point Program can help you take full advantage of this opportunity.

Why not see your Purina dealer and get started right away?

WEIGH – *Don't Guess*

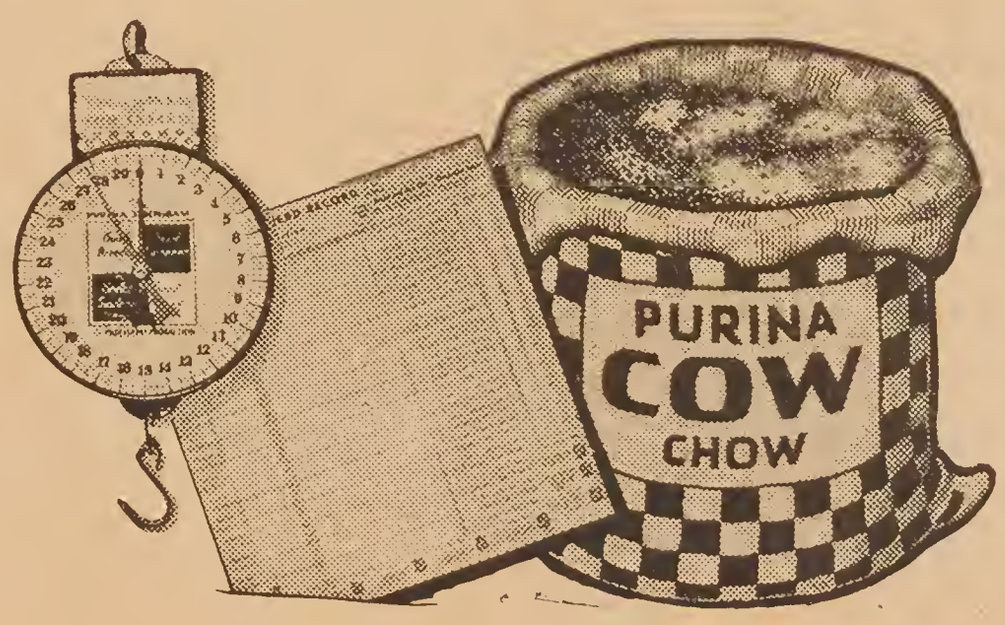
Weigh your milk and SEE FOR YOURSELF how much milk the Purina Dairy Program will make. Your Purina dealer will gladly furnish milk record cards FREE and milk scales at a special LOW PRICE. Ask him about them.

There's a Cow Chow To Fit *YOUR* Needs

16% or 20% for *straight* feeding
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PURINA MILLS

Buffalo, N. Y. St. Louis, Mo.





MAYBE this message is too intimate for my column, but I've recently had a birthday. My seventieth birthday. One thing is sure, I don't feel seventy. But the calendar tells me I'm actually seventy years old.

And I think of a lot of tired, bored, old men of fifty and sixty. Those poor fellows declare that fifty and sixty are the times for slowing down, for going into low gear, and stopping two or three times on the hills to rest.

Nonsense.

Many, many years ago I read an article by Dr. Woods Hutchinson entitled: "The Pace That Kills Is the Crawl." That helped me pass my fifties, my sixties, and now as I face the seventies, I find that high gear is the only speed for me. High gear and over the hills with a swish to see what lies on the other side.

That's what I did exactly on the day of my seventieth birthday. Swish and away. Driving and flying. And look what I'd have missed if I'd stayed at home, sitting gloomily by the fire, counting my years, and thinking of the past instead of the exciting present.

My birthday started at the camp of The American Youth Foundation where I go each summer. This camp is on the shores of Lake Michigan and hundreds and hundreds of fine, picked boys and girls come there each summer for training in Christian leadership.

Just before camp broke up, my birthday was anticipated and I was surprised with a huge cake all covered with candles.

Then away I went on a Sky-Sleeper out to the West Coast.

Spokane, Seattle, Victoria in British Columbia. Back to Portland, San Francisco, Salt Lake.

On to Pocatello, Idaho, where in the presence of the mayor and president of the Chamber of Commerce and other prominent citizens, I turned over the first spadeful of earth for our new Purina Mill.

That day I spoke at the Pocatello High School to 2300 boys and girls. My subject was "From Seventy to Seventeen."

And when I finished! Here came a lovely sixteen-year-old girl with another birthday cake while 2300 voices all sang "Happy Birthday to You."

Stay at home and sit by the fire when I can be enjoying such adventures? Not me. Maybe when I'm an old, old man. But not while I'm still going strong at seventy.

That same day a delegation of Shoshone Indians from a reservation nearby came into Pocatello and Chief Peter Jim presented me, on behalf of the tribe, with a war bonnet. He said: "We welcome you. We are glad you build mill here. It will be good for both Indians and white people. You are seventy years old. We give you a War Bonnet and hope you live long and be happy."

Late in the afternoon I drove over 100 miles to Ogden, Utah, where I visited some of my good friends. They gave me a feast and—guess what? A birthday cake!

That night as I left on a Sky-Sleeper I kept asking myself if God ever gave any humble servant of His any more glorious birthday.

But suppose I'd stayed at home and talked about getting old and about retiring from business, from living?

Just see what fun and fine friendship I should have missed.

I haven't time to be talking and worrying about getting old. There are too many jobs to be done. Too much fun in the grand adventure of living.

And, besides, I must be wondering a little about my eightieth birthday.

Boy, that *is* going to be a birthday!

My eightieth.

Aren't you thinking a little bit about growth also as you celebrate your birthdays?

—

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.



WHAT do you see here? Just a lot of railroad coal cars? Listen—

You're looking at the greatest source of energy in America.

Coal is the No. 1 source of power in the nation's factories.

Coal is the No. 1 source of warmth in the nation's homes.

Coal gives us iron and steel. Coal generates most of the electricity used in this country. And just a handful of coal contains enough energy to pull a ton of freight a mile on America's railroads.

Did you know that it takes more than a million tons a day to supply the nation's demands for light and heat and power?

Did you know that the annual value of the bituminous and anthracite coal mined in the United States *exceeds that of all other minerals combined?*

But without adequate transportation from mines to the rest of the country these coals would have little value. Few people could enjoy their warmth and comfort—most manufacturing plants would have to be located near the mines.

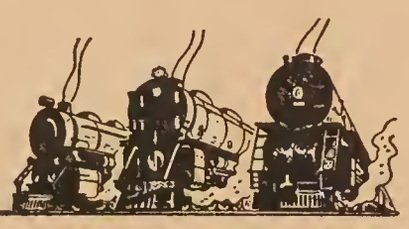
It is only because railroads provide quick, dependable, cheap transportation to every corner of the land that people can use this inexpensive fuel, and that manufacturing and power plants, producing for our daily needs and for national defense, can be located long distances from the coal fields and still be sure of a steady flow of fuel.

To meet the nation's needs, railroads every day are called upon to haul enough coal to make a train 150 miles long.

No other form of transportation could come close to handling so great a job so smoothly or economically. All by itself the movement of the nation's No. 1 fuel from mine to consumer would be a notable accomplishment. But at the same time, the food you eat, the clothes you wear, most of the things you use every day—and most of the supplies for the nation's factories—flow with the same smoothness—by rail.

No wonder thoughtful people recognize the railroads as the nation's No. 1 transportation system—not only in the volume they handle, but in the skill with which the job is done.

SEE AMERICA — by Rail
You can take your car along too
NOW — TRAVEL ON CREDIT
See your ticket agent about Grand Circle Tour!



ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Question Box

Buckwheat — Sell or Feed?

Farmers in this vicinity grow a considerable acreage of buckwheat. This year the yield per acre is below the average, but the price is 30 cents below last year's price, which was $1.25 a hundred. The men who buy this crop tell us the foreign demand is lost due to war and also that buckwheat is being shipped in here from Canada. Could you give me any advice on this matter?

While the buckwheat in some areas in New York did get caught by a freeze, the total New York State crop is estimated as about the same as last year, while the U. S. crop is larger. In the past, a considerable amount of buckwheat has been exported, both from the United States and from Canada, and this market has been cut off. That and the larger crop are the chief reasons why buckwheat is selling below last year's price.

Feeding buckwheat rather than selling it is worth considering. At present prices, it is worth considerably more to feed to cows or hens than it will bring if sold. In fact, it has been estimated that buckwheat to feed is worth up to $1.50 a hundred at present feed prices. Buckwheat, of course, is low in protein; but high protein feeds to balance it are reasonable in price. We do not advise the use of buckwheat as the only scratch grain for hens. It is not too palatable and a little high in fibre, but it can be worked into the scratch grains in appreciable amounts.

* * *

Vermin in Sawdust Insulation

"Is sawdust used for insulation in the wall spaces of a building likely to harbor bedbugs, fleas, lice, mice, etc?"

There is always the possibility, in insulating wall spaces with sawdust, mill shavings, ground cobs or corn stalks, chopped hay, or any fill insulation, that it will become infested with some of the vermin mentioned. The simplest way to prevent this is to spread the material out and sprinkle it generously with creosote or other effective repellent, and then mix it well by turning with a shovel. This also helps to preserve the material against rotting.

In a dwelling, where some people might object to the creosote, dry lime is often sprinkled over the material as it is packed into place, but this is not so effective as the creosote. Commercial insulations are usually factory treated against vermin.—*I. W. D.*

* * *

Preventing Hoof Rot

My barnyard is inclined to be muddy and I have had some trouble with hoof rot in my dairy. Is there any way this can be prevented?

If it can be done a few tile drains in the yard will help to keep it dry or it may be feasible to draw in stone and gravel to keep at least the approach to the barn dry. Some dairymen also construct a shallow box in the doorway through which the cows come and keep this filled with air-slaked lime.

* * *

Life of Tractor Tires

Are there any figures available on the length of life of pneumatic tractor tires?

So far as we know, there are no exact figures because the use of pneumatic tires on tractors is so new that very few sets of tires have ever been worn out. However, the Iowa College of Agriculture interviewed 199 farmers who have used them. Based on the experience they have had, the average estimate of these was that a rubber tire on a tractor should last 7 years, and that it should go for 6,765 hours of use. The estimates varied all the way from 3 years to 15.

The same men gave an estimate of the fuel saved by rubber tires. Their estimates varied from 0 to 50 per cent, with an average estimated saving of 22 per cent on fuel. Ten of the men had figures to back their estimates, and these figures showed an average fuel saving of 24.5 per cent.

* * *

Abortion Cause

Will cows abort from causes other than Bang disease?

Yes, but Bang disease should always be suspected as possible cause.

* * *

Handling Sick Calves

How can we prevent or cure common scours in calves?

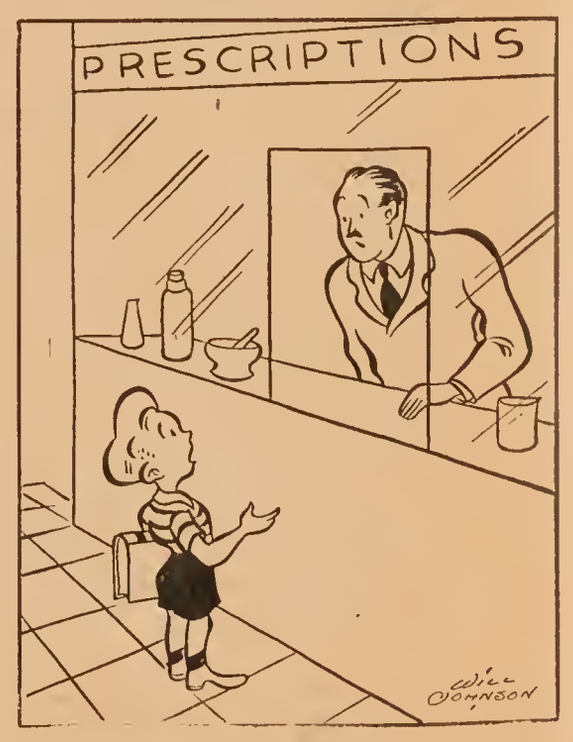
The first step is to watch your feeding. If you overfeed your calves, give them warm milk one time and cold milk the next, feed from dirty pails, or feed sour milk one time and sweet the next, the chances are good that your calves will have scours. After a calf has this disease, the feed should be reduced at least half until it is well; and each calf should be given from 2 to 3 ounces of castor oil. Because there may be an infection of bacteria, it is wise to isolate calves with scours, keep them away from other calves, and clean and disinfect the pen thoroughly before another calf is put in.

D. T. Mitchell Wins Potato Honors

(*Continued from Page* 3)

—Jerseys—and is milking 24 this fall. His farm contains 280 acres, 75 of which are tilled. Pasture and woodland make up the rest. His home, with closely clustered buildings, overlooking a wide sweep of country, is a good example of a well-fitted country home. It has always been his home, and I don't think he would like to live anywhere else.

But what does he do to raise a 500 bushel to the acre crop of potatoes? Well, the main factors as he outlines them run pretty close to standard recommendations: Good seed, half a ton to the acre of double strength fertilizer —8-16-16 to be exact—6 to 8 sprayings during the season. He has up-to-date machinery and his work is all done by tractor power rather than horses. He does plenty of fitting the soil before planting and plenty of cultivating, and then there is plenty of something else we don't get in formulas: plenty of hard work, profiting by experience, and doing the right thing at the right time. Mr. Mitchell knows that all these together won't always bring 539 bushels to the acre, but you don't even make the 400 Bushel Club without them.



"What'll you charge to translate some Latin sentences?"

NO Skyrocketing OF FERTILIZER PRICES

By T. E. MILLIMAN.

FARMERS in this country occupy an improved position in two major respects over the situation that they found themselves in on fertilizers in the preceding World War. Then, too, we have a minor improvement, which I shall also mention.

The first big improvement in our situation has to do with nitrogen. In the first World War, this country found itself woefully short of nitrogen. At that time, the supply for our national needs was limited almost entirely to by-product sulphate of ammonia, nitrogen from coke ovens and gas producers on the one hand and Chilean nitrate on the other. This severe limitation caused such a stringent market situation that the prices of both Chilean nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia rose to more than $200 a ton.

More Nitrogen Available

At the present time, there is more sulphate of ammonia being produced in this country than at any time during the last World War. This is due primarily to our enlarged productive capacity on steel. The road to Chile by means of the Panama Canal remains open and unmolested, and Chilean nitrate imports are now up from any recent year. Reassuring as these two factors may be, they are not as important as the improved situation which has come to us from the development of synthetic nitrogen production in this country.

The second largest synthetic nitrogen fixation plant in the world is owned by the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation at Hopewell, Virginia. The largest is in Germany. In the U. S. A. probably the second largest synthetic nitrogen fixation plant is owned by Du Pont at Belle, West Virginia. In both cases, the electric energy needed to fix nitrogen in these plants is supplied by the nearby West Virginia coal fields. The Hopewell Plant is on deep water, but the Belle, West Virginia, plant is in the mountains. The third plant serving American agriculture is the American Cyanamid Company Plant located just outside this country in Niagara Falls, Ontario. No restrictions have as yet been placed upon shipment of cyanamid nitrogen from Canada to the U. S. A.

In addition to these three major plants now principally serving agriculture, the U. S. Government has authorized the establishment of two plants for the production of synthetic nitrogen for munitions. These two plants will be located in the Middle West, although one of them is to be on the border of the upper South.

Little Price Advance Expected

In the meantime, the productive capacity of the three plants referred to, when added to the nitrogen secured from by-product sulphate of ammonia and Chilean nitrate, is sufficient for the needs of American preparedness and agriculture. The price to farmers on nitrogen used in mixed fertilizer, or used separately as such, will be up in spring of 1941 less than 5 per cent from spring of 1940. It is expected that the price to farmers on Chilean nitrate, sulphate of ammonia, and cyanamid will be not more than $1.00 up from the preceding year.

Also, in addition to the above nitrogen plants, I must tell you of the government's allocation of six and a half million dollars for the establishment at Muscle Shoals of facilities for the production of synthetic nitrogen there. Some of the old buildings erected in the first World War will be utilized. Power here, as in the case of the Cyanamid Plant at Niagara Falls, will come from hydro-electric energy.

We Are Producing Potash

The official price record on potash in the first World War was $483 a ton for 48 per cent muriate. Actually, sales were made for chemical purposes at higher figures. Except for a little potash from Spain, and still less from surface deposits in California and the Dakotas, this country was without potash after war was declared upon Germany. Today the production capacity of the three potash mines near Carlsbad, New Mexico, and the potash brine refinery at Searles Lake, California, is equal to American needs in the spring of 1941, when fortified with the European potash, principally French, that was on hand here, or on water before the collapse of France. By spring, 1942, the production capacity of the American potash companies will equal American needs. The price of potash to American farmers in the spring of 1941 will be essentially the same as it was a year earlier. Any upward swing will be the result of increased costs on transportation, bags and handling. The price to fertilizer manufacturers remains the same.

The phosphorus or superphosphate situation is more favorable than it was in the first World War, and it was not unfavorable then. There was at that time plenty of productive capacity of the phosphate rock from Florida and Tennessee, and for acidulating the rock into superphosphate at northern ports. There then came, however, scarcity of ship bottoms to move the rock from Florida and of railroad cars to move it from Tennessee. Sulphuric acid, of which each ton of superphosphate contains about 900 lbs., was also in considerably more limited supply than it is now.

Superphosphate Plentiful

There is still another favorable factor, having to do with the perfection of the flotation process for the removal of impurities in the phosphate rock. A ship carrying rock from Florida can deliver now more tons of phosphorus to northern ports than the same ship could do in the first World War when carrying the same tonnage. The flotation process now removes much more of the silica and other inert material. America possesses around three-quarters of all of the known phosphorus in the world. Florida alone has enough phosphate rock to last this country, at the present rate of consumption, approximately 2,000 years. It is unlikely that the enormous deposits in and near the American and Canadian Rockies will ever be seriously worked in our time. Superphosphate is certain to remain relatively cheap in this country.

The price of superphosphate next spring may be a half dollar to one dollar per ton higher for 20 per cent than it was a year earlier to compensate for increased labor and bag costs.

The commodity indexes, whether those at Cornell or any others, when taken as a guide, usually show that fertilizers are the lowest priced commodities that a farmer can buy. I see no reason for an early change in this situation. The consumption of fertilizer is increasing nationally and in the Northeast. Farmers are getting good value and unquestionably are recognizing it, as shown by their response.





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Farm Bureau Federation Measures Gains—Makes Plans

SOME SURPRISE was expressed that slippery roads kept so few away from the annual meetings of the Farm Bureau, Home Bureau and 4-H Federations at Syracuse last week. Dean Carl Ladd's explanation was that most of those attending were old enough so that they were quite willing to use both hands on the wheel.

Much of the work of the State Farm Bureau Federation is done by commodity committees. Reports of the year's activities were made by the chairmen.

WARREN HAWLEY of Batavia, Chairman of the Marketing Committee, stressed the need for improving conditions to relieve congestion at the New York City Terminal Market.

JOHN RICE of Trumansburg, Chairman of the Poultry Committee, asked that the Farm Bureau work for a state appropriation of $100,000 to construct a poultry research plant.

H. L. CREAL of Homer, Chairman of the Dairy Committee, recommended continuance of the present Milk Marketing Plan under the Federal-State Order.

J. D. AMEELE of Williamson, Chairman of the Vegetable Committee, advocated the direct purchase of surplus vegetables for relief as opposed to the use of food stamps.

GEORGE MORSE of Williamson, Chairman of the Fruit Committee, commended agricultural conservation payments for the removal of old apple trees, and proposed working for payments for removal of unprofitable vineyards.

Myers Urges Conservation Optimism

W. I. MYERS, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at the State College, believes there is a good chance that prices for things farmers sell will rise.

Rather than expanding the farm business greatly, Dr. Myers urges that farmers repair buildings and equipment and retire debts if and when prices of farm products go up.

H. V. NOYES, State Commissioner of Agriculture, expressed satisfaction at the results obtained from the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order. He warned, however, that increased production, to the point where surplus milk going into manufacture becomes burdensome, is the greatest danger which may interfere with the efficient operation of the plan.

Commissioner Noyes had two suggestions—first, a more diversified New York State agriculture with some less dependence on fluid milk and more dependence on other products; and, second, some workable plan whereby milk production might be controlled.

HERBERT P. KING of Trumansburg, in his annual address as President of the Farm Bureau Federation, made a strong plea for the use of marketing agreements to raise farm income. Mr. King said that without government payments, agriculture is little better off than it was at the start of the depression and that any increase in agricultural income we have had is due to the increase in the general price level.

"I favor marketing agreements," said he, "because I see no immediate prospect of getting anything better to take their place in raising farm income."

CHARLES POLETTI, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York, stressed the importance of mutual understanding between farmers and government, and pointed out that it is essential that government understand farm problems and cooperate in their solutions, but it is equally important that farmers, in fact all citizens, give thought to the principles back of government.

Officers Elected

Chester C. Du Mond, a Master Farmer of Ulster County, New York, was elected as President of the Farm Bureau Federation to succeed Herbert King who has been President for the past two years. Mr. King was elected as Director for three years and named a voting delegate to the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Baltimore on December 9 to 12. Warren W. Hawley, Jr., Batavia, N. Y., was named First Vice-President; Earl B. Clark or Norwich, N. Y., Second Vice-President, and B. L. Johnson, Evans Mills, Treasurer.

Resolutions

The convention considered a number of resolutions, foremost of which dealt with the problem of farm labor. The situation was described as becoming "increasingly difficult." The resolution went on to state that "prices received by farmers for farm products are such that the farmer cannot pay a competitive wage with defense industry for farm labor. Shorter working hours in industry are also drawing man power from agriculture." The resolution went on to urge that farm machinery be placed on a preferred list as far as materials are concerned in order that farmers may rely on machinery to meet the labor shortage.

Another resolution urged greater storage of grain for livestock and poultry in the east. Still another urged restoration of the Farm Credit Administration as an "independent farmer controlled farm loan agency."

Other resolutions favored state and federal secondary roads for rural areas; asked for amendment of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act, so that marketing agreements similar to that for milk may be formed for other crops. Also asked for legislation requiring more informative labeling on fertilizer containers and on seed potato containers; urged reduction in license cost for light trucks; asked for a $10,000 state appropriation for corn borer research; asked for further poultry research; recommended federal aid in cooperative marketing research and reaffirmed opposition to Daylight Saving.

Four-H Health Champions

During the year two 4-H Club members, one boy and one girl, were designated as State 4-H health champions. They are Ronald Roff of Broome County and Hilda Merritt of Chautauqua County. Miss Merritt was unable to attend the banquet, but Mrs. H. M. Wagenblass, President of the Home Bureau Federation, announced the award. Ronald Roff was present, and his award was made by Herbert King, President of the Farm Bureau Federation.

John Rioch, Jr., of Pine Island was elected president of the 4-H Federation to succeed Carl Wooster of Union Hill.



The Buffalo Junior Chamber of Commerce this year is sponsoring the Eighth Annual 4-H Club Livestock Show and Sale at the Buffalo Stockyards on December 18. Picture shows Alex G. Hoefler, Jr., chairman of the Junior Livestock Show Committee of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, and Miss Thelma Knapp of West Falls, an Erie County 4-H Club member, who will exhibit some of her lambs.

Homemakers Hold 21st Annual Convention

RECENT annual meeting of New York State Home Bureau Federation, held in Syracuse, Nov. 26-28, marked the coming of age of this great organization of homemakers, born just 21 years ago. The New York group was the first of its kind in the country.

Delegates and members flocked to the meeting from all parts of the State, and continued to come in numbers even on the second day after a snow storm had made slippery going on the highways.

Mrs. H. M. Wagenblass, of Warsaw, State President of the Federation, opened the meeting and sounded the convention's keynote, "Facing the Future."

"Not in many years," she declared, "have we faced as great opportunities or as decided challenges as there are now before us. As homemakers, we are vitally concerned with every public question that affects our homes and our loved ones. May we be guided by the added knowledge that the years have brought, and go forward facing the future with earnestness, with faith and with courage."

Other prominent speakers heard at the meeting were the Hon. Lithgow Osborne, State Commissioner of Conservation; Dr. Ruby Green Smith, State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents; Ralph W. Gwinn, author, lecturer, lawyer and farmer; Mrs. Henry Ahart of California, Nat'l. President of Associated Women of A.F.B.F.; and Fred Sexauer, President of Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.

Dr. Ruby Greene Smith, speaking of the growth of Home Bureau membership during the past 21 years, said that today it would take a thousand dollars worth of postage stamps merely to send one letter to each home bureau member in the state. She predicted that the 35,000 mark will soon be passed.

Dr. Smith gave great credit to the more than 13,000 Home Bureau members who are serving as volunteer teachers in their counties. These county leaders, she pointed out, pass on to others the knowledge they have gained and are a valuable, unpaid branch of College extension work.

An important part of the convention's program was the reports from each county covering a great variety of projects, from refinishing furniture to family recreation. Several interesting exhibits also drew considerable attention. These included homemade games, home weaving, a fascinating collection of books from the State's loan library, and an elaborate exhibit showing the importance of milk and other protective foods in the diet.

Mrs. H. M. Wagenblass, Warsaw, was reelected as President of the Home Bureau Federation. Mrs. Henry White of Massena was elected as director to succeed Mrs. W. I. Thomson of Holland Patent. Mrs. H. C. Ostertab of Attica was elected director to succeed Mrs. Mott Whittleton of East Rochester.

New York Boys at Kansas City

When the Future Farmers of America held their 13th Annual Convention at Kansas City, November 9 to 16, fourteen New York State boys were present. As officers of the New York State Association, Robert Fisk, Unadilla Central School, President; Gerald Cady, Corning Northside High School, Secretary; and Arthur Clemons, Holland Patent Central School, Reporter, were official delegates to the meeting.

Other Future Farmers attending were: David Anna, Boonville; Philip Ostrander, Wallkill; Stanley Hague, Hammond; Leo Lindsey, Sandy Creek; Harry Underwood and Harris Dayton, Homer; George Tesnow, Akron; Edwin Canhen, Barker; Eugene Alday, Sherman; Jack Near, Sinclairville; and Grant Stout, Pike.

Leonard Palmer, teacher of agriculture at Corning, and W. J. Weaver of the State Education Department, accompanied the boys.

In the dairy cattle judging contest the New York team made the highest score in Guernseys. The team was made up of Arthur Clemons, Philip Ostrander and Leo Lindsey.

Conservation Program Includes Apple Tree Removal

There are on New York State fruit farms thousands of dead apple trees or trees so old and damaged that they are a liability rather than an asset. They are a liability to the owner because they occupy land and bring no return, and they are a liability to other fruit growers because they serve as breeding places for insects and disease.

That is why the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program includes a practice by which apple growers can earn payments for removing some of these old trees. The maximum amount a fruit grower can earn is $15.00 an acre. Trees removed under this Program must be 5" or more in diameter, and the exact amount of payment depends on the size of the tree.

Orderly Movement Needed *in* POTATO MARKET

By H. E. BRYANT, *Aroostook County, Maine.*

FOR THE past two months we have been endeavoring to analyze trends in the potato market this season. We have been indicating that it would not appear possible to have material price improvement before January first. We are now only a little over a month away from that date, so let's try to extend our trend line into January. In doing so it is my opinion that we must give serious consideration to another factor that has been mentioned briefly in other issues, namely, the factor of movement of our present supplies.

In former years, New Jersey usually has had its crop completely sold sometime prior to November. Ordinarily at this date Long Island has moved a considerable portion of their crop. This year we find that, although New Jersey has not a great many potatoes left, as yet they are not cleaned up. We also find that Long Island has moved only a small portion of its crop so we may expect it to be a very definite factor in the potato market until February at least, with the possibility of it having stock available up to March.

In Maine we find that approximately 3,360 cars have been shipped out of the state up to November 23, compared with 5,376 cars last year and 11,095 cars in 1937-38, in which year we had conditions quite similar to the present season. Of course, in figuring Maine shipments, we must take into consideration the Starch Diversion Program that is increasing the movement of potatoes to the starch factories. So far this season, 3,115 cars of potatoes have moved to the starch factory, compared to a total for last season of 4,498 cars. Roughly, it has been estimated that approximately 1,230 cars had been moved to the starch factory up to this date last year. This figure added to our last year's shipment up to November 23 would equal approximately 6,600 cars of potatoes used. For this season, with 3,363 cars moving to the trade and 3,115 cars moving to the factory, we have a total figure of 6,478 cars having been used, compared to approximately 6,600 last year. Thus our movement is not materially behind the movement last year.

On the other hand, as has been pointed out previously, it is our opinion that with nearly 7 million bushel more potatoes in Maine this season and over 20 million bushel more potatoes for the country as a whole, Maine in common with other areas must of necessity move stock to the markets faster this season than was done last year.

As a further consideration, we find that the combined track holdings in the 16 leading cities are ranging between 530 odd cars to 850 cars per day. Some of the old timers in the potato business state that we never have a real potato market unless the combined track holdings range between 800 and 1200 cars per day.

Reports come to us from all over the country that growers are not particularly interested in selling at present prices, and therefore are holding back very definitely. With prices at the present low level, we cannot blame any grower individually for holding his stock for more money. On the other hand we must recognize that if everyone holds back on the movement of potatoes, we may pile up a large amount of stock that will have to be moved very rapidly at a later date if it is to go into consumption. This would have a tendency to cause a serious break in the market.

One of the most capable growers in Maine occasionally points out that in years of large production, growers as a whole should market the first 30-40% of their crop in an orderly manner as rapidly as the market will absorb the potatoes for whatever price they will bring, in an endeavor to obtain a reasonable price for the balance of that crop. In the figures quoted above, we must recognize that we are not marketing this crop orderly so far this season, and that the crop as a whole is being held back with the possibility of detrimental effects later.

In view of the strong attitude being taken by growers throughout the country we are inclined to believe that the market may be comparatively steady during December with the possibility of a slight downward trend in January if the movement is not speeded up between now and then. On the other hand, taking the season as a whole we believe this market has at least one "kick" to it, but we cannot see how it is possible to get any material improvement in prices until we have gone through a period of comparatively heavy shipments. We must reduce the potential supply of potatoes hanging over the market if we are to realize improvement in prices.

Milk Price Situation Better

Some predictions are being made that the uniform price for the month of November will not be less than $2.12 and may be as much as $2.17. There are several reasons for the prediction. First, the Class 1 price for the month of November is $2.65, 20c more than for October. Second, the butter market is on the up-trend and may go even higher. This will affect the price received in lower classifications. Butter consumption has been increasing since November 1, and butter is being taken out of storage at a rather heavy rate. Administrator Cladakis has already announced that the December price of milk for fluid cream will be $2.10, which is 15c above November.

Third, production seems to have slumped considerably. It is being predicted that the total milk production in the New York City milk shed for November will be from 2 to 5 per cent lower than it was for November a year ago. This is far different than the October picture, when production was about 9 per cent above October a year ago.

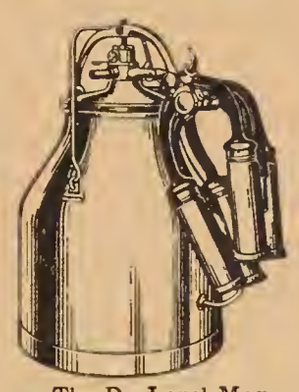
Lighter Supply—Higher Prices Forecast for Hogs

Slaughter supplies of hogs in the 1940-41 hog marketing year which began October 1 will be substantially smaller than the large supply marketed during the 1939-40 season. According to the outlook report of U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics on the basis of past relationships between changes in the size of the pig crop and hog slaughter, the number of hogs slaughtered, under Federal inspection during the 1940-41 hog-marketing year is expected to total about 43,000,000 head. This would be a decrease of about 10 per cent from the 47,600,000 head slaughtered in the 1939-40 season. Except for last year, however, it will be considerably larger than in any other year since 1933-34.

With prospects for a substantial reduction in hog supplies in the present year and further improvement in domestic consumer demand for meats, present indications are that the level of hog prices in 1940-41 will be materially higher than in 1939-40.



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Bulls from 800 lb. to 1111 lb. fat cows.

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R. AUSTIN BACKUS

Sales Manager, MEXICO, N. Y.

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Friday, Dec. 6, 1940, 12:30 p.m.

AT WEHLE FARMS—located six miles south of Rochester, at Dumpling Hill on Scottsville River Road.

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22 HEIFERS AND COWS (due in February); 20 CALVES, 12 STEERS 1 BULL. 90% are purebred, but not registered. Cows are fat; steers are half finished. A grand opportunity to buy some excellent breeding beef cattle along with some good beef animals.

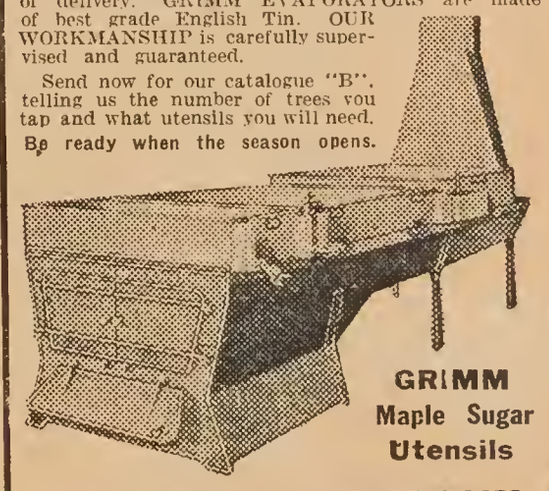
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State Road, 190 Acres, 19 Cattle

Horses, shoats, machinery, crops included; good 9-rm. house, elec., large barn; only $4500, part down, picture pg. 36 big Free catalog.
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THE LEAGUE STANDS FOR THE AMERICAN WAY

JAMES MONROE, AUTHOR OF AMERICA'S FIRST NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM . . .



Back in August, 1814, the American nation was panic stricken. The national Capitol was in flames. The President was fleeing. And 30 years of military unpreparedness had left the country soft and helpless. "Give us a man to head up defense policies," the people cried—"a general in the field can't do it all." So James Monroe was appointed America's first Secretary of War—a soldier who had charged an enemy battery in the streets of Trenton during the Revolution. A diplomat who had been ambassador to France and Britain during turbulent times. He knew what to do and he did it. America won the war. Later, as President of the United States, James Monroe gave the country the Monroe Doctrine—the first long-term foreign policy we ever had . . . a coldly calculated program of planned defense to keep European aggressors from American shores.

Today, as in 1814, Americans are concerned about national defense. But Americans know that "a general in the field can't do it all." They know that the very heart of national defense is food. For food has always been the first line of defense of every nation, as well as the last line of defense.

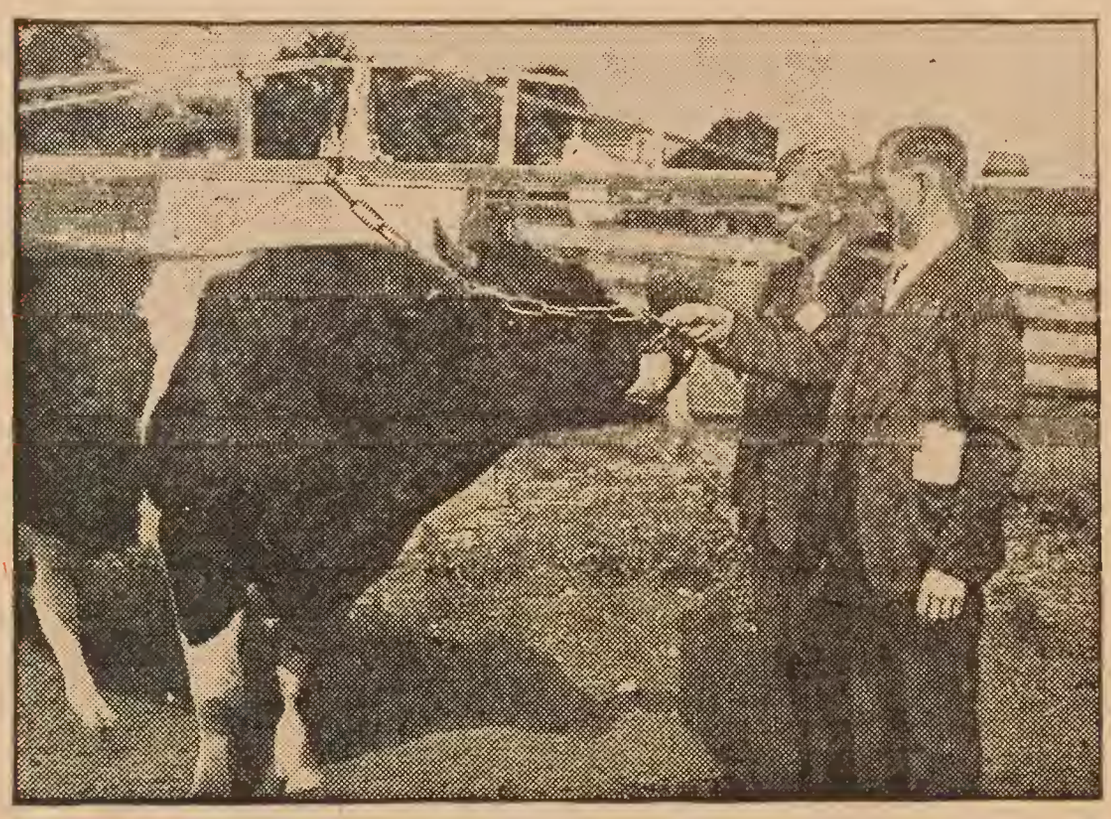
We dairy farmers know that we must produce efficiently and market our wares efficiently if we are going to be prepared to do our most for national defense. Efficient production methods will release man power from farms—if need be—and still maintain production. We know that efficient marketing will give our families the income that assures the "will" for defense.

For years the members of the Dairymen's League have sought ways and means to increase the efficiency on their dairy farms. For years the Dairymen's League have battled for sounder marketing principles, knowing that in this manner we could build happier farm homes.

These aims of the members of the League have not been selfish. They are constructive aims underwriting both national unity and national strength. And they are aims which join with the Constitution in upholding the common right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Efficient Production for Defense

It is the American Way for farmers to use the most efficient and best methods for producing quality products. For years dairymen have searched for superior proven sires to head their herds. Only a few such sires have been available, so their use has been very limited. Today, through artificial insemination, the service of these great sires is being multiplied many fold.



An organization has been set up in New York State with headquarters near Syracuse to carry on this work. A dozen outstanding bulls have been purchased and can be seen at the organization's "Bull Farm" near Syracuse.

The president of the group is Harold L. Creal, Homer, and the secretary is J. L. Sears, Baldwinsville, both members of the Dairymen's League.

"Since June," says President Creal, "eleven groups have been set up and 8,100 cows listed. Our bulls are the finest animals obtainable."

This means efficient production. For by this method our members can produce the *same* amount of milk from a *fewer* number of cows. This means less feed to raise and buy . . . less labor needed on the farm—and every farmer knows that this is becoming an acute problem.

"Producing exceptional animals is only part of the story," says Secretary Sears. "After we grow quality cows, we must market the milk produced. President Creal and I are members of the Dairymen's League. We know that marketing must be carried on efficiently if we are to receive fair returns for our milk. With efficient production methods and a stabilized marketing program, we are on our way to receive a Living Price for Milk."

All dairy farmers will receive a substantial increase for November milk under the milk marketing order. For on the first of November the price on Class 1 and Class 2 milk was automatically increased. We also know that the larger check all dairy farmers will receive this month will be ONLY because of the work done by the Dairymen's League and their associated cooperatives in the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency. Stable markets—control of the surplus—long-time policies of the organization have brought this benefit.

Published by

THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Death Stalks the Highways

(*Continued from Page* 1)

caution on the part of some child.

Nothing, however, will ever take the place of training the child to take care of himself. *He must learn and learn early that if he wants to live in this dangerous age he has got to play safe.* Therefore, safety rules must be hammered into children at every opportunity. As soon as they can toddle they should be taught never to cross the road without looking, never to cross against a red light, to watch curves. Many accidents happen through motorists coming suddenly around a curve. Children should be taught to be especially careful about getting out of buses and cars and running around them into the highway. *All pedestrians should always face the oncoming cars.* Pedestrians will be wise, even if they have the right of way, to give all the road to the motorist. All of us have seen pedestrians who deliberately stuck in the road when two cars were trying to pass.

It does you no good to be right if you are dead!

Growing Up in the Horse and Buggy Days

(*Continued from Page* 5)

work with this neighbor, he told Brother what happened.

"Old man Smith", he said, "put on too big a load, climbed on it without chaining the wheel, the horses couldn't hold it, and everything went down that hill like a bat out of hell, crashing into the stone wall while trying to steer through the gate at the bottom."

"Good!" said Brother. "Serves the darned old fool right. I've warned him a dozen times about chaining his wheel before starting down that hill."

"Yes", said the hired man. "But you've forgotten that it was *your* wagon!"

Sitting there on that deserted farm road where a home once had been, I thought of the songs that Mother used to sing. Father and the older brothers would be milking in the barn, supper would be warming in the big kitchen on the back part of the stove. Then, while the wind howled around the corners of the house in the beginnings of a long winter evening, Mother would take my younger brother on her lap, and I would sit at her knee on a stool, while she sang the songs that will go with me while I live.

As we said in our first chapter, Partner, our generation straddled the generations between the old and the new. We knew people whose memories reached back into pioneer days in central and western New York, so it was natural for our mothers still to sing pioneer songs. Those songs were mostly sad, for pioneer life was stern and serious. Death came often, and it came to the young. If you don't believe it, visit any of the old cemeteries. How I used to weep when Mother pulled out all the stops on songs like "Young Charlotte", the story of the young girl who froze to death!

But there were cheerful pioneer songs too. I like to think of the folks gathered around the thousands of evening fires on the western trails and in the pioneer cabins roaring out "Oh Susanna", whose rollicking nonsense defied sadness and homesickness:

"I came from Alabama wid my banjo on my knee
I'm gwyne to Louisiana my true love for to see
It rained all night the day I left
The weather it was dry
The sun so hot I froze to death,
Susanna, don't you cry!"

One of Mother's favorites was that grand old love ballad, "Annie Laurie". But of all the heart songs there was none more beloved by our mothers than Thomas Moore's beautiful old "Believe Me, If All These Endearing Young Charms", the song of love and loyalty that grow stronger with the marching years.

The group of songs that Mother loved best and sang most often were those that came out of the conflict between the states. That was natural, because her husband, her father and brother had all been soldiers, in the Civil War. Greatest of these war songs is the finest battle song ever written, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Then, of course, all of our mothers sang Stephen Foster's great folk songs. They were written after the War, but they carried the same spirit and atmosphere. Among those I liked best were "Old Folks at Home, "Old Black Joe," and "My Old Kentucky Home."

There is another piece, not Mother's but Father's, which memory's music box plays for me. It is called "Garry Owen." Probably few know this rollicking old tune now, but "Garry Owen" was George Custer's marching theme piece, and Custer was Dad's cavalry officer under Phil Sheridan.

It was a fall night when Jubal Early led his army by forced march over the mountains, and fell like a thunderbolt in the early dawn on the Union camp in the Shenandoah. The Federals left that camp, stopping not on the order of their going, and for a time they fought a losing fight. But at last they rallied and drove the Confederates back across Cedar Creek. Evening came. Tired, hungry and worn-out by the long night march and all day fighting, and thinking that the battles of the day were over, the Confederates stopped, built their campfires, and started to get supper. Then up came the Union cavalry on the other side, led by George Custer. Dad was there, and I'll never forget his description of the great long lines of flickering campfires of the Boys in Grey on the other side of that creek. There was a pause, and then Custer the brave, the dramatic, raised his hat on his sword, the bands struck up "Garry Owen", and, with a great shout, across the creek and into the camp they rode, routing the tired and worn-out Confederate troops and turning the defeat of early morning into final victory.

After the war, Custer went West to fight the Indians, while Father returned to the Tioga hills to fight the rocks and stones of the farm.

One Memorial Day when I was a small boy I went with Brother to the back end of the farm, where we could look down the hill and see a great parade marching up the valley to Berkshire Cemetery. At the head on a prancing horse rode Father, in the blue suit and wide-brimmed hat of the Grand Army of the Republic.

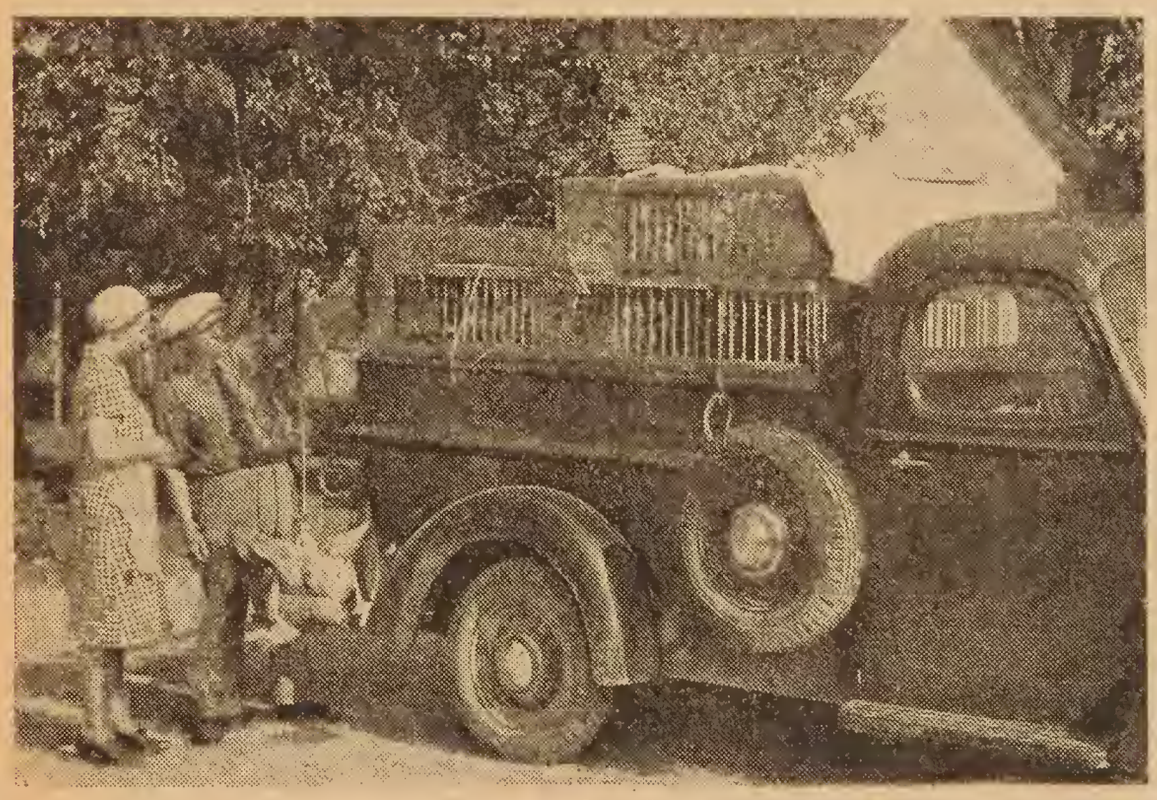
They ride no more in the flesh, but some warm summer night, old friend, I am going to take my flute and go over to the Berkshire burial ground, and when the deep of night comes, when the speeding cars have stopped, and the quiet of the centuries has come to that place of memory, I am going to play "Garry Owen". I know as those gay stirring strains come to life again, Dad will be there too, riding his horse as he did at the head of Memorial Day parades when I was a little boy, and as he had earlier when he followed Sheridan and Custer into a hundred fights like that at Cedar Creek.

(*To be continued*)

THIS SERIAL WILL REVIVE YOUR MEMORIES

Here is the second instalment of our story, "Growing Up In the Horse and Buggy Days." The first appeared in the November 23 issue. Go back and read it, then begin getting your own confessions lined up. At the end of the series *American Agriculturist* will pay $25 in prizes for the best letters written on your own experiences and memories of the Horse and Buggy days. See announcement on editorial page, last issue.

In the next instalment, laugh with us about hired men we have known.



WATCH THE SCALES.—While most poultry buyers are honest, a number of subscribers have reported short weights during the past summer. A little mental arithmetic as to the number of hens and the approximate weight per hen will avoid serious short weighing. Any obvious attempt to "chisel" on weights should be reported immediately to the State Troopers.

Good Books to Read

STARS ON THE SEA, F. Van Wyck Mason. The gripping and authentic story of how the colonists dared to flaunt their thirteen stripes and thirteen stars on the sea in the face of an all-powerful foe. A pageant of history, a version of the War of Independence as seen in a northern colony, a southern colony, and a tropical island colony—Rhode Island, South Carolina and the Bahamas. The characters are vividly drawn—the reader will never forget Desire Harmony Bennett of Newport, Sam Higsby, the Pennsylvania rifleman, or scholarly Nat Coffin of Nantucket.—J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Pa. $2.75.

Good Movies to See

THE THIEF OF BAGDAD. Sabu, star of the Elephant Boy, as the daring Thief of Bagdad, living, fighting, adventuring, in a magic world. A triumph of motion picture magic, in technicolor.



Meats cured with confidence are served with the sauce of pride

MAKE SURE that every pound of meat you cure will have the same delicious flavor. You do this when you use Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt. It is a "one-operation" meat curing salt that gives *uniform* results.

For generations, correct grades of salt produced by International have been most dependable for every meat curing process. International processes and products are relied upon by a large proportion of leading commercial meat packers.

That same experience, the same research so valuable to industry, assure the dependability of Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt. Make certain that your winter supply of meat is safely cured with the least possible effort—ask for Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt by name.

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Make sure your livestock will winter well—by a proper feeding of salt. Write for a copy of the International book, "White Gold For The Farmer's Profit." It will tell you how salt can produce more profit for the money invested than anything else on the farm.



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You can get a fine, carbon steel butcher knife, a blued-steel bell scraper for removing hog bristles—or both—as premiums with Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt. In each 10 lb. can is a coupon which entitles you to these fine tools at about half the usual retail price. Get them before your next butchering.

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For making delicious sausage, is also **popular** for poultry dressings, flavoring roasts, **meat** loaf and other foods. It is sold in 3 **oz., 10 oz.,** and 7 lb. 8 oz. cans.

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10 Canadian registered Holstein first calf heifers, 3 years old in spring. Freshening December, January, February. Good type, size, breeding. Accredited, Bangs certified. $110.00 a head delivered within 500 miles. Your opportunity to start a good herd for less money.
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For Sale: Holstein Bull Calves, $20.
BEST OF BREEDING. REGISTERED. HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES $35, REGISTERED, NONE BETTER. CHOICE SERVICE BULLS FOR SALE.
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BULL CALVES FOR SALE, SIRED BY CORNELL PRIDE 19TH.
His dam made 24,863 lbs. of milk and 997 lbs. butterfat, dam of calves with 475 lbs. butterfat on twice a day milking. Moderate prices.

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Young Bulls out of high record A.R. dams and sired by MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON 130308
101 A.R. Daughters.
More A.R. daughters than any living Guernsey sire.
FOREMOST PEACEMAKER 214202
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ALSO A FEW A.R. COWS AND HEIFERS.
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BIGGER AND BETTER GUERNSEYS
Because CATHEDRAL FARMS BIGGER AND BETTER GUERNSEYS at Oneonta, N. Y., are leading the Guernsey world in production, it does not mean that you cannot afford to bring into your herd one of their bulls.
If you will buy your bull when a calf and raise it yourself, you can make a big saving on the price.
Others have built up great production herds from a small investment by doing just that, why don't you?
Write soon or come and see.

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Baby sons of "Monie's Major of Elmwood" 214,348, the Onderdonk bull whose daughters, production and show winnings make him great. The quality of cattle and response to these advertisements have created a waiting list for six bulls.
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RAISE A PRIZE WINNER!
Buy an Island-bred Jersey bull calf, sired by famous Island Champions out of Register of Merit dams. For pedigrees and prices, write

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Registered Jerseys One cow seven years, last season D.H.I.A. test 8396 lbs. milk and 404 lbs. fat. Also one heifer calf three months. Tested for Bangs, Mastitis and T.B. We are in need of room. DENBIGH FARMS, Quaker Ridge, R.F.D., Port Chester, New York. M. STENDER. Supt.

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BULL AND HEIFER CALVES
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For Sale: Choice Angus Heifer Calves
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ALSO BRED HEIFERS AND COWS.
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PHONE AUBURN 2571M-2.

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HEREFORD BULLS
CALVES — YEARLINGS — PROVEN SIRES
ALL REGISTERED.
WEST ACRES FARMS
At NEW LEBANON. P.O. STEPHENTOWN, N. Y.

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ALL SIZES OF CHILDREN'S PONIES.
REASONABLY PRICED — FULLY GUARANTEED.
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NOT RELATED. $150. FORTY SHETLAND AND LARGER PONIES. WEANLINGS FOR XMAS $35 TO $50. SPOTTED AND SOLID COLORS.
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RAMS AND EWES
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REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP
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Registered Shropshire Rams
THE BEST YEARLINGS AND 2 YEAR OLDS I'VE EVER HAD, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
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HONEY: 60 lbs. best clover, $4.50. Buckwheat, $3.90. Mixed, good flavor, $3.90. 28 lbs. clover (handy pail) $2.25. Not prepaid. 10 lbs. clover, postpaid $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Doctors and dietitians state that honey is the most healthful sweet.
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10 lbs., $1.60; 5 lbs., 90c.; buckwheat, 10 lbs., $1.40; 5 lbs., 80c postpaid. 60 lbs. clover, $4.80; buckwheat, $3.90 here, liquid.
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SOWS, BOARS AND PIGS, ALL AGES.
WORLD'S BEST BLOOD. MUST PLEASE.
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75 Head Registered Spotted and Black
POLAND CHINA SERVICE BOARS,
gilts, pigs, both breeds, fast growers.
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Choice Dairy Cattle - Fancy Horses
CARLOAD LOTS OR RETAIL. PRICED TO SELL. FREE DELIVERY ANY PLACE.
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PUPPIES from fine Heel-drivers
MALES $5.00 — FEMALES $3.00
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9 wks., also 9 months old. Pedigreed, Farm grown, Healthy, Intelligent, Beauties. A wonderful pal for child or adult. A Christmas gift worthwhile. Reasonably priced.
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THOROUGHBREDS. REASONABLE. PUPPIES 6 WEEKS; ALSO SOME DOGS 1½ YEARS AND 8 MONTHS OLD.
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Mapes stock is famous for fast growth and high production. All breeders bloodtested. Send for Folder and Prices.
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B.W.D. TESTED PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK.
Progeny Tested under supervision Cornell University.
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LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
BREEDING MALES.
Write for Descriptive Folder.
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New York State's Largest U.S.R.O.P. Breeding Farm
Approved U. S. R.O.P. Pedigreed Breeding Cockerels from hens laying 250 to 327 eggs; Sires' dams 300 to 329 eggs.
WRITE FOR CATALOG AND PRICE LIST.
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BOICE'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS AND NEW HAMPSHIRES. N.Y. U.S. Approved. Individually pedigreed cockerels from progeny tested hens from families of known hatchability and livability. All records furnished, prices reasonable.
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High Quality S. C. R. I. Red Cockerels
FROM OUR N. Y. STATE FAIR WINNING STOCK. SUPERB TYPE AND QUALITY.
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LONGEVITY PLUS.
"BRED TO LAY — LAY TO PAY"
Write for prices and descriptive catalog.
GLENWOOD FARMS, R.F.D. 3, ITHACA, N. Y.

Babcock's Healthy Layers
W. LEGHORNS R. I. REDS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSS, RED-ROCK CROSS.
100% Pullorum Clean — 100% Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for attractive catalog.
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Ask any of our customers about OUR LARGE BIRDS AND LARGE, PURE WHITE EGGS.
WALTER S. RICH, Box H, Hobart, N.Y.

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Winner of POULTRY TRIBUNE trophy for high pen, all breeds, at N. Y. Central test. Our Leghorns laid 3329 eggs, making 3484.70 points. Write for descriptive material.
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THE WHITE EGG FARM
N. Y., U. S. APPROVED LEGHORN.
Progeny Tested—Pullorum Clean—24 Years Breeding.
COCKERELS.
E. R. STONE & SON, CLYDE, N. Y.

ENGLISH BLACK LEGHORNS —
Big, hardy, vigorous, low mortality, great layers of big white eggs, as broilers dress yellow. Eggs reasonable. Circular free. Also Registered Berkshire Hogs.
THE KEYSTONE FARMS, R.F.D. No 2. Richfield, Pa.

ZIMMER'S PRODUCTION BRED, PULLORUM FREE WHITE LEGHORNS, REDS, BARRED ROCKS, ROCK-RED CROSS.
100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
REASONABLY PRICED. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
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Wanted: Single Man, Good Teamster
AND FARM WORK, MILKING MACHINE. NO LIQUOR AND A GOOD HOME. GIVE WAGES AND AGE.
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380 Acres. 4 mi. from Geneva, N. Y., on Improved road 1½ mi. from State Highway. 6 Kraut factories. 5 Vegetable Canning factories in radius of 10 mi. Land level, easily worked, sandy loam tile drain, no stones, very productive. Good house, large barns, silos in good repair, all electrically wired. Ample water supply, 4 wells, 2 deep driven electrically equipped pumps. Over 300 acres under cultivation. 83 acres seeded to wheat, yield last year over 50 bu. per acre. This farm admirably adapted all cash and forage crops. Barns suited for dairy and beef cattle. Price $60. per acre. Full line excellent equipment including horses, tractors and nearly new combine can be purchased at low price if desired.
GENEVA PRESERVING CO., GENEVA, NEW YORK.

8 Acre Poultry Farm
ITHACA, N. Y., overlooking the city and Cornell University. Choice of both of two houses, one new all modern; other partly modern. Large barns with capacity for 1,000 hens. Can be increased at very little expense. All kinds of fruits and berries. Very desirable for professor or parties coming to Ithaca for educational advantages. A break in health forces owner to give up active operation, so is offered at an attractive price.
R. P. HOPPER, 108 Westfield Drive, ITHACA, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

THE DATE October 14, 1940, will go down in livestock history as the victorious day in which the 30-year battle for "Truth-in-Fabrics" was won. Beginning July 15, 1941, all manufacturers must label their fabrics to show their wool content, and whether reprocessed wool or reused wool. Also, this label must show the content of any non-fibrous loading or filling in the cloth; also the weight of any other fiber, such as rayon or cotton, if it contains over 5% of anything but wool. It would seem that a bill, simply for more honesty, would not have met such powerful opposition for over 30 years. The wool grower and the general public have won a real fight at last.

* * *

The little western range lambs, to go on feed in western New York State, are about all here. In general, they are better, lighter, a little cheaper, and a greater number of them than a year ago, with a very much better prospect ahead. Wool is in a very strong position, and in spite of the fact that the Government will allow imported wool put into army uniforms, the market has not weakened. In fact, packers have advanced the price of wool pelts to around $2.60, figured on a basis of 100 lbs. of live lamb (in July and August, they were bringing very little over $1 on the same basis). Of course, there has been widespread propaganda that imported wool for army purposes would break our domestic wool market, but it has not and most likely will not. The world market is not burdened with wool; we still have our tariff and there is and will continue to be a world of demand for wool.

The feed for these lambs is cheaper than a year ago; the domestic demand for meat is sure to be better and the supply of them is not enough larger to off-set any one of these situations. It will now be largely a question of good marketing. Death losses will probably continue to run around 3%. This is considered normal. If a man has less than this, he is probably lucky or a real caretaker. If over, he is either unlucky or a poor caretaker.

More cows for meat purposes have been sold off Northeast farms in the past 30 days than in any other period this year. This has been reflected in a lower cow market, but it may also reflect a sound operation. Personally, I believe that cow herds should be culled out deeply; replacement heifers are considerably cheaper, and a place must be made for the over-supply of dairy heifers on farms or trouble is surely ahead in spite of a probable higher price level.

* * *

Are you watching your feed costs? Some men are feeding as high as 25% oil meal in their small-grain rations with excellent success. This protein supplement is not often this cheap. Take advantage of it while you can.

Highlights from the National Grange

(*Continued from Page* 6)

Europe and Brazil and other countries plowed up land and planted cotton, with the result that we lost our market. We have piled up surpluses. The cotton dealer knows that if he tries to raise prices the surplus will come tumbling down on him."

Goss resigned from Farm Credit by request when he opposed transfer of the Farm Credit Administration to bureau status in the Department of Agriculture. He said he opposed the Wheeler-Jones bill after Secretary Wallace indorsed it. The bill, he said, would give one man complete political control of farm credit. This is still a potentiality, Goss said, urging the Grange to keep up the fight for return of control of farm credit to farmers.

"Few people in the United States realize that the world is going to be totally unlike the world of the past in which we have adjusted ourselves so comfortably," Chester C. Davis, agriculture's representative in the National Defense Advisory Commission, told the delegates. "International rules of living have changed viciously. We know no nation is safe if it possesses resources which the dictators covet, unless it has organized those resources for prompt and effective military action. No nation which stands between dictators and their world dreams is safe unless their military strength is respected."

Davis said this nation has the resources and the manpower to make itself impregnable in this hemisphere, "but let us not delude ourselves that we can accomplish this end and at the same time preserve untouched for classes and individuals all of the privileges and prejudices that are imbedded in American democracy." He said farmers will have their own very serious adjustments to make. "Cooperation with Latin-America may require farmers to re-examine some of their traditional patterns and prejudices."

Industrial employment near their homes was offered as a help for "the too many people trying to grow cotton, tobacco and wheat," Davis suggested that wherever possible new factories being built for defense purposes be located away from areas of industrial concentration and near sources of material and labor.

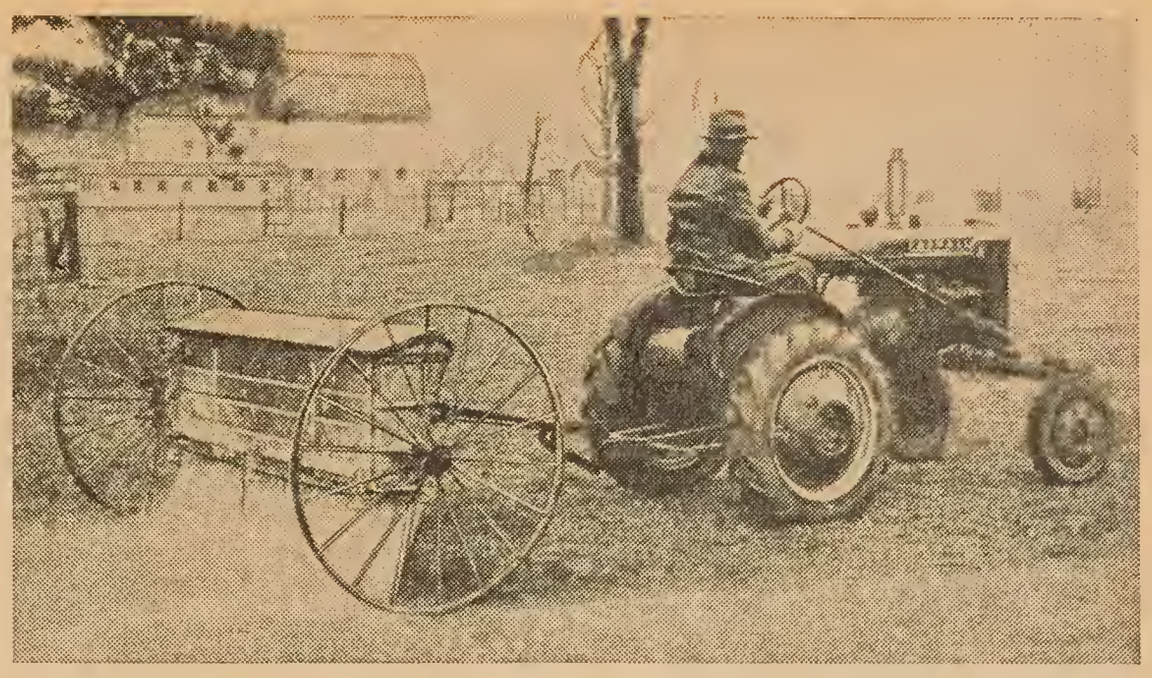
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One of the pleasant experiences of the delegates was a bus trip to Ithaca. They had a chance to see the Cornell campus, dined in the new GLF School of Cooperative Administration, and afterward participated in a forum. Policies of the farm cooperative were explained by Ed. Babcock and Jim McConnell, and Dean Carl E. Ladd reviewed briefly agricultural research and education in the state.

On Sunday the delegates participated in religious service at Trinity Methodist Church, Auburn, conducted by the Rev. Robert Root, chaplain of the New York State Grange. They were entertained at a dinner by the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, at which Jerome D. Barnum presided and which was attended by officers of all the major farm organizations.



"The 'ready-to-lay' pullets you ordered from the ad in American Agriculturist are here."



A new fertilizer distributor developed by the INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY. By using a conveniently located lever, the application of fertilizer can be quickly changed to any point between 20 and 2,350 pounds per acre. Force feed gives positive and uniform distribution, even where damp weather has made fertilizer sticky. It is especially suited for top dressing pastures, meadows and orchards.

Where BUSINESS Tells Its Story

For Cooks —Thirty-two pages full of new recipes—that's "Maca Made," a new booklet available from the NORTHWESTERN YEAST COMPANY, 1740 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Illinois. It gives simple directions for several kinds of bread, as well as recipes for cakes, doughnuts, waffles, and griddle cakes. This will be sent to any subscriber who mails a request direct to the company and encloses three Maca yeast wrappers.

Milking Machine —The modern milking machine has increased the number of cows for which one man can care. Regardless of how good a machine is, manufacturers are constantly striving to improve it. A relatively new idea in milkers is a portable machine, powered either with an electric motor or a small gasoline engine. There is no fuss or bother of installation. You can wheel in the machine and start milking inside of five minutes. THE UNIVERSAL MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, Department AA, Syracuse, N. Y., is offering, without obligation, to allow any dairyman to try one of these new machines. Get in touch with your nearest dealer; or if you don't know his name, write to the address given above.



The man with the smile is Irvin Bauman of Eureka, Illinois, who has just been given his trophy and check for winning the recent National Corn Husking Contest on the Henry Keppy farm near Davenport, Iowa. This contest has come to be one of the largest national farm sporting events and is attended by thousands of people.

The contest among 21 state winners and runners-up ran eighty minutes, and several contestants beat the previous national record of 41½ bushels. A MASSEY HARRIS tractor, equipped with FIRESTONE ground-grip tires, drew the wagon into which the winner threw the husked corn.

Ford Camp —Back in 1938 Henry Ford originated the idea of a farm camp where boys could make some money. This was called Camp Legion, and is located at the edge of Dearborn, Michigan. It is for boys between the ages of 17 and 19 years who are sons of disabled war veterans. The enrollment is limited to 65.

This camp was so successful that the following year another camp, called Willow Run, was set up at Ypsilanti, Michigan. Recently the 130 boys enrolled harvested the crops, and it was estimated that approximately $18,000 would be split in equal shares among the boys. The boys in camp, most of them from city homes, average to gain 13 lbs. during the summer.

Concrete in Winter —On most farms plans are laid to complete concrete work before freezing weather sets in, but that is not always possible. Contractors work right through the winter, and by using proper precautions, a farmer can do likewise. These precautions are outlined in a little folder published by SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION, 40 Rector St., New York City. The pamphlet is called "Nine Advantages in Winter Concreting."

Winter Comfort —A Christmas offer of $5.00 reduction on any stove or furnace costing more than $50.00 is made by KALAMAZOO STOVE & FURNACE COMPANY, 801 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Michigan. You can take advantage of the offer at any one of the factory stores listed on the back cover of the November 23 issue of *American Agriculturist*. Just locate the store nearest to you.

Learn to Fly —Many farm boys are interested in aviation, but are unable to learn to fly because of lack of finances. For those who want such an opportunity, it is possible to enlist for training as a United States Army Flying Cadet. Naturally not all who apply can be accepted, but applications can be made to: The Commanding General, First Corps Area, Boston, Mass.; or to The Commanding General, Second Corps Area, Governor's Island, New York.

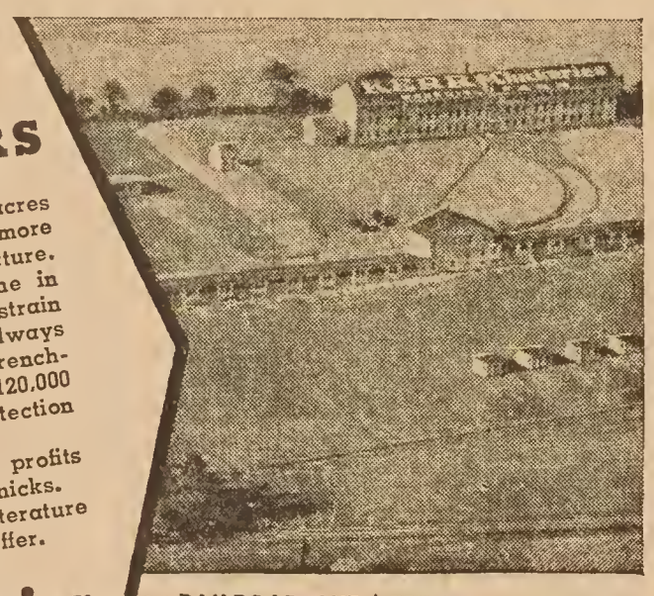
Meat Curing Wrinkle —One of the newer wrinkles for curing meat is a small hand pump which puts the "pickle" right next to the bone in hams and shoulders and right where the meat is most difficult to cure. Its use is described in a folder called "The Morton Way" and offered to you without cost by the MORTON SALT COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

BABY CHICKS

HOME OF HEAVY LAYERS

The Kerr breeding farm of 240 acres near Frenchtown is too big to get more than a small part of it in this picture. Here the foundation work is done in breeding the prize-winning Kerr strain of Lively Chicks. Visitors are always welcome. The laboratory at our Frenchtown plant tests the blood of 120,000 breeders every year—for the protection of your flock. Established 1908.

Be sure to get the greater profits awaiting you in Kerr's Lively Chicks. Write for free descriptive literature and Advance Order Discount Offer.



KERR'S Kerr Chickeries

21 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N. J.

BRANCH OFFICES: New Jersey: Jamesburg, Paterson, Woodbury; New York: Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady, East Syracuse, Kingston, Blue Point, L. I.; Pennsylvania: Lancaster. Dunmore, Lewistown; Massachusetts: West Springfield; Connecticut: Danbury, Norwich; Delaware: Selbyville. (Address Dept. 21.)

WENE EXTRA-PROFIT CHICKS



ELMER H. WENE

NEW JERSEY—U. S. APPROVED BREEDS:

HATCHED EVERY WEEK OF THE YEAR

WENEcross Wyan-Rocks
WENEcross Bram-Rocks
WENEcross REDrocks
WENEcross Minorca-Leghorns
Leghorns or Wyandottes
Barred or White Rocks
R. I. Reds-White Giants
New Hampshire Reds

HATCHING CAPACITY OVER 1,800,000 EGGS AT ONE SETTING

WENE FARMS—East's LARGEST breeding institution—specializes on chicks for poultrymen who sell to markets which pay a premium for fancy fowl and eggs. Countless chick raisers, formerly receiving common market prices, now sell at as much as 8c per lb., 14c per doz. PREMIUM over market, for WENE-bred graded fowl and eggs. WENE CHICKS producing such results are no accident—but the direct result of 20-yr. breeding program, including concentration of top-official-record-egg-laying-contest lines, U. S. Copyrighted Wene poultry breeding developments. EAST'S LARGEST CHICK PRODUCTION permits selling this fancy-grade quality at WENE'S FAMOUS LOW PRICES.

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.. $12. PER 100

EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (BWD free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for RAPID GROWTH. EARLY MATURITY. Profitable Egg Yield. Ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters, or market eggs. *Send for FREE Circular.*

I SPECIALIZE ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

JOSEPH TOLMAN Dept. B, ROCKLAND MASS.

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns, New Hampshires, Wyandottes Reds, Rocks, Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with

NO REACTORS FOUND

Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1927. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue Free. Over nine million chicks in 1938, and again in 1939. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.

Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Elec. incubators. Hatches Mon. and Thur. Order from ad or write for actual photo catalog.

Cash or C.O.D. Hanson or Large Type	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
Eng. S. C. W. Legs.	$6.00	$12.00	$3.50
Barred & White Rocks	7.00	9.00	7.00
R. I. Reds, Wyandottes	7.00	9.50	7.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	8.00	11.00	8.00
B. & W. MINORCAS	6.00	11.00	3.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	8.50	11.00	8.50
ROCK-RED CROSS	7.00	9.00	7.00
HEAVY MIXED	6.00	9.00	6.00

HEAVY BROILER CKL'S (our selection) $5.50-100. All breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D., Stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. We pay all postage. Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate.

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McAllisterville, Pa.

BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRES

Customers are enthusiastic over the livability, growth, feathering, broiler qualities, early maturity and high all-weather production of Brentwood New Hampshires and Cross-Breds. We have 15,000 Breeders on our farm—State Accredited, 100% B. W. D. clean—no reactors. Our catalog tells more of our stock and farm. Write today.



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1800 August & Sept. Hatches

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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

The Festive Board

By J. C. HUTTAR

A FELLOW like me has to watch out that he doesn't become too egg-minded. I mean that chicken farmers raise something else besides eggs to sell. The mere fact that you and I put so little time and thought on it, is probably the reason selling chickens is so badly handled. I've talked about marketing chicken meat before as the second biggest leak in poultry profits—second only to mortality, which Hugh Cosline covered so well in the *American Agriculturist* of October 26.



J. C. Huttar

It would be more interesting to take you on a word and picture tour around the Northeast, show you how V. C. McGregor and his three sons dress chickens and hens every week in the year and sell them in Binghamton, Endicott and Johnson City; how Mr. Johnson of Webster, N. Y., has built himself a quick freezing and holding box to supply his roadside stand and other town and city trade with fresh and frozen chickens the year round; how an enterprising Pennsylvania poultryman started cutting up his chickens and selling folks breasts, backs or drumsticks, according to their tastes, and pocket books.

Mr. Johnson's business has grown so large that he now sells tons of chickens each week through his own stores or concessions in other stores, especially "Super-Markets", in quite a few cities. Or, we might go into central Jersey to see how Abe Coan has marketed about 18,000 broilers a year, selling part of them dressed to butchers, hotels and house to house trade and the balance alive on the Flemington Cooperative Auction Market. Or, even, how a grape grower, Mr. Roy Bronson of Bath, N. Y., who only keeps about 500 hens, with the good help of Mrs. Roy, has canned a good share of his broilers and cull hens and has more trade than he can supply.

I'm going to try to tell you some of the lessons I learned from all of these folks. I'll try to get them all into this short article and if I don't finish I'll devote another column to them some other time.

The one important lesson is that all of these folks have plugged up a big leak in their poultry profits which has been a big help.

Broilers

Taking the common sizes and kinds of poultry meat that poultry farmers have to sell one at a time, let's start with the smallest, the broiler.

The broiler question must be treated in two parts — commercial broiler industry and the sale of cockerels that come along with the pullets when we buy baby chicks.

Along the eastern shore of Maryland may be found a concentration of commercial broiler farms which really go in for it in a big way. Over a hundred of these were closely studied between July 1934 and July 1936 as to costs and results and here's what the study shows:

A little over 60% of these folks made a profit and the other 40% didn't. The average profit of all the farms was just under 6 cents per bird on 8,500 broilers.

A little over half the total cost of raising a broiler was paid out for feed.

Those who marketed their broilers at less than 2½ pounds (Plymouth Rocks and Cross-Breeds) showed the poorest returns. Those who sold over 3 pounds made the most.

Good breeding of their stock proved more important than cost per chick in making profits.

The most profitable farms kept their losses below 15%. Those that had more than 25% loss made no money.

Crowding didn't pay. The most profitable farms kept about 1½ birds on each square foot of house floor space.

Good sanitation paid out.

Much more could be said about commercial broilers, but that's a good start and gives you something to think about.

Now, for the more troublesome broilers — those which come along with the pullets in our baby chicks.

I don't have any patent formula to make these pay, but here are a few ideas that might help:

Broiler prices are best in the first 5 months of the year.

With January or February Leghorn chicks, it's probably best to get sexed pullets unless you have a special market for broilers. Broilers of the heavy breeds can probably be sold at a profit up to Decoration Day, even on a wholesale market.

With late hatched chicks, either Leghorns or Heavies, because of low fuel costs and the chance to cut feed costs with a good grass range, some money can be made.

It is usually best to carry them over two pounds for Leghorns and over 2½ pounds for Heavies. The best market month after the Fourth of July is September.

Hens

The next most important chicken to most farmers is the hen. Selling hens, or fowls as the market calls them, is closely tied up with culling. Here are a few ideas on that:

When a hen quits laying and starts to molt, she not only drops feathers but her intestines and other internal organs shrink quite a bit in size and weight. And, if the molt is quick, she loses flesh from all parts of the body.

This means that good marketing of cull hens has to be done right along, throughout the year. It means watching the birds and catching them as soon as they go out of production and not two weeks later. The best way to spot these hens is to watch the roosts in the daytime and look for the birds whose combs are beginning to shrink down. Also look at the back of the beak. When a bird quits laying, yellow color begins to come in back there in the corner of her mouth.

The best market months are the first 5 months of the year and the month of September.

Turkeys

Turkeys are a gamble. Most folks raise them only for Thanksgiving and Christmas. They figure to raise them



"Hello, Mabel. I hope you didn't give Fido that meat yet. I'm bringing George home for dinner!"

just as big as possible. Turkeys, more than any other bird, are associated with the American Festive Board.

Some turkey growers are working toward more nearly year 'round markets. This means several hatches and several breeds of turkeys.

I learned something while attending the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association early this month. It was held at Pennsylvania State College, which is located in the scenic Nittany mountain range in the town of State College.

I learned that the Poultry Department there, under the able leadership of Professor "Pete" Knandel, had developed a new breed which they call the Nittany. It's really a Pennsylvania wild turkey. It is designed to take care of the average family which doesn't eat turkey more often because it's too big and too expensive.

They tell me that they can grow hens to a nice compact build when they weigh 9 pounds and toms when they weigh 14 pounds.

According to some feeding tests conducted at the college, they have produced the Nittany turkey on 5.7 pounds of feed per pound of gain and toms on 4.4 pounds per pound of gain.

I think they have something along the line of increasing turkey markets.

How I Clean and Pack Eggs

A Handy Scrubber

OUR eggs, laid by nearly four thousand hens, are gathered twice daily. Before cleaning them, I place three empty crates on a platform at the right height to be handy when sitting on a low chair. I sort a pail of freshly gathered eggs, putting the eggs that are too dirty to scrub into a pail and scrubbing the others. When clean, I weigh them and pack point down in the crates according to weight — large, medium, pullets.

My scrubber to clean the eggs is made from a small block of wood, one-half inch in thickness, two inches wide, and four inches long. First, cover the block with a piece of sheep wool, (I used a piece from the lining of a coat), and then put a piece of number two emery cloth over that. If an egg breaks on the scrubber, a new emery cloth must be put on.

I wash the dirty eggs, putting a level tablespoon of washing powder into six quarts of warm (not hot) water. After placing the dirty eggs carefully into the water, I wash them with a soft cloth. Then I put them on a wire tray, points down, to dry off for a few minutes while I scrub a few eggs; wipe dry, weigh, and pack into the crates. The washing powder takes off most of the stains, although I have to scour a few with scouring powder.

—Mrs. C. B., New York.

* * *

Steel Wool

My son keeps a large flock of hens. I clean the eggs. I take a bunch of steel wool and a soft cloth with one corner wet. I rub the coarse dirt off with the wool. Then, if stained, rub with the damp corner and dry. In the evening my son candles and packs.

—Mrs. A. E. M., New York.

* * *

Vinegar for Stains

To clean eggs that are stained, I dip a cloth in vinegar and rub it on the spot I want to clean. Then I take a damp cloth to wipe the egg, and it is clean enough to pack. In packing eggs for store trade, I use pasteboard cartons that hold one dozen, putting the large eggs in one box and the small eggs in another, with the small ends down. It is best not to put large and small eggs in the same box.

The vinegar I use is good, old apple vinegar about three years old. Your readers will find this a quick, easy way to clean eggs.—*Mrs. G. W. S., New Jersey.*

* * *

Early Cleaning

We find the easiest and quickest way to clean eggs is to do it immediately upon their delivery to the egg room. We dip a cloth in a cup of vinegar to remove stains. Eggs are much easier and quicker to clean if done immediately upon their arrival at the egg house, and should be graded and crated at once to keep them clean. We keep the nests clean with shavings from the planing mill, and gather eggs two or three times daily to keep them clean.

—E. F. H., Pennsylvania.

* * *

Gather Often

First, I look over the nests and put dry oat straw in nests that need it. That helps to keep eggs clean. I gather eggs three times a day in an open basket. I wipe soiled eggs with a damp cloth the same day, and quite often as soon as I bring them from the hen house. I leave them in open baskets for a day or two. Then I pack them in crates or cartons with the small end down. I find this method the best for me, and eggs cool quickly.—*Mrs. R. H., New York.*



California's most romantic spot, Monterey Bay, will be visited by our party on March 4. Its great natural beauty, its extraordinarily mild climate, and its fascinating history since its discovery by Spain in 1602 have given this region the name of "The Circle of Enchantment."

GIVE YOURSELF This Grand VACATION

We'll Visit the Pacific Northwest—Sunny California—Santa Catalina Island—Famed Monterey—Historic San Antonio—Carlsbad Caverns—New Orleans

ON FEBRUARY 22, *American Agriculturist* will take another fine party of Northeast folks out to the West Coast for the kind of a vacation that money alone cannot buy. This trip, like other *American Agriculturist* tours, will live forever in the memory of those who go on it, not only because of the historic places and beautiful scenery that we will see, but also because of the friendly company, the fun which will make the three weeks go far too quickly, and the joy of carefree traveling with our genial Mr. Be-Dell there to manage everything.

We'll be leaving for our trip just at the time of year when winter's ice and snow seem determined to hang on forever, and when the prospect of being transported to a land of sunshine and flowers is particularly alluring. Before we know it, we will be enjoying the bracing air of the Pacifi Northwest, with Spring on hand to welcome us.

One of our first thrills will be a trip to the new Olympic National Park. After ferrying across Puget Sound from the city of Seattle, special motor cars will take us over the famous Hood Canal Drive, through scenes of unsurpassed beauty which have been likened to the Fjords of Norway. One writer speaks of this newest of all National Parks, long called "America's Last West," as a land of unparalled loveliness, where one sees snowcapped peaks flanked by mighty glaciers, flowered mountains, gaunt alpine forests, glistening waterfalls and hidden lakes.

Each day will bring its measure of happiness, and of new and wonderful things seen and experienced. If you have not already sent for our printed itinerary, do so today. It tells all about where we will go and gives the exact cost of our "all expense ticket." (Approximate cost is $325, depending on where you join our tour, and this includes absolutely everything except such personal items as laundry and souvenirs.)

American Agriculturist has established a reputation for its tours. If you and your family can possibly make this trip, we assure you that you will not be disappointed in it. Like those who have gone with us before, you'll be "back for more." Send today for our attractive, illustrated itinerary and see for yourself what a marvelous trip we have planned. The dates for this tour are Feb. 22 to March 16.

Mr. E. R. Eastman, Editor
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Please send me, without any obligation on my part, your illustrated folder giving full details of your Winter Vacation Tour, Feb. 22-March 16, including exact cost of your "all expense" ticket.

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Christmas again with its gifts and its giving,
Christmas again with its gladness and cheer,
Christmas again with its gay carols ringing,
Speeding us on to another new year;
Another new year flying swiftly, and then —
In the twink' of an eye 'twill be Christmas again!
—M. Lucille Ford.

CHRISTMAS calls for special little cookies, particularly those which carry out Christmas motifs. If you haven't a collection of cutters, a light cardboard pattern and a sharp knife will go far towards making bells, stars, turkeys, stockings, Christmas trees, and even Santa Clauses or gingerbread men.

Here is a variety of recipes for cookies and candies which are sure to add to your Christmas cheer:

Santa Claus Cookies

1 cup fat
2 cups sugar
2 eggs
1 teaspoon salt
3½ cups cake flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
2 teaspoons vanilla

Cream fat and sugar together. Add eggs and vanilla. Beat well, then mix in sifted, dry ingredients. Roll the dough, cut into shapes and bake at 350° F. When baked, decorate the cookies with red and white confectioner's sugar frosting, following the regular Santa Claus uniform—with white for the fur trimming and beard; and red for the rest of the uniform and buttons.

This dough may be cut into animals of every description, and into Christmas trees, stars, wreaths and little men and women. Decorate with colored sugar, bright colored candy and different colored icings. Currants or raisins make eyes and buttons on the cookie men and women. A bit of melted chocolate often adds the final touch.

Wreaths may be cut out with a doughnut cutter, or better still with a large scalloped cutter and the center cut out with a smaller scalloped cutter. Use red decorator's sugar shot for berries, and green candied cherries for leaves. Lacking these, substitute for them bits of candied apple cooked in red and green syrups. Let wreaths cool on the pan before removing. This prevents breakage.

Gingerbread Men

2¾ cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon ginger
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon cloves
⅔ cup New Orleans molasses
⅓ cup brown sugar
1 egg beaten
½ cup melted shortening

Sift together the flour, baking powder, salt and spices. Mix molasses with brown sugar, egg and shortening, and add dry ingredients to make a soft dough. Chill 1 hour. Roll on floured board and cut with floured cutters. For eyes, nose, mouth, and buttons, use small raisins. Bake on greased cookie sheet in moderately hot oven (375° F.) about 12 minutes. Makes 18 gingerbread men, 4 inches high. If no cutters are available, flour hands well and shape dough into balls for heads and bodies and little rolls for arms and legs. Then flatten balls and rolls and join by pressing edges of dough together.

Coconut Kisses

(1½ doz. 2-inch cookies)

2 egg whites
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla
⅔ cup sugar
3 tablespoons cocoa
2 cups coconut

Add salt and flavoring to the egg whites and beat to a stiff foam. Add half of the sugar in 1 tablespoon portions, beating after each addition. Mix coconut and cocoa with remaining sugar, then blend with the meringue. Drop by teaspoonfuls on well greased baking pan and bake in slow oven (300° F.) until delicately browned and slightly dry on the surface—about 30 min.

Popcorn Balls

1½ cups sugar
½ cup molasses
⅓ cup corn syrup
⅓ cup boiling water
3 tablespoons butter
½ teaspoon salt
5 quarts of popcorn, popped

Mix first four ingredients in order given. Stir over a low flame until sugar is dissolved—about 5 minutes. Cover the mixture and let it steam to dissolve any crystals on the side of the pan—about 5 min. Uncover the mixture and let boil to the hard crack stage (290° F.) about 8 min., stirring occasionally. Remove from fire, add two tablespoons butter and the salt. Pour this over the corn, mixing well with a large spoon. Grease fingers with remaining butter and shape corn into balls.

Honeyed Fruit Strips

Peel from 3 oranges
¾ to 1 cup honey
1 teaspoon salt
Water

Remove peel, cut in strips. Cover with salted water. Boil 30 minutes. Drain, cover with fresh water, boil until peel is tender. Drain, add honey enough to cover. Let simmer *very slowly* until peel is clear (about 45 min.) Lay on wax paper and let stand 2 to 3 days before using.

Variations: Grapefruit and lemon peel may be prepared similarly. Fruit strips may be rolled in granulated sugar, coconut or nuts; or peel may be covered with confectioner's chocolate; or peel may be chopped and used in cookies, nut bread or muffin mixtures.



by Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett

For tree decoration, for wrapping in cellophane or waxed paper for the gift box or for just fun on the cookie plate, gingerbread men do their part to make Christmas jolly. See recipe on this page.

Butter Fondant

2 cups sugar
¾ cup milk
1 tablespoon corn syrup
1 tablespoon butter
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cook sugar, milk and corn syrup together to the soft ball stage—238° F. Stir mixture occasionally to prevent from sticking. When the syrup is removed from the fire, add butter and vanilla and pour it at once onto a cold, wet platter. Cool mixture to lukewarm (110° F.), then beat it with a wide spatula until white and creamy. Next, knead it until the mixture is smooth and no lumps remain.

Put the fondant in a covered crock or glass bowl and allow it to ripen for 2 to 3 days. It may be used to stuff dates or coat cherries. It may be shaped and coated with chocolate or chopped nuts may be worked into it. Or it may merely be shaped and decorated on top with a nut or a cherry. The batch may be divided and each portion tinted a different color with a speck of vegetable coloring kneaded in thoroughly. If different flavors are desired, omit the vanilla and to the kneaded mixture add drops of oil of wintergreen, cloves, cinnamon or peppermint, dropped from a toothpick. These oils are highly concentrated. A little goes a long way.

Honey Lollipops

¼ cup dried prunes
¼ " " apricots
¼ " " figs
½ cup dates
⅓ " honey
¼ " raisins
¼ teaspoon salt

Let dried prunes and apricots stand in boiling water for 5 min. Drain. Grind fruit in food chopper, using the medium coarse knife. Add honey and salt. Mold into balls. Roll in chopped nuts, coconut or dip in melted fondant or chocolate. May be put on sticks for lollipops. Wrap in cellophane or waxed paper.

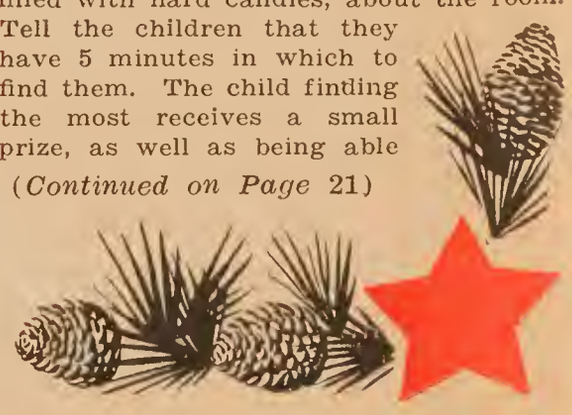
GAMES FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Often families like to play simple games after eating a big Christmas dinner. It helps the digestion if one has partaken a little too freely of all the good things on the table! Here are some amusing games by Louise Price Bell, author of "Successful Parties":

Sugar Plum Hunt (for children)

Hide small red and green cambric bags, filled with hard candies, about the room. Tell the children that they have 5 minutes in which to find them. The child finding the most receives a small prize, as well as being able

(*Continued on Page* 21)



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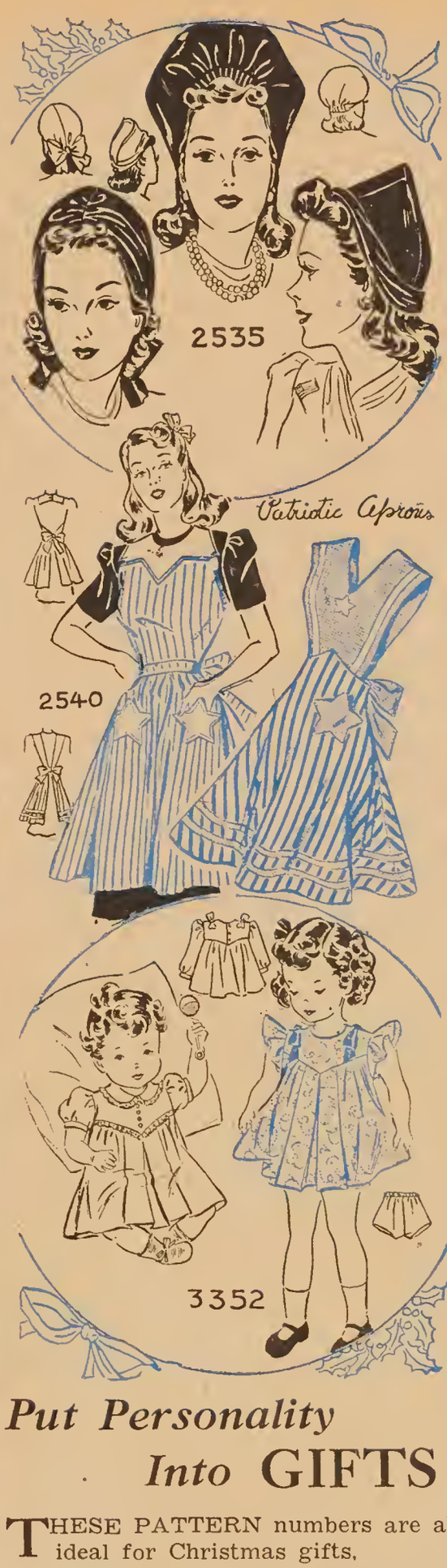
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ADDISON'S CHRISTMAS MISADVENTURE

By C. A. STEPHENS

PART I.

IN SECRET Addison, Thomas and a number of the other boys had for some time been planning a joke on the young people of an adjoining school district, four miles to the eastward of us, known as Baghdad. The school districts of Maine towns are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.; but locally they sometimes bear whimsical nicknames; "Baghdad" was one of these.

The boys over in Baghdad had, for a number of winters, been exercising their wits at our expense, so much so that Addison and Thomas thought it necessary to square accounts with them and restore the honors. Preparations were made quietly, and on the following night, shortly after eleven o'clock, we set off, privately, with "Old Sol" harnessed to a pung, for an incursion into Baghdad.

The cargo of that pung was remarkable and, if overhauled by strangers, would have been difficult of explanation. It consisted of a bushel basket, containing not less than twenty old socks and stockings, such as pertain to the wearing apparel of both sexes, many of them much darned, but clean and stuffed with candies, rolls of lozenges, maple sugar and raisins.

In another basket were ten or a dozen old boots, shocking ones, and in some of these were pigs' tails, or ears, a brimstone roll, carrots, turnips, red ears of corn, fragments of old greenish brass, caricatures on paper, variously inscribed in painful rhyme, old hats, a ball of stout twine, etc. There was also a long, crook-neck squash.

The bells had been removed from the shafts of the pung, and the outfit proceeded very quietly along the snowy road, by a roundabout route, for a distance of nearly or quite five miles, till we entered a piece of hemlock woods on the farther border of which stood the Baghdad schoolhouse.

About a hundred yards on the hither side of the schoolhouse, a lumber road diverged from the highway where hemlock logs had recently been drawn out to a neighboring saw-mill. Here we turned in and, after proceeding ten or twelve rods into the woods, hitched our horse and carefully blanketed him, for the night was frosty and sharp.

This done we took our baskets on our shoulders, walked back to the road and, after listening and glancing up and down the highway, entered the schoolhouse. No one could have made us out, at least by starlight. In addition to great coats, fur caps pulled down over our ears and knit comforters to keep us warm on our ride, Addison had what looked to be a long white beard—it was the tail of a white horse—hanging far down in front of his coat.

We knew most of the boys in "Baghdad." They outnumbered us in the Old Squire's district and were inclined to be unfriendly, but the girls were pleasant acquaintances. Addison and Thomas had hung Maybaskets to a number of them, the previous spring—and been hotly chased home by a strong party of the boys who threatened unpleasant proceedings if they caught us. Hence the sedulous caution in our movements.

Not one country schoolhouse in a dozen in that county was then locked at night. We entered without difficulty. A faint sense of warmth still lingered about the stove, and opening it we raked forward a few bright coals and warmed our fingers.

Addison then lighted the lantern which we had brought; and we proceeded to decorate "Baghdad." The seats were benches with long desks behind the backs of each and shelves underneath for the books. Addison had observed, during his call, where all the older boys and girls sat. Beneath the shelves of their respective seats plump stockings of confectionery were hung to many of the girls, with befitting notes attached. Addison was a good hand at such efforts; I still remember some of them:

"Tried to get down your chimney and couldn't, Amy Eastman. Fire was too hot. Had to come to the schoolhouse. Should never keep a fire Christmas night. St. Nick."

"Please burn down your chimney, Myra Edes. All full of soot. Couldn't get down, at all!"

"Pray do build a bigger chimney at your house, Minnie Wilkins. I'm getting too stout to crawl down such a narrow one. Your affectionate St. Nick."

The old boots were for the boys; and the accompanying notes were not complimentary.

"Tickle your nose with this little pig's tail, Rufus Eastman. That is all you will get from me, this year. They say you were saucy to the schoolmaster, last winter. Try and behave yourself better next year. St. Nick."

"Quit off tobacco, Tim Jackson, and take a bite off this turnip once in a while. It will sweeten up your breath."

The crook-neck squash was for a tall lathy youth, named Cephas Morton, and had pinned to it this bit of personal advice. "Look at this squash, Cephas, and pull that crook out of your spine."

The roll of brimstone was for a somewhat profane youth, named America Robbins. It was wrapped in a piece of paper on which was written, "Better skip those hard words, Merrick. I've been harking to you for some time. Remember, Merrick, that there's a land where the candy is all hard and yellow. Here's a stick of it for you. Take a sniff at it now and then."

If we had confined our efforts that night to the Baghdad schoolhouse we might have gotten away scot-free. But there were three girls, sisters, named Thomas — Myrtle, Edith and Leola — very attractive, living about a quarter of a mile from the schoolhouse, in a large, low, one-story farmhouse, flanked by two barns and a number of sheds and other outbuildings.

Nothing less would answer for Addison, Tom and Willis Murch than the bold scheme of hanging three of the best filled stockings down the chimney at the Thomas place. The plan was to approach cautiously, mount a shed in the rear, from the roof of which it would be easy to pass to the house roof. By means of twine Addison deemed it feasible to let down the stockings into the fire-place of the farmhouse sitting-room, here they would be discovered on kindling a fire the following morning.

Accordingly, leaving our two bushel baskets at the schoolhouse, we went along the road to the Thomas place. It was near two o'clock by this time. No one was astir. The house was dark. We gained the shed roof, climbed on the ell and went softly along the ell roof to the house. Willis, Thomas and I went no further, and passed up the stockings and lines to Addison who had mounted to the roof of the house.

He had scarcely begun to lower the first stocking down chimney, however, when we heard sleigh bells and saw—for the stars shone brightly—a team coming along the road, from the direction of the schoolhouse. In the sleigh, as we learned afterwards, were Tim Jackson and another boy, named Roscoe Parmenter, on their way home from a young folks' party, a few miles distant.

Willis and I lay low on the ell roof and easily escaped observation. Addison, too, sheltered himself behind the big chimney top and was not seen till after they had passed, when one of them happened to look back and espied "St. Nick" standing beside the chimney! If they had hailed us, or called out, we might possibly have escaped, but they said nothing and we supposed that they had not seen us. In fact, they knew not what to think of the circumstance, at first; but as they drove on, they mistrusted that some prank was on foot. At the next two houses, where the Eastman and Robbins families lived, on opposite sides of the road, they stopped and, waking the people, announced that there were suspicious characters about the Thomas place.

Rufus, Luke and Charley Eastman, with Ben and Merrick Robbins, at once turned out; and as Addison was making fast the last of the strings to a brick on the chimney top, the whole party suddenly appeared up the road, and shouted vigorously!

Our plight for escape could hardly have been worse. Earlier in the season we might have run away across the fields and gained the woods. But with a foot and a half of snow on the ground, the road was our only avenue for flight.

"Put for the pung," whispered Willis; and we three on the ell roof dropped off into a drift of snow in front of it and ran. Addison as hastily descended off the house roof to the ell and, remembering certain things better than we did, called after us in a low tone, but thinking there was no time to lose and that he had best be running, himself, we fled down the road at our handsomest paces. Addison, however, on gaining the ground, darted into a wood-house and hastily took refuge on top of several tiers of stove-wood there.

The pursuing party saw us as we emerged upon the road, and chased us for some distance. We then heard Merrick Robbins say, "Here ain't all of 'em!" whereupon he and two of the others turned back to look about the Thomas premises.

The Thomases, too, were now appearing at doors and windows. But Rufus Eastman and the three others still pursued us. In fact, they were not more than two hundred yards in our rear; but Willis, Thomas and I knowing that everything depended on speed, exerted ourselves to distance them and widened the interval a little by the time we reached the schoolhouse. We dared not stop here to get the baskets, but dashed around a bend of the road, into the woods. It was not so light in the shadows of the hemlock trees; we passed out of sight of our pursuers and, turning in at the logging-road,

(*Continued on opposite page*)

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Pencil of the Moon

Tonight I saw the moon
Tracing patterns
On the earth
With a silver pencil;
Etching the trees
Against the sky,
Rippling the cool water
Of the pool,
Writing the beauty
Of night
Upon the pages
Of Eternity.

—Pearl Lange Schuler,
Kansas City, Mo.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY LITTLE grandson says to me, when he was sittin' on my knee, "Do you believe in Santa Claus?" I, s'pose he asked me that because some one had told him it was bunk, that Santa Claus with pack and trunk was just a myth, and wasn't real. I s'pose it makes a youngster feel right lost and lonesome when he's told that Santa Claus is not an old and kindly man, who works away as best he can day after day to bring folks lots of happiness, and I would feel the same, I guess. There ain't so many things that we can tie to in these days, by gee, if they take Santa Claus from us, that feller so magnanimous, and tell us he is just a fake, it's bound to leave a little ache.

So I says to that boy of mine, that Santa is alive and fine. Instead of dead, he's full of pep, with shining eye and eager step, and each of us can well believe he'll come around on Christmas Eve. Good will and friendliness is what, possesses us as like as not, the Christmas spirit in our heart makes each of us the counterpart of Santa Claus when Christmas nears, and so, on Christmas, it appears, there ain't just one old Santa Claus, but millions of them chaps, because we're each a Santa for a while, and free from envy or from guile, we spread a smile thruout the earth, and pass on happiness and mirth.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Get Greens from Dooryard

IT IS QUITE possible to collect Christmas greens ahead of time and keep them fresh enough for use. The main idea is to store them where they will not dry out and crumble; this means a cool, moist spot for storage. I have found our unheated garage quite satisfactory. A little protection may be given if there is danger of freezing berries. Incidentally, florists and nurserymen have a wax spray which might be purchased for keeping plant materials fresh for a long time.

We can look nearer home than the woods for our Christmas greens and berries; the shrubbery in our own yards should yield us generous amounts. The bright red of the barberries, the beautiful berries from some of the cotoneasters, the bright fruits from some of the hawthorns, and materials collected before frost such as Japanese lanterns, bittersweet and rose hips would be worth real money if one had to go out and buy them. All these, remember, require suitable storage conditions or they will become dry and brittle.

Plant materials of more subdued hues which serve to emphasize the brightness of the reds are found in dried artemesia, dried baby's breath, berries from Virginia creeper, snowberries, ivy or privet and dried straw flowers. Of course the dried material has to be collected when in prime condition and kept in a suitable place, probably in the cellar, garage or barn.

For greens, the arbor-vitae, cypress, yew, spruce or other ornamental evergreens will give us all we need for our own use and probably a little extra to send to that city friend who pays dearly for all such decorations.

Aunt Janet's *Favorite Recipe*

A GOOD substitute for mince pie is cranberry pie. It is not so rich and therefore may be more digestible than the time-honored mincemeat:

Cranberry Pie

2 tbsps. corn starch
1¼ cups hot water
1 cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup seedless raisins
2 cups cranberries
1 tablespoon butter

Blend cornstarch with sugar and salt, gradually adding the hot water and cook in double boiler until mixture thickens, stirring all the time. Add raisins, butter and cranberries and cook 5 minutes. Line pie pan with pastry and brush with melted butter. Add filling and cover top with ½ inch strips of pastry. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) for 10 min. and at moderate heat (350°) for 20 minutes longer.

Personal Problems

Perhaps You Try Too Hard

Dear Lucile: I'm not clever, but am good looking, have a good disposition and am not a "Dumb Dora." Yet I have no luck with boys. My sister doesn't have to try to interest boys — they just fall for her at sight, it seems, while I use all the tricks I can, but it's no use. When they see my sister, they no longer see me which makes me "see green", for she's no prettier than I. What can I do?—*Alice.*

I believe the secret of your trouble lies in your statement about your sister: "She doesn't have to try to interest boys; they fall for her on sight while I try all the tricks I can." Perhaps it is the fact that you do so obviously try to attract the boys that serves to make you so unpopular, while your sister just remains her own natural self and receives their attention and interest without great effort on her part.

The most popular people I know are those who are completely natural and just themselves at all times. By that I do not mean, of course, that you should not put yourself out to be pleasant and friendly and sociable at all times and with all crowds, but I do mean that the putting on of airs, the cultivating of false graces which you may not actually possess, the trying to create a front or an impression that does not actually exist will certainly work toward your unpopularity. If you have been guilty of this kind of scheming I believe that if you will cultivate an air of naturalness and of just being yourself you will find that the attitudes of other people will change toward you.

Above all, do not let jealousy of your sister make you sour and bitter. This will certainly reflect in your everyday actions and cause you to be even more unattractive to other people. Keep a happy disposition at all times for it will do more toward making you happy and attractive to others than anything else.

* * *

Dear Lucile: I am 20 years of age and am in love with a married man. He and his wife have no companionship together; he thinks she married him for his money, she did not want to live on a farm and all told, they have made a miserable mess of their five years together. Yet she will not release him and accuses me of breaking up her home. Perhaps this is true . . . I only know that I did not want it to happen, but I could not help myself.

I wonder if I would be happy with him, if he did leave her. He drinks some, but I believe she has led him into it. Also, he seems to have a weakness for noticing women, but he says that with me he could overcome this and I believe him. What do you think I should do?—*Polly.*

I think you should be sensible and drop this man like you would a hot potato. At 20 you're a mere infant and somewhere there is a nice young man who would come to you free and heart-whole; you could marry him and live happily ever after. Don't waste yourself on a man who has already made a mess of things.

The blindness of love leads you to believe he would conquer his woman-chasing if married to you, but chances are that he wouldn't. It has become a fixed habit with him and he may be incapable of sticking steadfastly to any one woman without his eye roving longingly toward another. Even if that is as far as it goes, such a condition is humiliating to a wife . . . and would be especially alarming to you, for you would always be burdened with the thought that if he left one wife for *you* would he not, maybe, leave *you* for somebody else.



"Darling, it must feel terrible leaving your parents after so MANY, MANY years together!"

Addison's Christmas Misadventure

(*Continued from opposite page*)

had the satisfaction of hearing them run past.

Meantime Merrick and the others, with the Thomases, were searching the sheds and barns. Early in the hubbub, however, Myrtle Thomas discovered the stockings in the fire-place; and both she and the others immediately guessed that their nocturnal visitors were not very dangerous. The alarm terminated in much laughter, but they continued searching; and Addison, lying flat on top of the wood-pile, heard a great many comical remarks. Once they came into the wood-house with a lantern, and one of the boys threw several billets of wood on top of the tiers, where Ad lay; but he did not stir.

At length the boys departed and the Thomases went indoors. As soon as Addison deemed it safe, he made his escape and hurried down the road. It was his impression that the whole party had turned back from chasing Willis, Thomas and me, to hunt him. Hence he supposed that we had escaped to the pung and were waiting for him in the woods. On reaching the schoolhouse, he went in to see if we had taken the baskets, and was a little surprised to find that we had not done so. He set them together and was on the point of coming out at the door with them, when he heard voices and caught sight of Rufus and the others, now just returning along the road from their chase after us;—for they had run on past us for half a mile or more, and being much out of breath by that time, had rested and were returning slowly. Willis, Thomas and I, wrapped up in the pung, heard them pass. (*To be continued*)

Christmas Games and Goodies

(*Continued from Page* 18)

to keep the bags of "sugar-plums" he has found. The bags should be hidden in difficult places. More than one room may be used in which to hide them, if desired.

Weight-Guessing Contest

This is fun to play after Christmas dinner or after evening refreshments at a holiday party. It can be started by the hostess saying: "Now we'll see who really enjoyed the Christmas dinner (or refreshments) enough to put on some weight."

Use bathroom scales if you have them, weighing each person after everyone has guessed his or her weight. If you haven't scales, let each person guess, and then the person whose weight is being judged can tell who is the nearest right. The one who guesses nearest correct weight may be given a small prize.

Noah's Ark

Two people act as Noah and his wife. They sit on either side of a doorway between two rooms. Each player is given a sheet of paper upon which has been written the name of some animal. Use two slips for each animal and give one of these to a boy, the other to a girl.

The players pair off according to the slips that they hold and stand two by two in front of Noah, attempting to depict the animals they represent. As soon as Noah and his wife can tell what animals are being imitated, they allow the animals to enter the ark (the other room). But Noah mustn't be too quick to guess, because the more the players gesticulate and make animal noises, the more fun everyone has. After all of the animals are in the ark, they are told that in order to get out, each one (or couple) must put on some sort of skit.

Christmas Spell-Down

Have sides chosen and then announce that the spell-down will deal with words associated with Christmas BUT every word given must be spelled backwards. Allow a short time for each person and use such words as Santa Claus, plum-pudding, holly, mistletoe, turkey, creche, etc.

FIRST CHRISTMAS

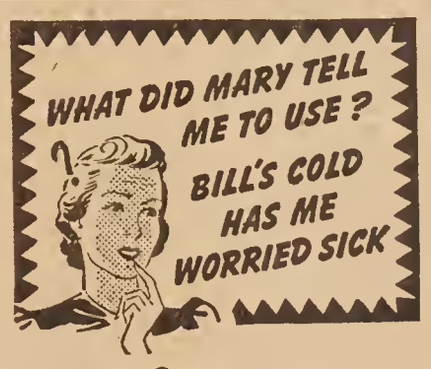
By Emily Estey.

We other mothers needs must know
What that first Christmas meant.
Her Baby nestled by her side,
Lay Mary, weak and spent.
The anguish of the passing hours
Had turned to deep content.

The night was warm. The low hung stars
Reflected in the eyes
Of her whose love had cherished Him
And stilled His new born cries.
At nearing sound of camel bells
Unknowingly she sighs.

For though she did not understand,
Her mother's heart had known
The world would come to claim **Him**
Who had been hers alone.
That first completely happy hour
Was all she'd ever own.

She clutched her Baby to her heart
With sudden sense of loss.
The light that made His halo
Held the shadow of His cross.



When a Cold "takes hold" *it pays to know—*

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Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

QUITE without so planning it, the reports on this page reflect our growing interest in the use of grass for growing and fattening livestock and poultry.

Up here in the Northeast, I feel we have consistently overlooked the importance of grass. Grass gives us pasturage, hay, and silage. It is as important to us as is the corn crop in the Midwest.

Because the Government has a policy of keeping the price of corn artificially high, that is, of supporting the market during big crop years and letting it run its course when crops are short, *we farmers who live in the Northeast have no choice but to buy less and less midwest grain if we are to stay in business.*

I believe we can stay in business and that we can use more and more grass to replace purchased grain. If we do this, the day may come when the midwest farmer will sincerely regret permitting the Government to manipulate his market, particularly when such manipulation works out to lose him a large percentage of his sales to northeastern poultrymen and dairymen.

* * *

Hereford Calves

The picture at the foot of the page shows part of a bunch of Hereford heifer calves we purchased last May. These were fall calves averaging around six months of age when we got them. They were quite thin. Their average weight, as I recall it, was slightly under three hundred pounds.

This past summer our pastures were excellent up to early August and not much after that. Under these conditions, the calves did fairly well. They both grew and put on some flesh. On better pasture, particularly if good fall pasture had been available, I am sure they would have done much better.

We have purchased about four hundred Hereford heifer calves in the past two years. In general, our experience with them has been quite satisfactory. Out of four hundred head we have had only two die from natural causes.

We are going into the winter with eighty-two of the yearlings shown in the picture and sixty-four calves which are just about six months old. Since we know nothing about handling beef cattle, we are feeling our way as we go.

In general here are some of the things we have learned and the practices we are trying out. Experience to date shows that on good Class V land we can keep a calf to the acre for eight months. In order to do this we have to clip the pasture in early June, put the clippings up for hay, and use them for supplementary feeding during dry spells and the months of November and December.

We feel that a barn with a basement which can be darkened should be available to each pasture. Salt should always be accessible to the cattle in this basement and it is fine if there is running water in it also. Even if the calves start out wild they soon learn to seek salt in the barn and to use it as a refuge from flies. As soon as they do this it is easy to catch and handle them.

Beyond being sure that our good pastures will give us eight months support for calves at the rate of one to the acre, we don't know much about how to handle the beef cattle the rest of the year. To find out some things here is what we are doing this winter:

(1) We have taken two yearlings like those in the picture into the barn and put them on full grain feed for sixty days. This means that we will have in them the price of the calf, six months pasture, and two months barn feed of which about 1,000 pounds will be grain.

(2) We are putting twenty-five head by themselves in a barn and feeding them all the grass silage and good hay they will eat until May 1st. We will then turn them out possibly to sell them off pasture in July. In this bunch we will have the price of the calf, six months pasture, six months barn feed of grass silage and hay and finally two months pasture next spring. In other words they will get nothing but grass and hay grown on the farm.

(3) Fifty-five head we shall feed all the grass silage and hay they will eat and about one thousand pounds of grain apiece during the winter. The grain will be one-third home grown barley, two-thirds ground screenings, and all the molasses the mixture will take. This feed cost us about eighteen dollars a ton.

(4) Sixty-four six months old calves we will feed hay and grass silage and about six hundred pounds of home grown grain apiece. We did this with a bunch last year and they did very well.

Our six months old heifer calves, by the way, we like very much. They only averaged 272 pounds and sixty-five of them came up from Texas in one car. They all contracted shipping fever but fought it off well, only one dying. Last winter we learned that 14x32 ft. of grass silage will furnish all the roughage 50 calves require in six months.

* * *

Feeder Lambs

For several years acquaintances have been urging us to try our hands at feeding lambs. This fall Professor Willman of the New York State College of Agriculture called up and asked us if we would like to join him in the purchase of a carload of such lambs. We said sure.

In due time the shipment arrived. There were 368 lambs in the car of which we took 100. In many ways this shipment of lambs reminded me of the title of this page. There were about fifteen per cent screenings in it. There were little lambs weighing, on arrival here, only about thirty pounds apiece. One of these died just as we got him home and three others soon followed him. We therefore started out our lamb feeding experience with an immediate loss of 4% of the number of lambs we bought.

For those who may be interested here are the figures with which we started to get our experience:

Av. weight of lamb shipped	47.85 lbs.
Av. weight of lamb delivered	40.43 lbs.
Shipping shrink per lamb	7.42 lbs.
Per cent shrink	15.5
Cost per cwt. Ithaca	$10.58
Add 4% death loss on arrival	$11.00

Down Mexico Way

By H. E. BABCOCK, Jr.

November 26, 1940.

I AM WRITING this in Buffalo on my way back to New Mexico after having spent Thanksgiving with the folks at Sunnygables. I am now hoping to get back to Roswell in time to spend the traditional Thanksgiving Day with my wife and son.

The seven months since I left Ithaca have seen a good many changes at Sunnygables and Larchmont. It was inspiring to see how rapidly Dad's all-grass policy is taking a definite shape and how all of the farming operations fit together. Yet at any time the whole Sunnygables-Larchmont combination can be divided into separate self-supporting units. It is, of course, an entirely different operation from that which I am carrying out in New Mexico. As a result, it was hard for me to grasp, but it is a plan which continually brings to the fore its advantages. Larchmont, which I left in March, presented an entirely new picture with the removal of most of the brush rows.

I have been in the dark for a week and a half concerning the developments at South Springs Ranch. However, our work is always planned far enough in advance so that I can visualize just where our farming operation stands.

The two brood sows for which I had forecasted a farrowing date last issue had turned the tables on me so that only one had farrowed by the time I left. Due to the inconsistency of their schedules, I am not going to try to guess how many have farrowed since I left.

I can report with a reasonable degree of accuracy however the advance of our combining. On the Sunday I left, we had about three days to go on the eighty acre field of wheatland maize. This would bring us up to Thanksgiving Day which may or may not have been observed. In spite of this we had only to move to another field where the job is probably still under way.

In the cotton field, Pete will now be well established on his second pick-over. Soon after I left he would have finished the first pick on our number one field. From this he will have saved our cotton seed for the next year. At about the same time, we will be saving some selected wheatland maize for seed. So when I return we will be fairly well through this season's work.



Crook Swindles Aged Couple

Don't "Take a Chance" Says Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE.

HERE IS a letter that proves again that no matter how old the story, it can bear repeating. It is a swindle that the Service Bureau has warned against for years. The letter proves we must keep repeating the warning. The swindle works on unsuspecting folks and that is why crooks keep working it. Read the letter and then make a resolve never to forget the story. We are going to keep repeating it as long as folks fall for smooth talk.

"An agent representing the National Advertising Company, affiliated with the Success Portrait Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., came to my home last February. He had some beautiful samples of portraits to show me. I told him that we were not able to have any work done like that as we're 75 years old and living on Old Age Assistance. I thought he would leave then but he didn't. Instead, he took some envelopes from his pocket and insisted upon my taking a chance. He told me I had a lucky number and insisted that I look up some favorite photos. I did and he took two, saying that he would come back in a month and I could then select frames. He told me that he forgot to mention that he had to have $4.00 in advance and $17.00 when they were framed—a total of $21.00. He never came back and I thought he was so honest. I can't afford to lose money like that. I wrote him and the letter came back."

The receipt given our subscriber is dated 193 —. This old date on the receipt is enough to indicate caution but if a salesman is clever enough, he can sometimes get the customer to sign practically anything. We have no hope of getting this money back for our subscriber, but we publish this as a warning to our readers and to emphasize the fact that the most satisfactory way to get a photo enlarged is to take it to a good local photographer.

* * *

"There's Many a Slip —"

Judging from letters received a certain proportion of our subscribers believe that it is a simple matter to get a civil service job. The figures do not justify any such idea. For example, during the past ten years 52,000 people took the civil service examination for mail carrier; about 25,000 passed but only 4,551 were appointed—about 10% of those who took the examination. Here are some other figures—3.3% of those who took the exams for Customs Inspector actually got jobs and in other classifications the figures were 3.1%, 2.8%, 2.6%, 6.4% and 1.1%.

The important thing for young people to remember is that the passing of the examination in no sense guarantees a job. In one classification 632 passed the examination and only 64 were appointed and in another, out of 1,555 only 489 were appointed.

* * *

Who Was Negligent?

"Our son was injured in gym class in school. He and another boy got into a friendly scuffle and our boy's leg was broken. I was talking with the school authorities but they do not want to pay the doctor's bills. Are they supposed to do so?"

A school district is not responsible for accidents on school property unless negligence can be shown on the part of some of the school authorities. For example, such negligence might be the failure to repair faulty equipment. In fact even if negligence can be shown on the part of the school authorities, it is also necessary to show that the student was not negligent also. In some cases school districts carry insurance as a protection against suits for damages but even here it would be necessary to show some negligence on the part of the school authorities in order to collect from the insurance company.

* * *

No Cost

An occasional letter from a subscriber intimates a belief that the Service Bureau guarantees to collect any claim sent in. A moment's thought will show that neither the Service Bureau nor any other agency could honestly make any such promise. Every effort is made to collect claims of the type that we can handle but if all attempts are unsuccessful there are two things to do. Either write off the debt as a loss or sue to collect. Legal action does not insure payment, for it may succeed in getting a judgment but if the debtor has no property you may be unable to collect on it. The Service Bureau of course does not handle law suits.

An important point which should not be overlooked is that the best efforts of the Service Bureau are available to the subscriber without cost.

* * *

Our $25 Reward

"I understand that the Service Bureau offers a reward of $25.00 for a sentence of 30 days for the arrest of anyone that defrauds a subscriber."

Our subscriber is correct except that he has not stated the situation completely. The mere fact that the subscriber has been defrauded and the man arrested does not necessarily entitle the subscriber to a reward. The question that must be answered first is *who gave the information that lead to the arrest?* If some other person gave this information, he, and not the subscriber, gets the reward. Also an A. A. Service Bureau sign must have been posted on the farm when the fraud was attempted.

The idea back of the reward offer by the Service Bureau is to encourage subscribers to make the complaint and give all possible information in order that crooks may feel it wise to steer clear of farms where the Service Bureau sign is posted.

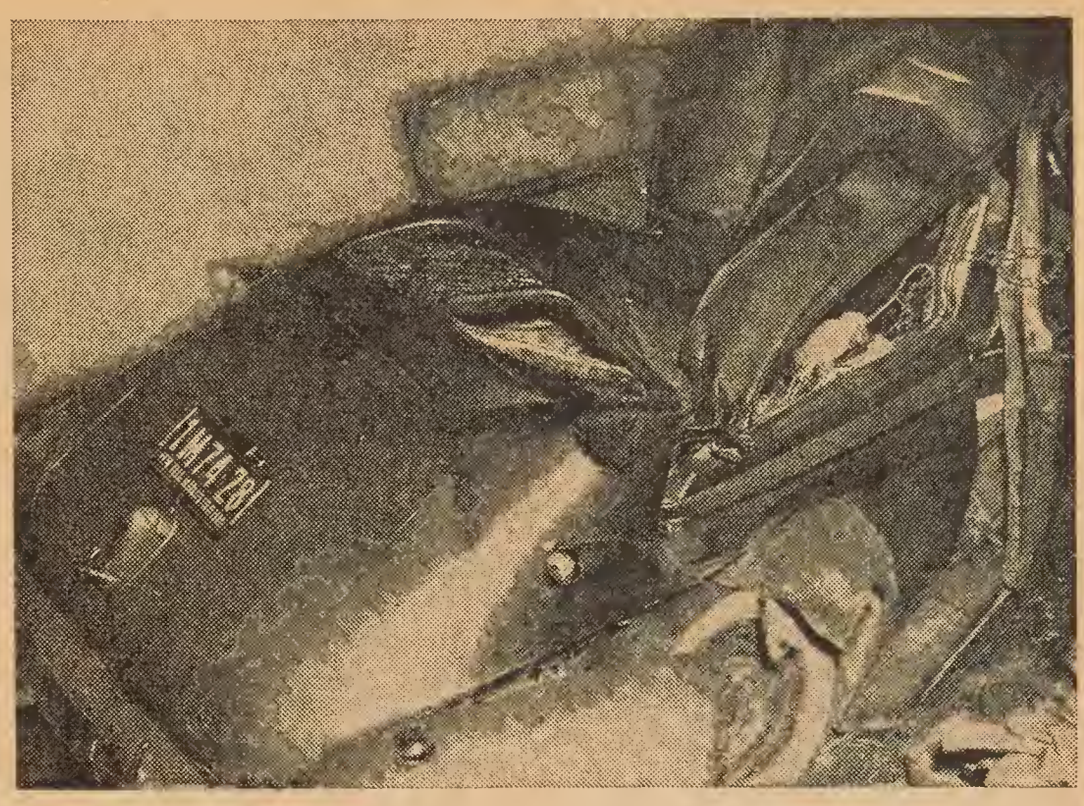
If we find that this subscriber gave the information that lead to the arrest and conviction he will get the $25.00.

ARE THESE YOUR KEYS?

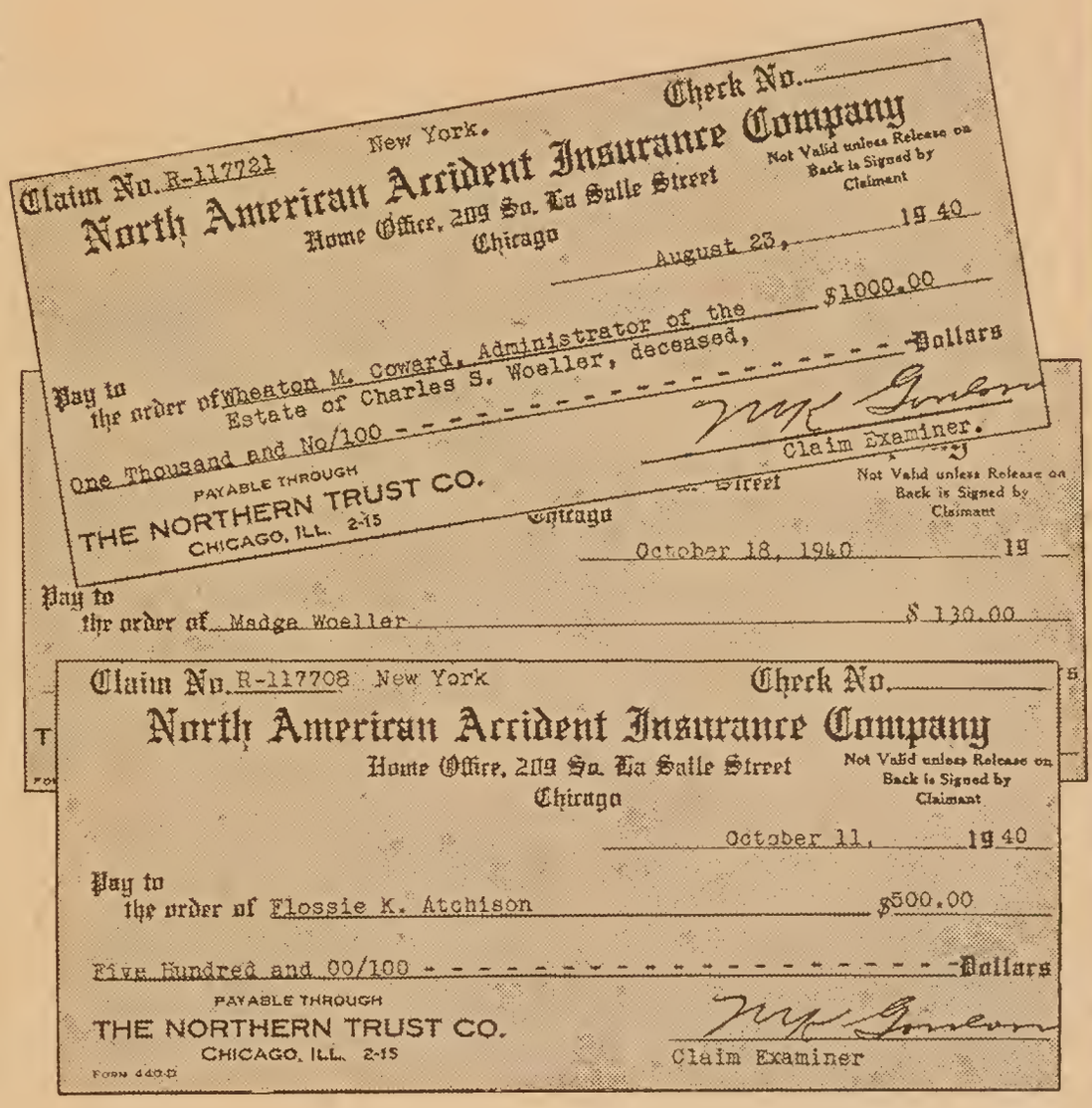
A set of keys has been found in Utica, New York, carrying one of the old Orange Judd Service Bureau number tags, No. 307940. We will be very glad to return these keys to the owner if he will write us.

Recent Claims Adjusted by the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
James E. Loveland, Franklin (adjustment on order nursery stock)	$1.50
C. E. Penney, Wallkill (settlement of claim)	125.69
Mrs. Grace Smith, Roxbury (settlement of claim)	17.61
Philip C. Lane, Stamford (adjustment on baby chick order)	13.00
C. L. Schoonmaker, Gardiner (part payment on account)	2.00
Oscar A. Borden, Schaghticoke (settlement of claim)	27.00
Daniel L. Dennison, Ira (payment for produce)	32.00
Mrs. Elta Scott, Hannibal (claim for baby chicks)	6.00
Arthur Burgman, Locke (claim for damages)	49.50
Abram Bushart, Marion (adjustment on shipment produce)	59.42
Frank M. Dutton, Preston Hollow (settlement of claim)	14.69
Clarence Hutches, Bath (adjustment on baby chick order)	4.50
B. G. Fuller, Hancock (account settled)	2.12
Sheridan Phillips, Napanoch (claim adjusted)	34.96
VERMONT	
Mrs. Harold Guyette, E. Montpelier (claim paid)	228.75
Howard Lamson, Williamstown (refund on mail order)	2.00
MAINE	
Mrs. Stewart W. Smith, Ashland (claim settled)	12.40
M. Singer, Bangor (adjustment on baby chick claim)	25.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
H. H. Pike, Haverhill (protested check made good)	155.00
Wm. H. Slight, Haverhill (part settlement of claim)	12.65
INDIANA	
Rufus Miller, Bourbon (balance on claim)	20.25
W. C. Hatch, Manteno (part payment on claim)	5.00
TOTAL CASH SETTLEMENTS	$851.04



Near Batavia, N. Y., this terrible accident happened. Charles S. Woeller died with fractured skull and broken vertebrae. Flossie K. Atchison lost her right eye. Madge Woeller was laid up for a long time with fracture of jaw and right femur.



Claim No. R-117721 New York. Check No.
North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street, Chicago
Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant
August 23, 1940
Pay to the order of Wheaton M. Coward, Administrator of the Estate of Charles S. Woeller, deceased, $1000.00
One Thousand and No/100 - - -

Now..."I Can Figure Ahead with Assurance..."

"I like to figure ahead. I want to feel that my land is a little more fertile than it was last year, that my breeding plans are improving my herd, and that my buildings look a little neater as time goes on. I can do that when milk prices are steady and reasonably satisfactory.

"Last fall when the Federal-State Order was reinstated, I hoped for steady prices; but I had such hopes before, only to see an uncontrolled surplus smash the milk market until I was more concerned with keeping one jump ahead of my creditors than I was in planning for the future.

"Now the Milk Order has been effective for a full year and more, and it is working (as it did in October) in spite of a larger production and lower consumption—things over which the Bargaining Agency has no control. My cooperative and the others making up the Bargaining Agency have supported the Order, and, as time goes on, will make it work even better. Again I can figure ahead with assurance that some of my plans will work out."

AL. SEYMOUR, Malone, N. Y.
Member of Malone Milk Producers Cooperative, Inc.

Mr. Seymour combines dairy farming with potato raising. He plants 50 acres of certified seed potatoes. "I like diversified farming," he says. "Of course, there's a certain amount of risk to it. But with the substantial part of it made secure—as the milk business has been made secure by the Bargaining Agency and the Federal and State Marketing Orders—I can increase the scope of my potato raising."

The Bargaining Agency Gives Us:

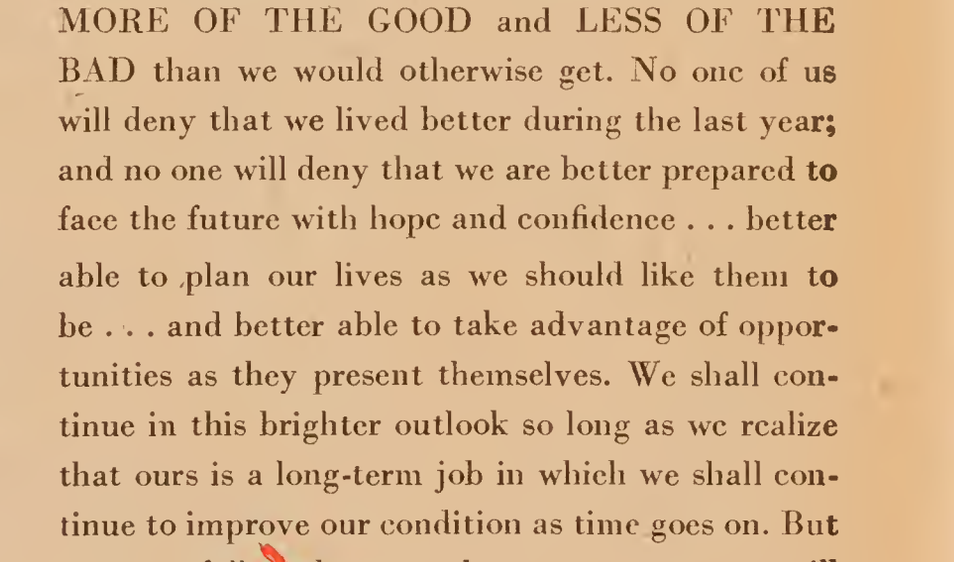
A Better Living Today...Plus the Means and the Confidence to Plan for a Better Future!

OTHER FARMERS—the same as Al. Seymour—know the practical value of "figuring ahead" coupled with long, hard work. They know you can't build a fertile farm, or a high-production herd in a season. They know you must improve even good seed, through careful selection and rotation, if you want crops that give you the most return for your money.

And they are quick to realize that you can't build a sound, practical cooperative program among farmers without similar efforts . . . without planning and work . . . without give and take . . . without keeping the best that you have and striving season after season to grow something better out of it.

That's the thought behind the long-term program of the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc. The 46,000 dairymen united in the 64 local Cooperatives that make up this agency, realize that no one man and no one cooperative can supply A QUICK ANSWER to all of their problems. They realize that this answer must come slowly and by hard work.

At the same time, every farmer recognizes that the Bargaining Agency—just as it is—assures us of MORE OF THE GOOD and LESS OF THE BAD than we would otherwise get. No one of us will deny that we lived better during the last year; and no one will deny that we are better prepared to face the future with hope and confidence . . . better able to plan our lives as we should like them to be . . . and better able to take advantage of opportunities as they present themselves. We shall continue in this brighter outlook so long as we realize that ours is a long-term job in which we shall continue to improve our condition as time goes on. But we must follow the natural course . . . we must till our soil, plant our seed and give our crop time to grow . . . and then, we *will* reap our harvest.



If you are shipping milk to the New York market and do not belong to a cooperative milk marketing organization, why not call a meeting of your neighbors and form one?

The Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency

Adams Producers Coop. Inc. Adams, N. Y.
Adams Center Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Adams Center, N. Y.
Amsterdam Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Amsterdam, N. Y.
Andes Coop. Creamery, Inc. Andes, N. Y.
And-Well Producers Coop. Inc. Andover, N. Y.
Bear Lake Coop. Milk Prod. Assn., Inc. Bear Lake, Pa.
Bennington County Coop. Creamery, Inc. Manchester Depot, Vt.
Boonville Farms Coop. Inc. Boonville, N. Y.
Bovina Center Coop. Dairy, Inc. Bovina Center, N. Y.
Bridgewater Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Bridgewater, N. Y.
Campbell Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Campbell, N. Y.
Coop. Dairymen of Cannonsville, N. Y., Inc. Cannonsville, N. Y.
Chateaugay Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Chateaugay, N. Y.
Chautauqua Maid Cooperative, Inc. Mayville, N. Y.
Chester Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Chester, N. Y.
Circleville Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Circleville, N. Y.
Canesus Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Lakeville, N. Y.
Caventry Dairymen's League Coop. Assn. Inc. Coventry, N. Y.
Dairymen's League Coop. Assn. Inc. New York City
East Freetown Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. East Freetawn, N. Y.
Eastern Milk Prod. Coop. Assn., Inc. Syracuse, N. Y.
Ellenburg Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Ellenburg, N. Y.
Fair Haven Milk Prod. Inc. Fair Haven, Vt.
Frankfort Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Frankfort, N. Y.
Goshen Dairy Coop. Inc. Goshen, N. Y.
Gouverneur Coop. Dairymen, Inc. Gouverneur, N. Y.
Gracie Dairy Coop. Assn. Inc. Cartland, N. Y.
Inter-State Milk Prod. Coop., Inc. Philadelphia, Pa.
Keuka Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Prattsburg, N. Y.
Kirkland Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Clinton, N. Y.
Konhocton Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Cohocton, N. Y.
Lafayette Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Lafayette, N. Y.
Leon Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Leon, N. Y.
Liberty Valley Coop. Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Liberty, Pa.
Lisbon Producers Coop. Inc. Lisban, N. Y.
Little Falls Dairy Compony, Inc. Little Falls, N. Y.
Mallory Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Mallary, N. Y.
Malone Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Malone, N. Y.
Marshall Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Marshall, N. Y.
Mettowee Valley Coop. Milk Prod. Inc. W. Pawlet, Vt.
Middlebury Coop. Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Middlebury, Pa.
Missisquoi Valley Milk Prod. Inc. Enosburg Falls, Vt.
Montgomery-Eastern Dairy Coop. Inc. Fort Hunter, N. Y.
Montgomery Producers Coop. Inc. Montgomery, N. Y.
Nicholson Coop. Milk Prod. Assn., Inc. Nichalsan, Pa.
North Country Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Canton, N. Y.
Oriskany Valley Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Deansbara, N. Y.
Osceola Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Osceola, Pa.
Oswegatchie Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Heuvelton, N. Y.
Otselic Valley Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Cincinnatus, N. Y.
Otter Valley Milk Prod. Inc. E. Darset, Vt.
Poland Milk Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Poland, N. Y.
Portville Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Portville, N. Y.
Producers Cooperative, Inc. Dalgeville, N. Y.
Roseville Cooperative Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Roseville, Pa.
Rupert Milk Prod. Inc. Rupert, Vt.
Sauquoit Valley Farmers Coop. Inc. Utica, N. Y.
Schoharie County Coop. Dairies, Inc. Cableskill, N. Y.
Slate Hill Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Slate Hill, N. Y.
Slate Valley Coop. Milk Prod. Inc. Fair Haven, Vt.
Steamburg Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Steamburg, N. Y.
Van Hornesville Milk Prod. Coop. Inc. Van Harnesville, N. Y.
Washington & Rensselaer Counties Prod. Coop. Assn. Inc. Cambridge, N. Y.
Westfield Coop. Milk Prod. Assn. Inc. Westfield, Pa.



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PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Founded 1842 — December 21, 1940

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



The LAND OF Make-Believe

"ALONG, LONG ways off, Bobby, way up in the north country, in the land of ice and snow, there lives a good man called 'Santa Claus.' All through the long year Santa Claus works hard to make the dolls, the teddy bears, the 'barrow wheels,' the sleds and the ever-so-many other nice things that little boys like you love.

"And on the night before Christmas, Bobby, Santy puts all his toys in a big sled, hitches his great reindeer to the sled, and comes riding down the wind to bring to you and to all the other good boys and girls a MERRY CHRISTMAS."

As we tell the familiar, age-old story to three-year-old Bobby and watch the round eyes grow bigger and bigger with interest, we almost envy him his dwelling place in the wonderful land of make-believe, and we feel like traveling back with him to that land of imagination where

> The gingham dog and the calico cat,
> Side by side on the table sat;

to that land so close to the unknown country from which Bobby came and to which we all are promised we may some time go if we become "as little children."

It is too bad, Bobby, that as the years advance they will bring the stern realities which will crowd the land of make-believe further and further away into the past; it is too bad, Bobby, that the years may discover to you that the doll is but a rag, that the dear Teddy is filled only with sawdust, and that even the growns-ups too often are but idols of clay.

But while the make-believe land will go with the years, and while some of childhood's happy illusions will pass with knowledge, yet, Bobby, we grown-ups can at this Christmas time make for you and all your generation no better wish than that you may keep through life at least part of the unquestioning faith of the land of make-believe.—*E. R. E.*



BOBBY'S CHRISTMAS "EDITORY"

IN 1922, just eighteen years ago, Bobby, I wrote for *American Agriculturist* and for you the little piece that appears on this page. For weeks after it was published you asked to have the piece read to you over and over again and proudly called it "Bobby's Editory". Then you were three, and lived in the Land of Make-Believe. Now you are grown to man's estate and live in the Land of Stern Reality.

At this Christmas time, 1940, I am repeating the editorial, with the hope that even though much of the world seems to be crashing about our ears, you and all of your generation will be able to keep the Faith on which you and those who follow you may build a better world.

Your Dad

ATTENTION, DAIRYMEN— SEE PAGE 3.

The LAST OF THE Old-Time Grist Mills

By HARRY A. PACKARD.

WHEN OUR forefathers settled in New England, waterpower was essential. Mute evidence of this is given by the hundreds of sites where once grist mills stood. Most of them are gone, but at West Paris, Maine, under the competent direction of Percy Mayhew, stands a survivor which is running full blast every day.

The mill was built in 1855. So says the date cut into one of the stones in the foundation. The mill stones, although called French burr stones, came from Italy. These were harder than any grinding stones known at that time, and doubtless served as ballast in one of the famous old Clipper Ships which traveled from Portland, Maine, to Italy. In those days ships left these shores fully laden, but often failed to get a profitable return cargo. Therefore, they gladly brought anything of value rather than to use sand which must be shoveled out and thrown away on arrival home.

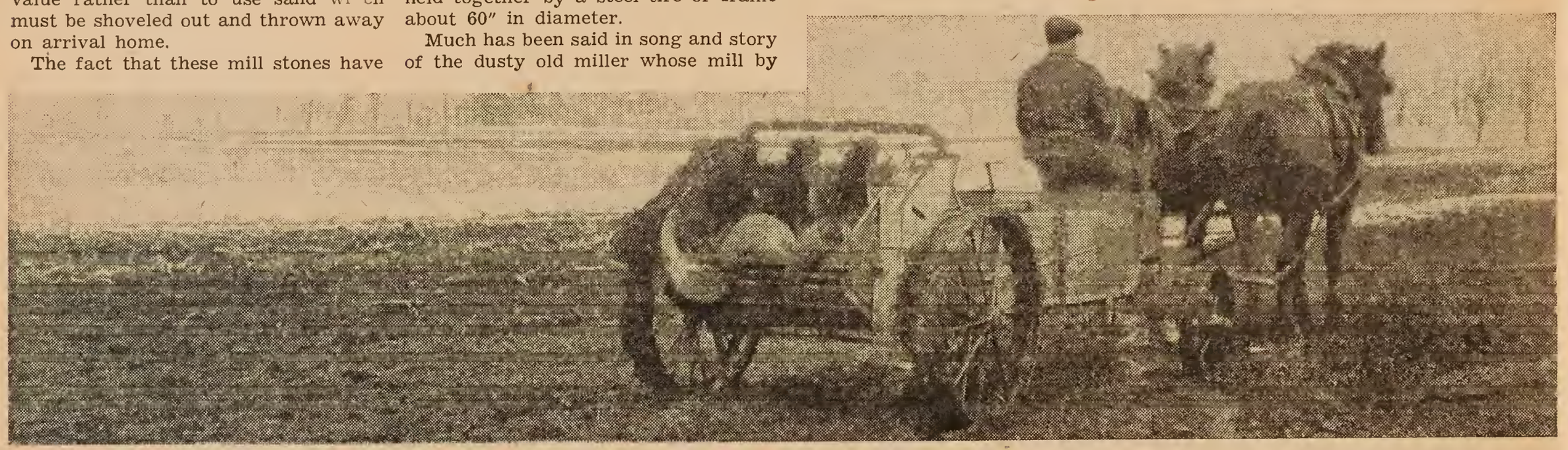
The fact that these mill stones have been in constant use since long before Civil War days is conclusive evidence of their wear-resisting qualities. Once a year they are taken out to be sharpened, as Mr. Mayhew is doing in the picture. This is a slow, time-consuming process, sometimes requiring several days of striking the stones with a steel hammer to chip them and make them rough.

The upper mill stone is 16″ thick, weighs 2 tons, and when grinding makes about 125 revolutions per minute, while the bottom stone remains stationary. Incidentally, these mill stones originally came in pieces, and were cemented together by a process which seems to have been forgotten. As shown in the picture, the stone is held together by a steel tire or frame about 60″ in diameter.

Much has been said in song and story of the dusty old miller whose mill by the winding old creek was picturesque. Well, the owner of this quaint old mill lives up to the part. He is a typical down east Yankee who is content to grind the farmer's corn just as it was done 85 years ago—even to taking his pay from a portion of the corn which he is to grind into golden meal.



Percy Mayhew sharpening the stone in the old grist mill at West Paris, Maine.



Mary Alicia Bedford, left, and Jane E. Strong, both 17 year-old Niagara County 4-H Club girls of Lockport, represented New York State at the National Dairy Show held recently in Harrisburg, Pa. They demonstrated the many tasty dishes for the menu that can be made from cheese.



There is no better way to prevent losses of farm manure than to haul it out and spread it on the ground every day. Farm manure is relatively low in phosphorus. Therefore sprinkling superphosphate in the gutters, at the rate of a pound for each cow, not only keeps down odors and prevents slipping, but it adds needed plant food and increases the value of each ton of manure far beyond the cost.

Thomas Davis of Woodstown, N. J., operates over 300 acres of land. He has a large dairy herd and grows cash crops. In the picture Mr. Davis is running lima beans through the viner, which are then rushed to the Deerfield Packing Corporation which packs frozen foods for Birdseye. The vines are stored in the silo for use for cow feed. Mr. Davis was recently elected to represent New Jersey on the Board of Directors of the Grange League Federation Exchange.



Attention, Dairymen!

Department of Agriculture Decides Against Farmers' Proposals

THE UNITED STATES Department of Agriculture has turned down the request of dairymen made at the October milk hearings for amendments which would raise the price of milk to farmers during the coming year.

In place of the amendments proposed by the dairymen, Department of Agriculture officials have substituted and are recommending their own amendments, some of which in the opinion of dairy leaders throughout the milk shed are detrimental to the interests of dairymen. Before the new amendments can become effective they must be approved by two-thirds of the dairymen voting either in cooperative groups or as individuals. Ballots for the voting are now being mailed to dairymen by N. J. Cladakis, Milk Administrator for the New York milk shed. In the past few days, hundreds of dairy meetings have been held where the dairymen's leaders have explained the government's proposed amendments in order that dairymen might have the facts before voting.

On Friday, December 13 (Black Friday), after the Department of Agriculture had released its proposed amendments, a spokesman for Department said that if the dairymen of the New York milk shed voted against the Department's proposals, the milk marketing agreement itself would be discontinued. We could not believe that any official in a democratic country would violate the fundamental principles of democracy by such intimidation, so we wired the Honorable Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, the telegram which is printed in the box on this page. To date we have received no reply to this wire.

Thus we have a situation right here in America where the voter is threatened by the government with drastic action unless he votes the way the government dictates. No dictator could be more drastic than that. You have the privilege to vote, but you must vote right or else ——!

American Agriculturist originally urged dairymen to work for and to vote for these milk marketing agreements. We have enthusiastically continued to support them, because they have brought millions of dollars of additional money to dairymen, and because they have gone a long way toward stabilizing the milk market. However, there always was the danger, which we have pointed out time and again to dairy leaders, that the milk marketing agreements might be used by government to dominate the industry. On the other hand, we felt that strong cooperative organizations working together in the bargaining agencies could offset this danger.

Early last summer the dairymen's organizations, led by the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency, realized that rising costs of milk production made it very necessary that prices under the milk agreements should be increased. An appeal was made to Washington for hearings at which evidence could be presented to prove the need of higher milk prices. These hearings were held in New York City, Syracuse, and Albany on October 7, 9 and 11. More than sixty cooperative associations, members of the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency, asked for several amendments to the Marketing Agreement, especially including one requesting that the minimum Class I price be set at $2.82 for every month of the year, the price to become effective at the earliest possible moment.

The reasons offered for requesting the amendments were:

1. The increased cost of production due to New York City Board of Health regulations. (These new Board of Health regulations were forced on to the farmers by Mayor LaGuardia).

2. Increased cost of production due to heavy frost damage.

3. Higher farm labor cost.

4. Certainty of higher taxes because of national defense program.

At the Syracuse hearing, L. C. Cunningham, of the New York State College of Agriculture, testified from accurate records that labor costs are second only to food costs in producing milk, and that in the past 75 years the amount of milk required to pay a month's wages on a New York farm has almost doubled. Wages of hired men last July were 7 per cent higher than a year ago, and for the first seven months of this year were 26 per cent above pre-war average. "Furthermore," said Mr. Cunningham, "it is becoming harder and harder to get farm help."

Similar evidence on this and on the other rising costs of milk production was presented time and time again at the hearings.

In the face of this evidence, the Department of Agriculture, after taking weeks to reply, states that the prices asked by producers are "not reasonable in view of the available supplies of feed, the price of feeds, and other economic conditions which affect the supply of and demand for such milk."

How do you producers like that?

The proposed amendments by the Department of Agriculture would make drastic reduction in the fees paid to all cooperatives. These reductions, incidentally, were suggested by the dealers at the hearings, and if carried out will lessen the ability of organized farmers to stand up against milk dealers and bureaucratic control.

The amendments proposed by the Department of Agriculture would fix the price of Class I milk exactly the same as it is in the present marketing Agreement, with the exception that it is stated that the Class I price for April 1941 shall not be less than $2.45. This is 37 cents a hundred less than for April this year. However, the Department's proposals do include some minor adjustments upwards in some of the lower classes for milk, which may help to raise milk prices a little. But dairy leaders throughout the milk shed with whom we have talked by telephone are emphatic that there is no possibility of the amendments as proposed by the Department of Agriculture raising milk prices to the extent which is claimed for them by Department publicity releases, and probably not even up to what they were this year. For example, Class I prices for this year were $2.82 for January, February, March and April, $2.45 for May, June, July, August, September and October, and $2.65 for November and December.

Prices under the present Agreement and under the one proposed by the Department of Agriculture are both based on the price for butter. The price for butter at the present time is relatively high, therefore milk prices for the next two or three months at least may be fairly good under either the present Agreement or the one proposed by Department officials. But dairy leaders state that the proposed amendments may result in ruinously low prices next spring.

It is hard indeed to understand why the Department of Agriculture officials have paid no heed to the

(*Continued on Page* 12)

A TELEGRAM TO SECRETARY WICKARD

Claude R. Wickard, Secretary **December 13, 1940.**
Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A large majority of the dairymen of the New York milk shed are enthusiastically in favor of the milk marketing agreements. From the beginning, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has supported these agreements and helped to arouse support for them. There is no doubt that dairymen want the present Order continued, but I am sure that there will be and should be a heavy vote against amendments proposed by your Department.

A rumor is being circulated that should dairymen vote unfavorably on these proposals, your Department will remove the entire Order. I do not believe that the Department would take this un-American way to enforce compliance with its proposals. However, to set rumor at rest, I would greatly appreciate a definite statement on this point.

Hope I can have a personal visit with you before long on northeastern farm problems.—E. R. EASTMAN, President and Editor,
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Up to Monday noon, December 16, when our presses started rolling, no answer had been received to this wire—See article on this page.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York

Horsebarn Philosophy

ON MORNINGS like these when we arise before the sun should get up, but doesn't—instead snuggles down under a heavy cloud blanket to nap all day long; on mornings like these when we rush shivering from bed into ice-cold clothes and steam our way across the cold, gray yard into the barn; on mornings like these, we say, it's a pleasure to enter the horsestables with their warmth and their pleasant smell, the nickered greeting of old Bill and the noisy stamping of heavy-footed Pat, the hungriest horse in four counties. There is a certain sense of security to be found there, a sense of detachment from the troubles of the world compounded of the warmth and the quietness of animal noises. From here reverberations of war are turned aside. Bill collectors and salesmen never seek us here. Cares and troubles of the outside world seem less important before the urgent needs of feeding Pat and Bill and bringing out the shine in their slick brown coats, preparatory to the day of work ahead.

Visiting our folks who live in the barn is no less pleasant just at twilight on an evening in May when the barn doors are open, allowing the first warming Chinook wind to swirl gently through the building. Evenings then are quiet. The only sound is the crunch-crunch of Pat's teeth munching his straw bedding, until perhaps the silence is broken by the inquiring chirps of the Cricket-in-the-West-Corner, and then becomes unbroken again when he goes into his ceaseless song.

Again on an evening in early July at the end of a long, perspiring day in the hayfield, we pause in the stable doorway. There, if anywhere, is the nearest thing to a cooling breeze on the whole farm. We sniff the odor of the new-mown hay on the four-acre lot back of the barn, and at the same time watch the last red rays of the sun impart a rosy glow to a horizonedge line of cloud—a promise of fair weather for the morrow's work.

When we get away from our troubles long enough to stand and think for a few minutes in the quiet warmth and security of the horse-barn, we think perhaps we can feel why the Lord ordained that Mary should bring forth her first-born Son in the safety of a stable.

"And wrapped Him in swaddling clothes, and laid Him in a manger . . ."

In such peace and simplicity, was it not appropriate that the Christmas Ideal should originate?—*Robert Eastman.*

Labor Strikes and National Defense

"It would be interesting to know what the parents of boys now being inducted into the army think of the labor organizations that bring about strikes in industries engaged in the manufacture of armament supplies."—*Editorial from the Chenango (N. Y.) American.*

THAT is right! Agriculture, as well as every other business in the United States, except the labor organizations, is being carefully regulated and even regimented by government. Boys are being drafted into the Army; manufacturers of defense supplies are under rigid control, with the threat constantly hanging over them that the government may take them over entirely; and retail prices are being carefully watched by the government to prevent inflation or profiteering.

But labor organizations, many of which have become a national racket, are receiving no government control whatever. In fact, they have been government encouraged, both by law and regulations, and nothing is done to prevent strikes which are constantly occurring in defense industries, and which are holding up the manufacture of defense materials sorely needed both by the United States and Great Britain.

Constructive labor unions have done much good in the past. They still are needed to protect the interests of the working man. But labor unions will defeat their own good purposes if their leaders persist in exercising a monopoly which is worse than any capitalistic monopoly which they have opposed, and if government continues to let labor organizations run hog-wild while regulating everything else.

A Merry Christmas and a
Happy New Year
From All of Us to All of You!

Too Many Potato Containers

"I was interested in your comments in the last issue criticizing so many packages and varying weights being used in potato marketing. We have even more of a problem in this respect than you may realize. In addition to the various units brought out in your editorial, we have to contend with two bushels, pecks, ten pound packages, ten peck, and occasionally five pound containers. Since I have started working in potato marketing, we have seen the number of different type containers being used increase greatly. As a result, we have to spend a good portion of our time figuring orders and sales in an endeavor to convert them from one unit to another."—*H. E. Bryant, Presque Isle, Me.*

THIS letter speaks for itself. I maintain that so many packages for potatoes make it difficult to give growers any comparable, intelligent market reports, and in general they are a minor but real factor affecting prices to growers.

Minor Brokaw

"Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife
Their sober wishes never learned to stray,
Along the cool, sequestered vale of life
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way."

THERE are great men whose fame has spread to all the world; there are many more just as great known only to a highly privileged few. Such a one was Minor Brokaw, who passed on last week in his farm home at Interlaken, New York.

I first knew Minor nearly thirty years ago, when I was a green teacher of agriculture and Minor was one of the best farmers in the community. His boys came to school to me, and I always felt that their father was better prepared to train them in the science and, especially, in the practice of agriculture than I was.

Of all the Master Farmers whom I have been privileged to know, no other came closer to attaining the high ideals and standards than did Minor. Not only was he a skilled and proficient farmer and fruit grower, but he was also one of the finest fathers and citizens I have ever known.



Where Have the "Punkins" Gone?

EVERY year on the home farm we used to raise lots of pumpkins (we called them "punkins"). These were collected in great yellow piles at harvest time, and then carted into the pasture and broken up for the cows to eat.

Walter Lloyd, Editor of the Ohio Farmer, raises the question, where have the pumpkins gone and why don't farmers raise them any more.

I have wondered about this and also about why the old-fashioned yellow turnips (not rutabagas) are not grown the way they once were. I asked both of these questions of Professor E. S. Savage, Department of Animal Husbandry at the New York State College of Agriculture, and he says farmers don't grow either yellow turnips or pumpkins now because they have learned that they are so low in feed value. Pumpkins have less than half the digestible nutrients of good silage, and the feed value of turnips is low.

Possibly another reason why pumpkins are not grown is that the vines are a nuisance at harvest time.

Farmers Entitled to First Choice

"In a recent issue you suggest that the farmer should eat at the first table. My answer is that he cannot because he has to sell the first quality and eat what is left."—*B., Vt.*

THE WRITER of this letter has a point, but I still don't agree because I can't see any sense in selling good food off the farm at a low wholesale price, then turning around and buying food for the family back at a high retail price. If more attention were paid to growing and using the products of the farm first—that is, in making the farm more self-sufficient—the family not only would live better but there would not be so much need for cash.

Along the same line is the practice followed on our farm when I was a boy of always taking the apples that had started to rot from the barrel first. As a result, we always ate partly rotten apples, because by the time we got to the good ones they had started to spoil also.

The farm family is certainly entitled to first choice, and I still believe that it would be farther ahead in the long run if it took it.

Eastman's Chestnut

WHEN the colored couple were being married by the clergyman, and the words "love, honor and obey" were spoken, the bridegroom interrupted:

"Read that again, suh! Read it once moah, so's de lady kin ketch de full solemnity ob de meanin'. I'se been married befoah."

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Growing Up in the "HORSE AND BUGGY" Days



A Continued Story by

C. E. LADD *and* E. R. EASTMAN

SYNOPSIS—In the first chapter of the continued story which they are writing together, "Growing Up in the Horse and Buggy Days," Carl and Ed set the stage with the time, the place, and the folks. In our last issue, the story continued with the adventures of one of them as a small boy on a big dairy farm a half century ago, when life was simpler and less complicated than it is now.

Look up the back issues and read the first two chapters. Incidentally, part of the fun is to see if you can guess who is writing which chapter—Carl or Ed. They won't tell, and it's anyone's guess. After you have read chapter 3 on this page, begin getting your own confessions ready for our big contest. At the end of the series, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will pay $25.00 in prizes for the best letters telling of your own actual experience on the farm or in a farm neighborhood, either in recent years or back in the horse and buggy days.

Chapter III.

OLD RAM AND THE HIRED MAN

AS I LOOK back, Partner, to boyhood days in the old farm neighborhood, I still chuckle at memories of hired men I have known. How they could eat and drink and work, and what fun they were to a farm boy with their dry speech and their shrewd wit. How some of them could brag about their experiences that lost nothing in the telling. And boy, oh boy! how they could swear.

The American farm hired man is not and never was a member of the servant class. In fact, he had no established class or level in society. He was rather on the first step of the ladder towards farm ownership. Studies of the lives of successful farmers commonly show that these men passed through two distinct periods before farm ownership. First they were hired men, perhaps on their father's farm, a relative's, or a neighbor's farm, or on just any farm. After accumulating a little capital, but much more of reputation and thereby credit, they became share renters. Then a few more years of successful experience and a farm was purchased. This is the common story of farmer progress in America.

But there were exceptions—many of them. There was the man who didn't marry—and few men can farm without a wife; the happy-go-lucky type, generous with money, prodigal with bodily energy; and the skilled dependable worker who just had to go on a spree several times a year. Some were wanderers, and some spent all their life in one neighborhood. It is this group of more permanent hired men around whom many of the stories of the countryside centered.

In telling some of these hired men stories you and I of course have no intention of belittling the hired man of yesterday, for both of us have been hired men by the hour, by the day, and by the month, both have dug potatoes with fork and hook, and cut corn by hand. One still takes a secret pride in the fact that he can hoe equally well right or left handed. One is proud of his skill as a milker; one is ashamed of his lack of skill as an axeman; both feel a sense of inferiority and envy today when they shake hands with a man who still has real callouses.

Bill Tracey was a hired man of the old school—the product of an orphanage and "bound out" at an early age to a farmer who worked him hard and long. The inhibitions, bitterness, and starved spirit which should have resulted were just one hundred per cent absent in this pure extrovert who took the world as it came and squeezed every bit of possible gaiety and happiness out of a hard and arduous life. If you had told him he was unfortunate, he would have laughed at you and would soon had you laughing with him. Bill was built like a football lineman, low, powerful, and quick.

We were all a little cocky that cool day in October because the potato digging was going well, the yield was high, and that makes a farmer rejoice even if the price isn't good. One after another we took the bushel crates from the wagon, carried them down the cellar steps and dumped them in the bin. Gene said, "Why go so often?" and ostentatiously placed one sixty pound crate on top of another, raised them against his belly, staggered a minute to get his balance, and started down the steps with the double load. I was the runt and admitted defeat sorrowfully, but John shook down a crate, placed the next on top and repeated Gene's feat. Bill came next and we all watched, for he was never one simply to take a dare. He called you and raised you one, if you get what I mean.

Bill took a fresh bite from his Ajax plug, disdaining to cut the chew with a knife, placed one crate on the ground, put another carefully on top, and then with a scornful, "Let me show you boys what a man can do," put the third sixty-pound crate on top. With a grunt, the whole load was lifted against his front, but the top crate was above his eyes. Staggering and with wide-placed feet he started for the hatchway. Shuffling and scuffing he found the first step—down one, down two, the crates wobbling but still riding. Dad and the men watched, I also with my mouth wide open. Would Bill get under the low-hanging sill above the bottom step?

Down the third step and the next one, then a little forward bend and stoop to get under the sill, all was going fine. Then, was the step slippery, did those big arms weaken a little, did the crates unbalance or was Bill just overconfident — anyway, crash went the crates — not the top one — but all three like a tree falling in the forest—onto the hard earth floor, and Bill sticking to his load took the fall, too. Flat on his stomach across crates, potatoes, and floor went Bill in a dive that took him across the cellar and bang against the potato bin.

We all roared. Bill jumped up looking a little ashamed but soon was swaggering out to the field with the rest of us, minus a little hide here and there but ready for the next adventure.

Bill was digging potatoes by hand with a five-tine fork. Judge expertly the margin of hill so as not to spear a potato, shove the fork its full length in the mellow ground with a hard push with your foot, bend it over your knee to spade out the nest of potatoes, and give it a deft little throw to place the potatoes on the surface close together, handy for picking. Bill and Orlando were digging neck and neck, or rather rump and rump, working backwards, two rows at a time across the field. Orlando was big, fat, strong, quick as a cat and lazy, but a skilled workman when he willed. He was a great talker and always teasing someone. As they worked, Bill told of his exploits as a wrestler; he was good and he knew it, but he didn't know how good Orlando was. Orlando egged him on but in various ways belittled each exploit until Bill was more and more irked by the slighting remarks. Finally Bill said, "I'd like damn well to take hold of you right here in the potato field and show you how it feels to bump a potato hill with your back." Digging rapidly and smoothly, Orlando only remarked that he didn't wrestle with boys or little men. Immediately Bill bristled, the fork moved faster, potatoes sprayed all over the lot and Bill in a loud and confident voice stated with vehemence and unprintable words what he could do to Orlando if he had a chance.



Hearing the loud talk, I paused where I was picking up potatoes with Dad nearby. "Will they fight, Dad?" "No, Orlando is just plaguing him to have some fun. Neither one is mad. If they scuffle, Bill may get a surprise for he doesn't know how quick Orlando is."

I got excited and missed the crate more and more often when I tossed the potatoes. Dad picked skillfully and rapidly as ever, but with a bright expectant look in his eyes. He didn't even swear when he had to pick up some of my potatoes that overshot the crate.

I could hear Bill's, "I'll ram your damned old shoulders into the ground clear up to your ears," and Orlando's "Just hear the little boy talk." Meanwhile, the potatoes were coming off Orlando's fork smoothly, exactly and rapidly, while Bill was spreading his all over the ground. Then another burst from Bill, and Orlando, judging the time to be ripe, in a cool, irritating voice, "Well, you can't dig potatoes and wrestle, too. I hate to take time off but if you must have your lesson you can't start any earlier."

Bill stuck his fork in the ground, brushed his hands on his overalls, pushed off his hat and said, "Put down your fork for here I come, you big lump of mutton tallow." Bill had been in plenty of scuffles, as we called them, when it was just a hot contest with no one really mad, and his method was a quick rush, both tremendous arms around the other's hips, a quick upward swing into the air, and slam the victim onto the ground on his back. Orlando was heavy but Bill was strong, and given his hold would throw Orlando like a sack of bran.

I was all excitement and danced until I stubbed my bare toe against the corner of the crate and hurt it, so that I calmed down a little. Dad was amused, interested, and expectant.

Bill paused a moment, got set and then with an oath and a roar bent almost double and rushed. Now what Dad knew, but Bill and I were ignorant of, was that big and fat as Orlando was, he had an unusual coordination of muscle and eye that gave him a perfect timing for all his actions. As Bill rushed, Orlando waited on tiptoe, then quick as a cat sidestepped, reached under Bill's belly and with a beautiful, quick, powerful heave, threw Bill over his shoulder and in a heap on the ground.

I expected the scrap to go on, but Orlando quickly picked up his fork and started digging. Bill scrambled up, rushed over and yelled, "Put down that fork and try it again." Orlando dug along methodically and only said, "I can't fool with boys when there's potatoes to be dug." Bill almost frothed at the mouth in his frustration. But Dad with a grin at me yelled in a rough voice, "What the hell do you think we're doing—digging potatoes or scuffling all day? Dinner'll be ready in a few minutes and we've got to finish this row."

Bill was really too good natured to push a fight, so after a little growling the potato forks were moving fast as ever, but Orlando didn't tease Bill any more. Evidently he had had his fun and was willing to call it a day.

Orlando was a character worth knowing but not respecting. Lazy, good-for-nothing, fat and jolly, he added mirth to the neighborhood, for we all knew him and didn't expect perfection of character. We just took him as he was with no regrets and no expectation of change. His feats of strength, his quickness and agility, in spite of lack of exercise, were unexplainable. I have seen him squat on his haunches beside a bumblebees' nest and carefully poke it with his finger. A bee would emerge, Orlando would spat him between his two hands, deftly killing him without a sting. Carefully he would stir them until all had emerged and been killed. If for a moment they came too thickly, Orlando made a strategic retreat for a few moments until quiet settled on the nest, and then resumed the process. Of course, the objective was to get that one little comb full of exquisitely rich and sweet honey in each nest.

Did you ever get butted by an ugly

(*Continued on Page* 17)

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A Travel Adventure

A Letter Inspired by the Horse and Buggy Days Story

I HAVE BEEN very much interested in the story you have written with Dr. Ladd for *American Agriculturist,* especially the account in the first chapter of the people from New England leaving their homes to settle in western New York a little more than 100 years ago, and the fact that they realized they would never be able to return to see their relatives after taking such a trip of a month or six weeks. (EDITOR'S NOTE: Sec Page 5.)

I was led to compare their travel conditions with those of my own recent experiences. Instead of being called on for a trip across New York State, I was awakened last summer in the middle of the night by the ringing of the telephone. Upon answering I heard the soft drawl of the Tennessee native who lives next door to my parents on the Mexican border. He advised me to come as soon as possible if I wanted to see my mother alive.

I took time to collect the necessary cash, packed a suitcase, and drove to the airport about 200 miles away. Not having made reservations ahead, I had to take my chances at catching what planes I could going more or less in the desired direction. But at exactly midnight I stepped off the plane at the Mexican border and found *waiting for me the same man who had called me up from a distance of over 2200 miles, direct route, 24 hours before.*

After several days, Mother rallied somewhat, and wanted above everything else to get back to her native home in the Catskills and see her grandchildren. I consulted the attending physician, who told me she was too weak to have any chance to live for long; so I might as well try taking her back.

On Saturday forenoon I sent a telegram to my wife asking her to find a good nurse and bring her down with our Nash car and the standard bed equipment. She found the nurse, made arrangements for the care of our two children, attended to the business necessary before leaving a farm carrying over 100 head of cattle, had the car serviced, *and covered the 2240 miles, reaching the sick bed in less than three days from the time of my sending the telegram.*

The return trip, made with two cars, and with every consideration for the comfort of the patient, took five days.

But good medical attention, good New York State climate, and the contentment of knowing she was home again with her loved ones, combined to restore good health again. Mother was so much better that she has again returned, by train this time, to her border home and friends, where Father will join her, traveling by truck with 14 head of purebred heifer calves and a nurse cow. Purely as a matter of economy, the calves are to be raised there and returned, by train, shortly before their second freshening. They will be accompanied by Texas born Jerseys, to do their share toward supplying the New York City milk market.

Nor will they or Mr. Babcock's Hereford heifers be the first cows to make the trip from Texas to New York. Having spent Christmas in that country two years ago, I noticed that the milch cows there were enduring more cold and exposure during the winter than our own northeastern cattle which are pampered and enclosed in warm stables in basement barns. So each spring I have purchased from Texas Jerseys bred for early fall freshening, and shipped them on their five-day journey to New York, without a single case of sickness or mishap en route.

As for my parents, why shouldn't they, at seventy years of age, travel over 2200 miles away if they wish, knowing that within 24 hours they can comfortably and safely arrive back where their Scotch-Irish ancestors were traveling 100 miles per month just a few generations ago? — *J. K. Keith, Oneonta, N. Y.*

Old Times on West Durham Mountain

I HAVE READ with a great deal of interest the stories by you and Dr. Ladd, "Horse and Buggy Days." (EDITOR'S NOTE: See Page 5). I am only thirty years old and haven't had much of a glimpse into the past. My father is 74, and was born and brought up on what is known as the "West Durham Mountain," in the northwest corner of Greene County, adjoining Schoharie County.

Just recently a boyhood chum of my father's died, and Father has been reminiscing a great deal about old times. It certainly is a far cry from today. Old man Hubbard, father of the man who just died, was considered a pretty prosperous farmer. He had the first mower on the mountain, a Mauncy mower. It had a heavy white oak cutter bar. In the barn, until a few years ago at least, stood a Baruche or covered-fendered, two-seated surrey that cost over $250. He had a handmade light double harness made by Frank Steachman of Windham. Boy, when he drove down through town with that he cut quite a swath!

Along with the pleasant memories, come tales of hardship after the Civil War. Their incomes were very meager. There were no creameries up there. The butter was packed in firkins to ship in the late summer. They would take a few boarders at $6 per week and maybe sell a few eggs. Father tells of "Old Man Richards" who lived beyond them, probably 8 miles or more from the village, who used to draw cord wood — 4' wood for $3 and $4. He would draw a load up to the top and leave it there to top out with so he could haul a cord to the village. On the way home one night in the winter the roads were drifted — as they usually were, I guess. He had to pull in the lot, and apparently while wandering around to find his bearings, became exhausted. He was found next day sitting against a tree frozen stiff.

Most everyone got a keg of salt mackerel in the fall. Potatoes and

(*Continued on Page* 15)

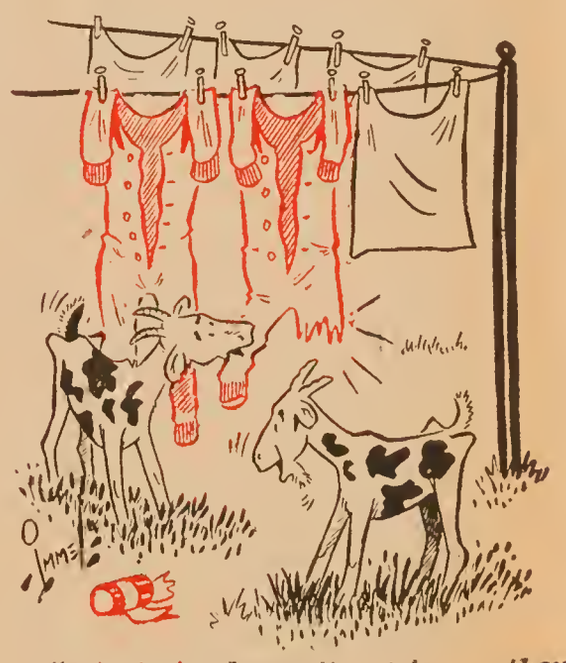
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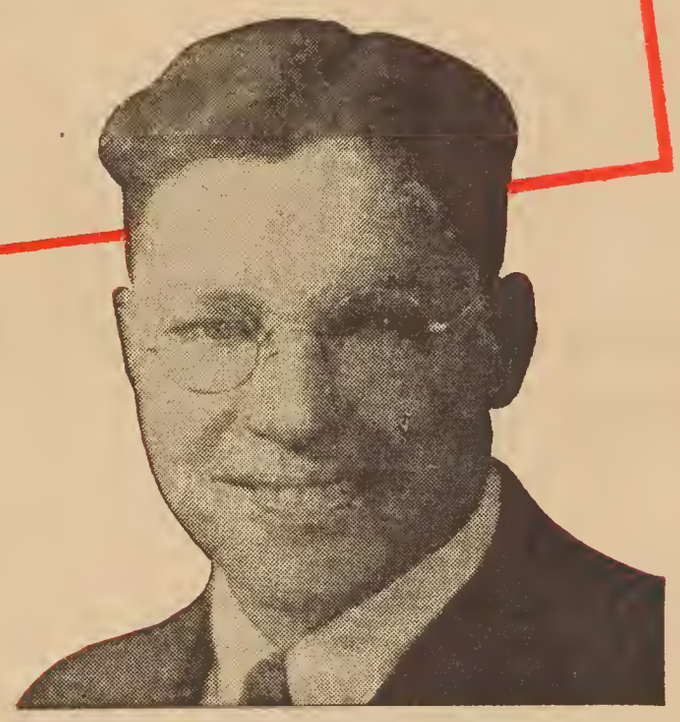
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AN INSURANCE POLICY

says Cortland Farmer:

HAROLD C. GRISWOLD OF R. D., CORTLAND, N. Y., is known to hundreds of farmers . . . as a successful operator of a 396-acre farm with 107 dairy cattle . . . as a Supervisor of his Township . . . as a Past Master of the Grange . . . and as an active member of the Gracie Dairy Cooperative Association, Inc. His views on the INSURANCE and INVESTMENT VALUE of membership in the Bargaining Agency bear the weight of first-hand experience in varied fields. For Mr. Griswold is both a dairy and vegetable farmer. He raises 5,000 bushels of potatoes and 25 acres of beans—produce which is sold WITHOUT the price insurance of cooperative bargaining.



The Bargaining Agency Pays 400 Times Its Costs

"My membership in the Bargaining Agency costs me four cents for every thousand pounds of milk I produce," writes Mr. Griswold. "That is mighty cheap insurance because during the past year my milk has brought at least forty cents a hundred more than I would have received had there been no Federal-State Milk Marketing Order.

"I believe in insurance. I hope my barn never burns; but if it does, it is protected. I hope I never have an automobile accident; but if I have one tomorrow, my insurance company will settle it.

Bargaining Agency Insures Best Possible Price

"I might get a satisfactory price for my milk without belonging to the Gracie Dairy Cooperative Association, Inc., which is affiliated with the Bargaining Agency; but that membership is an insurance policy which gives me the best possible price for my milk considering prices for other farm products, the amount of milk we produce, and the demand for it.

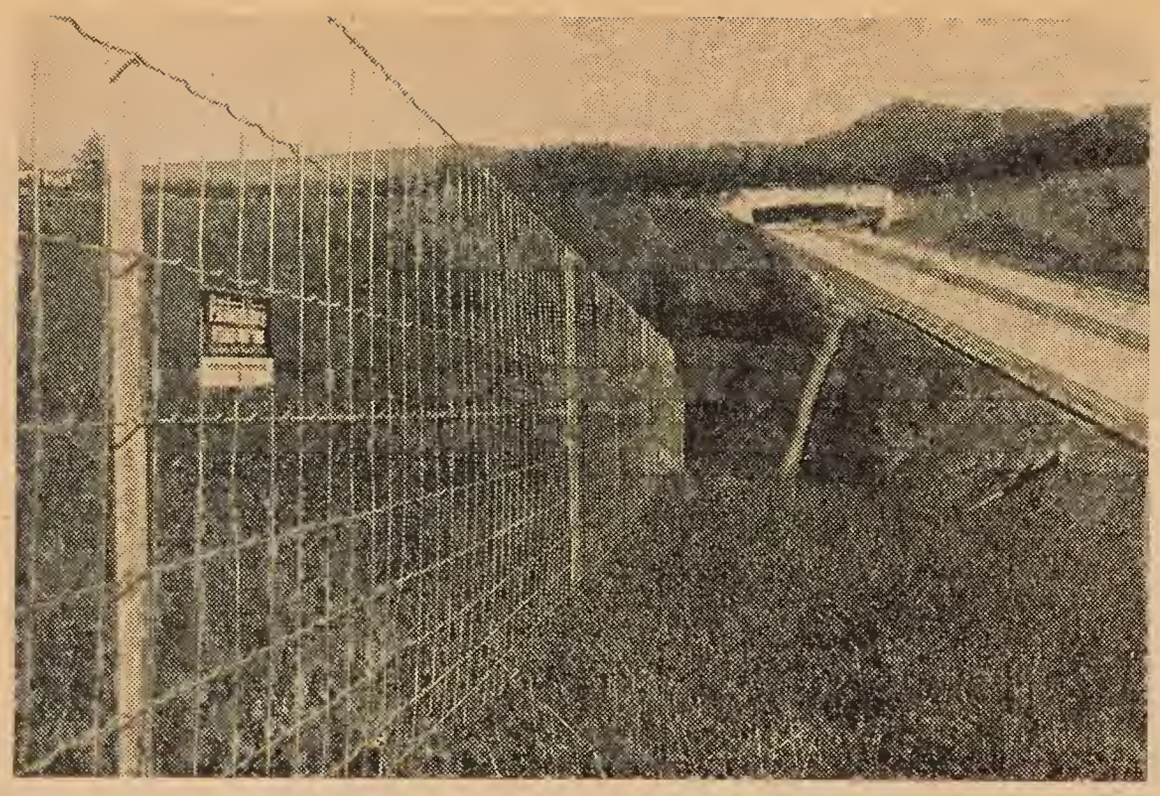
"The cost of membership is not an expense —it is insurance AND IT IS MORE THAN THAT. It is an investment that has brought me worthwhile returns."

—Harold C. Griswold.



If you are shipping milk to the New York market and do not belong to a cooperative milk marketing organization, why not call a meeting of your neighbors and form one?

The Metropolitan
Milk Producers Bargaining Agency



Roads and Fences —This is a view on the new Pennsylvania Turnpike. In every sense this is a superhighway, having a minimum of curves and grades with overhead crossings. At the left in the picture is shown a section of a PITTSBURGH STEEL Fence along the road. The material for 330 miles of this fence is said to be the largest single fence order ever placed. Used in construction were about 995 tons of wire fabric and top strand wire, and 705 tons of steel posts, gates and fittings.

Where BUSINESS *Tells Its Story*

Cow Feed —TIOGA MILLS, Waverly, New York, has just announced the presentation of Tioga's new Barn Feeding Program to the Dairy Industry. They draw attention to the fact that most dairymen undervalue their roughage for milk production purposes. During the past few years, many have been following definite fertilization and soil building programs for the improvement of hay and silage crops, but have failed to take full advantage of the improved feeding value of their roughage as a result of this improvement program.

This new program tells the Dairy Farmer at one glance exactly how many pounds of milk his roughage is capable of producing.

Thousands of calculations were necessary to shape up the new Chart, but it is now boiled down to such simple terms that a child can almost do the necessary checking. Tioga Mills in describing the chart has this to say: "Our first interest is the Dairyman's success. When he profits, we all succeed."

The new Barn Feeding Charts have already been distributed to Tioga Dealers everywhere. Interested dairymen can also obtain a free copy of the Chart by writing directly to Tioga Mills Inc., Dept. AA, Waverly, N. Y.



Apples —Robert Rymph of Lagrangeville and William Barrett of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, inspecting some apples in an A & P Super Market in the Bronx. On November 19 they visited New York City markets with a group of growers from Ulster and Dutchess counties to study display and handling methods of apples and to find out more about the effectiveness of various types of containers in reducing loss.

Robert Anderson, Store Supervisor for the A & P food chain, told of the work that chain stores are doing to help dispose of the 10,000,000 bushels of apples which, under normal conditions, would be exported to Europe. Three producer-consumer campaigns are planned for this year's apple crop.

Electricity —For the past two years the WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY has conducted a cooperative test on the Peet Farm in western New York. The chief aim of the test was to find profitable uses for electricity on an average farm. The electric bill for the farm ran between $25 and $30 a month. At first thought, this might seem high, but the savings were larger than the cost. For example, the oil stove formerly used was junked, it was unnecessary to buy ice, it took less labor to do the milking, and so on, covering many of the usual farm operations.

Repairs —The INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY of Chicago points out that winter is the right time to go over farm machinery and to order any new parts that may be needed. In this way, cost of delays will be avoided when spring work starts. We also remind our readers that International Harvester dealers maintain up-to-the-minute service departments, and that they will be glad to help in locating needed repairs and ordering the parts.

Horseshoes —The old-time blacksmith shop is on the way out. An occasional enterprising blacksmith has furnished a traveling shop to go from farm to farm, but many farmers shoe their own horses and some let them go barefoot. THE COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE is making available to its members some light-weight horseshoes which are hard enough to stand normal wear but soft enough to be bent without heat.

Railroads —THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS tells us that Class I roads had a net operating income of $527,102,152 for the first ten months of this year. This is a distinct improvement over last year's figures of $457,433,164 for the same period. This year's income for the first ten months gave an annual return of 2.38 per cent on the investment.

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange

AMONG ITS OTHER pronouncements at the Syracuse session, the National Grange decided on a point in present day trends which is highly significant. Among other declarations relative to insurance, the issue was raised of the possibility of Federal interference with life insurance companies. Looking toward possible government control, the session voted in this concise language: "We favor the present status of state and local control and oppose any attempt to make changes in the present status of life insurance companies." The National Grange believes the necessary safeguards for insurance companies as private institutions have already been provided by the several states and that any attempt to bring the administration of such companies under Federal control is moving in a decidedly dangerous direction.

Special timeliness is attached to this National Grange declaration because, in several states, definite steps toward Grange life insurance company formation have been taken and several such companies are already functioning successfully.

* * *

MAYFLOWER Pomona Grange in Massachusetts has successfully conducted garden club activities during the past season, combining a Grange and 4-H group program and widespread interest was awakened among the youngsters in the jurisdiction. The contest which came to an exciting finish comprised competing children from 13 towns, who had 19 gardens all together. This was two more towns and four more gardens than the previous year and a decided increase of interest over any previous competition.

* * *

AN INTERESTING moment at the Syracuse session of the National Grange was the introduction of a veteran Empire State Patron, Leonard L. Allen of Watertown. For 62 years Mr. Allen has been continuously a member of the Grange, and for a long period served the New York State organization as Grange historian. It happened that the day of Mr. Allen's visit to the Syracuse session was his 80th birthday and recognition was taken of the fact by the hearty singing of "Happy Birthday," following Mr. Allen's timely reminiscent talk.

* * *

MUCH CREDIT for Juvenile Grange organization belongs to the Rhode Island State superintendent, Mrs. Margaret F. Johnston, to whose credit the past year are recorded three new Juvenile organizations and three reorganized units. The largest one is at Exeter and an interesting fact there appears in connection with the officers' personnel of the new unit. The young lad who was elected master is the son of this year's Exeter Grange master and the Juvenile overseer elected is the son of the subordinate overseer. This looks like a pretty strong working Grange.

* * *

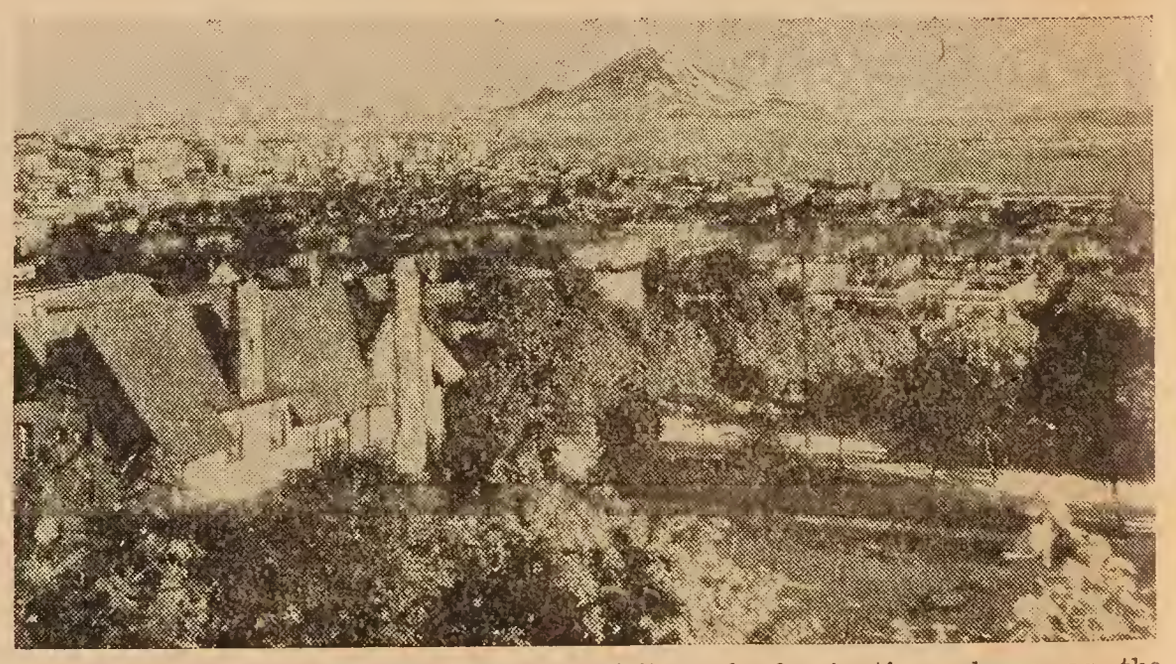
ANOTHER FORMER voting member of the National Grange has been removed, in the death of Mrs. S. H. Messick of Delaware, which has just occurred. Mrs. Messick and her husband served as voting delegates in the National Grange on two different occasions, Mr. Messick having been master in two different periods of the Delaware State Grange. He served the National Grange a number of years as a member of its executive committee. His death occurred about 20 years ago.

* * *

ALL THE 165,000 Grange members in the New England area are enthusiastic over the decision of the National Grange to hold its Diamond Jubilee session of November 1941 at some city within the New England group of states. Final decision as to location is in the hands of the National executive committee and a meeting will be held at Boston during the month of January, when cities desiring to entertain the big event will be given an opportunity to present their claims and final decision will probably be made at that time. It is believed that a class of approximately 15,000 candidates for the Seventh Degree will be found in waiting when the Diamond Jubilee session convenes.

DON'T MISS THIS MARVELOUS TRIP!

A. A. Winter Tour, February 22-March 16



One of the beautiful West Coast cities which will be visited by our *American Agriculturist* Winter Tour party is Seattle, world port and gateway to the Orient. In the background (above) is majestic, snow-capped Mt. Rainier, as seen from Queen Anne Hill.

If you can possibly take a vacation this winter, and would enjoy the fun of being with a congenial party of Northeast folks, come with us on Feb. 22. We will be gone 3 weeks and will visit such fascinating places as the Carlsbad Caverns, Santa Catalina Island, the Alamo in historic San Antonio, old New Orleans, and famed Monterey. The list is too long to give here, but our printed itinerary describes the trip in full and gives the exact cost of our "all-expense ticket". Send for the itinerary today. Just address a postcard to E. R. Eastman, Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.

Mrs. Beatrice Howes Wins Grange-A.A. Cookie Contest

HOW WOULD you like to bake a batch of rolled sugar cookies, and have them win for you a check for $25.00 from *American Agriculturist*, a gleaming white kitchen range from the Kalamazoo Stove Co., a beautiful oven from the Perfection Stove Co., 35 pounds of G.L.F. choice flours and 12 assorted cans of G.L.F. vegetables, a 10 pound can of meat salt and a sturdy butcher knife from International Salt Co., and an attractive aluminum baking set and a two months' supply of Maca Yeast from Northwestern Yeast Co.?

Well, that is what happened last week to Mrs. Beatrice Howes, of Knowlesville Grange, Orleans County, who turned out to be the lucky winner in the big finals of the New York State Grange Sugar Cookie Contest, which took place at Kingston, N. Y., on



Mrs. Beatrice Howes, Knowlesville Grange, Orleans County, winner of the first prize in the Grange-A. A. State-wide Cookie Contest.

December 10, during State Grange Annual Session. This was the 8th annual baking contest which New York State Grange and *American Agriculturist* have sponsored jointly since 1933.

Competing with Mrs. Howes were 52 other county champions, who had all worked their way to the top through Subordinate and Pomona cookie contests, in which more than 3,500 Grangers took part.

Several Grange brothers and sisters who came into the room where the cookies were being judged on Tuesday, December 10, remarked that they all looked like winners! And they certainly did, for we have never seen a prettier exhibit of cookies than those 53 plates of golden rounds of goodness. It took hard, conscientious work on the part of the judges to pick the winners.

Serving as judges were Miss Clarissa Smith, of the Kingston High School Home Economics Dept.; Miss Bertha Snyder of Mount Marion, N. Y., a Home Bureau leader in Ulster County; and Mr. Joseph Forgues, Chef of the Governor Clinton Hotel at Kingston. To all three, *American Agriculturist* extends its sincere thanks for the splendid job they did in scoring the cookies.

During the judging, each plate of cookies was identified only by a number marked on a sealed envelop containing the name of the contestant entering those cookies. Even after the judging was all over, names of winners were not revealed, until the following morning, when H. L. Cosline, Associate Editor of *American Agriculturist*, announced them from the platform to the assembled delegates.

Not only Mrs. Howes, but also 19 others among the 53 contestants received prizes. The second, third and fourth winners were awarded the same merchandise prizes as the first prize winner, with the exception of the Kalamazoo kitchen range. The next six (winners No. 5 to No. 10) received all except the stove and the Perfection Oven. In addition, *American Agriculturist* awarded 20 cash prizes, as follows:

First, $25.00; 2nd, $10.00; 3rd, $5.00: 4th, $3.00; 5th, $2.00; and $1.00 each to the next 15 highest winners.

Mrs. Katherine Dillenbeck, retiring chairman of State Service and Hospitality Committee, had charge of the contest for the Grange, and Mrs. Mabel Hebel, Ass't. Editor of *American Agriculturist*, acted as Cookie Contest Editor.

To all who helped to make the contest a success go the thanks of this publication, including the companies who generously donated State and County prizes; all Subordinate and Pomona chairmen of Service and Hospitality committees, who handled the



The judges at work, from left to right: Miss Clarissa Smith, Miss Bertha Snyder and Mr. Joseph Forgues.

local and county cookie contests; Mrs. Isaac Graham, Ulster Co., Chairman, who assisted with the arrangements for the State contest; and Mrs. Ray Taylor, of Lockport, Niagara Co., who so ably supervised the contest finals at Kingston. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the State Service and Hospitality Committee, and succeeds Mrs. Dillenbeck as chairman for the coming year.

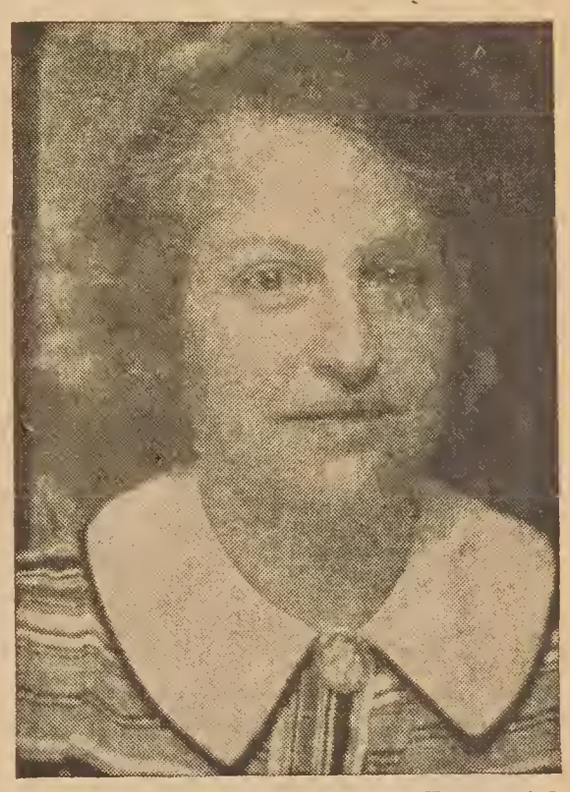
We are already getting suggestions for next year's Grange baking contest. If you have any, send them to Mrs. Hebel, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, New York. We'll be glad to hear from Grangers on this subject.

Oldest Farm Organization to Meet

On January 22, 1941, the New York State Agricultural Society, the oldest farm organization in New York and probably in America, will hold its annual meeting. This is one of the biggest events of the year. Prominent speakers, including the Governor of the State, are scheduled for both the afternoon meeting and the banquet in the evening. This gathering always makes a notable as well as a profitable time. Plan your trip to Albany to include the meeting of this grand old organization.



Miss Annabell Gebel, North Java Grange, Wyoming County, winner of second prize.



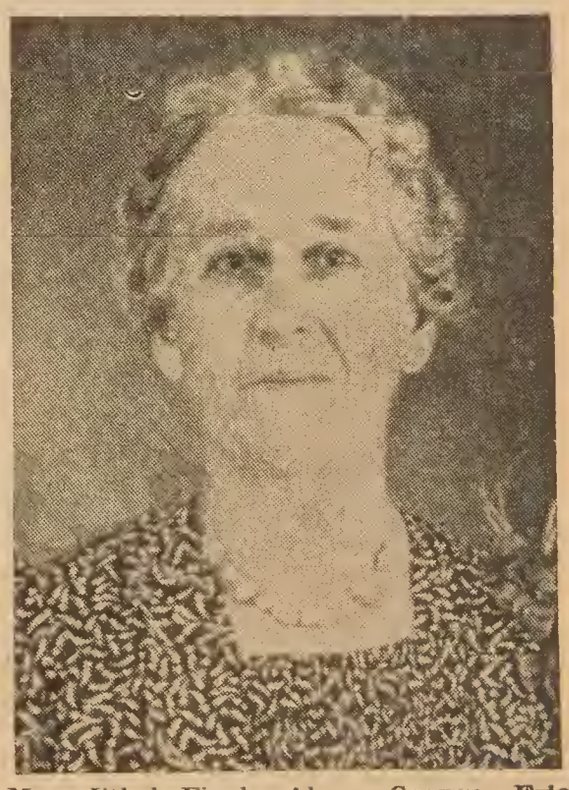
Mrs. Allen A. Hayner, Brunswick Grange, Rensselaer County, winner of third prize.

Grange--A.A. Sugar Cookie Contest Winners

No.	*Name*	*Grange*	*County*
1	Mrs. Beatrice Howes	Knowlesville	Orleans
2	Miss Annabell Gebel	North Java	Wyoming
3	Mrs. Allen A. Hayner	Brunswick	Rensselaer
4	Mrs. Emma Blanchard	Natural Bridge	Jefferson
5	Mrs. Ethel Finch	Akron	Erie
6	Mrs. Arthur Colvin	Pulaski	Oswego
7	Mrs. Leon Leonard	Farmersville	Cattaraugus
8	Mrs. Henry C. Peck	Bacon Hill	Saratoga
9	Mrs. V. M. Webster	Springfield	Otsego
10	Mrs. Josie Hinks	Burke	Franklin
11	Mrs. Irving Heidenreich	Newark	Wayne
12	Mrs. John Baker	Weedsport	Cayuga
13	Miss Clara E. Tuthill	Southold	Suffolk
14	Mrs. Louis C. Archer	Lowville	Lewis
15	Mrs. Clinton Stevenson	Waterburg	Tompkins
16	Mrs. William E. Furbeck	Gifford	Schenectady
17	Mrs. Philip Gokey	Mooers	Clinton
18	Mrs. Amanda Glassbrook	Stony Creek	Warren
19	Mrs. Edna M. Reed	Wawaka	Delaware
20	Mrs. Lois DeMond	Texas Valley	Cortland



Mrs. Emma Blanchard, Natural Bridge Grange, Jefferson County, fourth prize.



Mrs. Ethel Finch, Akron Grange, Erie County, fifth prize.



BY L. B. SKEFFINGTON

From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

State Grange Session Outlines Year's Program

A PLEA to make the Grange stronger, to build up the membership and to develop action programs in every county and subordinate Grange was voiced by State Master Rich in his annual address. It was the first session for him as master, although he served for a number of years as overseer and in other stations. When Past Master Raymond Cooper mounted the rostrum to give his observations from the side lines, he said he was impressed by the fact that "Brother Rich is not only sticking to schedule, but makes you do your work and finish each session a few minutes ahead of time."

Agriculture is ready and willing, as it always has been, to do its part in any program of national defense, Rich said, but he emphasized "we must insist that agriculture be placed on a parity with industry and labor." From the days when the pioneer took his gun with him into the fields, prepared to defend his home, his family and the nation, farmers never have shirked their duty. All that we ask is equality for agriculture."

Study Auto Insurance

Rich expressed the thought that "some form of compulsory automobile insurance may come, and we would do well to study it. I recommend that every Grange make it a point to discuss the subject and to be prepared to act upon it."

Unity and harmony which prevail among state farm organizations was noted by the state master, who said a large amount of the credit for this could be given to the Conference Board of farm organizations. The board is composed of three representatives from each organization, and no resolution or program ever is adopted except by unanimous vote.

Both Rich and State Secretary Harold M. Stanley urged the Grange to change its annual meeting time from December to October. Reporting on the State Grange Revolving Scholarship Fund, Stanley said $11,556 had been paid in during the year, which with a balance of $1,204 made total receipts for the year of $12,761. Since the fund was started in 1928 receipts have totalled more than $77,000 and loans have been made to more than 1,200 boys and girls to assist them in obtaining an education.

Research Value Stressed

As a result of research at the Geneva Experiment Station a market may be found for 25,000 tons of corn sugar annually, Dr. P. J. Parrott, station director said in his report to the Grange. He said that ice cream sweetening is now made from sugar cane not grown in this country. Experiments have shown that suitable sweetening can be made from corn, and he estimated that it might replace one-fourth of the 100,000 tons of imported sugars now used for this purpose.

Project by project, Director Parrott touched upon many of the outstanding jobs being tackled by members of his staff. Mentioning the serious seed situation caused by stoppage of imports of seeds, he said the station is doing a lot of work to protect seed supplies. During the past years tests were made of 18,000 seed samples.

Larry F. Livingston, agricultural extension manager for the DuPont Company, said agriculture is not spending half enough for research. As proof he said that his company had prospered every year through the depression and the recession because it had a solid background of research behind it. "Forty per cent of our total sales volume is represented by new things we have created during the past 20 years, and many of these in the last few years," he said. At present his company is using 275 million pounds of farm products every year and converting them into commercial products. He suggested that industrial demand constitutes one of the most promising outlets for farm products as research constantly finds more new uses.

Prayer for Taber

A dramatic moment came after conferring of the Sixth Degree when David H. Agans, overseer of the National Grange and master of the New Jersey State Grange, called for a moment of silent prayer to the Great Creator "to quickly restore the health of our great national leader, Brother Taber."

Taber had been scheduled to address the Grange, but illness prevented him from coming.

"I know you have had eminent men on this program, but I want to talk to you about something you can all do," said Agans. "I want to point out to you the necessity and desirability of making an inventory. At this time of year it is a good time to do it, in our personal affairs and in our Granges. At this time of the year almost every business makes an inventory to list its assets and liabilities. I think we should do the same in the Grange.

"In every Grange we ought to look things over and decide whether we are making the best use of the assets and talents we have. One of our great difficulties today is holding the interest of younger members. Why not put them to work? The job of elected officers of every Grange is not merely to fill their stations, but to lead. We want the Grange to go forward during the new year. This calls for leadership and one of the jobs of leadership is to lead. In order to get anywhere we have just got to have this inventory. Let us decide what we are going to do, and then do it."

A distinguished visitor was Fred J. Freestone, former state master and now chairman of the executive committee of the National Grange. Speaking at the deputy master's dinner, Fred said it was the 16th consecutive year he had attended such an event. He took time out from the regular meetings to preside at an insurance conference in which emphasis was placed on fire prevention to conserve property and lower costs.

NOVEMBER MILK PRICE

Administrator N. J. Cladakis has just announced that the uniform price under the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order is $2.17 for the month of November. This is an increase of 25 cents as compared with the October price.

The November price is 11 cents under the November price a year ago, but is 7 cents more than the price for November in 1938.

The announced price is for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone, and price received by dairymen in the New York City Milk Shed will vary according to freight and butterfat differentials.

Resolutions Discussed at State Grange

IN WHAT State Master W. J. Rich declared was "a most harmonious and useful meeting," the New York State Grange recommended an embargo on supplies to all aggressor nations and that every effort be made to work out a plan to feed innocent victims of war.

It voted approval to the program for "Better Living on the Farm" being launched by the state extension service as part of national defense. Purpose of the program is to encourage production and use on the farms of foods which will contribute to the health of families. All Pomona and Subordinate Granges were urged to "lend their support and offer their facilities of leadership" to further the program.

Opposition was voiced to any amendments to the cooperative marketing law or to the Nunan-Allen law, which provides for milk marketing agreements, except with the approval of the Conference Board of New York State Farm Organizations. Continuance of the state milk publicity campaign was approved and a campaign to emphasize the health value of butter urged.

Resolutions opposing development of the St. Lawrence seaway-power project and a managed currency as a means of establishing a fair price level were tabled. This means that the Grange continues its policy of several years standing in advocating development of the power project and in urging monetary reform.

Support was voted for the Dies committee, daylight saving was opposed, observance of Thanksgiving on its traditional date favored, and a Constitutional amendment favored to limit the President to two four-year terms. Sabotage in key industries concerned with national defense was termed "a matter of serious concern." We recommend that it be made illegal to call a strike in such industries until three months after the beginning of a controversy.

In the only election of the convention, David C. Kidd of Dansville was reelected a member of the executive committee.

The Grange expressed belief in Constitutional government, with functions divided between legislative, judicial and executive departments. It so declared by resolution. On top of that it adopted another resolution asking the President to sign the Logan-Walter bill and notified him by telegram. The Logan Walter bill subjects the rules and regulations of bureaus and departments to judicial review.

The Grange said the bill, which has passed both houses of Congress, "is designed to correct a tendency to disregard the rights of citizens to appeal to the courts."

A resolution asking the Legislature to enact a "Little Hatch Act" was disapproved. It would have barred all state, county and other public employees from engaging in political activity, as the Hatch Act bars federal employees. Some delegates said such a law in this state might prove too sweeping, preventing many persons from taking proper interest in local affairs.

Compulsory automobile insurance was opposed, but the Grange recommended "improvements or amendments to the financial responsibility law." A committee report said a compulsory insurance law, according to available data, would not reduce accidents and might work the other way. In the meantime further study is to be given to the matter.

Although State Master Rich and State Secretary Stanley urged that the meeting time of the State Grange be changed from December to October, approval for the change failed to receive the necessary two-thirds approval. Many delegates feared farmers might be too busy in October.

Congress was asked to restore the Farm Credit Administration to independent status, with administration by a bi-partisan board, with terms of members so staggered as to provide continuity of policy.

The Governor and Secretary of Agriculture were asked to use their influence in having supplies of livestock feed stored in the Northeast. Most of the supplies are now stored in the Midwest.

The Legislature was urged to adopt a long-time program of secondary road improvement, with the idea of eventually serving all areas that are to remain in permanent agriculture. "Transportation represents one of the important costs of distribution and motor vehicles have opened vast opportunities in distribution of farm products and supplies," the resolution said. It urged that counties be relieved of cost of highway rights of way and snow removal in connection with the state highway system. A larger share of gasoline tax revenues for highway use was asked.

Citing that centralization of power in the State Education Department is a matter of widespread concern, another resolution opposed application of civil service to education and also opposed life tenure for district school superintendents. Consolidation of rural schools was opposed, except with consent of the districts.

Other resolutions adopted recommended:

That voting on rural zoning laws be confined to areas affected rather than to entire county.

Repeal of law providing bus service for pupils in non-public schools.

State aid to study control of Japanese beetle and oriental peach moth, and $10,000 for corn-borer research at Geneva and Cornell.

That it be a misdemeanor to hunt on private property whether or not posted.

That traffic laws and speed limits be made uniform.

That all Grangers cooperate with state and county land-use planning committees, which provide a new and useful means for farmers to help formulate policies and bring about greater cooperation in administering various programs for benefit of agriculture.

That further restrictions be placed in issuance of liquor licenses and that beer and liquor advertising be prohibited on the highways as a matter of scenic and moral aids to national defense.

Invitations for next year's meeting were received from Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Lake Placid and Amsterdam. They were referred to the executive committee.

Phillip McMahon, Canton, won first prize in the speaking contest for students at the six state schools of agriculture. Harry Prosono, Delhi, was second, and Richard McGuire, Morrisville, third.

National Grange certificates of recognition were awarded to county deputies as follows: Harry Booth, Washington; Joseph Turner, Schenectady; Ethan Coon, Dutchess; Clarence Smith, Cattaraugus; S. C. Bradley, Cayuga; Herman Porter, Tioga, and M. B. Van Schaack, Greene.

Awards of juvenile deputies included: Mrs. F. K. Ellsworth, Warren; Mrs. C. W. Filkins, Rensselaer; Mrs. Herman Porter, Tioga; Mrs. L. E. Harvey, Cortland; Mrs. Anna Hull, Delaware; Mrs. Joseph Turner, Schenectady; Mrs. Clarence Smith, Cattaraugus, and Mrs. William Whittaker, Sullivan.

Bottoms Up!

By ED W. MITCHELL

WE PULLED out some old trees today that we have been nursing along for years in a vain attempt to get them to bear enough to show a profit for their keep. Each tree on my place has to pay at least a dollar a year for overhead and maintenance plus something more for operating costs and profit, or else it does not pay its way. These trees have not been doing that in spite of forced feeding and extra care, so out they come.

We have been familiar with the topside of these trees for years; it was a distinct surprise to see what the bottom side was like. They had no roots. Not a single one of them had a tap root, and only a few had big husky roots that penetrated deep enough to make them pull hard. They all came out too easy. Those fine, feeding roots that make a tree hold hard, and bring up a lot of sod and soil were lacking; there were only a few short feeders near the end of the main stems.

These old timers put up a good front. They used all the food to look promising and coax one to keep on feeding them, but they lacked any feeding roots with which to work and repay that care. It was evidently impossible for them to produce a good crop with such a poor system of roots, but we never would have guessed it if we had not pulled them out.

It may be carrying research too far, and you can't change your mind and put a tree back; but if pulling out a few trees is the only way to find out whether their root system warrants keeping them or not, then enough must come bottom side up to prove the case. On that finding the rest of the orchard must stand or go. The first few trees pulled have proved to me beyond a doubt that a lot of others nearby, and about like them, are no longer worth keeping.

Dairymen keep weeding out boarder cows. Poultrymen trap-nest and use various means to transfer loafing hens from the pen to the pot; so let's turn some more trees bottom side up and get rid of apple boarders.

Question Box

FEEDING FROSTED BEANS

We have some red kidney beans which are badly frosted. How valuable are these beans for feed?

Professor E. S. Savage says that you need not hesitate to feed frozen beans. If badly damaged, vines and pods can be run through an ensilage cutter and fed as high protein roughage. Beans that have been threshed and picked out from marketable stock make good feed for sheep. They can also be used for hogs, but should be cooked in water to which salt has been added. Also, if there are no stones, or foreign matter, they can be ground and fed to dairy cows; although cows do not find them too palatable and object to a grain ration containing more than 15 or 20 per cent of beans.

FROST ON STORM WINDOWS

Can you tell me what to do to prevent windows with or without storm windows from frosting and steaming up?

If both the inside windows and storm sash are reasonably airtight, neither will steam or frost over. If the inside window frosts over, the storm sash is not airtight. Strip felt should be tacked along the inside face of the storm sash so it will press against the window frame and make an airtight joint. Three pairs of buttons often are needed to hold the storm sash down closely. If the storm sash frosts over, the air is leaking through the inside window. Sometimes tightening the catch will stop this, but usually it is necessary to put weather stripping around both window sashes.

The only way to keep bare windows from frosting is to keep the humidity low enough so it will not be condensed when the air strikes the cold glass, which usually is too dry for health. In fact, you should try to have bare windows frost over.—*I. W. D.*

FEW APPLES EXPORTED

Just how much have exports of apples from this country declined during the last two years?

In the past, most of the exports of United States apples have been to Europe. For the year July 1, 1938, to July 1, 1939, total exports of apples were 12,071,000 bushels; while from July 1, 1939, to July 1, 1940, exports dropped to 3,216,000 bushels. The chances are that the figures for the year ending next July 1 will be even smaller.

WRONG CLIMATE FOR FRUIT

I live on a small place in the southern part of Erie County, New York. I have a job which keeps me busy, but I am planning to set out fruit trees on this land with the hope that they will come into bearing and support me when I retire. Do you think my plan is sound?

So far as we can see, there is just one thing wrong, and that is your location. If you will inquire of some of the older farmers in the neighborhood, you will find that 30 or 40 years ago that area had quite a lot of fruit trees. You will also find, on investigation, that most of them are gone. That is not a fruit area, and it never will be. To be sure, fruit trees will grow; but occasionally, once or twice in a lifetime, there comes a winter which will kill a large percentage of them. As a matter of fact, in the past 25 years commercial fruit growing areas have tended to contract. Orchards, once profitable, on the edge of these commercial areas, have been abandoned, and only orchards on the most favorable soils are continuing to show profits.

If you are planting fruit trees with any idea that they will provide a living in your old age, dispose of the place you now have and get one located in an area that is growing fruit on a commercial basis.

RAISING HEIFERS

I am considering the use of a shed where the heifers can run this coming winter. Has this plan been successful where it has been tried?

Yes. There are a number of advantages to the plan. One dairyman has tried this arrangement for two or three years and is very enthusiastic about it. There is a water trough in one corner of the pen and along one side there are stanchions through which the heifers stick their heads to eat hay or grain which is fed to them. This man uses shavings for bedding and cleans the building only occasionally. The droppings get tramped down quite solidly and if plenty of bedding is used this works out satisfactorily. In other cases I have seen a feed rack in the middle of the pen in which the hay or grain is put. This system cuts down on labor and the heifers seem to grow better.

GOATS FOR HOME MILK

I am interested in goats. Are they practical as a home supply for milk and where can I get more information about them?

There has been a rather steady and fairly rapid increase in the number of goats in the northeast. A good goat will produce 2 or 3 quarts of milk a day and I doubt that most people could distinguish with certainty between cows milk and goats milk. Farmer's Bulletin No. 920 on milk goats has a lot of excellent information. You can get this by sending 5c to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

How to Trap Skunks

By CLAYTON G. GATES.

SKUNK TRAPPING offers farmland trappers, especially, a golden opportunity to reap profitable returns. Skunks are numerous in most Northeastern states, and their pelts are always in demand. In fact the skunk is next to the muskrat in its distribution and range in North America. The most difficult or disagreeable feature connected with skunk trapping is the offensive odor thrown when the animal is trapped and becomes excited by unnecessary annoyance by the trapper.

Skunks are usually found denned up along rocky hills, old hedges now growing up, old out buildings, hay stacks, fodder stacks, debris drifts, and old log piles. Carefully look over all such territory, and you'll find a number of active skunk dens.

All the dens you locate, however, won't be skunk dens. They may be dens of other animals, but visited at intervals by skunks. Even so, it is still a good set for a trap.

The way to determine skunk dens is to reach your hand well into the entrance and withdraw a handful of dirt from the floorway. If it is an active skunk den there will be long black and white hairs among the dirt.

Skunks should be trapped in blind sets throughout farming sections where there is danger of domestic animals and pets getting into your traps. A bait that lures skunks is apt to attract your neighbor's cat or dog. But a blind set doesn't arouse the curiosity of domestic animals, and by utilizing the best and most likely places where skunks travel you should get your fair share of pelts.

Locate the den, active or occasional, and select a No. 1½ under-spring trap from your outfit. Place this just inside the entrance, not on the outside, as you would in trapping in deep woods. Traps placed outside may pick up an occasional fox, raccoon, or mink. Whereas one placed just on the inside will take only the skunk, you will avoid catching domestic animals by having the trap inside. And during bad weather the inside trap remains in good order.

Every hollow log about the woods should be guarded well from within. Here skunks frequently live, but even if they don't den there, they often go there in quest of food, and may be taken by surprise.

Old logs spanning streams or marshy stretches are ideal locations for trap sets. Give each such discovery a chance to do its bit.

Skunk traps should be fastened to the end of a long pole, say ten feet long. If water is nearby you may take the other end and lead the trapped animal to water. If care is used you can do this without causing alarm. When you reach the water, take the pole and with one sudden stroke plunge the trapped skunk beneath the water. Skunks drown easily, and will seldom throw scent when handled in this manner. Never remove animal from water or allow it to reach the surface until drowned. Once it takes a second breath it throws its scent.

Take pelts off, cased, and stretch fur side out after the greenness has been allowed to dry several hours. In skinning a drowned skunk, never squeeze the animal, as it is filled with water, and a sudden squeeze will throw the fluid you have thus far avoided.

If you live in good skunk territory, try many skunk sets this winter, and cash in on the profitable opportunities awaiting all good skunk trappers.



MEAT-STAND SELLS HIS HOGS. — L. J. Harris, of Schodack Landing in Rensselaer County, sold 76 hogs last year at this stand on the Albany Post Road. This year he has 42. He also sells marmalade, jelly, honey, chili sauce and relish which Mrs. Harris puts up in attractive jars. When we took this picture on November 2, Harris was getting 22c lb. for ham, 16c for shoulder, 22c for sausage. He is especially proud of the trade he has with local customers, and figures he makes good wages for doing his own butchering and retailing. He even grows his own corn for the hogs.

FREE BOOK Send for handsomely illustrated 32-page Cow treatise. Written by an eminent veterinarian. Chapters on all common troubles, with home-treatment hints.



Watch for Cow
BREAKDOWNS

Cows have as many health troubles as people. Sometimes more. They never complain... but your milk pail shouts a warning when troubles brew. Fortunately most cow breakdowns come from one source ... sluggishness of the DIGESTION and ASSIMILATION. Even the more serious ailments usually begin here and, if neglected, cause major losses.

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Wise feeders do not wait for troubles to occur; they give KOW-KARE with the feed for its tonic and conditioning effect ... and find it pays. The cost is slight, only about a penny a day. In treating specific ailments see guide in FREE BOOK, "Home Help for Dairy Cows." Ask for your copy today.

KOW-KARE is sold by feed dealers, general stores, druggists. If ordered by mail, $1.25 postpaid for large size; 65¢ for medium size.



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MORE MONEY *from* VEAL CALVES

MANY dairymen sell bob calves as quickly as possible for what they will bring, yet in the Northeast a million calves a year bring from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. It could be more! How do you handle your veal calves?

Tom McKeary of Marilla, Erie County, New York, says: "I believe if all dairymen would keep the calves they sell until they are four weeks old, thereby keeping that much milk off the market, that dairy income would not be lessened and that the market would be stabilized both for good veal and for milk. I keep my veal calves until they are four weeks old. I believe that calves for veal should not be slaughtered at a younger age. I know that at times the milk would bring more than the calves, but in the long run I get just as good returns and am better satisfied. Sometimes I sell veal calves direct to retailers, and at other times I send them to the East Buffalo Live Stock Yards."

Another modest western New York dairyman, to whom we will refer as F. J., says: "I keep four cows and raise veal calves the year around. A calf weighing from 140 to 150 lbs., if finished, will bring top prices. Marketing them at that age pays better than feeding larger calves that take a lot more milk. I like to start with Holstein or Guernsey calves, preferably Holsteins, that weigh from 80 to 100 lbs. I would rather keep a calf three weeks before sending it to market than sell at a younger age."

"Doc" Roberts, whose items you will find in each issue of *American Agriculturist* under the head "Down the Alley," says: "I think the question of raising veal calves is very important, both from the milk and the veal standpoints. If all dairymen would keep their calves until they weigh from 140 to 210 lbs., it is my honest belief that the income from milk would be increased by thousands of dollars every year.

"Other men differ, one saying that he has to furnish a certain amount of milk on contract, while another says it ruins his cows. There is another argument worth considering. Some people say that keeping calves longer and throwing so much more veal on the market would break the market. I believe, on the other hand, that real veal, from good, fat, milk-fed calves, would increase the demand more than enough to offset the increase in weight."

Methods of handling and disposing of veal calves differ by areas and by breeds. In general, specialized dairy farms, particularly in areas close to market, sell these calves as quickly as possible, some going so far as to kill them and sell the hides. On the other hand, an occasional man with a few cows, who either has no satisfactory market for his milk or whose barn equipment will not pass inspection, will buy day-old calves, feed them for several weeks, and sell them.

Many dairymen believe that keeping more calves until they are three or four weeks old can go a long way toward solving the surplus milk problem, and that a steady supply of such calves on the market would do much to increase veal consumption.

In New York State, up to July 1, 1933, anyone who killed and sold for meat a veal calf under 3 weeks old broke the law. The law was changed in 1933, specifying that veal calves less than 3 weeks old, butchered and sold for meat, must be plainly tagged as "baby veal," that retail stores selling such veal also have it marked, and that restaurants serving it do likewise.

The dairyman who wants to sell calves as soon as he can after they are born has several outlets. In the first place, he can sell them either alive or dressed. They can be sold either to the man who wants to fatten them, or can be shipped to Buffalo or Jersey City. Some years ago, these two markets handled about fifty per cent of the veal calves sold on New York farms, but in recent years this figure has declined about eight per cent, the largest decline occurring in Jersey City. The fact that young calves, commonly called "bob" veal, shrink heavily when shipped alive has encouraged the practice of dressing them in the country.

New York City health requirements demand that certain requirements be met, including the leaving of certain vital organs for inspection purposes. These country dressed veal calves usually have the hides on with the heads off. Calves which come into the New York City market must be inspected either by New York City officials or by officials of the State Department of Agriculture. All cattle that cross state lines must be inspected by federal inspectors, except those dressed and shipped by farmers, in which case they are inspected by city inspectors.

Attention, Dairymen!

(*Continued from Page* 3)

evidence furnished by dairymen and their organizations, evidence clearly proving that dairymen are entitled to better prices for their milk. We are moved to ask if the fine hand of Mayor LaGuardia is not mixed up in this decision. Is he trying to tell dairymen of this milk shed, on one hand, that he wants them to have a living price for milk, and on the other hand is he bringing his influence to bear in Washington to get milk prices down so that he can tell consumers what a fine Mayor he is? Is it a case of the right hand not knowing what the left hand doeth?

It is strange also that so many of the proposals in the amendments proposed by the Department of Agriculture, particularly those which reduce the support for cooperatives, should be in line with proposals made by milk dealers at the milk hearings.

There has been a sincere desire on the part of northeastern dairymen to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture officials both in Washington and in Albany. Dairymen have and continue to get splendid cooperation from Commissioner Noyes of New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, and his whole Department, in helping to stabilize milk markets, and until recently cooperation from the Washington men also has been good. It seems to us now, however, that Washington officials are making a very grave mistake in taking steps which if persisted in will surely nullify the good relationships which have been gradually established between dairymen and officials of the Department of Agriculture.

In this statement we are simply trying to put the facts before you. The decision as to how you will vote on these amendments must, of course, be yours. We will state our opinion, which has been checked with many cooperative leaders, but you must take it simply as an opinion. It is this:

We feel that dairymen are much better off under the present marketing Agreement, if it is continued in operation, than they would be if the Department's amendments are accepted. But if the Department carries out its threat to remove the Agreement entirely unless dairymen vote the way the Department tells them to, they may be worse off at least temporarily.

American Agriculturist has always felt that too much leaning on government leads to trouble. If dairymen would unite even more completely than they have, and through their cooperative organizations work together on a long-time permanent basis, they would be much better off than they ever can be with too much government help. There is the possibility, therefore, that this government threat may unite the dairy farmers, strengthen their courage, and enable their cooperatives to do their own milk marketing. However, even if this is possible, there probably would be a bad temporary period of adjustment. And so again we say, the decision must be yours.

When you receive the ballots for voting on the amendments, it is your privilege to do one of three things:

1. You can vote YES.
2. You can vote NO.
3. You can return the ballot either with or without voting and express your emphatic disapproval of the way the Department of Agriculture has handled this matter. But, in any case, express yourself and return your ballot.

Farm Inventory Week, January 6-11

Here are five good reasons for taking a farm inventory:

1. To find your net worth.
2. To find which way you are going financially and how fast.
3. To provide a list of property for use in case of fire.
4. To enable you to make out a credit statement.
5. To put your farm on a business basis.

The New York State College of Agriculture has recently published a new farm inventory and credit statement book called "Farm Inventory for Five Years." This book contains simple directions for taking a farm inventory and space for recording inventories for five years, as well as copies of the new farm credit statement prepared by the Agricultural Committee of the New York State Bankers Association and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Copies of "Farm Inventories for Five Years" are sold at the actual cost of printing, which is 10c per copy. They are available at the office of county agricultural agents, and the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE LEAGUE STANDS FOR THE AMERICAN WAY



"AMERICA IS THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY"

CLOSE by the old Iroquois trails which marauding Indians used to descend upon the Wyoming Valley — and which General Sullivan's converging soldiers used to make their first attack on the Indian Country — lives Anthony Stempeck, League member of Blossburg, Pa.

"I came to America, the land of opportunity, 43 years ago," says Mr. Stempeck. "I worked in the coal mines, and 14 years ago I bought a farm. It has been hard work at times, but I do not want to go back to Austria.

"My seven daughters and four sons have all been well educated in American schools. They would not have been able to secure such an education in the old country. And I would not have had the help of such an organization as the Dairymen's League. America is truly a land of opportunity."



THE HALF-BREED TIGER WOMAN OF THE WYOMING VALLEY

THE second anniversary of Independence Day was the most dismal Fourth of July America ever lived through. Down in Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania, settlers were quarreling among themselves, forgetting their common danger. Suddenly, on the night of July 3, 1778, warwhoops filled the air, blazing torches flamed in log cabins, and tomahawks struck murderously. One hundred fleeing women and children died of exhaustion in a swamp. Queen Esther, an Onondaga halfbreed, supposed to be the granddaughter of the great Frontenac, screamed a death-song: "Yankee blood to avenge the blood of my son," she cried. And dancing gloatingly around a circle of sixteen captives, she chopped them down one at a time. The nation shuddered in horror. General Washington ordered General Sullivan to crush once and for all time the Indians and Niagara Tories—a mission of ruthless severity, said to be second only to Saratoga and Yorktown in Revolutionary War importance.

★ ★ ★

The history of the world is filled with instances where disunity has brought disaster to people. And not always by the torch or sword either. The farmers of the metropolitan milk shed were practically enslaved to economic masters because for a long time, these farmers quarreled among themselves, instead of uniting to crush their oppressors.

And for more than two decades, leaders and members of the Dairymen's League—inspired by the same practical wisdom that caused General Washington to order the advance on the Indian country—urged their fellow farmers to unite against the common foe.

The advice was heeded at last when the Rogers-Allen law and the Federal and State Marketing Orders made it possible for all farmers to unite in a great and powerful Bargaining Agency . . . an Agency capable of demanding its rights and of enforcing the bargaining privileges granted to it, because it has the combined strength of all farmers behind it.

And because of this strength—because of the work done by the Dairymen's League and their associated cooperatives in the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, dairy farmers are today enjoying stable markets, guaranteed payments and are moving toward "a living price" for their milk.

As a result of this cooperative effort and the State and Federal Orders, all dairy farmers have received an increased price for their November milk.

These benefits are definite proof that the long term policies of the Dairymen's League—particularly control of the surplus — are producing measurable worthwhile results.

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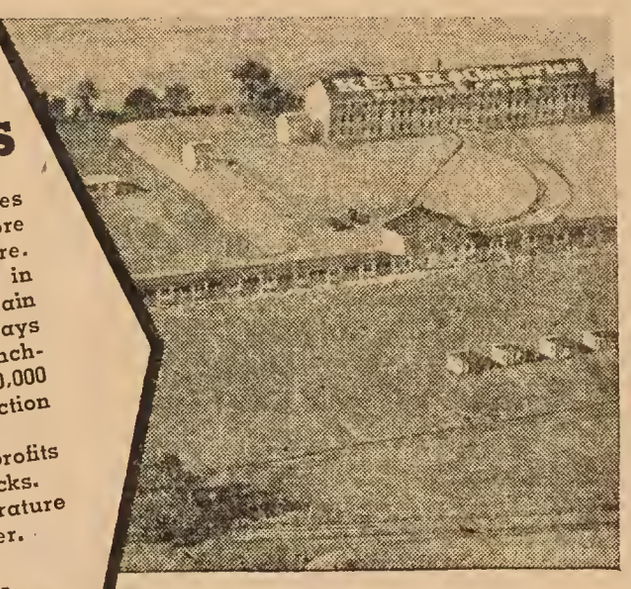
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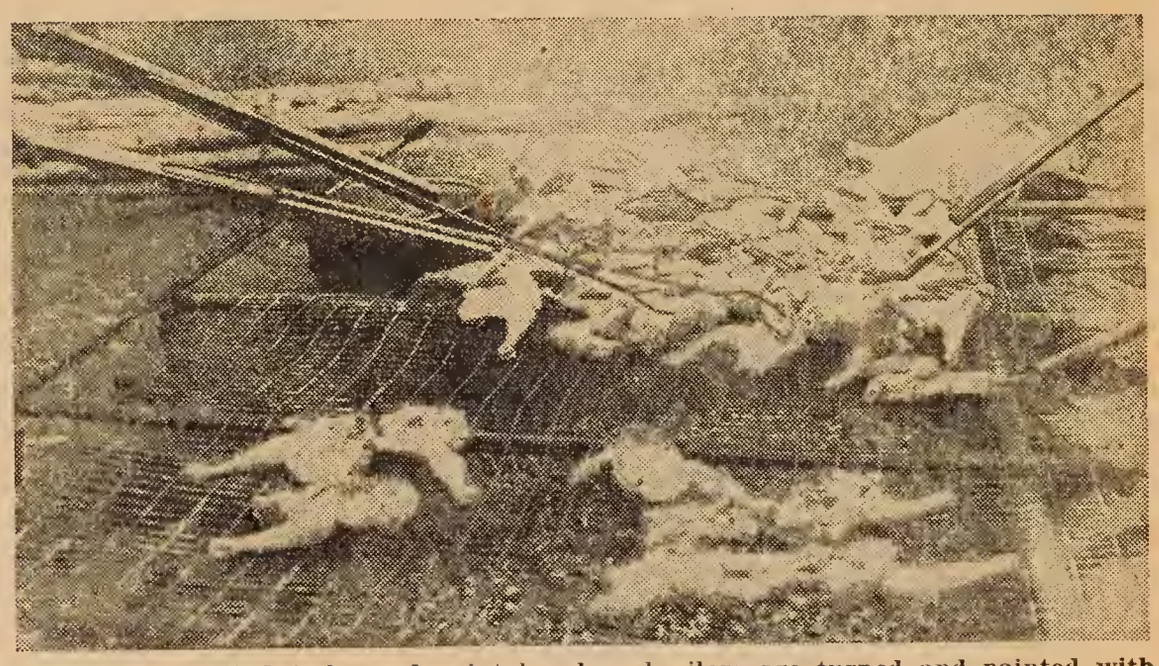
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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN



With long-handled forks and paint brushes, broilers are turned and painted with barbecue sauce.

New England Turns to BARBECUED CHICKEN

By G. T. KLEIN,

Massachusetts College of Agriculture.

BARBECUED chicken has been given a place of prominence in New England. Along with the clam bake, the boiled dinner and Boston baked beans, it has been accepted as a favorite on the bill of fare. The firemen at their annual picnic, the Masons, the Farm Bureau and the poultry associations have put an "okey" on it and along New England highways the number of barbecue signs makes one think that he might be driving through Dixie.

My first introduction to it was as a small boy when a relative returned from Texas filled with enthusiasm for this Southern delicacy. At a family picnic, I learned something of the art. With me it made such a hit that since that time I have praised its merits to my friends. There has never been a regret, for everywhere it has been accepted with enthusiasm and praise.

For the family picnic there are charcoal broilers available that quickly barbecue the chicken on the two sides at the same time. It is less than a 20 minute job and three halves are cooked at one time in the large grill that is a part of this equipment. Salt is sprinkled on the chicken when the barbecuing starts and it improves the flavor to add more just before the cooking is complete.

For the larger group, a barbecuing pit is better suited for the job. This pit is about three feet wide and it varies in length according to the number of chickens that are to be cooked. The depth of the pit depends upon the kind of fuel used for the fire. If coals from the burning of wood are to be used, the pit should be about 15 inches deep. For charcoal, it is about the same.

After the pit has been dug and the fire started, the chickens are barbecued on poultry netting. The best wire is the 16 gauge, 1½ inch mesh hex wire that commonly sells under the name of "fox wire". The weight is carried on iron pipes laid across the pit and it is kept tight with iron stakes driven in the ground on the two ends and the sides of the wire. The wires should be adjustable in height from the fire because it is very difficult to gauge the amount of heat and it is important to be able to raise or lower the wire to get the right amount of cooking. This can usually be done by putting stones under the pipes.

When wood is used for the heat, the fire must be started several hours before hand. It is not safe to start broiling until there are at least four inches of coals. If a supply of charcoal is at hand, part wood and part charcoal makes a good combination. The charcoal should not be added until one is ready to start the broiling for it burns up quickly. Charcoal may be used entirely and started with paper, kindling and kerosene.

A chicken that weighs about 2¾ pounds is the best weight for barbecuing. It is split by removing the back bone and breast bone and of course the neck, making both pieces exactly the same size. The broiler is split by cutting along the back on either side of the bone. The neck, crop, lungs and complete intestines may be removed after the carcass has been laid open. By making a cut on either side of the breast bone near the front of it, this also can be completely removed. The bird is then cut in two pieces exactly the same size by cutting through the breast meat.



Broilers halved and ready for barbecuing.

There are many foods that can be served with barbecued chicken. As most of our picnics are held during vegetable season, we use tomatoes, slaw, corn and usually potato chips, rolls, butter and ice cream and coffee.

The barbecue has commercial possibilities. They are getting to be regular events on Sundays at some of the poultry farms during the summer. Those who specialize in them are frequently hired by groups to put on barbecues. The promotion of them is another way of increasing the consumption of poultry meat to the betterment of the poultry industry.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN



Mr. Perry, as you can see, is handy with tools and when it comes to building a chicken house he does his own work.

New Hampshire Poultryman Builds New Henhouse

TWELVE years ago A. B. Perry of West Swanzey, New Hampshire, started in the chicken business with 250 hens. Gradually the business has been expanded until he has 1800 laying hens. This past summer he and his son built an addition to the original henhouse, planning to winter 2400 layers. A three story brooder house will hold 3000 chickens. Coal burning brooders will be used on the first floor and electric hovers in the others. His breeding flock is Rhode Island Reds but he grows some cross-breds for capons.

The farm area is 100 acres and in addition to his hens, he grows about 300 bushels of potatoes a year and keeps a few cows. To take care of this work he keeps two men all the time with some occasional extra help.

Mr. Perry sends about 10 cases of eggs a week to a chain store in Fitchburg and ships the balance of his production to Boston.

How I Retail Eggs

Selling eggs at retail to local customers in a nearby town has been generally satisfactory. I furnish clean eggs and clean containers. I know I shouldn't care to have a box of eggs set on my table that perhaps was a trash container in someone else's home. Anyone who handles eggs must know that to place the small ends down gives a much better appearance. Boxes filled with eggs of uniform color and size are more attractive than mixed ones.

If you want new customers, just mention the fact to your regular customers. Choosing the better homes in town when starting in results in customers whose first concern is fresh eggs and second the price. Generally they have the cash or just as good. We always retail at top price.

Another important thing is to be as regular as possible in delivering—the same hour as well as the same day. Clean out all eggs frequently. Restaurants and eating houses can generally handle what eggs are left after finishing the route.—*Mrs. Frank Barrett, Ballston Spa, N. Y.*

New England Poultry Notes

VERMONT

Continued interest by poultrymen and other farm groups in establishment of a poultry department at University of Vermont and State Agricultural Colleg- seems likely to result in request coming again before General Assembly. It was one of proposals for legislative action endorsed by State



Homer Huntington, former Executive Manager of the New England Fresh Egg Institute, who now heads the work of the recently organized National Poultry and Egg Board. His job will be to publicize eggs in every possible way and thereby increase their consumption. Northeastern poultrymen should be proud that a man from this area was chosen for this important work.

Farm Bureau in recent annual meeting. Though bill providing for such a department was lost at last session, growing importance of poultry business in Vermont, together with almost total lack of facilities for poultry program in college curriculum, should make strong case for new proposal.—*Harold L. Bailey.*

* * *

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Poultry School — Pretty nearly the whole range of poultry problems was taken up by some 200 growers at Manchester at the Eighth Annual Poultry Breeders School, staged by the N. H. Poultry Growers Ass'n, in cooperation with the N. H. Extension Service. Andrew Christie of Kingston, First Vice-President of the recently formed Poultry and Egg National Board, hit upon a popular thought when he urged the growers to "recover a little corner in the human stomach that in days gone by used to be reserved for eggs." Organized attention should turn from production of eggs to their marketing, he said.

Hatching eggs to be used for the broiler business was encouraged, however, by Harry H. Rieck of Maryland, one of the first in the Maryland broiler business to use the New Hampshire crossed with the Barred Rock. The broiler business is on the increase, he indicated, and the growers of New Hampshire should profit accordingly.

—*Alfred L. French.*

* * *

MASSACHUSETTS

Egg Show Prizes — Classes for eggs at Massachusetts Egg Show at Union Agricultural Meeting in Worcester, January 8, 9, 10, will be divided into the following groups: (1) Producers; (2) Cooperative Egg Auctions; (3) Vocational Agricultural and 4-H Clubs; (4) Commercial; (5) Worcester Retail Stores; (6) Worcester Window and Counter Displays; (7) Consumers.

Prizes for single dozen entries are: first, $3.00; second, $2.00; third, fourth, and fifth, $1.00 each. Prizes in cooperative and commercial classes for entries in 6-dozen units are: first, $5.00; second, $3.00; third, $2.00. Awards for food store displays: first, $15.00; second, $10.00; third, $5.00; and the same for counter exhibits. Full details on the show may be had from J. Kroeck, Mass. Department of Agriculture, State House, Boston.

—*W. E. Piper.*

Old Times on West Durham Mountain

(*Continued from Page* 6)

salt mackerel — salt mackerel and potatoes — old fat back salt pork. Not quite as varied a diet as we have today.

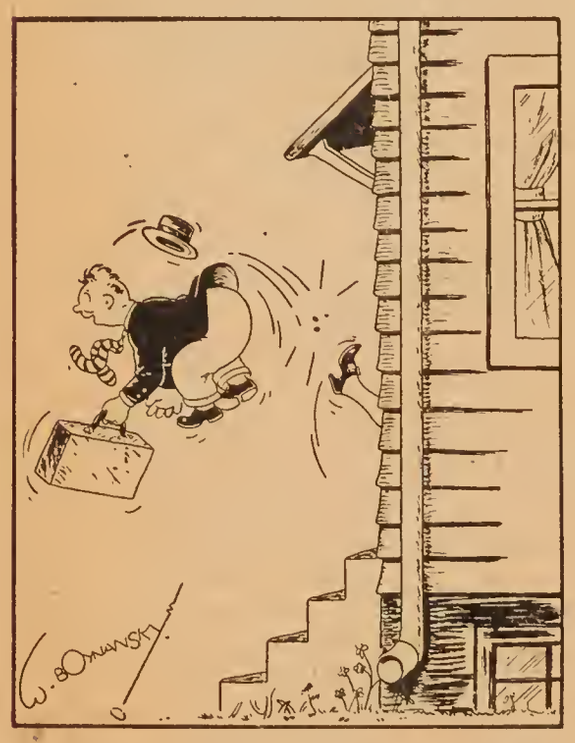
I have heard my father tell many times of picking up walnuts in the fall and selling them for 50c a bushel to get enough money to buy a pair of leather boots.

It amazes me to think of the changes that have come about in my short span of life. This fall I did some spot-checking or re-checking on the conservation program in nine counties west and north of here. It gave me an opportunity to think, and perhaps dream a little. What a wonderful country this is! I forgot to mention that the West Durham section I spoke of is probably Class 1 or 2 land, and is rapidly going out of agriculture, and rightly so I believe.

May I say that I enjoy the *Agriculturist* all the way through. It is devoted to the Northeast, which I've decided, after having been in about 35 states, is a pretty good place.—*E. A. Newell, New York.*



Here is a step-saver on the Chamberlain Poultry Farm of West Brattleboro, Vermont. This carrier runs on a track which goes the entire length of the poultry house. The platform will carry buckets of feed which can be weighed with handy scales, and on the return trip can be loaded with buckets of eggs.



"Well, I guess she doesn't want any soap after all."



Wanted! Young Men

to become experts in the interesting profession of caring for shade trees

Rapid expansion of the world's largest tree servicing organization is creating openings for permanent positions and opportunities for advancement on merit to men who qualify. Selections now being made. Only sturdy, clean-cut Americans, not afraid of strenuous work need apply. Must be single, between 18 and 26 years of age, free to travel, with good practical education. Must furnish references and pass a rigid physical examination. Write for qualification blank to serve in place of personal interview. Davey Tree Expert Company, 134 City Bank Building, Kent, Ohio



"Black Leaf 40" KILLS LICE

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JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS..

OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

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T.B. Tested Holstein and Guernseys in Carload Lots. Ninety Day Retest Guaranteed.
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BEST OF BREEDING. REGISTERED. HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES $35, REGISTERED, NONE BETTER. CHOICE SERVICE BULLS FOR SALE.
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FOR SALE: Ten large, heavy producing Holsteins, two fresh, others due soon. Twelve heifers to be bred in December for first time. Raised from our best cows. One good Holstein bull. Accredited and bloodtested.
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More A.R. daughters than any living Guernsey sire.
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Baby sons of "Monie's Major of Elmwood" 214,348, the Onderdonk bull whose daughters, production and show winnings make him great. The quality of cattle and response to these advertisements have created a waiting list for six bulls.
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For Sale: Registered Guernsey Bull,
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Registered Jerseys One cow seven years, last season D.H.I.A. test 8396 lbs. milk and 404 lbs. fat. Also one heifer calf three months. Tested for Bangs, Mastitis and T.B. We are in need of room. DENBIGH FARMS, Quaker Ridge, R.F.D., Port Chester, New York. M. STENDER. Supt.

FAIRVIEW JERSEYS
20 OR 25 HEAD YOUNG JERSEYS, AGE 4 MO. TO 2 YR. T.B. ACCREDITED AND BLOOD TESTED.
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For Sale: Brown Swiss Purebreds
2 FDUR-YEAR-OLD COWS, 1 TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFER, 1 DNE-YEAR-DLD HEIFER, 1 TWO-YEAR-OLD BULL — PRICED $85.00.
EDWIN ZAJON, c/o M. R. NUGENT. IONIA, N. Y.

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Farmers' Prices.
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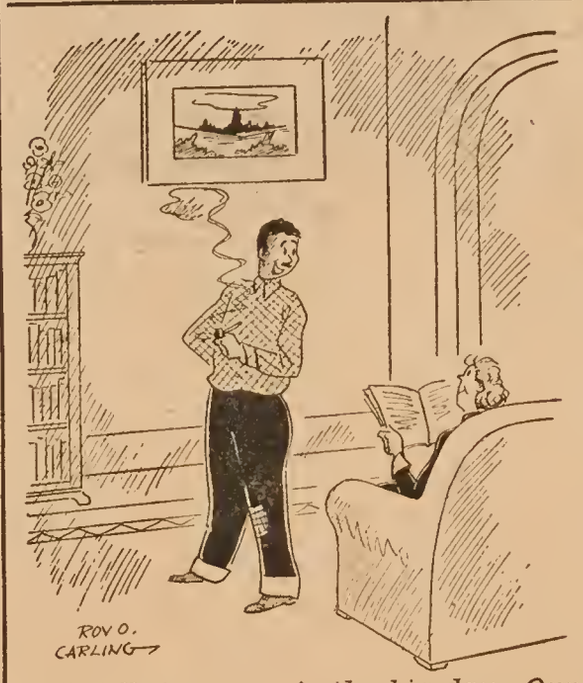
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ALL GRADES MIXED HAY AND ALFALFA.
DELIVERED BY TRUCK OR CARLOAD.
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170 acres level fruit garden soil, dairy, poultry, good buildings, basement barn, silo, electric lights; 60 acres in good 30 yr. old orchard, one good crop fruit will pay for farm. Bargain price, must sell, $5,000.
75 Acres good level land, 13 acres 30 yr. old orchard; basement barn, silo, fine location, large house, electric lights, school bus, mail, telephone, 3 miles to 3 good villages, canning factories, etc. $1,800.
Bargain both farms together; can sell one or both. Will sell stock, tools extra.
Noble's Vgr. Works, Clyde, N.Y.

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NEAR ITHACA OF 100 ACRES OR MORE BY RELIABLE PARTY FOR A LONG PERIOD.
American Agriculturist, Box 514-P. Ithaca, N. Y.

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WANTED: A Good Reliable Man
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LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

May 31, 1941 New York State Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Geneva, N. Y.
June 5 National Jersey Sale, Far Hills, N. J.

Coming Events

Jan. 1- 5 New York Poultry Show, New York City.
Jan. 6-11 16th Annual Pittsburgh Poultry Show, The Gardens, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jan. 8-9 Maryland State Horticultural Society 43rd Annual Meeting, Hagerstown.
Jan. 8-10 Union Agricultural Meeting, Memorial Auditorium, Worcester, Mass.
Jan. 9 Annual Meeting of New York State Holstein-Friesian Association, Jamestown.
Jan. 14 Vermont Horticultural Society Annual Meeting, in Conjunction with Union Agricultural Meetings, Jan. 14-17, Burlington.
Jan. 14-17 New York State Horticultural Society 86th Annual Meeting, Exhibits, and Fruit Show, Rochester.
Jan. 15-20 92nd Boston Poultry Show, Boston Garden.
Jan. 20-24 Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Jan. 21-23 Maine State Pomological Society Annual Meeting, Armory, Lewiston.
Jan. 28-31 Farm Products & Equipment Show, Armory, Trenton, N. J.
Jan. 29-31 New York State Horticultural Society Annual Eastern Meeting, Kingston.

DOWN THE Alley

By J. F. (DOC.) ROBERTS

AFTER ENJOYING two Thanksgiving Days in two separate weeks, one in New York State and one in Vermont, am still wondering whether the true values of this great day are doubled or cut in half.

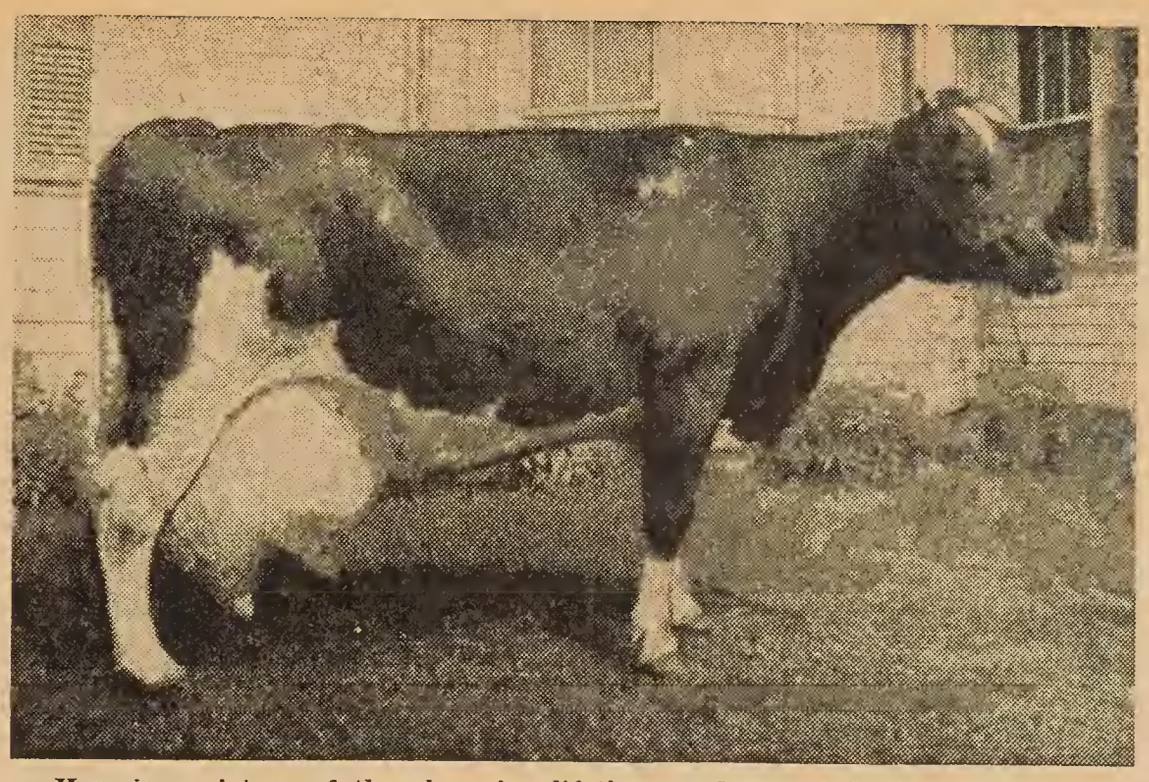
On the trip on ice and snow through New York State and into Vermont, I saw many horses out in the open. When the kindly Mrs. R. saw the first of them, not far from Buffalo, she was all sympathy; so I told her to watch closely and if she saw any that didn't look happy, round and contented, to point them out, and we would stop and inquire. We didn't need to stop anywhere. So again, give your animals fresh air, exercise and a dry, sheltered place to lie down, and you are kinder to them than when they are tied up in some sultry, close, ammoniated barn.

Another thing that impressed me was the apparent busyness in and around the small towns; and then the more I heard and saw, the more impressed I became with the prospective future of these towns. Our cities have become so highly organized and controlled, through politics, taxes, big business, chain stores, labor unions, etc., that the average individual and the average business man, in trying to make a living, are completely surrounded by a set of conditions over which they have no control. Therefore the trend, as I see it, is very definitely back to the small towns. Small business, small manufacturing, even small branches of large businesses, seem to be headed toward these towns. If this is true, as a rural community has more and more to offer, so the agriculture of that community becomes improved and farm diversification becomes more and more important.

The importance of farm diversification has probably never been so severely impressed upon us as this year because of the almost total failure of cash crops in central and western New York State. Have had many men tell me that their little livestock operations this fall have returned them more money than all their cash crops. With more livestock on feed in the Northeast than for a number of years, I hope that this loss can be overcome. Prospectively, all livestock will be good property before spring.

A few years ago, we were all complaining about the way livestock was doing through that winter. This seems to be one of those years when all livestock is doing well. I wonder if comparatively cheap grain and lots of hay haven't more to do with this condition than any other factors. Plenty of good feed makes plenty of good livestock in any year, on any farm.

What to do with livestock that has become crippled on the farm is often a very important question. In most cases, it will not bring as much on the market as it really should. This is because stock killed in packing houses is subject to Government inspection, and these inspectors are very apt to throw out anything that seems to them sick or crippled. Therefore, the buyer must protect himself and purchase with that in mind. If such animals can be economically converted into meat at home, that is what should be done.



Here is a picture of the champion lifetime producer of St. Lawrence County. This registered Holstein-Friesian cow, Leafy Lawn Milly Abbekerk, No. 1230737, has just been awarded an honorary certificate of production by the New York Holstein-Friesian Association, crediting her with a ten years and four months record of 175,535 lbs. of milk and 5,789.7 lbs. of butterfat.

This cow was bred and reared by B. Morrison of Leafy Lawn Stock Farm, Rensselaer Falls, New York. She is nearly thirteen years old, and is still producing well. Her three best years of production were at five, six and seven years of age, when she produced 22,612 lbs. of milk, 764 lbs. of butterfat; 23,180 lbs. of milk, 797.8 lbs. of butterfat; and 21,289 lbs. of milk, 706 lbs. of butterfat respectively. She has produced ten living calves, three of which are in the herd at Leafy Lawn Stock Farm. She also has a granddaughter, Leafy Lawn Ormsby Pride, credited with 20,705 lbs. of milk and 731.7 lbs. of fat, Class B, at the age of three years and eight months.

Growing Up in the Horse and Buggy Days

(*Continued from Page* 5)

ram? Many a farm boy has been rolled end over end by a swift blow from behind just before reaching the safety of the fence, and we were always just a little wary about crossing fields where sheep were grazing. Our neighbor, George, had an ugly ram, an old, cautious, wise patriarch who was respected by all the animals on the farm. The farm was across the road from our school and I can still see Ralph, the smart-aleck pupil, visiting us from the school to the north, rolling over and over on the ground after venturing too near the old ram in an attempt to stir him up. The old ram stirred all right, but not until his judgment told him that Ralph had ventured well within the limits of the ram's rope. Then a rush, a thunderbolt through the air, a boy rolling on the ground with the expectation of sitting lightly on a chair for a week.

Well, the winter days were sometimes long and boresome. Old Ram was in fine spirit; the owner and his men treated him with great respect, rarely venturing into the pen. About the middle of a certain forenoon, Orlando strolled into the basement barn for a visit. In the course of the joking, someone spoke of the bad temper of the old Ram. Said Orlando, "Want to let him out and see me tame him?" Naturally, the men thought it would be fun to see Orlando's soft-looking, fat body rolling end over end, so the offer was immediately accepted. Orlando placed himself in the center of the wide driveway through the basement, and blatted like a sheep. Old Ram walked daintily out onto the floor, proud, competent, and more than ready. An imitation blat from Orlando provided the proper start, and old Ram started on a trot, then faster and faster, until he left the floor in one final jump sighted for Orlando's middle. But at just that moment, quick as a cat, and light as a feather, Orlando leaped into the air and came down with his two hands on old Ram's head, jamming his nose into the stable floor. Old Ram was shaken but not conquered. It was hard to understand, but backing off to judge the situation he again plunged to the attack. Once more that fat man wasn't there but old Ram's nose was pushed into the floor until it bled. The men who had come to laugh stood in wonderment at the exact timing of each leap by Orlando and the accurate landing on old Ram's head. One more attack and Ram had had enough. With an unconquered but puzzled blat, he turned and trotted to the gate of his pen.

Some day I'll tell you about Orlando's experiences as a bull fighter.

(*To be continued*)



The judging team representing New York State at the 13th Annual Convention of Future Farmers of America at Kansas City took first in judging Guernseys. Seated, from left to right, are Leonard Palmer, coach of the team who teaches agriculture in Corning, and Arthur Clemons of Holland Patent. Standing are Leo Lindsey of Sandy Creek, and Philip Ostrander of Wallkill.

In individual scoring, Philip was 11th for all breeds. Arthur was first in judging Guernseys and Philip fourth. Another boy from the East with a good score was Victor Wasser of Stoneboro, Pa., who stood seventh in judging all breeds.



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The Home Takes On a Holiday Air

By RUBY PRICE WEEKS





Nothing seems more satisfactory for use over a fireplace than evergreens.

The centerpiece for the Christmas dinner table is almost as important as the dinner itself. The charming one pictured here is not hard to arrange, and is described in detail in Mrs. Weeks' article on this page.

LIVING in a section of the country where evergreens are plentiful makes decorating for Christmas very inexpensive and fairly simple. And how much more beautiful than something artificial are sprays and cones which may be found perhaps in our own woods and used in so many ways.

Different ideas always add interest, so this year instead of a wreath on the front door, why not use sprays of evergreen and cones (wired together and tied with narrow bright red ribbon) at the top of the casings on either side of the door? Then stretch across the doorway — from one spray to the other—a string of sleigh bells? They will be above one's head, yet within reach if one cares to ring them.

Nothing seems more satisfactory for use over a fireplace at Christmas, than evergreens. Pine is particularly suited since it lasts well without falling off. With cones piled in the center, and back of them three low candle sticks with tall red candles—the middle one higher than the others—the result will be pleasing. The light from candles, combined with that of a cheerful fire on the hearth, surely creates a festive atmosphere in any home. This same arrangement could be made on book shelves if your room lacks a fireplace. Or sprays may be used advantageously over lights or pictures, while other sprays could be in those stone jars used by our grandmothers. Small ones could be set on tables, and the tall, larger ones on the floor.

Most homes have a regular place for the Christmas tree each year and generally use the same lights and other decorations which are carefully preserved from one season to the next. Have you ever fastened small pieces of broken mirror to the branches, in places where the lights will be reflected to best advantage? This may be done by pasting cloth suspension-rings to the pieces, then hanging them on the tree by means of hooks used for holding tree ornaments. If no broken mirror is available, small ones which come in purses may be substituted and later used again.

Christmas dinner being one of the highlights of the season, much thought will not only be given to the food but also to the table appointments. For this meal our most choice glass and silver are always brought forth along with the best tablecloth and napkins. Tall red candles in low holders add much to the holiday setting regardless of the time of day and whether or not the weather is cloudy! Should your candle sticks be tall, use short candles in them.

A centerpiece of equal interest to young and old is always reindeer driven by Santa Claus laden with gifts. On the table pictured on this page, old Saint Nick is sitting atop a cone-covered log, inside of which are tucked the presents. But any other centerpiece, fully as effective, could easily be made by using reindeer, Santa and sleigh, all to be collected in any Dime store.



Santa Claus heads, really designed to use on a tree, were placed at intervals about the table shown but of course aren't necessary, though youngsters love them. Simple place cards, very easily made, are pictured. They are artificial trees which are sold three on a card for a dime. (Sprays of your own evergreen tied to the card with red ribbon might be even prettier.) Each of the trees was pasted to a plain white card, upon which was written the name of the person to sit there. On the back of each was a conundrum referring to something associated with Christmas dinner, as:

What part of the turkey is a story? Ans. The tail (tale).

What happens when a salesman fat, sits down on some one else's hat? Ans. Squash.

These may be read at any time, though invariably some one will pick up his place card during the meal and discover a quiz on the back. Then the fun will begin with answers pouring in from all directions.

After dessert is finished, the contents of Santa's pack are distributed. Everyone should receive a ten cent present which has been purchased by some one present. Each present should be accompanied by an original four-line verse and wrapped alike in white tissue paper, tied with red ribbon. The chap who is a motor cycle enthusiast may get a motor cycle; the daughter who teaches nursery school may have a tiny doll garbed to represent one of her charges; while the aunt who always forgets to clean her glasses may receive a pair of colored ones (from the dime store) which are brown and won't need to be cleaned. No end of fun will result when these are opened and the verses are read aloud.

Such a gay spirit prevails during the whole season that it's almost with a bit of sadness one packs away the decorations, marking each plainly that it may be easily located when Christmas comes around again.



SMART Mid-Winter Styles . . .

BLACK started strong early in the fall and winter season and still keeps the pace. Now it is set off by touches of white, beading, embroidery, gloves and hats. New tones of brown also have found favor as have delicate, dusty pastels or "pale wools" for wear under winter coats.

WOMAN'S FROCK PATTERN No. 2572 has an air all its own with its curved shoulder yokes, hip slimming skirt and smart three-quarter sleeves. It lends itself well to the sheer wool or heavier crepe types of materials. Furthermore, the pattern is available in sizes 14 to 48. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yards of 39-inch fabric.

PRINCESS JUMPER PATTERN No. 2519 is a fashion headliner in this season of popular jumper styles. Its sleek princess lines and heart-shaped neckline is extremely flattering. Have a variety of blouses and you will never tire of this costume. Blouse pattern included. Sizes are 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 1⅞ yards of 39-inch fabric for blouse; 2⅜ yards 54-inch for jumper.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our Winter Fashion catalog.



"I got here first!"

AUNT JANET'S *Favorite Recipe*

WITH the pumpkin season now on and the nutritionists telling us to use as many yellow and green vegetables as possible, this pumpkin custard will be good for child and adult alike:

Pumpkin Custard

1½ cups sifted pumpkin	½ teaspoon ginger
⅔ cup brown sugar	1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon	2 eggs
	2 cups milk

Steam or bake fresh pumpkin and put it through a sieve, or use canned pumpkin. Then add other ingredients in order given. Turn into buttered baking dishes and cook in moderate oven (325° F.) until a silver knife inserted in the center will come out clean. Do not let the mixture boil as that makes it watery. If oven heat cannot be controlled, set baking dishes in a pan of hot water.

To vary this recipe: 1. Separate egg yolks, beat whites separately and fold into the mixture last. 2. Add ½ cup finely chopped nut meats. 3. Serve with whipped cream and a tart jelly. 4. Cook in pie crust starting with oven at 450° F. for ten minutes, then reduce to 325°.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Give or Get Plants

BLOOMING plants seem to breathe the very spirit of Christmas, and nothing is more gratefully received by a true flower lover. Poinsettia, begonia, geranium, impatiens, Jerusalem cherry, cyclamen and flowering bulbs are the usual group to choose from.

Less showy, but more house-hardy plants, are sansevieria, dracena, aspidistra or ferns. They would not give the glowing first impression but would probably be easier to care for afterwards. They stand a lot of heat and the changeable temperature and humidity of the average home far better than blooming plants, each of which has its own peculiar requirements as to amount of sunlight and moisture.

Geraniums and impatiens are the most adaptable ones on the blooming list, as long as they have enough sunlight to keep them blooming (six hours of direct sun every day). As for the other blooming plants, it is probably wise to enjoy them to the full as long as they can be kept blooming, and then discard them unless you are willing to do what each one needs to have done and that is not always easy.

Poinsettias which are brought into bloom in full light should be placed as near to a well lighted window as possible and an attempt made to keep the temperature around 70° in the daytime and 50-55° at night. Humidity is very important with the poinsettia as with all other plants. Water pans that hang behind the radiators, a trough-like flower stand which holds a layer of gravel and water standing in it, or one of the commercial plant mats which stands in a shallow pan of water—all these devices help supply the needed humidity. The old-fashioned kitchen with the teakettle steaming all day long has its advantages for supplying plants with moisture even though inconvenient in other ways.

* * *

After the poinsettia has finished blooming, it may be dried off gradually and placed in the cellar but it should not be allowed to become dust-dry. When the tops die they should be cut back to within 6 or 8 inches of the base. About May the plant may be repotted and sunk outdoors in a semi-shaded place, then brought in when frost threatens and nursed back to flourishing condition, full light being necessary.

The cyclamen is difficult even in the greenhouse, but if you want to make a stab at keeping yours this method is suggested. Water it by setting the pot in a pan of water until the moisture is drawn to the surface. It wants plenty of light but no direct sun. 50° is its best temperature. After it has finished blooming, keep the soil fairly moist until new growth begins to show. Then repot into a compost of equal parts of loam, sand and leafmold with a little dried manure.

As for watering houseplants, the soil should be kept just moist. One test is to rap the pot with the knuckles. If it is a hollow sound, water is needed. If a solid sound, no water is required. Overwatering is just as bad as underwatering. Furthermore, good drainage is essential as roots must have air as well as water. Ventilation is also essential because plants require fresh air but resent drafts as much as humans do.

BREAD

By Jessie M. Dowlin.

New-baked bread,
Hot to the hand,
Steams with the fragrant
Yield of the land.

Light with the savor
Of sun and rain,
Full of the sweet
Of wind-clean grain.

New-baked bread,
Fresh from the pan,
Holds earth and life
In its brown-loaved span!

For Joyful Cough Relief, Try This Home Mixture

Saves Good Money. No Cooking.

This splendid recipe is used by millions every year, because it makes such a dependable, effective remedy for coughs due to colds. It's so easy to mix—a child could do it.

From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex, a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its soothing effect on throat and bronchial membranes.

Then make a syrup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. It's no trouble at all, and takes but a moment. No cooking needed.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of cough remedy, very effective and quick-acting, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and is very pleasant in taste.

You'll be amazed by the way it takes hold of coughs, giving you quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

Lemon Juice Recipe Checks Rheumatic Pain Quickly

If you suffer from rheumatic or neuritis pain, try this simple inexpensive home recipe. Get a package of Ru-Ex Compound, a two week's supply, mix it with a quart of water, add the juice of 4 lemons. Often within 48 hours—sometimes overnight—splendid results are obtained. If the pains do not quickly leave you, return the empty package and Ru-Ex will cost you nothing to try. It is sold under an absolute money-back guarantee. Ru-Ex Compound is for sale by druggists everywhere.

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The School Bus Goes By

By ROMEYN BERRY.

YOU WHO now live in remote places, you who still remain upon the farm but are yourself no longer youthful—what picture flashes on the inward eye when "district school" is spoken?

To me it is a small rectangular structure, red or white, with snow about it all around. There is a thin pencil of blue smoke rising from its single chimney, and here at Christmas time there are wreaths of ground pine in the windows. The bell is ringing, and toward it, up and down the road and across the fields, groups of children are plowing their way with red tippits and red-der noses; the big ones in front breaking the path, the little shavers following behind and striving to keep up for their very lives.

Try to hold that picture in your mind, for it's fading fast and won't last long. The school bus goes by now, and all that remains of the district school up where the road turns are the old pump and the trees which once shaded games of prisoner's base at recess time.

Nothing else these fifty years has changed life on the farm quite so much as the disappearance of the little school at the crossroads and the arrival of the school bus. You may think the road in front of your house has been paved for your convenience, that the snow plow goes through before daylight to the end that you may drive to town without putting on chains, but you're wrong. It's all been done so these farm youngsters may grow up to be informed citizens of the world and not just little numbskulls.

If you don't believe it, see what happens if we get another big snow during this Christmas vacation when the school bus isn't running. The town will plow you out, of course, but the work will proceed in a dignified and leisurely manner, with a certain amount of gossiping going on between the crew and the folks along the road; none of this roaring haste at 2:00 o'clock in the morning that goes with drifting snow at a time when the school bus is operating. One suspects that the snowplow gang have children of their own and will go to any lengths to clear the path so that the little So-and-Sos won't have to be around the house all day and under foot.

The school bus has slipped in quietly, has taken a place in our lives the little school at the crossroads never filled—except in our romantic memories. Take that last big snow! For two days no school bus passed our door, and you've no idea how empty and lonely the drifting fields and fences seemed without it. Twice a day it goes by normally, and you can set your watch by it. When it doesn't come, there is a void that day as ominous as if the sun had failed to rise and it had kept on being night. Any day the school bus doesn't go by, you know without being told that society and government have bogged down and that you must meet primitive conditions on your own resources.

Tuesday and Wednesday there was no school on account of the storm, and nothing much went by our place save the vast engines now and then with which the Town manages to keep the roads open and the taxes up. And then Thursday morning, when we were out in our caps, tippits, boots and mittens opening once more the narrow path through the drift from the kitchen to the barn, something important happened. First thing you know, there was Elmer dancing up and down as he waved the big shovel, without which no chambermaid can function in a cow-barn. There was I, shouting as for a touchdown and brandishing the scoop with which one shovels wheat. And all it was that caused so much excitement was the school bus getting through again after three days of clogging storm.

That's all it was to you, perhaps, and it was less than that to the apathetic little passengers in the bus; but to us it was the symbol of a re-awakening quite as stirring as the first robin, the first spear head of the northbound geese, the first pink arbutus in the snow. To us it meant that while the battle continued, we were not alone in our struggle with the elements, that society was reasserting itself, and government was functioning again. There had been no thought of surrender at any moment, but I think we'd all had enough of rugged individualism and were comforted to see the state, the county, the town and the school district all forming on our flanks to sustain us in our primitive struggle with the winter.

The school bus has its social side as well as its educational features. They tell me children like to go to school nowadays. They like the ride in the bus, anyway, along with the other youngsters. And it's a long ride for the first boy or girl the bus picks up in the morning, the last one it sets down in the afternoon, winding in and out among the town roads, with a vast amount of opportunity for visiting with one's fellow citizens and for observing the life of the community.

We've always farmed with hands and horses on our place, and every time the school bus goes by its precious, adolescent freight advise us in a unanimous, derisive chant to "git a tractor." This may or may not be sound advice in our case, but it shows which way the wind is blowing and what public opinion in our town is likely to be 15 years from now. Any Supervisor or Selectman who desires to remain in public office will do well to ponder any unanimous opinion coming from the contents of the school bus. For all of those passengers will be voting 15 years from now, and it rather looks as if they'd all be voting the same way.

I suppose it did something to the character of a little boy when you sent him off all alone to the district school, facing a mile walk against the drifting snow, sustained by nothing more than a stomach tight with buckwheat cakes and sausages and the prospect of a refueling with pork and beans at dinner time. It tended to make him a courageous, independent individual, capable of breaking his own path and getting home eventually under his own steam.

But different times make different customs, and there can be no doubt that the school bus is here to stay, nor that the district school is bound to go the way of the beaver, the panther, and the passenger pigeon. One may regret the passing of the latter while observing compensation in the abundant advantages of the farmer. The bus may not train sturdy pioneers, but it is throwing all those children together for hours every day under conditions calculated to turn them into a social unit capable of working together to a common end; into little cooperators whose combined strength will do more toward making ours a better countryside than the pioneer farmer stock ever dreamed of. The last century called for the individual virtues of the district school; this next one seems more likely to need the rural cooperation of the school bus.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and each poem submitted for this corner must be original and the work of an amateur poet. Therefore, when sending in a poem, be sure to state whether you are the author of it. $2.00 will be paid for each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about the first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Christmas, 1940

Quietly the sun sets.
Peacefully a star
Gleams above the hilltop
Where the fir trees are.

Sounds of children's laughter,
Candles brave and bright,
Reach across the snow path
This Christmas night.

May the Lord of Christmas
Across the sea look down
To comfort harassed mothers
In every blackened town.

Before another Christmas,
Make this terror cease.
Let *their* shining candles
Greet the Prince of Peace.

—Dorothy P. Huden,
Bradford, Vermont.

Addison's Christmas Misadventure PART II.

After a glance to make sure that it was not Willis and I, Addison drew back into the little shed or portice of the schoolhouse and gently closed the outer door. He then tip-toed into the schoolroom and peeped out at the window. Generally Addison was a good strategist; but fortune was against him that night. The portico door, which he had gently closed, swung back, partly open of itself. As Rufus and the other boys were passing, they noticed that it was ajar.

"How came that door open?" one of them said. "I'll bet those scamps have been in the schoolhouse!"

They stopped, then approached the door.

In great trepidation again, Addison hurriedly got on top of one of the benches, and reaching a little scuttle in the low ceiling of the room, pushed it open and raised himself by main strength through the hole. In fact, he had but barely time to draw himself up, when the searchers entered noisily, discovered the baskets and became much excited again. Addison could hear all they said very plainly, as they lighted matches at the stove and examined the baskets, then looked in the woodshed and in the dark corners of the room.

"We've scared 'em off," said Rufus, "but they will be back after their baskets before morning. Luke, you put back and get Merrick and the others. We'll stay here and watch."

Meantime, Willis and I turned the team and drove slowly out of the logging-road to the highway. After waiting a while, Willis went back on foot along the road to the bend, and while watching there saw Merrick and four or five others coming, at a run, toward the schoolhouse. Thinking that another pursuit was being made, he ran to the pung and we drove off as fast as we could. What had become of Addison we had little idea; but we surmised that he might have escaped by what was called the "north road," leading around from "Baghdad" to our home district.

He was not at home, however, when we arrived; nor did he appear next morning. I was obliged to explain his absence to our folks as best I could. We felt considerable anxiety concerning him, but were somewhat at a loss what to do.

In point of fact he was a close prisoner in the little dark loft, over the Baghdad schoolroom. For so confident were those boys that we would return to get our baskets, Rufus, Merrick, Luke and two others kindled a fire in the stove and kept watch from the window. Addison had the pleasure of hearing them describe what they meant to do, if they caught us.

After it grew light, all save Luke went home to get breakfast. He declared that he would stay, keep the fire and sweep the schoolroom—it being his turn to do so—and that Rufus

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THIS YEAR ain't been so very hot, and '41, as like as not, might be much better, so we'll shout and help to kick the old year out. For 1940, sad and glum, came in with slaughter and with bomb, it's been a year of fight and strife, so let's erase it from our life and start anew in '41, in hopes that ere the year is done the world will be a saner place, where honest men can show their face, where we can turn from war to peace, and from our fears find some release. The common folks in ev'ry land don't want to kill each other, and they'll cheer the day when rulers will make peace, and folks can have the thrill of peace and git back to their job instead of always raisin' hob.

There's many things us mortals need instead of battleships; indeed, we wouldn't need them things at all if folks would work instead of brawl. The cost of implements of war would buy us things we've hankered for, we all could live like kings if we would just shake hands in peace, by gee. So let us hail the glad New Year and usher it in with a cheer, and let's resolve to do our part to put good will in ev'ry heart and pull the old world out the mire with friendliness replacing ire. If that should come in '41, we'll say when this new year is done it was the best we ever knew, and we will miss it when it's thru.

might bring him something to eat, at school time.

Addison now had thoughts of coming down from the loft, overpowering Luke and escaping; and he was afterwards exceedingly sorry that he had not done so; but he disliked to betray his identity and still hoped to escape, somehow, unrecognized.

After a time the scholars assembled, and when the girls began to find the stockings of confectionery under their desks, and the boys to read the advice given them in the old boots, there was a general pow-wow—all of which Addison heard.

The girls openly praised "St. Nick" whom some of them declared they knew was Addison. The Thomas girls told what they had found in their fireplace; and there were lively comments all around, till the teacher entered and school began.

All this time Addison had scarcely dared move. He lay on two boards which were placed across the scantlings to which the laths and plaster of the ceiling were affixed. It grew warm, too; for they had a hot fire in the stove below. The heat made him drowsy in spite of himself; it was dark up there, and he had been astir all night. He began to catch cat naps; and at length, in one of these which may have lasted some minutes, he rolled uneasily over, off the narrow boards, jumped to recover himself and actually thrust one foot, boot and all, down through the plaster!

Instantly there was a scream from the girls' seats!—followed by a whoop from the boys'! Schoolmaster Wilson stood staring, amazed, then exclaimed, "Whoever is up there, come down, instantly!"

Dreadfully mortified and broad awake enough now, Addison for a moment was inclined to defy them all and stand a siege; for he fancied he could hold the loft against all comers. But reflecting that in the end he would inevitably be forced to surrender, he crept to the scuttle.

"Come down instantly!" the master again called out.

Addison raised the scuttle and (one can imagine with what a chapfallen smile) showed his face.

A roar of recognition, and an outburst of ironical laughter and jeers from the boys greeted him.

He was in for it now! Slowly he lowered himself to the desk below and then to the floor and, not forgetting his manners, made his best bow!

Another shout of laughter arose!

"Well, sir, how came you up there?" cried the master.

"Mr. Wilson," replied Ad, "that is quite a long story. But I meant no harm. I did not get up there willingly. I did not mean to make a disturbance."

"But you have made one!" exclaimed the master. "I think we shall have to keep hold of you a while. You have done us some damage."

"I will gladly pay for the hole I have made in the plaster," replied Addison humbly.

"Well, sir, you may take a seat at my desk, till school is dismissed. On second thought, I think you may sit on the desk and face the school. When we have such unusual visitors, we want them where we can all see them!"

This was a humiliation; but Addison was obliged to submit to it, for the master placed himself between him and the outer door. Worse still, although he had slipped out of his St. Nicholas togs before coming down, some of the boys looked up in the loft and drew them out. The master then compelled him to don the whole absurd rig, horse-tail whiskers and all, as he sat there on top of the desk, facing the whole school!

He no doubt suffered agonies of mortification during the next half or three-quarters of an hour. There was one continuous laugh and titter. Study and lessons wholly ceased. At length the master dismissed school for the forenoon and went off to his boarding-place for his dinner, leaving Ad to the tender mercies of all "Baghdad!"

Merrick, Cephas, Rufus, Tim and others at once made at him with doubled fists, promising him a sound drubbing—for his Christmas advice. But those girls, Myrtle, Edith, Leola and others, fifteen or twenty of them, promptly gathered around him and stoutly declared that their nice, dear "St. Nick" should not be molested! They formed a great ring about him, protected him out of the schoolhouse and escorted him away down the road, through the woods. It is always a good thing to be on the right side of the girls. So at least Addison found it.

Meantime Willis, Thomas and I had been through our own district and raised a party. At noon that day, fourteen of us set off to invade "Baghdad" and rescue our missing man.

We met him on the road, coming home afoot, with the bushel baskets resting on his shoulders, partly over his head; and his face, as he looked out from under them, wore a very sheepish grin.

He would not tell us what had befallen him, but our girls got the whole story from the Thomas girls a week later.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is from Chapter 8 of the book entitled "A Great Year of Our Lives at the Old Squire's," by C. A. Stephens.)

CHRISTMAS JOY

By Julia Lounsbery Wallace.

Christmas holds some joy for every being:
Sweet recollections of departed days,
The bright-eyed zest of ever vibrant childhood,
Or hopefulness at life's new branching ways.

Christmas links us all in one endeavor
That something really lovely we may bring,
Woven of all our joys and all our sorrows,
An offering for the birthday of our King.



Personal Problems

May Have to Compromise

Dear Lucile: I'm a school teacher, living on the farm with my mother, and am engaged to a young neighbor farmer. The understanding was that when we were married he would come to our place, since his brother married last fall and went home to live. Now, however, this brother is leaving, as they did not think he provided well enough for the old folks and they did not like his wife. My fiance is now talking that we should move in with his folks . . . and I'm against it, for I can't leave Mother alone. Now, his mother is saying that we should part. She is influencing him a lot, for he has broken some dates with me for the first time since we've been going together.

There is a lot of work at his place, his mother isn't well, and I wonder how he would treat me after marriage since he listens to them now, instead of to me. I want us to live here, build a little house for Mother a short distance away and yet be near enough to help his folks to some extent.

What do you think about the case?—*School Teacher.*

Your problem is a very difficult one. On the basis of what you have told me, it would almost seem that this young man is listening to his own people too much and is not giving you quite a fair deal. However, there may be conditions which I do not know of that cause him to have to think along these lines. It may be that he feels he can make a better living by sticking to his own family and, of course, he may not take to the idea of going to your place and sort of teaming up with your mother on the farm, as it would seem that you plan to do.

I think that it should all be settled before any further plans are made and that you would be better satisfied to have a showdown with him about it, each stating your viewpoints very frankly and deciding whether or not to go ahead with plans.

It seems to me that if you truly love each other, that these obstacles can be overcome in a way satisfactory to all concerned . . . that if you think enough of each other you may be able to manage the objections of his family and both of you be willing to make concessions if they appear necessary I hope that you will be able to work things out happily.

* * *

You Were Too Hasty

Dear Lucile: I was going with a fellow last fall of whom I thought a lot and I think he thought a lot of me, too. A little while after he'd gone with me he showed my best girl friend a ring he'd gotten for my Christmas present.

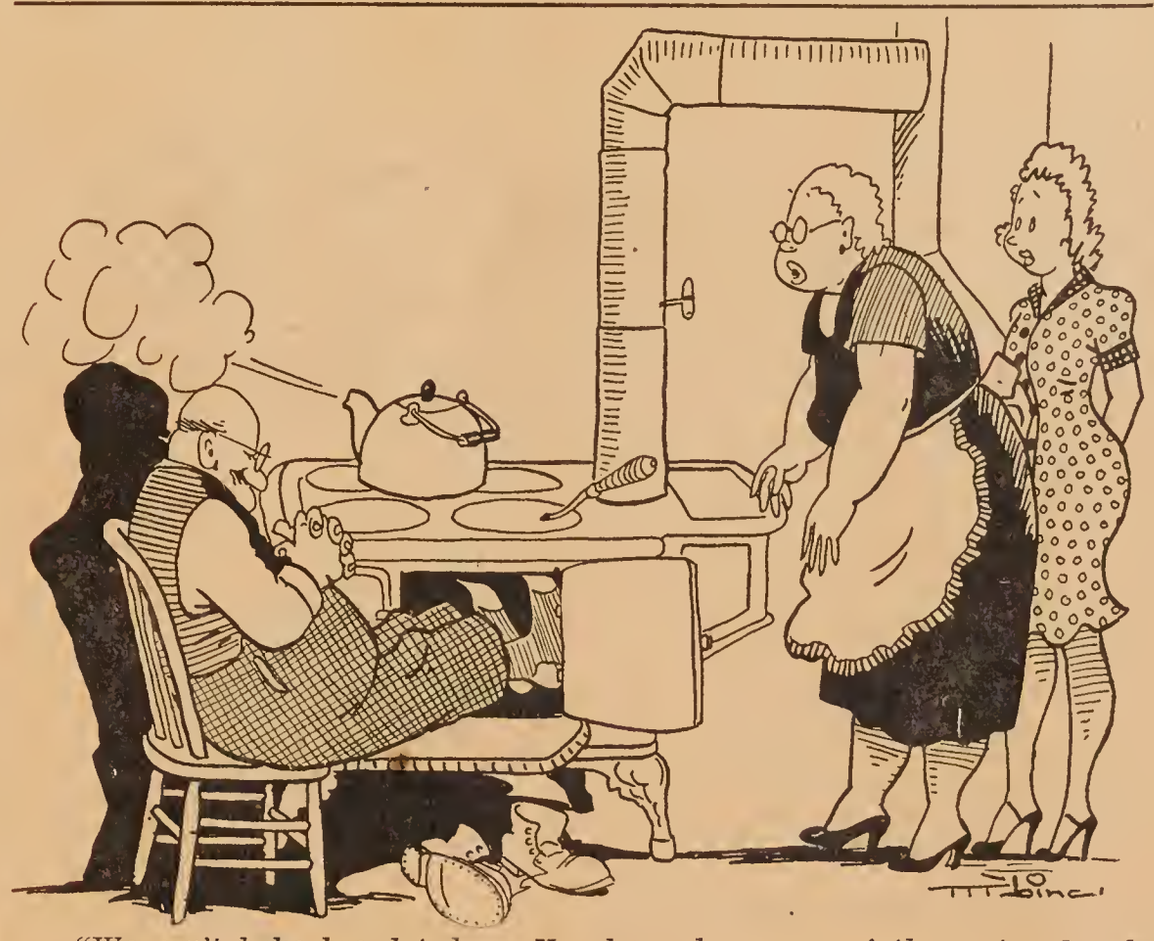
He had to work Christmas so he couldn't come down. He came down after Christmas and I was wearing his class ring at the time. He asked me if he could have the ring back for a week or two as he wanted to have a different set put in it. I gave it back, believing him. He made a date for the next Friday night but he never came. I was angry and I wrote to him and told him if I didn't hear from him by that Saturday he didn't have to bother about me any more. He always wrote or called me up before but this time I never heard from him.

Later on I wrote to him again asking him to come so I could talk to him but he never came. This took place in January and since then I haven't seen or heard from him. Is there anything I could possibly do to get him back again?—*Desperate.*

I am somewhat at a loss to know what to suggest to you as a possible cause for the young man in whom you were interested dropping you the way he suddenly did.

However, I am rather of the opinion that it might have been the letter you wrote him saying that he needn't bother about you any more. You were perhaps a bit hasty in this as there might have been some reason why he could not have kept that Friday night date and you may have spoken to him about it before he had a chance to explain or apologize.

Since things have happened as they have I do not know just what I can tell you to do to get this young man's interest back again. You say you have written and that he did not answer your letters and I certainly do not think you should continue writing him under the circumstances. Perhaps you will meet him sometime and he will again evidence interest in you, but I would not depend upon it too much. Interesting yourself in other nice young men who may ask you for dates is the best way to forget him that I can recommend.



"We can't bake bread today. You know how angry father gets when he has to take his feet out of the oven."

Good Books to Read

ROSE GALBRAITH, Grace Livingston Hill. A new book from the pen of Mrs. Hill is always welcome to her many readers, and this one lives up to expectations. It's a colorful, warm-hearted story, with a Scottish atmosphere.—J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Pa. $2.00.

Good Movies to See

THE GREAT DICTATOR. A satire on present-day conditions in Europe. Charlie Chaplin, as a victim of amnesia, escapes from a hospital and attempts to resume his old life as a barber in the Ghetto, only to come face to face with the swift changes of events which brought a dictator into power. By accident he is thrust into the Dictator's place. Supported by Jack Oakie, Paulette Goddard, and Reginald Gardiner.



"WHEREAS, The United States Department of Agriculture is furnishing money for the storage of corn and wheat, and this grain is being stored mainly in the Midwest States, and as the Eastern States are large consumers of this grain,

"BE IT RESOLVED, That the above named Association requests and thinks it advisable and practical to store a sufficient quantity of this grain here in the Northeastern States to take care of any emergency which may arise."

Resolutions like the above sent in by the secretary of the Long Island Poultry Association, Inc., keep pouring in. How about it? Shall Northeastern poultrymen demand some protection of their feed requirements by the United States Department of Agriculture?

* * *

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

THE PHOTOGRAPH: Every little while a reader of this page turns up at Sunnygables and asks for the editor. One of the penalties of having opinions and airing them is a certain loss of popularity with people who disagree. At such times it is always comforting for the editor of "Kernels, Sereenings, and Chaff" to return to Sunnygables and the welcome of its herds and flocks. In the pieture above Joe welcomes him home.

GRASS FOR HENS

As I have previously reported, we seeded a three-acre range last summer with a special grass seeding mixture designed to give us the best possible pasturage for growing pullets. Ladino clover was one of the principal plants in the mixture, and last summer seemed to be a ladino year.

We raised about 1600 crossbred heavies on this range. They did exceedingly well, and despite the fact that they grew out into big heavy pullets, some of which weighed over six pounds when we put them in the laying house, their feed cost was extremely reasonable.

We are now trying to cut our cost of feeding some 2200 layers by using more grass. Each morning we are feeding approximately a bushel of grass silage to each 500 hens, and each afternoon we are feeding a bundle of leafy, green, third-cutting alfalfa hay at the same rate. Jake feeds both the silage and the alfalfa hay simply by scattering it in the litter. The birds eat the silage up clean very quickly. They take longer on the hay, but eventually clean up all of the leaves; the stems are left to become a part of the litter.

In feeding hay and silage, it is noticeable that the crossbred pullets which were pastured on our special range are much better customers for the silage and the hay than are birds which were hatched much earlier and therefore had little range experience.

In an endeavor to cut the cost of feeding our layers to a minimum, we are this winter using a straight meat scrap laying mash, fortified, of course, with cod liver oil. This mash is made up entirely from our own home-grown grains. It, therefore, is very important to us that the grass silage and the alfalfa hay furnish our birds with the elements which are missing in our mash and which would be present in a more complete mixture, particularly in a mash containing milk.

We may be heading for trouble, but at the moment we are getting satisfactory production and having the lowest laying house mortality in years, while our feed cost is the most reasonable it ever has been.

A few years ago we switched from cracked corn to whole corn in order to save the cost of cracking. We have never regretted making this economy. Now, if we can substitute our own leafy, green, third-cutting alfalfa hay for the costly alfalfa meal in a laying mash, we may be able to pick up a saving of a few more cents in producing eggs.

SMELLS GOOD

If grass silage, particularly grass silage containing a high percentage of clover and alfalfa, isn't just right, it smells to high heaven. In fact, I have seen the time at Sunnygables when the men who were feeding it hated to go to the house because of the fuss the women-folks made.

As we have gained more experience in making grass silage, we have pretty well eliminated bad odors. We fully expected, however, to run into some this year when because of the expense we abandoned the use of molasses and phosphoric acid and relied on immature winter grain as the source of the sugars and starches which must be mixed with green legumes if they are to be made into wholesome ensilage.

No bad odors, however, have developed. In fact, I haven't heard a single *phew* by any of the women-folks around the place.

Down Mexico Way

By H. E. BABCOCK, Jr.

December 8, 1940.

THE WEATHER here is as a rule so pleasant that I overlooked entirely the possibility that it could at times be unpleasant. As a result, when I made my forecast of the work that had been done while I was gone, I had not counted on the fact that the terrible ice storm in Texas could have affected Roswell. A wet snow that lasted over night put a stop to all farming activities for nearly a week. Things were only just starting again when I got home.

The eighty-acre wheatland maize field was finished last Monday. When we finished tallying up, we found that it had averaged nearly 71 bushels to the acre, a total of 5,670 bushels. Pete finished picking the number one cotton field at the same time. For the first pick on this 100-acre field, we had 94 bales of cotton. This will probably equal a little more than 500 pounds to the acre, a yield which would not lose us any money. At that we will have another picking which should yield us several hundred pounds more.

In the feedlot, following the snow, we have had a rather trying time in attempting to determine what had happened to our lambs. As many as a hundred would be stiff each morning. They would often have to be helped up, but once standing, they would walk off, a little lame at first but gradually loosening up. After exhausting our own meagre veterinary knowledge of what could be the matter, we called in our veterinarian. He soon admitted that he was stumped, since there were no symptoms whatsoever. The lambs continued to eat whenever they felt like walking to the feeders. We soon learned that the condition existed all over the valley, and that causes had been arrived at by all the feeders. However, there were as many causes as there were feeders. As the ground and air have begun to dry out, the cases are improving and diminishing, which has lead us to the conclusion that our stiff lambs had good old-fashioned rheumatism.

The other day the county agent showed me the figures covering the lamb feeding operations in the valley this winter. In all there are over 150,000 lambs on feed here. Two feeders are feeding over 12,000. However, the majority of the feeders are running from three to five thousand lambs. In addition to these lambs, there are a good number of calves on feed.

Our brood sows are keeping up production schedules in fine shape. At the present time, five sows are raising 33 pigs. We are moving one or two prospects into the waiting room every few days where they are receiving special feed. Our whole hog herd has just been removed from the eighty-acre maize field where they are cleaning up the down heads. The hogs having removed a majority of the grain, we have turned our ewe flock on the stubble to eat the leaves and generally clean up.

On our hundred-acre oat field we now have a steadily growing flock of ewes with baby lambs. The oats, which had been eaten off to the ground by our hospital flock of feeder lambs, have, after two weeks' rest, started to green and are providing excellent feed for the milking ewes.

Brittle Promises

"Demand Cash" Says Protective Service Bureau

"I sold an elm tree to the ——— Nursery for $15.00. After they had the tree loaded on the truck, they told me they had to go to the bank after some money to pay for it, and would be right back with the cash. They never returned and as yet I have been unable to collect it."

Seldom a day passes without a letter something like the one above. It appears that the only safe way to handle a situation like this is to come out flatly and say, "no money, no trees" —or whatever it is you're selling. We know of some cases where the subscriber has said this and where the purchaser was able to find some money in some pocket that he had apparently forgotten!

* * *

"Business Builders" Often Backfire

Frequent letters from owners or proprietors of stores in small towns show unsatisfactory experiences with firms selling trading stamp schemes. It all starts when an agent appears and explains the plan in glowing terms. His company sells stamps to be given to customers with purchases to be redeemed in the form of premiums to increase the store's business.

It all sounds good but frequently, unforseen difficulties arise. Sometimes the company putting out the stamps just folds up and disappears. Sometimes the qualtiy of the premiums received is altogether unsatisfactory, and then again, the company may wiggle out of its obligations by taking advantage of terms printed on the agreement in type so small that it requires a magnifying glass to read it.

All in all, the experiences which have been related to us have made us skeptical about signing up for any business-getting propositions of this kind.

* * *

No Hay — No Pay

I have just been reading a file of correspondence over an inch thick and dating back to 1936. It concerns two cars of hay on which a subscriber was quoted a price of $17.00 a ton delivered, and which he shipped to Vail and Company, Boston, Massachusetts. The hay was reshipped by the company to a town other than the one designated. These added transportation charges were deducted from the check, and the price received was entirely unsatisfactory.

The Service Bureau made the claim that the transportation charges for rerouting were unauthorized by the subscriber and, therefore, that he should not be charged with them. A check for $79.00 was eventually sent the subscriber, but was refused by him. You can't blame him for that. It is not a very satisfying return for two cars of hay.

Over a period of several months we attempted to get this settled. Then we turned it over to a collection agency to bring suit. Eventually last spring we had a letter saying that a judgment had been secured for the original check plus the extra transportation costs. The judgment wasn't paid. The debtor was again brought into court and ordered to settle within thirty days, which he did not do.

In plain, every-day language, it appeared that the debtor did not have the financial resources to pay this judgment, and the whole matter was dropped.

I do not remember a case where the Service Bureau ever worked so long and so persistently without results. The lesson learned from the experience is that it is unsafe to ship hay or other products to a firm until you have a thorough report on their financial responsibility.

* * *

Buy from Licensed Insurance Companies

"If they are reliable, THIS is very cheap insurance."

This sentence from a New York State subscriber's letter is worth some study. In the first place, the company to which our subscriber refers is located in another state, and is not licensed by the New York State Insurance Department. This means that in case of any dispute or unsatisfactory experience with the company, the State Insurance Department can be of no help in straightening it up. Because of this situation, the Service Bureau recommends that a subscriber refrain from doing business with companies that are not licensed in the state in which he lives.

In buying insurance, you will find little difference in cost for policies containing the same provisions. Low-cost policies issued by a company that is licensed are worth what they cost, but naturally the coverage is limited. The important point is to deal with companies that are licensed. The North American Accident Company, which issues the policy sold by *American Agriculturist* salesmen, is licensed in all states in which it is sold.

* * *

Eight One-Act Prize Plays Royalty Free

Copies of *American Agriculturist* one-act prize plays (comedies dealing with country and village life) are available at 20c each, royalty free. These plays are especially suited to production by amateur dramatic groups connected with Granges, Home Bureaus, 4-H Clubs, schools, churches, and other community organizations. For copies of these plays, write to Play Dep't., *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 20 cents (coins or check) for each copy wanted. You can't go wrong on any of them. All are amusing and have been carefully selected:

WHO IS WELLINGTON? by Mrs. Carrie Ladd.
THE ELECTRIC FENCE, by Mrs. Minnie Partridge.
FRACTIONS, by Floyd Spicer Armstrong.
NOTHING OOING, by Grace Smith Beers.
RAISIN' THE OEVIL, by Robert Gard.
LET'S GET ON WITH TH' MARRYING, by Robert Gard.
A DAY IN THE VINEYARD, by Irene Baker and A. M. Drummond.
FISHIN' WEATHER, or THE ANTIQUE SHOPPE, by Samuel S. Hale.

* * *

Repair Parts

Many subscribers have trouble in getting repair parts for farm equipment which is no longer manufactured. In some cases the parts are not available, and in other cases it is a matter of knowing where to send for them. The Service Bureau welcomes questions asking about the availability of repair parts for farm machinery. If you can't get the parts you want, write us. We will try to find out whether or not they are available and where you can get them.

Farm Service Bulletins For You

IN ORDER to make available to readers more information which will help increase profits, the editors of *American Agriculturist* have prepared several mimeographed bulletins on timely subjects. These are available to any reader without cost other than 3c each to cover mailing and shipping costs. Bulletins now available are:

- ☐ No. 101—HOW TO RAISE BABY CHICKS.
- ☐ No. 102—PULLORUM DISEASE OF CHICKS.
- ☐ No. 103—HOW TO CONTROL MASTITIS.
- ☐ No. 104—HOW TO BUY A HERD SIRE.
- ☐ No. 105—HOW TO CONTROL WEEDS.
- ☐ No. 106—HOW TO COOL AND PACK EGGS.

Check the ones you want, include mailing cost, and return the coupon to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-S, Ithaca, New York.

From time to time we plan to make additions to the list available.



EDITH M. JORDAN, *Bangor, Maine.*

A car swung in front of the automobile in which she was riding and caused a collision — serious injury resulted — weekly benefits were paid for 13 weeks.

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

John Simons, Jr., R. 3, Auburn, N Y.--- Struck by auto—sacro-iliac strain	15.00	Mrs. Agnes Voorhees, Miller Place, N. Y.-- Auto collision—fractured right humerus	*65.00
Sam Agostinelli, R. 3, Brockport, N. Y.---- Auto collision—dislocated shoulder and hemorrhage	130.00	James H. Allen, Union Springs, N. Y.---- Auto collision—sprained shoulder	20.00
Francis H. Thorn, Est., Milford, N. Y.---- Auto accident—mortuary	1,000.00	Howard Parmley, Genoa, N. Y.---------- Auto accident—severe injury to eye	130.00
Clarence LaGoy, Duane, N. Y.---------- Auto accident—laccrated wrist and arm	90.00	Emma V. Bartholomew, No. Collins, N. Y. Bus hit auto—injury to head and knee	*65.00
S. T. Banner, R. I, Tully, N. Y.-------- Wagon tipped over—frac. ankle	50.00	Floyd Looker, R. 3, Fulton, N. Y.-------- Auto accident—cracked rib	10.00
Helen J. Waldron, R. I, Duanesburg, N. Y. Struck by auto—sprained shoulder and knee	50.00	Harvey J. Travis, R. I, Middletown, N. Y. Auto collision—cut eyebrow, elbow	22.86
Frank C. Carpenter, R.F.O., Arcade, N. Y. Wagon accident—injured back and sacral-iliac strain	7.14	Martha H. Arnold, Williamstown, Vt.---- Auto accident—cerebral concussion, bruises and sprains	*40.00
James Thompson, Rooseveltown, N. Y.---- Auto overturned — fractured finger and cerebral concussion	50.00	Mrs. Lena Bassett, N. Bennington, Vt.---- Auto injury—back injury	*60.00
H. H. Rice, R. 2, Waterville, N. Y.-------- Farm wagon accident—fractured scapula and ribs	*5.71	Sabina K. Barch, 69 Woodstock, Rutland, Vt. ---------- Auto collision—fractured arm, injury to head and legs	130.00
Ward Ferguson, R. 2, Phoenix, N. Y.---- Load tipped over—frac. radius	42.86	Kauko E. Martois, R. 2, Cuttingsville, Vt.-- Wagon accident—bruised shoulder, back and rib	28.57
Jacob L. Swisha, R. I, Rush, N. Y.---- Auto collision—cerebral concussion and bruises	*17.14	Mrs. Letha MacLaughlin, Middlebury, Vt. Auto collision—fractured ankle and leg	41.43
Mrs. Grace Bowman, R. 4, Binghamton, N. Y. ---------- Bus struck by truck—inj. hand, knee	*48.57	Ellsworth H. Sargent, E. Thetford, Vt.-- Truck collided with auto—contused chest	4.28
Eleanor S. Cooley, Point Peninsula, N. Y. Auto collision—fractured ribs, injured leg	*29.28	Barbara Prince, Durham, N. H.---------- Auto collision—back sprain, injured knee	20.00
Frank W. Pillmeier, Florida, N. Y.------ Auto collision—cut chin, scalp and arm	10.00	Guy C. Rayner, Colrain, Mass.---------- Auto collision—fractured skull, maxilla and knee	120.00
Mrs. Clara H. Kapinos, Orchard Park, N. Y. ---------- Auto collision—injured back, head and elbow	14.28	Richard Mecheski, Northfield, Mass.------ Auto struck tree—fractured arm and ribs	42.86
Mrs. Hazel L. Lilly, R. 2, Belmont, N. Y. Auto collision—injured foot and leg	7.14	R. Perley Yeaton, R. 2, Mechanic Falls, Maine ---------- Wagon accident—fractured arm and ribs	40.00
Walter R. Lounsberry, R. I, Harpursville, N. Y. ---------- Auto collision—fractured hip, radius, and ulna	130.00	Oorothy Goulette, R. 4, Dexter, Maine---- Auto collision—fractured ribs and shock	30.00
Joseph A. Perry, R. I, Churubusco, N. Y.-- Auto collision—dislocated clavicle and contused chest	50.00	Maggie K. Dickson, R. I, Salem, N. J.--- Auto accident—injury to forehead and face	*10.00
Frances W. Maloney, Baldwinsville, N. Y. Auto accident—wrenched neck, back and knee	20.00	Howard Ogden, Mickleton, N. J.---------- Struck by auto—injured ankle	5.00
		Wilmer K. Updike, R. I, Robbinsville, N. J. ---------- Truck collision—injured back	30.00
		Roy W. Byron, Laurel, Del.---------- Wrecked wagon—injured leg	40.00

* Over-age.

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THE G.L.F. PATRON

The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons

Baby Chicks Made-to-Order



What is a Chick?

A chick is raw material taken from the feed and transformed by the body of a hen into an egg, then heated for three weeks until it hatches. In transforming feed into an egg, the personalities, traits, and physical characters of two parents are invisibly added.

Specifications

The specifications for building a good chick are: (1) Select parents that have the traits you want to pass on to the chick. (2) Keep them under healthful and comfortable conditions. (3) Feed them good quality, palatable feed which contains everything that makes up the physical body of the chick. (4) Hatch the eggs.



The Breeders

Every poultryman who saves any eggs for hatching can be guided by the methods of successful breeder-hatcherymen.

Most breeder-hatcherymen have already selected the breeders which are to produce next season's chicks. Good breeders were selected for size, body type and vigor as well as for those characters which show high egg production. (Trap-nests are sometimes used to gauge numbers of eggs as well as kind of eggs laid.) Breeders have been blood-tested for B.W.D., which is a disease carried by some parents and transmitted to their offspring through the hatching egg. Carriers are detected by this test and eliminated from the breeding flock.

The Raw Materials

Proteins, fats, minerals, vitamins, and water are the raw materials out of which a hen manufactures a hatching egg.

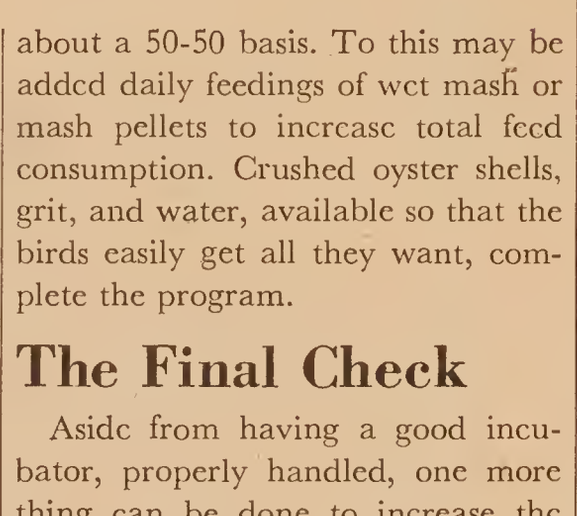
G.L.F. has put into its breeder feeding program the ingredients which contain the kind and amounts of each of these nutrients that science and farm experience have dictated.

The G.L.F. breeder feeding program includes Super Laying & Breeding Mash, plus a choice of several Scratch Mixtures, fed on about a 50-50 basis. To this may be added daily feedings of wet mash or mash pellets to increase total feed consumption. Crushed oyster shells, grit, and water, available so that the birds easily get all they want, complete the program.

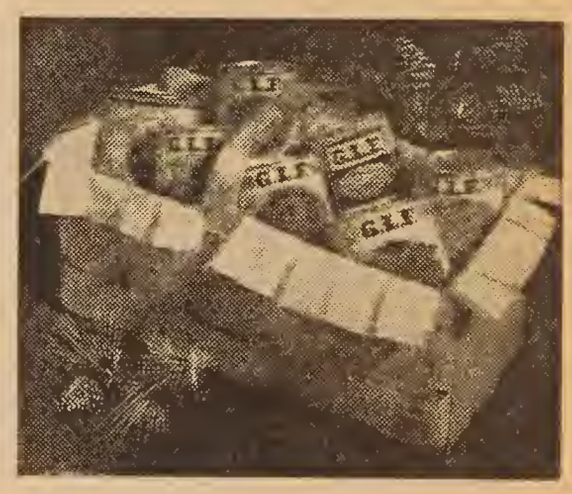
The Final Check

Aside from having a good incubator, properly handled, one more thing can be done to increase the chances of getting good chicks. That is to sort the hatching eggs.

Like begets like. So, by selecting out of our breeders' total production



only those eggs for setting which have the right color, size, shape, and shell texture, we're much more likely to get pullets that will lay the right kind of eggs.



Holiday Suggestion

Most G.L.F. Service Agencies are now showing Christmas baskets of G.L.F. Family Foods at special holiday prices.

One of the baskets contains Patrons' Pancake Flour, Self-Rising Pastry Flour, Wheat Shreds, Corn Flakes, and 50-50 Cereal. The other contains cans of Tomatoes, Tomato Juice, Peas, Green Beans, Cherries, Molasses, and Beans with Pork.

These inexpensive, practical Christmas gifts will be apprecciated by everybody—including the farmers whose crops are marketed in this way.

Dairy Feed Formula Changes

A sharp increase in the price of gluten feed made it advisable to adjust the formulas of the Flexible Formula Dairy Feeds effective December 10.

Cottonseed remains too high. Soybean oil meal is high in price and difficult to get. Ground soybeans are plentiful, but the hope of a government loan on beans keeps the price high. Linseed meal remains relatively cheap; current shipments are running very high in protein.

Ground barley is the cheapest source of total digestible nutrients.

The formula changes consist in general of an increased use of linseed meal, hominy feed and corn meal, and ground barley.

Soybean oil meal is out of Milk Maker, Exchange Dairy, and Legume Dairy. Gluten feed is out of the Cow Feeds.

These changes effect a saving to farmers.

The Super feeds, Fitting Ration, and the supplemental feeds remain unchanged.

Editorial